

THE ADVOCATE

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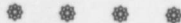
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VIEW FROM THE RAILWAY LOOKING NORTH.

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IN VERMONT.

Farrel Enforcement of Prohibitory Laws in Green Mountain Towns.

(From the New York Star.)

VERMONT has had Prohibition for over forty years, and from year to year the law has been tinkered and amended and made more stringent. Now, as the laws read and as facts show, it is really a bigger crime to sell rum in Vermont than to do murder.

There may, however, be a special fitness in this and a realisation of a legislative effort to make the punishment fit the crime. This thought was aptly expressed one day in Rutland by a thirsty stranger who had been piloted to a drink dispensary. His guide had made the absurd remark about the relative risk run in selling a man drink and killing him, and the thirsty stranger, as he swallowed the fiery liquid set before him, remarked with hearty emphasis: "A man who would like that, twenty cents a drink ought to be hanged."

It is a fact that there is more vile liquor sold in Vermont than any where else on earth. Prohibition is responsible for this.

Of course, the authorities charged with enforcing the law know that liquor is sold, and they know where it is sold. But the places where it is sold are a source of revenue to the officers, and that is where the corruption comes in.

The law provides a punishment for "keeping" liquor and for "furnishing." A "first offence" is punished by a fine of imprisonment, or both at discretion, while "second offence" must be punished by imprisonment. The prosecuting officers are a "State Attorney" in each county, and a "grand juror," whose jurisdiction is confined to the town. Then there are the Sheriff of the county and his deputies, the local police force of the town, and a lot of special constables and Justices of the Peace. Some towns have an extra officer known as the "Special Prosecutor." In the town where liquor is sold all these officers make a good thing out of the fees.

The law is so worded that there is, if the prosecuting officers are so disposed, no limit to the number of times that a man can be arraigned for a first offence. Therein lies the gold mine which the officials work.

Suppose the Special Prosecutor, the State Attorney, or the town grand juror, the policeman, the constable, or any one of the numerous army of officials feels in need of cash. He goes to a drug store or some other drink dispensary and has a talk with the proprietor. "I'll have to make a complaint against you, Tom," he says. "Suppose we make it twenty-five first offences."

Tom says that it is too high and proposes ten.

Then they "dicker" for a while, as if they were trading horses.

Finally a compromise is reached, perhaps on fifteen offences. The dealer goes into court, pleads guilty to the fifteen "first offences," is fined \$10 to each pay \$150, and then goes back to his business. The officials connected with the prosecution and the court divide the \$150 and then, probably, go over to their victim's place of business and take a drink.

Cases like these are of almost every day occurrence in Vermont towns. The dealers accept the situation as a matter of course and expect to find it every now and then. They pay the fines as a license, and in the big towns many dealers pay as high as \$1,500 to \$2,500 a year each in fines.

Each sale, or rather each drink sold, constitutes an offence under the law, and the usual fine is \$10. When business is good a prosperous dealer renders himself liable to fines of several thousand dollars

every day. It is not surprising, therefore, that he sells a poor quality of liquor and charges a big price for it.

AN OUTSIDE OPINION.

On the Prospects of Prohibition in Ontario. The Montreal *Trade Review* contains a very able article on "Prohibition Prospects in Ontario" as follows:

The large plebiscite majority given in Ontario in favor of Prohibition naturally made its advocates not only jubilant, but disposed to be imperative in their demanding legislation in its favor. A raid was made a few years ago, "a recognition in force," as military men would say, upon and to awe the Ontario Government. Sir Oliver Mowat made a formal statement of his intentions to the deputation which they received as an assurance that Prohibition was in prospect.

We fear those excellent people are too excited to be critical of language used to them by ministers versed in the arts of diplomatic expression. Sir Oliver gave two alternative promises. If the decision of the Privy Council is that the local Government can enact prohibitory law, then he will introduce one into the legislature, or, one which in the judgment of the Government is likely to be conducive to the interests of temperance. Sir Oliver Mowat is regarded as the highest authority on a constitutional law, that is his great boast, as then he does not hold that his Government has the power to so restrict trade and commerce as to stop the manufacture of liquors in Ontario, it may safely be concluded that he has no objection of being called upon to keep either of his promises. Whether Prohibition is, or is not conducive to temperance, is a debatable question, indeed it is difficult to see how people can show temperance in the use of an article which they do not use. Temperance of use implies some use, therefore Prohibition utterly destroys temperance.

The universal experience in Scott Act countries was still only a little less, but one could not be kept out, nor their sale stopped. How then can it be rational to suppose it possible to keep them out of all Ontario? It would be as effective to pass a law against the north wind. If one half the population of that Province were set to watch the other half, those who wished to refresh themselves by a favorite beverage would still secure it, as they do wherever Prohibition is supposed to be in force. The recent plebiscite vote was regarded generally by politicians who knew "the moves of the game," as a clever device to secure a vote which would be effective as an electioneering agent, and to draw attention away from certain uses of an article which are threatening to the powers that be in Ontario.

Hence the prodigious exertions made to draw out a full vote of all in favor of Prohibition. In rural districts the vote was large, but still only a little less than one half the vote went to the sellers. In cities, where the people are less under the control of professional "stumpers," and are independent of certain influences which make country people run in flocks, driven by emotional appeals, the vote was only 40 per cent. of the total. Had then the vote been unanimous it would have left an enormous number uncommitted to Prohibition, a number far too large to be coerced by legislation, which so many scores of thousands regard as unworthy of any respect, which therefore they would set at naught without scruple.

Sir Oliver's plebiscite and its anticipated sequel of promises made to delight the Prohibition party, are a highly interesting as exhibition of political strategy—otherwise they would have little practical value to those who are speaking of them as the dawning streaks of a Prohibition

day. If those who make a handsome living—chiefly American agitators for cash—were out of the movement, the proposal to regulate the diet of the people by Act of Parliament would soon be laid into oblivion.

WHAT PASSES FOR ARGUMENT WITH PROHIBITIONISTS.

Did you ever think how vicious, not to speak of the nonsensical side, are the average Prohibition arguments? Here is a sample. A cold water sheet gives this heading: "The unnatural act of a Minnesota father—Whiskey the only cause,"—and follows with an account of a drunken man in Minnesota who shot and killed his twelve year old daughter.

What is the conclusion from this depraved act? It recommends the very simple, easy plan of depriving all men of their natural rights and thus preventing all unnatural fathers henceforth from shooting their twelve year old daughters while under the influence of liquor. Destroy the distilleries, breweries, and vineyards and make it a crime to produce any liquor or beer or wine, and such fiends will then have to sober when they think about offspring. And if they are sober these prohibs tell you they will never commit any crime, just as if fiends were angels except when drunk.

It does not matter that thousands of men in Minnesota that same drunk liquor, and did not shoot their daughters or do any other "unnatural" act. The cranks hold that the one fiendish act which they attribute to liquor ought to deprive all men of the right to regulate their personal habits and to enjoy the pleasure and benefit of properly using stimulants.—*The Champion.*

INVENTING A SUMMER DRINK.

"WHAT is the philosophy of the Rickey?" repeated Colonel Joe Rickey, of Missouri, in the lobby of the St. James, says the Herald. "I'll tell you.

"As you are aware, I have the doubtful honor of being the author of the 'Rickey,' a drink composed of cracked ice, lime juice, whiskey and seltzer water. But I am not the author; I was merely its introducer to the East.

"My business takes me to Washington frequently, and Washington summers are as hot as Pophet. Cooling drinks are in demand during the heated term, and soon the merits of the combination I have described became generally known in Congressional circles.

"At first, after a round or two had been ordered at an bar and there was a demand to 'set 'em up again' the customer disliked to make the extended explanation of what he wanted and usually said 'That thing Rickey drinks.' As it happened I am the only one in one or two bars, Washington, and soon the order was contracted to 'Gimme a Joe Rickey.'

"In the course of several years this was abbreviated to 'Rickey.' As the bar trade in Washington is confined chiefly to the periodical visitors from other parts of the country, the drink and the name it received in Washington was carried east, west, north and south.

"At least it went West," added Colonel Rickey.

"I was once in the bar of the Palace Hotel, in San Francisco, drinking gin and ale, when a gentleman came in and asked for a 'Rickey.' Yes, it was a proud moment for me."

"But you want the philosophy of the drink. Many years ago in St. Louis, which has a beer drinking population, I knew a doctor, and a German at that, who did not worship at the shrine of Gambri-

us. His friends drank beer, but he would call for a glass of the ice, lime juice, whisky seltzer, and mix them for himself.

"He was always in splendid health, and when I asked him why he always drank that and nothing else, he entered into an analysis of the hygiene involved. He took the ice to cool, the whisky to stimulate, the lime juice to correct the acidity of the stomach, and the seltzer to prevent biliousness. His statement made a profound impression upon me, and I have been a practitioner of this theory in a moderate way ever since."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BEFORE the colonists threw the tea overboard in Boston Harbor, there had been rebellion in Charleston Harbor against the Stamp Act. Before the Declaration of Independence had been drafted for signature in Philadelphia, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence had been signed and promulgated in South Carolina. Before the Armies of the Potomac and the Mississippi had decided to act, the state of South Carolina had declared for secession against the union of the United States. They have always been a liberty loving people, coming as they do from a race who believe in individual freedom. They are hot-headed, but they are also honest-hearted, and to those who know them well, they are known as men who, while they may protect their faces from the sun's beams with a Palmetto leaf, they defend their liberty with more substantial weapons of iron and of steel. The bottom rail is top there now, and, an Irbis in mimic stonemanship, where a Calhoun sat in royal intellect; a Tillman railed as a Hampton guided. Demagogues and demagogues are plentifully indicated in the arts and excellencies of Statecraft. The grand old State has been made a monopoly barkeeper, the rights of private citizens have been wrested from them, the property of distillers and brewers has been confiscated, illegal whiskey points have succeeded legitimate saloons, blind tigers are where respectable cafes should be. The day is here when martial law and the militia are required to enforce iniquitous law. The hour is near when such infamy will be overthrown by the sons of those who overthrew what we all condemn, and tried to overthrow that which was best left as it was. But the spirit of revolt is bred in the blood and shown in the bones of the South Carolinians.—*Es.*

DANGERS OF THE TEA HABIT.

THE London *Hospital* has been sounding a note of alarm regarding the extent to which the habit of tea drinking is indulged in, less than 200,000,000 pounds having been consumed in Great Britain last year. This paper states that "not only are we yielding with all the weakness of an inebriate to the disease of nerve and stomach which excessive tea drinking brings in its train; but, after instituting a comparison between teas of Chinese and Indian growth, it continues: "We drink more tea than our parents; we take it oftener, stronger and of coarser quality. The results are less obvious than those of alcoholic intoxication, but not less serious; and, in truth, the time may not be far distant when the earnest disciples of the new temperance will plead with us, with tears in their eyes, 'Give up this accursed tea and take to cocoa, or even to beer.'"

Teacher—"What is it, Harry, that stings like an adder!"

Harry—"The end of a leather strap."

JOHN LABATT'S ..ALE AND STOUT..

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Eight Medals and Ten Diplomas

ORIGINAL FLAVOR. GUARANTEED PURITY.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS FOR TABLE AND MEDICINAL USE



The Most Wholesome of Beverages. . . . Always the same, Sound and Palatable.

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NOURISHING PORTER

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Malt and Family
Proof Whiskies
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Co

SHERRY at London and whiskey Beer is always

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Mr. E. E. Night, arrived land, where he collar home, h

Comment.

SHERRY and champagne are going out at London dinners. Port, hock, elated and whiskey and soda are most in favor. Beer is always in demand.

Is writing about anything, or even in speaking of a matter relating to the trade always mention THE ADVOCATE, favorably if you can, but speak of it anyhow.

"WHEN a man is down-hearted give him wine; when he is half dead give him strong drink," is a text to deny which is to deny religion.

Soon Canadian ales and beer will be crossing the Atlantic. Already Canadian whiskey enters into competition in every part of the world with the best British brands.

"Is a country where social liberty is not as much valued as it is here." Those are words used by the *London Times* in speaking of Canada and they are words that should burn deeply into the heart of every Canadian.

ONE of our Prohibition exchanges ejaculates, "Is it of benefit to anyone to have a distillery in our midst?" If our friend has a distillery in his "midst" the best thing he can do is to go to bed and send for a doctor.

In England in 1603 a bill was passed by Parliament providing that none shall sell less than one full quart of the best ale for 1d. and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1d. That parliament was determined beer should be cheap enough.

WHENVER if the temperance people ever heard of a big London jeweller who found that the best way to prevent burglary was by exposing his goods to the full gaze of the thieves, and, of course, to that of everybody else. What they were liable to be seen doing they wouldn't do.

THERE are several temperance hotels both in Montreal and Toronto, but, strange to say, none of the leading lights of the temperance cause patronize them when travelling. They prefer their ease at the well-managed inn, where liberty and comfort dwelt together.

HON. C. F. FRASER, whose partial resignation has been announced, will be greatly missed by the Province, for he is one of the most liberal-minded of men and dared to press his views even when the remainder of his colleagues were against him.

It is a fact that in 1888 the Collective Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association undertook an elaborate enquiry into the respective longevity of drunkards and teetotalers by which it was proved that on the average the former enjoyed one more year of life than the latter.

MR. E. E. SHEPPARD, of *Saturday Night*, arrived home last week from England, where he was detained by a broken collar bone, having been run over as he

was leaving his hotel to keep an important business engagement. Mr. Sheppard, as a man who usually hits for the right, was warmly welcomed on his return.

If a summer resort man really thinks he can beautify his place by inviting prize-fighters to settle their disputes there he is much mistaken, for the crowd such an event brings together is not only an undesirable one but is liable to leave many needed repairs as a legacy. And it is certain that no families will reside at a place where such events are likely to be brought off.

The *Toronto World* says:—"Ah, but the citizens of Toronto are a bad lot! They cannot trust themselves together on a street car or in a public park on Sunday. What a miserable, chicken-hearted collection of poltrons we are! We are on the brink of an abyss. It is only the absence of street cars on Sunday that saves us from drunkenness and profanity, and everything else that's bad."

A STANCH temperance candidate for office was once heard to say to the most notorious illicit dive-keeper in a big city: "Yes, Jim, your scheme worked well." The scheme, as other words that were heard proved, was the securing of votes among the outcasts of society. That man poses as one that is unalloyed, but being out of office he does not attend so many temperance meetings as he was wont to do.

MR. F. S. SPENCE has laid an information against Mr. E. A. Macdonald, charging him with raising a disturbance at a public meeting of which the complainant was chairman. Both! A chairman that cannot suppress Earnest Albert should keep off the platform. Another thing, a meeting called to discuss measures of relief for the unemployed and which developed into a single tax wrangle, ought to have been disturbed.

LORD KIMBERLEY, a leading member of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, has gone out of his way to altogether disclaim any peculiar or special sympathy with teetotalers, or with those who entirely abstain from alcoholic liquors. He had, he said, never been a member of any temperance society and did not share the views of that party. Would to Heaven some statesmen in Canada had the courage of their convictions after the fashion of Lord Kimberley.

To Bro. Buchanan, of the *Templar* we beg to extend, along with the assurances of our most serious consideration, the following suggestion, that there cannot be found under any law, in any State, province or territory in the United States or Canada, any county that—in the matter of arrests of all kinds, or of different kinds, commits to jail for different crimes, absences of the graver crimes, and frequency of intervals when the county jail has no inmates, and absence of poverty—can compare with the county of Waterloo, Ont., a county that possesses a large distillery, eight breweries, and in which the wildest enthusiast has never yet dreamed of attempting to introduce a prohibitive law.

"You brute!" exclaimed Mrs. Pepper, as she reached out in the darkness and felt in the crib for the baby.

"What's the matter now?" growled Pepper, half asleep.

"Matter? Matter enough. Get up at once and fetch the baby."

"You're dreaming; the baby's in the crib."

"Taint. You brought up the cat wrapped in a blanket and rocked it to sleep and left the baby downstairs on the sofa."—*Not original.*

DURING the late big coal strike in the north of England we heard of coals being taken to Newcastle in spite of the smulls of absurdity, "liketakingcoals to Newcastle." We now hear of American beer going to England. A recent number of the *London Daily Telegraph* contained this item: "The importation of American lager beer in competition with the German is now making great headway in England. Most of the big restaurants now have bottled beer from Milwaukee and St. Louis, and I am told it is the 'stef ad' among beer drinkers to patronize the Yankee brands."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to say \$4 a year is too much for our paper. Good work must be paid for. Bad work is dear at any price. Our correspondent acknowledges that THE ADVOCATE fills the bill "admirably," but—and so on. We would like to inform him that to date our subscription list is most gratifying and encouragingly large. Another correspondent, in fact a number of correspondents, says THE ADVOCATE is just what is wanted; "It provides us with good, sound argument and facts wherewith we can refute those opposed to us!" That is our chief aim.

SCIENCE has of late been unusually cruel to "that which is sometimes called the temperance party." Recently the people of England were told that bitter beer was good for schoolboys, and that man's digestive apparatus was infested by a microbe whose special function it was to convert starchy foods into alcohol. Now Professor Vivian Lewes, of Cambridge, pours oil upon the troubled fables by asking the question, "Why do teetotalers generally clamor for the old-fashioned ginger-beer?" and by answering it thus: "Because it contains rather more alcohol than ordinary lager," although the amount in neither," he says, "is sufficiently serious to be taken notice of by Her Majesty's Excise." Ginger-beer drinkers are thus a privileged class. They are allowed to consume duty free alcohol.

A FELLOW who gave his name as W. S. Campbell and said he hailed from Oakland, Cal., has been swindling hotel-keepers at Port Arthur, North Bay, Sudbury and other places. He would place what he called securities worth \$30,000 in the safe and then borrow money on the strength of them. Another scheme of his was to talk about establishing big nurseries; after getting local people to act as directors or officials, he would secure the "temporary" loan of a cheque. In this way he did license-holder O'Kelly, of Sudbury, out of \$500, and Col. Rae, of Port Arthur, out of \$1,500. If the man had fleeced a bank of \$100 he would be hunt-

ed to Matabeleland and back largely at the expense of the Province, but seeing that he has only been "doing up" hotel-keepers and farmers he is allowed to go his own way in peace and joy.

LORD ROBERTS, the most popular general in the British army, is not a total abstainer, although chairman of the council of the Army Temperance Association. If he lived in Canada the fanatics would not consider him to be even worthy of membership in a temperance society. Here it is a case of "wid or agin." There is no middle path in Canadian so-called temperance. To judge from some of Lord Roberts' recent remarks he despises a man who has to take an oath, or make a declaration, in order that he may be true to himself, for he said: "To his mind it was the man of strong will and self-control who made the best man and who was best fitted for the army. His hope and belief were that as men learned to appreciate the comfort, cleanliness, and order to be found in regimental institutions, the necessity for total abstainers would become less."

EVEN the saloon-keepers are disgusted with Friday night's business, when they find the regular old toppers come in, take a solitary glass, and actually refuse to be treated for fear they should be tempted to get drunk, and so help to lengthen the labors of the magistrate and officials on Saturday." This extract is from a *Toronto* daily paper and is a direct insult to every license-holder in the city. It is safe to say that there is not one who would not be delighted not only if the "old toppers" kept away on Friday night, but on every day and night in the week. "Old Toppers" are never desirable customers and rarely, indeed, is it that they venture inside the door of a recognized house of entertainment except to beg. Even as beggars they seldom get drunk, but generally money, which too often goes to swell the coffers of the illicit dives, with which the city abounds, the good, pious Mr. Archibald to the contrary notwithstanding.

REV. MR. MCNEIL, at the Sunday prohibition meeting in the Toronto Pavilion said that he would have the Christian Church, as well as all its great organized force, a unit for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. That is a very nicely rounded sentence, but did it never strike Mr. McNeil that the very best Christian is he who withstands temptation, that our Lord himself submitted to temptation that men might know what was expected of them, that a people so guarded that they could do no wrong would be such namby-pamby creatures that they would be valued neither in heaven nor on earth? It is your man of sturdy character who walks openly in the face of man and never flinches that the world admires and the angels adore. A unit of the Christian Church for Prohibition is an impossibility so long as men admire liberty of conscience and of person. We know doctors that to-day take the short cut to some release from their patients by the administration of drugs, the action of which is but temporary in its cure, but is permanent in its ruin. Shall we on that account proscribe entirely the use of drugs?

Statistical.

THE PLEBESCITE.

OVER SIXTY-THREE PER CENT. OF THE ELECTORS AGAINST IT.

Prohibition condemned by an overwhelming majority of the People. From several quarters we have received requests to republish our recent article on the Ontario Plebescite on Prohibition. When that article was published we had not the complete official returns, but since our last issue the official figures have been printed in the Ontario Gazette; and though there is no great variation in the statistics we will now give those from the official source, in other respects following the lines of our former article:

At the last session of the Legislature Mr. Marter, of Muskoka, moved the second reading of a Bill to abolish retail liquor licenses. Mr. Davis, of North York, moved in amendment the three months' hoist, and was immediately followed by Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, who moved in amendment to the amendment that a Plebescite vote of the electors of the Province duly qualified to vote at elections for the legislature, and in addition, of the women entitled to vote at municipal elections, be taken on the question of Prohibition. This carried, and the question submitted to the people was as to whether the elector was or was not in favor of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. The question was framed widely from the original bill as introduced by Mr. Marter, and was most craftily arranged in several respects. For instance, while submitting the abstract question of Prohibition, it avoided all issues as to enforcement, jurisdiction, whom the cost would fall, in what manner the deficit in the provincial and municipal revenues were to be met, and many other matters of grave concern, if a trial is ever to be made of Prohibition. The coat of taking the vote, however, was saddled upon the municipalities, thus taxing the people in an attempt to compel them to say what they did not want.

Then began one of the most quiet campaigns ever witnessed in Canada. If it were not for the serious interests that may be involved, the whole thing would have been a comedy of the highest order. The Prohibitionists saw their advantage and made the most of it. They organized a campaign of tremendous extent, using the temperance lodges, a portion of the women and certain of the churches into line; made it an issue at the municipal elections; scattered literature broadcast; held meetings in every hall, school house, and cross-roads in the country; turned the pulpit for the time being into a political rostrum; preached, prayed, threatened, scolded and cajoled, and never ceased until the last vote was polled. Their campaign was marked by no mistake, the bringing into the country of a couple of United States blatherites, who had not honor enough to support themselves in their own country, nor decency enough to show gentlemanly respect to the people of this when they came into it. We will deal with this pair of Thugs at another time.

While the Prohibitionists were so engaged the politicians were making frenzied efforts to get a holding clutch upon the temperance vote. From both political headquarters instructions were sent out, the game of politics was played to the limit, and there was seen the absurdity

of men who would be the very first to break a prohibitory law voting for it, and of men who had voted against the Plebescite in the House taking the stump in its behalf. Men became bedfellows who never were before and never will be again. The Reform organ, which hallooed the announcement of the Plebescite with shouts of welcome, sent out correspondents in an endeavor to defeat; while the Conservative mouthpiece, which at first thundered against the measure as the embodied essence of political depravity, suddenly became silent, and the word was never again seen in its columns until it meekly published the returns. The smaller fry stood around the corners and waited. Amid all the potter, the Anti-Prohibitionists, who could not be pulled by the politicians, for there were many men who voted for the Plebescite who will never on earth vote for Prohibition—these sat perfectly unconcerned. The campaign was perfectly and absolutely one-sided. There was not a meeting held, not a speech made, not even a scrutiner appointed at the polls on their behalf. The whole thing simply went by default. And what was the result?

The Prohibitionists point, amid thunderous applause, to a majority of over eighty thousand. "A majority of 81,869 for Prohibition," is their claim. "Up to Sir Oliver Mowat they marched and shouted, 'The people are with us,' and Sir Oliver made the best of the situation like a little man. Are the people with them? We opine that these good people are yelling before they have got out of the woods.

Following we give the votes polled, giving—separately—the female voters, who are not under our constitution able to vote on any legislative measure or for a member of the legislature. The figures are for "duly qualified" electors; women are not "duly qualified" in anything that pertains to Governmental matters:

Table with columns: Counties, Yes, No, Total. Lists various counties like Brant, Bruce, Carleton, etc., and their respective votes.

Separated Towns. Yes, No, Total. Lists towns like Cayman, Perth, Prescott, etc.

RECAPITULATION. Majority for Prohibition in Counties, Districts, Cities, Separated Towns, etc.

Female majority. Total majority, male and female. Upon the face of the returns these figures look substantial enough, but they are quite made up pulled upon the Plebescite was 288,581.

The total male vote on the lists was 456,989.

The entire vote fell 208,408 behind the women on the lists.

The entire male vote polled both for and against was only 68 per cent. of the total male vote on the lists.

But even this is not a complete comparison. To ascertain the true sentiment in favor of Prohibition in Ontario we must place side by side the male vote in favor of the Plebescite and the total male vote on the lists. These figures are as follows:

Table with columns: Counties, Total Males on voting lists, Yes, No. Lists counties like Brant, Bruce, Carleton, etc., and their respective votes.

Recapitulation: Total vote on list, Total vote "Yes", Majority against Prohibition.

Now then? The qualified vote polled for Prohibition, 180,187 fell behind the qualified vote on the lists, 316,802. Can this by any manner of means be twisted into "a majority of the people"?

In the countries only 28 1/2 per cent. of the qualified vote was polled in favor of Prohibition. Where is the "majority of the people" there?

In the districts 28 per cent. of the qualified electors only voted for Prohibition. What about the "majority"?

In the cities 28 1/2 per cent. of the qualified electors were all that could be found to support Prohibition.

In the separated towns 30 1/2 per cent. only of the qualified voters declared in favor of the fact.

In the whole of the Province of Ontario only 30 1/2 per cent. of the duly qualified electors voted in favor of Prohibition. Does this show that the country is clamoring for Prohibition? It cannot be gaudied that the Prohibitionists put forth every effort and that they polled every available vote. In fact, they polled thousands of votes of men who would never be with them in a real Prohibition contest. On the other hand every vote unpollled was with equal certainty a vote against the Plebescite, certainly would not vote for Prohibition, nor would he be a factor in sustaining the law.

The evidence is overwhelming that the only way in which a prohibitory law can be given even a measure of enforcement is by having an overwhelming sentiment of the people at the back of it. An overwhelming sentiment is not represented by 36 per cent. of the people.



Our WINES are the best produced in Canada. No WINES shipped until at least two years old. J.S. Hamilton & Co., Brantford, Sole Gen. Agts.

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LOUIS

ISSUE

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Corner

Per Year

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The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

HEAD OFFICES

ABERDEEN CHAMBERS

Corner Adelaide and Victoria Streets,

TORONTO, CANADA

Subscription:

Per Year, in Advance, . . . \$4.00

Advertising:

Card of Rates on Application.

Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, March 8, 1894.

UNION IS STRENGTH.

LAST week we directed attention to the necessity of unity in the trade. This week we return to the subject, not because our words have fallen on desert grounds, but because we have since observed evidence of a divergence. Now because the Prohibition crank despises his brother of the lodge, he does not turn away from him or move his expulsion. No, they are extremists together, and, therefore, must remain in the same ranks. Not alone do they thus govern themselves, but by means of fees they give up a liberal sum to a society from which they receive no financial return. They do not, perhaps, support their journals to any liberal extent, because the lights of their cause do that in divers ways for them; but it is notorious that their organizers and official lecturers have to be paid. Hotel-keepers are asked to do very little in support of their cause. Politicians tax them, but so they do everybody that they can, whether general storekeeper, lawyer, farmer or anything. But such people do not plead that as an excuse why they should not support their lodges, their institutes or unions. Neither should the hotel man. When a movement is undertaken entirely for his benefit, he should be with it first, last and all the time, providing only that it has the support and endorsement of the leaders of his cause and the majority of his brethren. In the past disunion has led to additional taxation and even to disorder. It will do the same over again.

In England it has come to pass that the trade act well together. Obnoxious laws have been threatened, but the license-holders have risen as one man and they have been modified, withdrawn or never submitted. As an instance, in 1871, a Mr. Bruce submitted a bill. The trade opposed it and it was withdrawn. In 1872 the Gladstone Government passed a bill reducing the hours of selling from 1 a.m. to 12 midnight, and making regulations regarding the opening. At the next general election the Government was defeated and a good authority says that bill conducted to the fall of the ministry. Do our friends think these results were brought about by dissensions or by members of the trade buttoning up their pockets and refusing countenance to a legitimate cause, a cause the workers in which were devoted to their interests? If they do they are really mistaken.

There must be union all round or fanaticism will triumph. It remains for the trade to work as a unit, to support those who are supporting them, or ruin and enforced exile must largely follow.

THE READY QUESTIONER.

ASK the farmers where they expect to get a market for their barley and rye if Prohibition prevails and whether it will pay them to devote the ground on which they now grow these cereals to wheat at present prices. Ask them also if they expect to get better prices for their live stock or their produce. Ask them if they expect the price of property to be enhanced by driving people from their midst. Ask them if they do not think an additional staff of customs officers will be necessary to keep out smuggled goods. Ask them if they don't think illicit stills will spring up at many points. Ask them if they don't think asylums and prisons will be necessary for people made mad by cheap gin on which an enormous profit will have to be made owing to the risk that they will have to be run. Ask them if they have any idea how the deficit in the revenue will have to be made up. Ask them if they don't think prices will fall even lower than they are now. Ask them if they think the country will be made any richer because many millions of dollars will be driven out of business and many thousands of people banished from their homes and driven into exile. Ask them which are the greatest nations of the earth and then ask them if they become great under prohibitory laws. Ask them if Prohibition made the British people and the German people mighty. When you have propounded these queries to them and secured their answers, let us know and we will have another batch of interesting conundrums for their solution.

MR. FRASER'S RESIGNATION.

THE resignation of Hon. C. F. Fraser from the Ontario cabinet is the most important Canadian event since our last issue. The reason given, ill-health, is a sufficient, but by no means the only cause. Mr. Fraser's health, unfortunately, at any time during the past two years, would have been ample excuse for a retirement from public life, and there is no doubt that he desired to seek rest. But he is not the man, it is not in his nature, to leave the ship at the time the drums were beating to battle. He would never have resigned in the midst of a session, and in the face of an election merely to save himself a few months of fatigue.

It is an open secret that the real cause of the resignation is that Mr. Fraser disagrees with the Cabinet on their Prohibition policy. He believes that Prohibition is wrong and he believes it so strongly that he will rather retire from public life than countenance such a measure. When Sir Oliver Mowat made his response to the Prohibition delegation, Hon. Mr. Hardy was careful to say that "all members of the Cabinet present" agreed with

the Premier's declarations. Mr. Fraser was not present, and if he is present when a Prohibition Bill is introduced into the House, if such a bill is ever introduced, he will oppose it.

Meantime he steps down and out. The Premier loses its strongest supporter, the Ministry its ablest member, their side of the House its greatest debater, and the party feels the first blow of that disintegration which invariably follows the incorporation of Prohibition into a political platform.

THE UNEMPLOYED AND THEIR SYMPATHIZERS.

UNFORTUNATELY there are few people who are not willing to take something for nothing. It is not strange, therefore, that a couple of Toronto papers when they announced that they were going to give away bread, mantles, shoes, gloves and hats had their premises besieged. Money is not so plentiful at the best of times that crowds could not be got together to partake of such bounty. But if the proprietors of the journals in question were sincere in their desire to help the poor and needy why didn't they turn their supplies over to the charities whose object it is to relieve people in want and who best know those who are observing of aid? Promiscuous giving by retail is a grave mistake, but when it comes to wholesale distribution without any enquiry whatever as to deserts the thing becomes next door to a crime, in fact is a crime for it makes criminals. The suffering and starving, if there are any, and we are bound to say that we saw few in the mobs that gathered that appeared in that condition, are not those who receive relief. They cannot stand the crush and rush and, therefore, are compelled to give way to the strong and dishonest, who cut and come again, until the heartless are exhausted. Now, in the recent distributions in this city we saw collections of tough, vigorous men boasting of the plunder they had gathered in, while piteously standing around were a handful of the weak and helpless for whom the charity was intended. Take, for instance, the giving away of hats and other garments. Not only did rough men make a harvest out of the situation, but many boys, newboys mainly, displayed four or five hats or caps that they had secured and some had even as many as half a dozen. This is the kind of proceeding that went on in the name of charity. This is the kind of thing that was worked up to prove how much destitution exists in Toronto and how hard the times are in Canada.

AGAIN THE THEATRES.

REV. W. F. WILSON, of the McCaul Street Methodist Church, who first came into public notice by a squabble with a policeman who ordered him to "move on," and has since posed as the special guardian of the public morals, has been at it again. Recently by a series of assaults he endeavored to give the lie to the excellent

people who obtained for this city the title of Toronto the Good. He painted the place as the haunt of thieves, gamblers, and ne'er do wells. He went further, charged not only the local minions of the law with not doing their duty, but the judges with willfully misinterpreting it for the benefit of wicked people and to the disadvantage of society. Mr. Wilson temporarily made a bit of stir, but it was very temporary. He now finds it necessary to put more fuel on the fire. On Sunday night he accordingly made a fierce attack on the theatre. He first announced that he did not believe in a "stiff-jacket religion," whatever that may mean from his point of view, and then went on to slaughter not only the theatre, but all its attaches and its surroundings. It was kind enough to except William Shakespeare from his anathemas; but he failed to print out that in the Divine William's plays were things that no modern playwright dare put into his work. He termed the performances now given as "gilded nastiness," overlooking the fact that Henry Irving and some of the greatest actors and actresses of the day have recently been here, and that nearly all plays have for their ending the defeat of vice and the triumph of virtue, and declared that the theatre stole time from the family and money from charity. This last charge is a happy one, for it proves the source from which charity principally comes—from the people whose views are not warped and narrowed. As for the charge that the theatre appropriates time that should be given to the family, the same can just as truthfully be said of church entertainments and of temperance or Dorcas meetings. Many a family has suffered neglect because one or other or both of the heads have been too much given to gatherings held nominally for other people's good, but frequently for the glorification of the leaders in them. A bishop once asked Garrick why the people were so moved by his acting when they knew it was only acting and yet were unmoved by his sermons when they taunted of truth and reality. "Because," said Garrick, "we act naturally, while you preach artificially." In so far as Mr. Wilson preaches of things whereof he does not know and has not seen, we commend to him Garrick's reply. Having digested this, we would ask for his definition of a "stiff-jacket religion" and for a list of the recreations in which he would allow the inhabitants of a wicked world to indulge.

DEACON CAMERON in the *Citizen* asserts: "The fact is Mr. Meredith did not declare in favor of Prohibition last year in his speech and vote for the Marter Bill." The Deacon is badly informed. Mr. Meredith did declare himself in favor of Prohibition on the occasion referred to, and he did it in no uncertain tone. He did not vote for the Marter Bill. There was no vote on the Marter Bill. We very much fear that the Deacon's hesitancy in admitting Mr. Meredith, within the lodge portals is to be attributed to the fact that the leader of the Ontario Opposition is again a candidate in London.

THE ADVOCATE JOB OFFICE.

We have completed arrangements for the establishment of a complete job printing office in connection with THE ADVOCATE. The presses and plant are new and complete in every respect and the outfit is the finest in the land.

We are prepared to supply anything in this line required by the trade. Our facilities include lithographic work and fine engraving. A specialty is made of fine printing.

Estimates will be furnished for any class of work desired.

KANSAS ODDITIES.

If you wish to find where social and moral reform by means of law runs riot, go to Kansas. The State that can produce Susan B. Anthony and a Prohibition law, such as it is, does not stop at trifles.

There is Mrs. Mary Lease, a Mrs. Lease, who now, by the way, claims to be "a descendant of a Scotch Duke," and proposes to establish female masonic lodges, says that she became possessed of the secrets of the order by pecking through the wicket in a private door of a lodge room. Mrs. Lease who is a prominent Prohibition and social reform lecturer does credit to her principles.

KINGMAN, Kan., is a moral town. It is a misleasant, punished by both imprisonment and a fine, for a resident to allow his chickens to trespass on his neighbor's property; it is also unlawful for minors to be on the street after 8 o'clock in the evening unless a satisfactory excuse for their presence can be offered. Attendance at a political meeting is considered a sufficient excuse.

CONCORDIA, Kan., school board has decided that hereafter lady teachers shall not be allowed to marry without the consent of the said board, and in all assemblies have unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Inasmuch as it seems to be the custom of lady teachers of the public schools of Concordia, Kan., to contract marriage without the knowledge or consent of said board, therefore be it resolved:

"Resolved by said board of education, that should any of the lady teachers of the Concordia schools hereafter commit matrimony during the term for which they have been elected, they shall forfeit a sum of money equal to one-half a month's salary, provided they take a home man, and a sum equal to one month's salary in case the groom is imported from some other country or State; in either case the lady shall cause a card of invitation to be sent to each of the board of education."

The Populists having appointed a lady, Mrs. Eva Blackman, a member of the police board of Leavenworth, Kan., she promptly signalled her advent to office by dismissing two police constables on the ground that they were bachelors and that bachelors should not be allowed office of any kind. Good married Populists were appointed to the vacancies.

On Monday, Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, presented to the United States Senate petitions emanating from the Iowa Pharmaceutical Society against an increased tax on alcohol on the ground that it is one of the necessities of life. "Imagine that," exclaimed the Senator, "Alcohol an absolute necessity in Prohibition Iowa."

The United States Senate Tariff Committee have paraded the Wilson Bill in many important particulars of interest to Canada. Barley is increased from 25 cent. to 40 per cent.; on the Wilson Bill, to 30 per cent.; Barley malt from 25 cent. to 40 per cent., and hops changed from 8c. per lb., to 20 cent. ad val., which will be a considerable decrease. This rate of duty on barley and malt is practically prohibitive.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Will Hear the Argument on Prohibition in May Term.

At the opening of the present term of the Supreme Court, Hon. Mr. Curran, Solicitor-General, appeared, and made application for the fixing of a date for hearing the argument in the reference on the Prohibition question. Justice Fournier, acting for the chief justice, announced that the test case submitted by the Dominion Government would be put off until the 15th sitting of the court, which will be in May. This, it is understood, has been done to allow Sir Henry Strong, chief justice, to be present and join in the argument. Solicitor-General Curran urged that the case be put at the head of the Ontario list, on Tuesday, and convenient to all parties concerned. They would know exactly when to be argued if this was done. The court agreed to the request. Meanwhile Mr. Curran will notify all the different provinces of the action of the court.

ONTARIO BREWERS.

Decide to Form an Incorporated Body—Officers Elected.

A MEETING of the Ontario brewers was held at the offices of Messrs. O'Keefe & Co., Toronto, on Tuesday last week when there were present among others: Messrs. Eugene O'Keefe, Widmer Hawke, Robert Davies, Thos. Davies, J. M. Lottridge, R. Bowie, L. J. Cosgrove, John Labatt, John D. Hergett, F. Bauer, S. F. Rau, W. C. Weatherley, F. Langton, J. E. Jardine, Joseph Karman, Peter Bernhard, David McCarthy, George Labatt, Hume Blake, Henry Carling, A. McBean.

Mr. O'Keefe presided and arrangements were made to incorporate the "Brewers' Association of the Province of Ontario."

Among other business transacted was the unanimous passing of a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. A. Holte, who up to the present time has been the energetic, active and painstaking secretary of the Association.

It was decided to render all possible assistance to the Licensed Victuallers Association recently formed in Toronto and now being organized throughout the Province not only as regards the Convention to be held on April 4th, but in their general work.

The following officers were elected: President—Mr. J. M. Lottridge. Vice-President—Mr. John Labatt. Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. Eugene O'Keefe.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Robert Davies, R. Bowie, L. J. Cosgrove, F. Bauer, W. Wheatley, S. Winslow.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

MR. LOTTIS P. KRIBS, the representative of the brewers and distillers of Canada before the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic, appeared before that body at a special session held in Montreal on Friday last. Mr. Kribb presented his views in a pamphlet of nearly 100 pages. He was under examination all of the Friday. On Saturday morning, Mr. F. S. Spruce, the agent of the Prohibitionists, was examined, and in the afternoon Mr. Kribb was again on the stand. His examination will not be completed, another session will be held to-day, March 8th, when his testimony will be continued. Mr. Kribb summarizes his evidence as follows:

1. I am opposed to Prohibition because:

1. It is wrong in theory and impossible of effect.

2. It contemplates a tyranny that cannot be justified by even the good its promoters ostensibly seek.

3. It increases the evil sought to be removed, and develops other and far greater evils.

4. It is based upon an atrocious injustice to a large section of the community, and boundaries of jurisdiction towards a large legitimate trade.

5. It is fostered by gross exaggeration, moral and scientific error and immoral and unchristian doctrine.

6. It breeds perjury in the courts, knavery in politics, unrighteousness in the pulpits, and contempt for law among the people.

7. Where attempted to be enforced it destroys a reputable and open traffic only to drive it into the hands of the most disreputable classes, robs the community of those wise restrictions they are content to submit to, opens the way for wholesale adulteration, gives free play to all that is evil in the traffic, and offers opposition to only that which is good.

8. Under its crime increases while industry decreases, it destroys property while furnishing ready association to the blackmail, the bootlegger and the professional prohibition agitator.

9. It asks, for its success (which it even then fails to attain), powers not granted under any other law, rolls the citizens of a fundamental principle of British law, viz., that he shall be held guilty until proven innocent; elevates to the magistrate's bench men utterly unfit for the position, and in whose hands justice becomes a mockery; depends for evidence to convict largely upon the scene of creation—the base professional informer, the character assassin, and the social thug who betrays his host through every means by which his hostility was offered.

10. It robs the young man of his manliness and his moral sense, and develops in him sneaking, quibbling, lying or open defiance of law; where attempted to be enforced it leads from the sanctification of the open saloon, but initiates him into the mysteries of the disreputable "joint," the unsavory "dive," the grossness of the kitchen bar, the dangers of the "jug" and "bottle" brigade and the drinking club; where not attempted to be enforced familiarizes him with open, constant, flagrant violation of the law until he loses all respect for the majesty of the law.

11. Professedly designed for the moral regeneration of man, it throws aside the Word of God to take in hand the policeman's club.

12. It is based upon a false assumption, presupposing a condition of affairs that does not exist.

13. It deprives the country of a large revenue under false pretences.

14. It is unchristian, unjust, unworkable and unnecessary.

On Friday and Saturday the Commission will sit in Ottawa which will conclude the taking of evidence. Considerable

progress, it is understood, has already been made in the preparation of the report which will be presented at the coming session of Parliament.

ORGANIZATION.

THE work of organization of the trade is proceeding vigorously. The distillers are already thoroughly organized, the brewers at their last meeting decided to become an incorporated body, and the licensed victuallers' organizers are meeting with every encouragement. On Friday the London members of the trade, both manufacturers and retailers held a meeting and formed a strong local association. On Tuesday a meeting for the County of Elgin was held at St. Thomas. About fifty members of the trade were present and the gathering was most satisfactory in every respect.

The Toronto Association held a crowded meeting on Tuesday at which several stirring addresses were delivered.

The Convention in Toronto on April 4th is expected to be one of the largest ever held in the Queen City.

INLAND REVENUE RETURNS.

The Inland Revenue Returns for the Toronto Division for the month of February are as follows:

Spirits, Ex. Warehouse	853,262 21
Malt	11,325 04
Tobacco	1,190 00
Warehouse	21,725 76
Cigars	1,030 11
Warehouse	1,473 75
Vinegar	1,120 72
Methylated Spirits	2,063 88
Petroleum Insp. Fees	431 90
Fines and Seizures	14 28
Other Revenue	50

This is a slight decrease as compared with the corresponding month of last year, but nevertheless, considering late months shows a fair improvement.

A NEW DODGE.

MR. G. D. MELLENDORF, clerk of the Madison Hotel, Madison, Ind., writes under date of the 19th inst. to the *Hotel World*: "On the 7th instant J. O. Dodge, of Boston, Mass., engaged rooms for Drs. Barbrick & Richards, who are not known in this city, stating that they would be here for two days. Dodge left an order on Dr. Barbrick for his board, but up to this time nothing has been seen of the party."

Bar Supplies . .

IS OUR SPECIALTY

A full range of the BEST American Flint Tumblers at less than wholesale prices. See our goods and prices, they can't be beat.

RUSSELL'S

IN THE MARKET

PHONE 2427

The Wilkinson Trust
The only Perfectly-Fitting
Trust in the World
Leading Physicians say it is the
Best Satisfaction Guaranteed
and an unnecessary
B. LINDMAN
N. E. Cor. Yonge & King, Room 19



WE GUAR

The
Brew

IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD



HONORABLE MENTION

PARIS, 1878.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST

MARK OF MERIT.

Maltsters

Brewers

Bottlers

MEDAL AT THE
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
PHILADELPHIA,
1876.

COSGRAVE & CO.

MEDAL AT

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION,

ANTWERP, 1885.

PALE ALES . . .

EXTRA STOUT

HALF-AND-HALF

PURITY OF FLAVOR

AND

GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF

QUALITY.

Offices, Brewery and Malt Houses, - - - Niagara Street, Toronto.

THE ONTARIO BREWING & MALTING CO. (Ltd.)

INDIA PALE ALE

AND

- PORTER -

BOTH IN WOOD AND BOTTLES

WE GUARANTEE

That this ALE and PORTER is brewed from pure Malt and Hops only.

ASK FOR IT.

311 King Street East, - - TORONTO

Trade AND OTHER Notes.

All spirits are not moonshine.

ACEs are preferred as calling cards.

A proper carriage denotes a good hackman.

TAXING spirits does not imply licensing mediums.

THEMIS, the pulpit is a good way to spring papers.

HOSE flyers are not inventors of aerial navigation.

DREMSSES that are dreams give husbands the nightmare.

WHEN a man is reported as being driven to drink, he usually led his driver.

POPULARITY has never been won by playing double with a principle.

OHIO saloons pay about \$2,000,000 into the State treasury.

ST. PAUL receives \$158,000 annually in license from 138 saloons.

OYSTERS are said to be much better this year than a year ago.

POETS have sung of the bottle as a life saver and Prohibitionists sing of it as a life wrecker.

Those who collect bottles in England are called distastors. Those who empty bottles here, put up the dist.

SPORT is a topic on which a large number of people are best posted and in which they are most interested.

SOUTH CAROLINA is the only State that has an official jag law, protected by the State, run by the Governor, for revenue only.

The papers and money contained in the "fire-proof" safe of the Sagadahoc House, Bath, Maine, were destroyed by the fire that recently burned the hotel.

An organization which has for its object the protection and advancement of the entire trade within reasonable lines will result in securing benefits to the trade.

PINEVILLE, Kentucky, has repeatedly recorded a row never to issue a saloon license but at last has decided that legal business was better than illicit stills and Blind Tiger dens.

THE Voice, a Prohibition paper says the Grand Lodge of Pythias of Minnesota has voted unanimously to exclude saloon-keepers from the order. Such may be true, but we doubt it.

GROVEL CLEVELAND SCHAEFER is the name of a boy just recently born to a Chicago saloon keeper. The little fellow is the seventh son of a seventh son. Mr. Cleveland wrote his consent to the name being bestowed.

JOHN RUSH, an Odells, Ohio, saloon-keeper pulled a boy from the water who was drowning. It being cold and the boy chilled, Rush gave the boy a big drink and put him by the stove to thaw out and warm up. The whiskey made him drunk. The father of the boy had Rush arrested and fined \$10 for giving whiskey to a minor.

A WOMAN inventor has constructed a table which waits upon itself. The table is round, and the stationary space for plates, etc., is about ten inches wide. Within this circle is a revolving disc, an inch or two higher than the stationary part. On this the food is placed, and a simple turn will bring the desired article within reach.

A QUEER thing was noticed in the rear of a large hotel a few nights ago. A girl, evidently a chambermaid, had let down a bucket tied to a fire-escape rope, and from

the window where she stood the bucket just reached the window of the kitchen, even with the pavement. The cook, or some of his assistants, had filled the bucket with chicken, ice cream and other delicacies, and the girl was just in the act of dumping it up.

ONE frequently reads of the great superiority of aluminum cooking utensils. On this subject a prominent steward recently informed the *Hotel World* that cooking utensils made of aluminum were as yet not at all desirable for hotel use. The metal cannot be welded and different pieces forming a utensil have to be riveted together. This is a great objection. Copper, returned when necessary, is in the opinion of this steward, by far the best material for hotel cooking utensils.

The finest system of timepieces to be found in any hotel in the world is that of the Holland House, New York. All the clocks in the house (there is a time-piece in each bedroom) is controlled by a large clock, which corrects the time of all the other clocks. The clocks in the bedrooms are noiseless, that guests may not be disturbed. In many hotels one may see a clock at every turn but generally each one has a time of its own. To know that a clock in your bedroom gives you the absolutely correct time is certainly something worthy of praise.

The British-American Brewing Company, of Windsor, Ontario, has put its new brew house in operation. It stands directly west of the other buildings, is four stories high and built of brick. Its equipment is of the latest style. In the rear stands a new boiler house with a boiler furnished by Leonard & Sons. The building was erected under the supervision of J. Ramsay, architect, and the ownership of opinion that it is not surpassed by any other in the Dominion in the completeness of its equipment. The bottling house also is being entirely refitted.

LICENT distilling has something of a glamour about it, and many are the tales focalizing about this industry in the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee. A few nights ago government officers struck one that, says the *Courier-Journal*, was one of the largest plants of its kind ever found in Kentucky. No one was operating it at the time, and the revenue officers met with no interference. The plant contained a fine 100-gallon still, a forty-foot worm, twelve big tubes filled with mash, 150 gallons of low wine, and fifty bushels of corn molasses. The fire under the still was smouldering when the plant was discovered. There is no clue to the owners. This is what we would have in Canada under Prohibition.

In addition to those already reported, the Ontario Government has appointed the following gentlemen License Commissioners for the undermentioned license districts: South Brant—Henry Cox, Wellington McAllister, Charles Phelps; Brantford—Allan Cleghorn, Wareham Sheldon Wisner, Louis Benedict; Centre Grey—Thomas B. White, Patrick McCullough, Charles E. E. East Victoria—John A. Ellis, in the room and stead of Thomas McQuinn, resigned; North Lanark—John M. Munro, in the room and stead of James Munro; No. 10 Brant—Thomas Ryal, Christopher Barker, Alexander Vandenberg; West Kent—William Alexander Mills, John Brown Rankin, James Smith Waugh; Monck—Chas' A. Priestman, Walter Melick, Nicholas Loekie.

The funeral of the late president of the United States Brewers' Association, Wm. A. Miles, took place in a very quiet way in the presence of the relatives and closest friends as representatives of the Brewers' Association and the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association at the family residence, No. 165 East 37th street, New York. The remains were interred, New

York, at Greenwood cemetery. Mr. Miles leaves a brother, Harry D., and three sisters. He was married at the age of twenty-six years to Miss Victoria Wotherpoon, who survives him together with three sons and one daughter. His career was that of a universalist. The brewery of which he was president was started in 1830 by his father and in 1858 when the father died William A. took charge of the brewery together with A. M. Hawkins, the firm being Wm. A. Miles & Co. In 1890 Hawkins retired and the firm was reorganized as a stock company with Mr. Miles as president.

SOCIETIES, clubs, and convention committees also, as a rule, endeavor to get the cost down to the lowest cost possible. They think they can give a wine merchant an advertisement and get wines cheaper than the caterer can furnish them. Often they can do so, but in doing so, rob the caterer of his ambition to put up something nice. When the caterer provides establishments and assists in serving the wines, his waiters really become cork pullers. The waiter's ambition is also knocked in the head when he knows that his employer is not serving the wines! He looks on himself as a cork-puller, and as doing something for which he is not compensated. Banquets may be put up for 75 cents to \$20 a head. In the former case you will have a collation, without anything hot except coffee, and you will not have any wines. In the latter case you will have your banquet in contrast, and may be able to wash it down with a few courses of liquors.

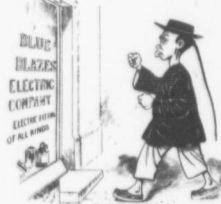
THERE is no business more directly affected by the increased tax on whiskey and tobacco and tobacco in cigarettes than the saloon keeper's. He cannot raise the price of drink and cigarettes, but must pay the increased tax. It is true it is still on cork drink and package, but in the aggregate it is considerable. Among all the protests against tax affecting business, and among all the appeals to keep protection on business, there is not a protest nor appeal from the saloon-keepers for beneficial legislation. They are a set of men who pay any tax put upon them, just or unjust. They are taxed more than any other business. They are fined when not guilty. They are fined very frequently and when a call is made upon them, they are ready to respond. They do not ask nor expect special legislation. But it is about time to ask, to expect, to demand justice. When the sense of justice does not get justice, then the power to enforce it should be appealed to, and that power the saloon-keepers have, through the ballot.—*Liquor Dealers' Herald*.

The prefix "New" to a hotel name is seldom proper, and the use of it not infrequently has the opposite effect of that intended. If the name be applied to what is really a new structure, the hotel in a few years is no longer entitled to the description, and the force of the adjective is entirely lost. In ten years or so one thinks of associating the meaning of the word with the hotel. But still less applicable is the term to an old hotel which may have been remodelled or repaired. Such hotels are known to thousands of persons acquainted with their age, and to them the application of the term comes in the light of burlesque or travesty. They can see no reason for making such a false application of the word, and in speaking of a hotel never think of using it. In the case of a hotel being destroyed or removed and another taking its place the conditions admit of such a use of the word, for then it means that formerly there was a hotel of that name and now a new structure has replaced it. It is noticeable that the practice of calling a hotel "new" is the practice indulged in to the extent that it was some years ago, and very seldom, indeed, is the term applied to a first-class hostelry.

A CELESTIAL REVENGE.



THE NAUGHTY BOY—"Chinese chew rats."



CHINAMAN—"Me fix bad boy, alle same."



CHINAMAN—"Melion man velly much smart."

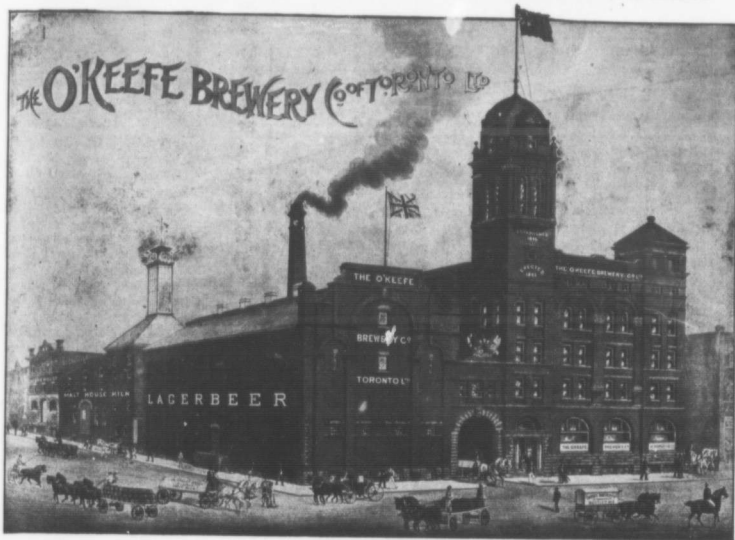


NAUGHTY BOY—"Oh, what fun! I'll give that a pull that'll make him see stars."



CHINAMAN (touching the button)—"Mell can buy no more monkey, you bet."

Brewers of ALE, PORTER and LAGER BEER



Capacity, 105,000 Barrels per Annum



Brewery situate corner of Gould and Victoria Streets, opp. Normal School, where the public are cordially invited to inspect the premises and see our products in course of manufacture.

Nothing but Malt, Hops, and water are used by us.

EUCENE O'KEEFE, President.

WIDMER HAWKE, Vice-President.



**The Grant-Lottridge
Brewing Co'y. Ltd.**

Hamilton, Ont.

— BREWERS OF —

SPECIAL attention is directed to our Export Lager, put up in Crown Seal bottles, the simplest and best system in existence. Especially adapted for table and family use.



**India Pale Ale
Extra Ale
Dublin Brown Stout
Lager Beer
Export Lager**

IN CASKS AND BOTTLES

... ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THIS BRAND ...

Sporting.

BIN A FISHIN'.

MANY a time when I was gittin' late,
I've seed him a stookin' thro' ther gate,
Throwin' back ards an' an'ack's glance;
At a lingsed tear in the back o' his pants.
He'd bin fishin'.

Then he'd lead his pole, a crooksey lin',
Up on the roof of the old wood bin.
An' ther bait he'd left in ther tomato can
He'd lino, an' say ter me, "Hello, Dan,
I've bin fishin'."

He'd hurry on' give ther "minnie" ter ma.
Aforn she'd have a chance ter get jaw
About him a leavin' o' his lino.
An' an' allowin' o' ther weeds ter grow,
While he'd bin fishin'.

Then he'd say as he "was hungry an' dry,
An' 'ud like some milk, an' a piece o' pie."
Ma'd say, "You kin bush an' go ter bed
For supper is over, an' your table red
You just go a fishin'."

An' when he was off upstairs, ay, Pa
'd ridder, an' arin', an' say ter Ma,
"Now, mother, don't be hard; he's a little cheap.
An' many a time I've left my Pap,
An' gone a fishin'."

Then Pa 'ud go ter bed, with a wink at me,
For we, both o' us, knew just how 't would be,
An' 'ud mother 'ud take some milk an' pie,
An' 'ud st' upstairs a sorter sly,
As if she'd be a fishin'.

Catherine Ziegler.

NOTES.

If you wish to advertise your race meetings the very best medium is THE ADVOCATE. Bear this in mind when the time comes round.

MR. ROBERT DAVIES' mare Thistle dropped a fine bay colt into the Dandie Dimont on Tuesday morning, the 6th inst. The little fellow is a perfect beauty, and can boast most aristocratic parentage. Thistle herself has before proved a good mother, having given birth to that most excellent race, Caetus. This was bought by the Lord of Thorncliffe Manor, Mr. Davies, of the late Mr. D. D. Withers, and was got by imp. King Ernest out of Invermar, by Lexington out of imp. Invercauld, by St. Allans out of Eleanor by Voltigeur. Dandie Dimont is the sire of Ajax, and is himself most royally bred, being by Silvio out of Meg Merrilies, by Macgregor. Thus, if ancestry goes for anything, Mr. Davies should just now be the owner of a plentiful stake-winner.

MR. ROBERT BONNER, who owns Maid S., 2. 08½, and Sunol, 2. 08½, and did own Dexter and Snuggler, is probably the most inveterate talker on the horse in the world. He has again been airing his views and it must be acknowledged they are pretty well to the point. He says that the horse breeders of the future, in order to raise prices up from the present slump into which they have fallen, must employ only the very best material. There never was a time when first-class trotters were worth more money than they are to-day, and there never was a time when ordinary ones were so low in price. For a time the situation may not change to any appreciable extent. The stars will bring as much money next year and the year after, but poor ones will sell lower and lower. Mr. Bonner continuing says that going back to the late fifties and early sixties, when old-timers like Flora Temple and Dexter were at their best, trotters were largely accidents, but to-day, with

breeding farms at every cross-roads, the business is becoming so systematic that in a short time 2.10 trotters will be as common as 2.20 performers are at present. Dexter was an accident. He was not 4 years old for \$450. People knew little or nothing at that time about popular strains and about the blood that produced the best results. All that is systematized now, and the breed is bound to keep on improving, which improvement will be manifestly aided by the newer and better courses, and the improved vehicles to which horses are driven. Horses that can trot in 2.30 and 2.40 will be cheap because they will be common. For those who breed nothing but the best the outlook is still a good one. Speaking of the time limit, the owner of Sunol thinks that the 2.10 is a 3-year-old on the old regulation track will not be beaten in a long time. People are apt to think the recent feats of Directum and Nancy Hanks entirely due to the horses—they are undoubtedly fine animals—but the pneumatic tire and the kite-shaped track are innovations, and Mr. Bonner says we can only estimate the speed of the horses by subjecting them to the conditions under which the standard records were made. There must, he admits, be a limit to the trotter's evolution, so far as speed is concerned, and it will never reach the greatest time of the race-horse. This generation may not see a horse trot in two minutes, but there are people living to-day who will see it. After a time distance and endurance will be developed, he argues, and then we shall get the best results.

A new organization for the transmission of race-track news, entitled the Electric News and Money Transfer Company, is reported under New Jersey laws. It is capitalized at \$25,000, with Mr. J. J. Gleason, the owner of one of the Toronto pool-rooms, as president. Mr. Gleason is quoted as the largest stockholder, with Messrs. Keene, Plunkett, Keely and MacDonell as associates. The charter provides for offices in Brooklyn, New York, Saratoga, Albany, Danbury, Bridgeport, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Scranton, Toronto and other cities. The purpose of the company is defined as to furnish news to pool-room and sporting resorts. The sooner the company is suppressed the better for all concerned. It will use the Postal Union Telegraph system and it is said will cause the Western Union a loss of \$10,000 a day.

The death of Meg Merrilies at Prince Soltykoff's stud removes a fine old brood mare from a sphere of usefulness. She is known to Canadian horsemen as the dam of Dandie Dimont. She was by Macgregor out of Meteor, and was 20 years old. Dandie Dimont is the sire of Ajax, a Canadian-bred colt that is favorite for the Brooklyn Handicap. His sire is now in Kentucky and his dam Moonlight, by Princeton out of Simoon, in California, where she is to be put to the great Ormonde. She was bought by the latter's owner for \$3,300, the highest price ever paid for a Canadian brood mare.

U. S. Customs authorities are engaged investigating a charge that horses are imported from England to Montreal and then driven across the line.

The programme for the Hamilton Jockey Club's meeting to be held May 31, June 1 and 2, half the week following the Ontario Jockey Club's week, has been issued. Six races are to be decided on each of the first two days and seven on the third. The added money and the purses will amount to \$7,000. The Bel Air Jockey Club's gathering at Bel Air, near Montreal, will be held a few weeks after Hamilton, when the added money and purses will probably reach \$15,000. Thus owners will have three weeks' good racing in Canada for the large amount of \$42,000. The Montreal programme has not come to hand, but the Hamilton bill is as follows:

First Day—Thursday, May 31.
Opening scurry, \$250; 6 furlongs.
The youngsters; for two-year-olds; \$300; ½ furlongs.
Wentworth handicap, \$500; 1½ miles.
Walker cup steeplechase, \$300 added; 1½ miles.

Prince of Wales plate, \$500; 1½ miles.
Burlington purse, \$300; 7 furlongs.

Second Day—Friday, June 1.
Barton purse, \$250; 6 furlongs.
The Canadian handicap, \$400; 1½ miles.
Hamilton cup, \$500; 1½ miles.
The Cocktail steeplechase, for qualified hunters, \$500; about 2 miles.

Cradle handicap, for two-year-olds, \$300; ½ furlongs.
Selling purse, \$500; 6 furlongs.

Third Day—Saturday, June 2.
Welterweight handicap, \$250; 7 miles.
Wentworth Plate, \$500; 1½ miles.
Knowsley Plate, \$300; 3 miles.
The T. & B. purse, \$600; 1½ miles.
Fancy race, \$100; ½ mile.
The Trouble steeplechase, \$500; about 2 miles.

The Get-Away purse, \$300; 6 furlongs.
The entries due on March 1 for six events were found to be most satisfactory in number. There were 111 entries all told, an average of over 18 for each. The Prince of Wales' plate, for three-year-olds, to be run in 1894, has 17 entries and 19 for the same event in 1895. The Wentworth purse, for three-year-olds, to be run at the coming spring meeting, has 26 entries, and the 1895 race has 18. The Knowsley Plate, for two-year-olds, 1894, has 12 entries, and the event of 1895 has 19.

The "guff" that critics write is well illustrated in the following item taken from the Toronto Globe:

"A curious difference of opinion is illustrated in the comparison of two reports of this class, as follows:

Field.—Tarquin, Forest and Stream, whose worst feature is a rather insignificant head is married by coarse neck, light body and faulty stem.

As our contemporary says Tarquin must be a very hard dog to judge when experts so disagree.

The dock-tailed controversy commenced by Mr. Mackintosh, of Halifax, appears to have terminated with the presentation of the horses to Princess May, who, sad to relate, expressed no horror at their appearance. In its place, however, has sprung up a discussion as to how the

horses were bred and by whom. Mr. John Beaupre, of Simcoe, who recently sold a team by Dr. Tom and Luck's All out of Royal George mare claims that he raised them and sold them to Messrs. D. T. and W. Loves, of Brampton. The Messrs. Loves say they are not the same team at all, but by Whistlejacket out of Princeton mare. Mr. Beaupre, who claims to have recognized the animals by a photograph, published the certificates of a number of people to the effect that they are also able to distinguish them. The matter is of some importance, as if Mr. Beaupre is right the Messrs. Loves have been guilty of misrepresentation and possibly may have been paid a higher price on account thereof. For some strange and inexplicable reason they refuse to say of whom the horses were bought. On the face of it this looks suspicious, although they may not want the breeders to know how much they cleared on them when Lady Stanley publishes, as she intends to do, a statement as to how the fund raised by the women of Canada was expended.

HANLAN and Gaudaur, the oarsmen, have had a meeting and discussed the challenge issued by Sullivan and Harding, the English oarsmen, to row a double scull race against any two men in the world over the Thames championship course for £200 to £500 a side. In the first cablegram received in America, it was stated that they wanted the match to be made for \$25,000 a side. Hanlan, who is himself worth more than double that amount, does not wish to row. He has grown so heavy that for him to train means not only great self-sacrifice but tremendous labor. He has some important business interests that demand attention, and he does not care to give up everything and row a match unless it is something very considerable in it for him. He does not, however, ask, like the prize-fighters, for a purse that is large in itself, but he will not row for anything so small as £500 a side, which when split up would only mean \$1,250 for each man, a sum that would hardly be worth the expenses of a man liberal in the distribution of his money. They would want two new boats at least and they alone would cost properly fixed up in the neighborhood of \$800. Then there are the expenses of a trainer and of the voyage to and from England, for all of which Messrs. Sullivan and Harding do not propose to allow a cent. Regarding things in this light Hanlan has made a counter proposition that they really row for \$25,000 a side and offering to allow the challengers \$1,000 each for expenses to come to America. If such an arrangement were possible the race would long live in history as the greatest stakes ever rowed for. Just think of it! a sculling match for \$50,000! But I will never come about, people generally regarding Hanlan's offer as an insinuation that there is no use talking row to him any more, as he is out of it and proposes to remain out. People will naturally say, then why doesn't he declare himself open, that way, instead of making a proposition that will be regarded as mere bluff.

The answer is: Loves notwithstanding. But the genuine in him offer to put him an extra fast boat with Gaudaur to find his share of other things he deserves credit for interesting him. Ryan and Ward, land, having friends of the party having agreed to give.

The Hamilton's summer June 30 and regulation will guaranteed per cent. entries close the nomination payment, June classes:—

No. 1—\$250 three-minute class.
No. 2—For class; \$1,000.
No. 3—For class; \$1,000.

The balance class runs; and 2 additional promises to be in Canada.

The farce a end, and the town. Govern travesty of the written himself out the militia between Corbett made no use of amusing them the boys of the net- the expense of feet he had the ball on ball.

last week, and had been given without the jury shall be a fore- is doubtless a ve- to change his law- is a nice, law-ally to be given if it would on change being sold here to wear. Our congratulated, hood that the a trate into their

Provi

The following appeared:—
Tom Savers
Tom King
Tom Hyer
Nat Langham

The answer is simple: because the man loves notoriety too much to act in that way. But there is much that is good and genuine in Hanlan as is proved by his offer to put his nephew, Edward Duran, an extra fast man for a distance, in the best with Gaudaur, pay his expenses, and find his share of the stake of £500. Another thing for which the ex-champ is deserving credit is the way in which he is interesting himself in the visit of Messrs. Ryan and Wright, the amateurs, to England, having raised \$4000 among his friends of the needed \$1,000 required to defray a part of their expenses, the men having agreed to pay a large part themselves.

The Hamilton, Ont., Trotting Association's summer meeting will be held on June 30 and July 2 and 3, on their new regulation mile track. There are three guaranteed purses of \$1,000 each, the total purse amounting to \$10,000. The entries close on Monday, April 2 next, the nominations to be made on the fourth payment, June 25. The following are the classes:—

- No. 1.—Stake for trotters eligible for three-minute class; \$1,000.
- No. 2.—For pacers eligible for the 2.40 class; \$1,000.
- No. 3.—For trotters eligible for the 2.27 class; \$1,000.

The balance of \$7,000 to be given in class races; entrance to stake, 5 per cent, and 5 additional from winners. This promises to be the largest meet ever held in Canada.

The farce at Jacksonville, Fla., has ended, and the curtain has been rung down. Governor Mitchell has made a travesty of the law, and most effectively written himself down an ass. He called on the militia to prevent the fight between Corbett and Mitchell, and then made no use of them whatever, the men amusing themselves by acting as spectators of the set-to while actually living at the expense of the State. After the contest he had the principals arrested and held on bail. Their cases came to trial last week, and after some lame evidence had been given, Corbett was acquitted without the jury stirring from their seats.

As it was a forgone conclusion that Mitchell's case would result in the same way, it was not allowed to go to trial. Now the engineers of the Mitchell-Corbett fight—the Duval Athletic Club, say that they will bring off the Corbett-Jackson mill at Jacksonville. Governor Mitchell is doubtless a very fine man, but he needs to change his legal advisers. Florida also is a nice, law-abiding State, but it is safe to say every decent man would be delighted if he could keep at home its laws or championships, which are now being sold here at 50c a piece for ladies to wear. Our country friends are to be congratulated, for there is little likelihood that the abominable fall will penetrate into their wilds.

Previous Battles.

The following fights have previously appeared:—
 Tom Sayers and J. C. Heenan.
 Tom King and J. C. Heenan.
 Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan.
 Nat Langham and Tom Sayers.

RECENT TROTTING.

Winter Meetings at Hamilton and Barrie.

The winter meeting on the ice at Hamilton last week was a little more successful than the gathering at Toronto the previous week, but soft weather on the third day brought the affair to an abrupt conclusion, with two races yet to be decided and that had to be declared off. Following are the summaries which is all that is required to tell the story:

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 27TH.

The races were well attended, and some good sport was experienced. The ice was sloppy, but the track was not so bad. Excellent time was made.

2.44 Race—
 Position: J. Kinney, Homerville, N.Y. 1 1 1 1
 Sir Harry Wilkes; E. James, Toronto. 2 2 2 2
 Byron W. H. Scott, Chelonia. 3 3 3 3
 May Stanton; B. Gould, Niagara Falls. 4 4 4 4
 H. Caldwell; J. Northgrave, Dayton. 5 5 5 5
 Gustav W. Cooper, Dundas. 6 6 6 6
 Time, 2:27.25, 2:30, 2:31

Slow Local—
 George P. J. Farmer. 1 1 2 2
 Jupiter, P. Filman. 2 1 2 1
 Dr. R. J. Kirk. 3 4 5 5
 De. R. J. Kirk. 3 4 5 5
 Gipsy B. J. Horning. 4 5 6 6
 Russell G. W. Gowland. 5 6 7 7
 Time, 2:14.4, 2:14.4, 2:14.4, 2:14.4

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28TH.

The races were again well attended, upwards of a thousand people being present. The ice was sloppy and the time slow:

Named Horses—
 Jupiter, P. Filman. 2 1 2 1
 George P. J. Farmer. 1 2 2 3
 Dr. R. J. Kirk. 3 4 5 5
 Lady Fulton, W. Anderson. 3 4 5 5
 Bay Tom; J. Bart. 4 5 4 4
 Gipsy B. J. Horning. 5 6 6 6
 Time, 2:04.14, 2:10.14, 2:12, 2:11, 2:12, 2:11

2.25 Race (unfinished)—
 Position: N. Kinney, Homerville, N.Y. 1 1 3 3
 Royal Prince; D. Irwin, Chicago, Ill. 1 1 3 3
 Sunday; A. Brown, Dundas. 3 3 3 3
 Hamlet; J. Hattenburg, Toronto. 2 2 3 3
 Guy Allen; J. Bridgewood city. 6 6 6 6
 Time, 2:33.25, 2:33, 2:33, 2:33

Named Horses—
 King Wilkes. 2 3 1 1
 Vanst. 2 2 2 2
 Maggie O. 2 2 3 3
 Bank run. 3 3 3 3
 Roy. 3 3 7 7
 Royal Prince. 4 4 4 4
 Natural Gas. 5 5 6 6
 Time, 2:44.24, 2:43, 2:46

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 1ST.

A new track was made for the races today, but it was no better than that of yesterday, and owing to the holes in it the races were unfinished.

Open Race—
 Ben H.; W. Moore, Ottawa. 2 1
 Simmie; J. Bromberg, Buffalo. 2 1
 Sunday; A. Brown, Dundas. 3 3
 Royal Prince; D. Irwin, Chicago. 4 4
 Time, 2:20.04, 2:31.14

Colt Race—
 St. George; W. Anderson. 1 1
 W. G. W. Gowland. 2 2
 Bonnie James Burgess. 3 3
 Lucy Allen; John Fitch. 4 4
 Red Hat; T. Conigan. 5 4
 Time, 2:27.14, 2:30

The open race and the 2.35 trot were postponed until Friday, when there being no prospects of decent ice, both were declared off.

Two Days Trotting at Barrie.

A large crowd witnessed the first day of the Barrie winter trotting races held on the 29th ult. The ice was soft, which accounts for the slow time made.

First Race—2.40 class—
 Ben Hur; J. Fleming, Toronto. 1 6 1 1
 Joe M.; G. May, Toronto. 2 2 3 3
 Quente; A. Proctor, Aurora. 3 3 3 3
 Best time, 2:36

Named Race—

Lottie Bruce; O. Ferguson, Cooks-
 Netto; L. H. Leadley, Cookstown
 Harper Grit; W. Jebb, Barrie. 1 1 1 1
 Best time, 2:12.2

SECOND DAY AT BARRIE.

The races on March 1st, drew another large attendance. The ice was again very

First Race—Free-for-all—
 Ben H.; Simpson, Lindsay. 2 1 1 1
 Big Ben; H. Thurlow, Ferguson. 2 1 1 1
 Hamlet; Dr. McGill, Elmira. 3 3 5 5
 Best time, 2:35

Second Race—3 minute class—
 Quente; A. Proctor, Aurora. 1 1 1 1
 Ben Hur; J. Fleming, Toronto. 2 1 1 1
 Joe Cameron; W. May, Toronto. 3 3 3 3
 Best time, 2:37

Jurges; R. Wells, Aurora; R. A. Dutton,
 J. A. Brown, St. Catharines.

SOME O. J. C. ENTRIES.

Two stakes of the Ontario Jockey Club, and the entries for the Queen's Plate closed on March 1st. One of the stakes, the Maple Leaf, showed a vast improvement, the number being twice as large as last year; the other, the Brooders, shows one less than in 1893; the Queen's Plate is a little above the average. The full list of entries follows:

BREEDER'S STAKE, for three-year olds, to be run in 1895.
 J. E. Seagram's b.c., Millbrook, by Springfield—Milly. 1
 J. E. Seagram's b.c., Bonnyfield, by Springfield—Bonnie Ico. 1
 J. E. Seagram's b.c., Confectioner, by Springfield—Bon Bon. 1
 J. E. Seagram's b.c. Athletic, by Springfield—Albion III. 1
 Carlton stable's b.c. — by Jaubert—Feicia. 1
 R. Davies' ch.c. Harpoon, by The Chicken—Thistle. 1
 R. Davies' ch.f. Fidelia, by Parisian—Buckle. 1
 W. Hendrie's b.f. Julia, by Strathsey—Banjo. 1
 W. Hendrie's b.f. Queen's Bounty, by Strathsey—Queen's Own. 1
 W. Hendrie's b.f. Kiltie, by Strathsey—Wild Dais. 1
 Brookdale stable's Susquehanna, by King Bob—Allie F. 1
 Westminster stable's b.f. Cora, by Ranegh II.—Curtolina. 1
 J. Dymont's b.f. Orkney, by King Bob—Aunt Alice. 1
 J. Duggan's ch.f. Steppingstone, by Shillingstone—Zoonomy. 1
 J. Duggan's ch.f. Mayonaie, by The Chicken—Algeria. 1
 J. Duggan's b.f. Chicken Peel, by The Chicken—Lay Peel. 1

MAPLE LEAF STAKES, for three-year old fillies, to be run in 1895.

J. E. Seagram's ch.f. Waterfowl, by Springfield—Sallie O. 1
 J. E. Seagram's b.f. The Victim, by Springfield—Bonnie Vic. 1
 J. E. Seagram's b.f. Penalty, by Springfield—Forfuiture. 1
 J. P. Dawes' b.f. Zana, by Kinked—Becania. 1
 E. Burgess' b.f. —, by Strachino—Ella H. 1
 R. Davies' ch.f. Fidelia, by Parisian—Buckle. 1
 W. Hendrie's b.f. Julia, by Strathsey—Banjo. 1
 W. Hendrie's b.f. Queen's Bounty, by Strathsey—Queen's Own. 1
 Westminster stable's b.f. Cora, by Ranegh II.—Curtolina. 1
 J. Dymont's ch.f. Barbara, by King Bob—Lay Lightfoot. 1
 J. Duggan's ch.f. Steppingstone, by Shillingstone—Zoonomy. 1
 J. Duggan's ch.f. Maymonais, by The Chicken—Algeria. 1
 J. Duggan's b.f. Chicken Peel, by The Chicken—Lady Peel. 1

THE QUEEN'S PLATE, probable value, \$1,300; 60 guineas, the gift of her Majesty, for all ages; open to horses owned, bred, raised and trained in the Province of Ontario that have never won public money, have never left Canada, and have never been for a period of more than one month out of this Province; added to a sweepstake of \$5 each, payable at time of entry, March 1, and \$5 additional, unless

declared out by May 1, between which dates entries can be made on payment of \$20 p.p. The first horse to receive the guineas and stakes and \$500 added by the club; the second horse \$200, and the third \$100; 1/1 mile to be run May 22; — Lbs.

Harry A. H. B. Alley's b.h., 5; by Albert—Mannie A. 126
 Ben Hur, A. G. Alexander's br.c., 4, by Albert—Dolly. 122
 Decit, Miss Irene Jones' br.m., 4, by Marquis—Unknown. 121
 Misfortune, John Pratt's b.m., 6, by Watchman—by Terror. 121
 Moonstone, Owner's br.g., 4, by Moonshine—Nettie. 119
 Mediator, John Pascoe's b.g., 4, by Aspinwall—Medea. 119
 Lou Daly, T. D. Hodgson's ch.f., 4, by Newcourt—Lady Lucy. 117
 Frankie C. H. Chappell's br.f., 4, by Strathsey—Beehive. 117
 Vicar of Wakefield, J. E. Seagram's b.c., 3, by Springfield—Bonnie Vic. 106
 Don M., H. Chappell's br.c., 3, by Thornhill—Angus. 106
 Thornhill, R. Davies' b.h., 3, by Maaron—Thistle. 106
 Princeton, A. Burgess' b.c., 3, by Fred B.—Ella H. 106
 Dictator, Dr. Lang's ch.c., 3, by Shillingstone—Georgia. 106
 Joe Miller, J. E. Seagram's br.g., 3, by Springfield—Milly. 103
 Lochinvan, Wm. Hendrie's br.g., 3, by Lisbon—Cannock Lass. 103
 Brother Bob, John Dymont's b.f., by King Bob—Maggie May. 103
 May Blossom, John Dymont's b.f., by King Bob—Rosabelle. 101
 Rosa Daly, P. D. Hodgson's blk.f., 3, by Keolar Khan—Lady Lucy. 101
 Fraulin, Wm. Hendrie's blk.f., 3, by Van Dorn—Beautiful Star. 101
 Regina, Brookdale stable's b.f., 3, by King Bob—Blackbird. 101
 Lorna Dora, Brookdale stable's b.f., 3, by King Bob—Nettie. 101
 Myra L., Dr. Lang's ch.f., 3, by Shillingstone—Unknown. 101
 3, by The Chicken—Ann M. Arbuthnot. 101
 The entries and starters for the Queen's Plate for the last ten years are herewith given:

Year	Entries	Starters
1884	22	15
1885	25	13
1886	19	10
1887	22	13
1888	19	7
1889	22	10
1890	22	13
1891	24	7
1892	26	16
1893	26	9

No sooner had the entries for the Plate been announced than Mr. Arbuthnot, Orpen, of the Bay St. poolroom, Toronto, opened a book, making quotations as follows:

Joe Miller, 3	5-1
Dictator, 3	6-1
Rosa Daly, 3	10-1
Merrythought, 3	10-1
Princeton, 3	10-1
Vicar of Wakefield, 3	10-1
Lochinvan, 3	12-1
Queen Bee, 4	15-1
Ben Hur, 4	15-1
May Blossom, 3	20-1
Fraulin, 3	20-1
Lou Daly, 4	20-1
Don M., 3	20-1
Regina, 3	20-1
Brother Bob, 3	20-1
Myra L., 3	30-1
Harry A., 5	30-1
Mediator, 4	30-1
L. Domes, 3	30-1
May Blossom, 3	30-1
Frankie C., 4	40-1
Moonstone, 4	40-1
Misfortune, 6	50-1
Decit, 4	50-1

Seven Great Battles of the World.

Written by Men who were on the Spot and Witnessed Them.

JOHN MORRISSEY, rough-and-tumble fighter, pugilist, gambler and Congressman, the man who had a great deal to do with the making of Saratoga—in fact, did actually make the famous watering-place—was born in 1831 in Tipperary, and emigrated with his parents to Quebec in 1836, where the family a short time after removed to Troy, N. Y. At ten years of age he could whip any boy no more than five years older than himself. He first went in a brush factory, and was subsequently apprenticed to an iron-moulder. He fought everybody in sight, and ultimately became the leader of a gang of toughs in the city proper, while John C. Heenan headed a similar gang in West Troy. The two gangs used to have pitched battles. Morrissey's fellows were all Irish-Americans, while Heenan's were generally native Americans.

After giving up the moulding trade, Morrissey became a deck-hand on a Troy steamer. He next became an emigrant runner in New York, and was hardly ever out of a rough-and-tumble fight. His courage gained him many admirers among on-lookers, and he finally determined to enter the prize-ring. One man he fought was Tom McCann, who knocked him down and held him over the ashes from an overturned stool until he was badly burned. On the next day, Morrissey got the nickname of "Old Smoko," which stuck to him until the end of his days.

Morrissey tried to get on a fight with Hyer, but the latter would have nothing to do with him. He fought Thompson, Hyler's trainer, and won on a foul. Hyer would not fight for less than \$10,000 a side, but Morrissey could not raise the money. Morrissey then made a match with Yankee Snydman, who was a champion. They fought for \$1,000 a side on Oct. 5th, 1855, at Boston Four Corners. For 37 rounds the fight between the two men was fast and furious. Morrissey being nearly done became desperate, and rushed his man to the ropes, where he held him. The crowd at this point indulged in demonstrations that led to free fighting. Morrissey's gang pitched into Sullivan while he was on the ropes. Finally Yankee got away and jumped the ropes. Here he was surrounded by Morrissey men, who drew knives and revolvers against each other and against him. The referee called "Time" again and again, and Sullivan not appearing, he gave the fight to Morrissey, who was badly used up. Sullivan protested when he got free, and wanted to renew the contest, but Morrissey's mob would not allow such a thing. Both men were arrested and fined.

Morrissey's next encounter was with Bill Poole. They met on a New York dock July 26, 1854, for \$500 a side. They fought like dogs, resorting to every means to secure victory. At last Morrissey acknowledged defeat, and Poole was hailed as the victor. But he was a doomed man, for the Morrissey gang hunted him persistently.

On February 24, 1856, Morrissey and Poole met in Stanwix Hall, Broadway. Morrissey was drinking with San Snydman and a few of that gentleman's friends. Snydman saw Poole enter the outer barroom, and endeavored to divert Morrissey's attention, well knowing that a collision between the two enemies would be attended with disastrous results. For a time he succeeded, but at length Morrissey became aware of Poole's presence in the outer room, and despite the remonstrances of mutual friends went out where he was. The two enemies would have addressed Poole with:

"Ah, is it there you are, you black-nosed smoozer?"

Poole did not deign a reply. Morrissey continued to use the most insulting language in his command, and finally applied to him the degrading epithet of "coward."

Up to this time Poole had contented himself with saying, "You have tasted me once and did like me," but when the term "coward" was applied to him his blood rose to fever heat, and leaping out upon the floor, he hurled back the aspersion with withering scorn and finally uttered a liar.

Morrissey kept up this abuse and finally said:

"You dare not fight me with pistols, muzzle to muzzle."

Poole cried out, "I do dare," and springing towards him said, "Draw," at the same time pulling out his revolver, and bringing it down to a level. Jim Irwin then jumped before Morrissey and shouted to Poole: "He has no weapon, Poole; draw fire," upon which Poole drew his pistol, but as he was unable to control his tongue, still kept heaping upon Poole every epithet at his command. At last Poole exclaimed, "Oh, shut up, you are all a set of d—d Irishmen." Mark McGuire, who subsequently became sporting reporter of the *New York Sun*, then stepped up to Poole and said, "An Irishman is as good as anybody else, if he only behaves himself." Poole replied: "There is no Irishman as good as me as I am, no man that don't eat meat on Friday."

McGuire said: "I consider myself as good a man as you are."

Poole wanted to know in what way, and McGuire said: "See that fellow sitting. McGuire retracted from his position and apologized.

Shortly afterwards Hyler entered the room, and Morrissey made a rush at Poole. Morrissey had a pistol in his hand, and Poole, who was armed, stood with folded arms, and Morrissey snapped his pistol at him twice, but the caps did not explode. Morrissey again snapped his pistol, with the same result. Poole did not draw his weapon during this exciting time, and when some one called upon him to shoot Morrissey, he shook his head and said:

"No; if I fire I may shoot some innocent man."

At this juncture the police came in, and the affair was virtually brought to a close by an officer taking Morrissey out.

Poole apologized to the proprietors of Stanwix Hall for the part he was compelled to take in the disturbance.

Later on Morrissey and his friends returned. More compliments were passed and Morrissey left. Poole kept quiet as he could, seeing the crowd was against him. When Morrissey had gone, the crowd pitched into Poole, who was drawn and he was deliberately murdered by a fellow named Baker, who put the muzzle of his revolver close to his head. Morrissey and the rest of the gang were arrested, but political influences secured their release. At this time Morrissey became quite a politician after the notorious ward style that prevailed in those days. He also went in heavily for gambling and made money rapidly. In 1858 Heenan returned from California, and Morrissey challenged him. Heenan accepted, articles being signed for a fight for \$5,000 and the championship of America, to take place at Long Point, opposite Port Dover, County of Simcoe, on Oct. 26th, 1858. It is this battle that makes the fourth of the series of Seven Great Battles of the World.

Heenan was comparatively unknown in the prize ring. Morrissey had for sponsors, John Hastings and Jem Kelly, while Heenan had for his the barroom, of England, and Johnny Mackey.

Morrissey's colors were blue with white bird's eye spots; Heenan's were a long scarf with an American ensign at one end, and made of silk. Morrissey's being of course the more expensive.

Morrissey was all that could be desired for a first-class fighting man. He offered \$1,000 to \$800 on his own head. Heenan mildly replied that he had no funds to bet with.

The first round opened with a little preliminary prospecting, during which the fine style of Heenan was particularly observable. Morrissey took the initiative in gallant style, and sent out his left with tremendous force, but the intention did not reach; he tried with his right and was cleverly stopped. Heenan, letting fly his right, caught Morrissey a terrible blow upon the left eye. Loud cheers burst forth from Heenan's side, mingled with cries of "first blood."

Heenan discharged three more with his left in rapid succession, pressing Morrissey toward the ropes. Morrissey seemed to have been completely unprepared, and some desperate in-fighting followed. Morrissey broke away, and Heenan struck a stake instead of his man, damaging his knuckles. Heenan, then rushed in, and the two were exchanged, mostly in favor of Heenan. Morrissey then seemed on the point of throwing him, when Heenan broke the hold, changed the position in his own favor, and threw Morrissey heavily, falling upon his back with great force. Immense applause went up at this result from Heenan's party, and the astonished friends of Morrissey looked blue. The round lasted six minutes. Though Morrissey had the worst of it, that fact did not discourage his friends.

In the second round both came up with an eager caution, but after a few feints Heenan cut loose again, and in quick succession delivered two severe blows on the head, and a third on the chest, in a confident like character. Some figuring then took place, and Heenan caught another opportunity and sent in a stunning blow on Morrissey's right eye and both left. In the third round both Heenan and Morrissey fought and pushed the third round, but his right hand, from the blow on the stake in the first round, left him with the use of only one hand, and he commenced to feel exhausted.

On time being called for the fourth round Morrissey detected this condition, advanced, and caught a stinger upon the nose, which sent him back three or four feet. Heenan pressed his advantage incautiously, and caught a similar visitation on his own nose. Heenan drew the third in profusion. Heenan now retired from Morrissey's fierce advance, whereupon Morrissey rushed in and challenged for the fall. They fell, shaking the ground with the force of their blows, and carried to his corner, Heenan looked very weak and exhausted, and Morrissey looked greatly fatigued.

In the fifth round Morrissey seemed to have recovered confidence, with more strength than before. Advancing upon Heenan, he delivered a stunning blow upon the head, which brought him to a standstill. Recovering with surprising quickness, Heenan let fly right and left, getting well in twice on Morrissey's cheek. Several effective blows were exchanged, Morrissey retreating, but as he neared the ropes, Heenan succeeded in delivering a tremendous shot upon the jaw, which knocked him clean off his feet. This was the first knock-down blow.

On time being called for the sixth round, Morrissey, quickest on his feet, reached Heenan's nose, and received right and left in return. More sparring, when Morrissey got in his left heavily on his opponent's neck. Heenan's blows seemed to lack power, and the massing of his fighting strength telling on him badly. Morrissey

closed the round by rushing in and delivering a severe upper-cut, when they clinched and Heenan was thrown.

In the seventh round, Morrissey took the lead, but Heenan managed to get out of couple of slashing fairs. The body blow by Morrissey told with powerful effect, though Heenan took them without flinching. Heenan made a desperate effort to obtain the fall, but was thrown heavily. Morrissey, however, keeping him company.

In the eighth round Heenan stock was on the decline, while that of Morrissey was on the rise, and he seemed determined to plump Heenan at his own corner. As Heenan gave way, however, he kept exhibiting a fighter's instinct, and in return for the visitations he had received about the body he got in two good blows on Morrissey's right cheek. The latter then made a rush at him, delivering some five or six telling blows, and was on the point of crowding him on the ropes, when Heenan went down from exhaustion.

In the ninth round Heenan began to acknowledge the receipt of Morrissey's handwork on the body. Heenan struck out wildly several times, turning himself half around once or twice from the force of his blows. Heenan was so tired that he himself too weak to take advantage of the opportunity thus given to him. Presently, however, they settled in position, Morrissey getting in twice on the body, and Heenan countering ineffectively on the cheek. Morrissey then pressed Heenan to his corner, where the Eneacia Boy was thrown.

In the 10th round Heenan rallied, but received a terrible blow on the cheek. In return of this he countered on the forehead with a telling blow. Some rough exchanges followed, in which Morrissey had much the best of it. He then ran in, clinched his man, threw him and fell on him. Wild shouts went up from the Morrissey crowd, and \$100 to \$10 was bet on their favorite.

The 11th round was now reduced to a mere question of skill and endurance. The ability to hit remained with Morrissey. Heenan had staggered a little, but he refused to be scratched. He Morrissey need do was to lead off and hit him. Heenan endeavored to counter, but he struck wildly in the air, and, over reaching himself in this way in trying to return a sharp blow he had received on the neck, he fell from exhaustion, and was carried insensible to his corner.

The battle lasted 21 minutes, and Morrissey was hailed champion of America. If Heenan had not injured his hand in the first round, he would probably have won the fight.

He challenged Morrissey to fight again, but Morrissey did not appear willing, under any circumstances, to meet Heenan again, and why he refused to do so is a mystery. He suggested that he would fight when Heenan challenged Morrissey the last time, the latter said to Heenan:

"Go and fight Tom Sayers for the championship of the world. If you win then I will fight you for \$10,000."

It was this writing remark of Morrissey's that made Heenan so ambitious to win the championship of the world, and led to his challenging Tom Sayers. Morrissey retired from the ring and his gambling den during 1867 had a thin beard, and his hair was turned grey. He cleared him out of \$124,000, and compelled him to close down. In 1869 he opened out at Saratoga. In 1871 he gave a lot of money for an international regatta on Saratoga Bay, which cost him 100,000 dollars being \$2,000, \$1,250 and \$750. The Ward Bros. won, with the Chambers-Kelley crew, England, second, Biglin-Coulter crew third, and the Taylor-Wingler crew fourth. There was a grand display of fireworks on the 4th of July. Biglin-Coulter or Taylor-Winglip, was third, and

Morrissey gave each Josephine a pair of single-cut diamonds worth \$8000, four or five Bright Trickett fish, Englishman, and a pair of diamonds worth \$10,000. Morrissey was from New York and lived in New York following his

TEAC

If you have days, suppose horses some will pay, per else you can do by training, here can be given your horse. Put on a molder hours to a lesson the bracke to Start out with until you get team. It is regulate the dress you need next five light places an

A lesson of things to you many lessons of the walk of good, steady gait which is quite hard to teach of three, it is more plowing day, but it will much more than their lifetime. But you will get it, but it will come to a lesson in would add to What is a horse all times, it can cannot be done away and broke if a horse has without being things to you able for having is a good time it.

A lesson in would add to What is a horse all times, it can cannot be done away and broke if a horse has without being things to you able for having is a good time it.

WHAT A FIF

EX-VICE States Morton, his Rhinebeck summer. The 60-foot wide, beams have been ing, and no ex make it a mode in this country. Railroad track around the are blinds on every as to act as aw in the summer.

The area wall has a six inch iron railing. The concrete feet brick wall with upon and drains by in size cellar. The stalls in the escape faeces there can be o

Morrissey gave \$750 (third money) to the barn to give an alarm in case of fire. They tell what part of the building is on fire and are connected with the farm house and office.

The barn is lighted by incandescent light. The latest improved machinery is provided for grinding feed, etc., including a powerful engine.

The many new inventions introduced in the construction of this barn are being closely observed by experts.

TEACHING HORSES.

If you have nothing special to do these days, suppose you try teaching your young horses some new accomplishments. It will pay, perhaps, better than anything else you can do. If a trotting horse can, by training, increase his speed, a draft horse can increase his power for drawing. Give your horse a lesson in pulling out. Put on a moderate load and devote a few hours to a lesson in pulling alone. Have the brake to the wagon in good condition. Start out with an easy draft, increasing it until you get close to the limit of the animal.

It is better to load lightly, and regulate the draft by the brake, for then you need never get stuck. Drive into tight places and always let the horses get set by pulling through the brake. A few lessons like this will make pullers out of any kind of horses, and you never need fear getting stuck, if you do not go beyond the strength of your horses.

A lesson or two in walking will add things to your horses. It will not take many lessons to increase the speed of the walk one-fourth or one-half. A good steady gait can also be developed, which is quite an item. If a team will walk to walk four miles per hour, instead of three, it will calculate how much more plowing or hauling they will do in a day, but it will be hard to believe how much more they will be worth during their lifetime. A man may not be able to do his labor, once for such work, but it will come in when he is not expecting it.

A lesson in standing without hitching would add to the value of any horse. It is best to tie the horses securely at all times, it sometimes happens that this cannot be done, and it may save a runaway and broken vehicles or broken lines if a horse has learned to stand quietly without being tied. There are lots of things that horses will do, and now is a good time to give them their lessons.

WHAT A FIRST-CLASS BARN IS.

Ex-Vice President of the United States Morton, has restored the barn on his Rhinebeck farm that was burned last summer. The building is 300 feet long, 60 feet wide, and where the silos are located 40 feet wide. The latest improvements have been introduced in the building, and no expense has been spared to make it a model barn and one of the finest in this country.

Railroad tracks for cars to carry feed run inside the interior of the barn; there are blinds on every window, so arranged as to act as awnings to keep the heat out in the summer.

The area walls outside of the building are a six inch blue stone coping, with an iron pipe on top. The basement is made of concrete five feet thick, with a cross brick wall with chestnut sleepers to rest upon and drainage under the whole.

The basement under the L, which is 40 by 40. The silos are three in number and hold fifteen hundred tons.

The stalls in the barn are provided with escape fasteners, so that any one of them can be opened at once. Three

hundred thermostats are placed in the barn to give an alarm in case of fire. They tell what part of the building is on fire and are connected with the farm house and office.

The barn is lighted by incandescent light. The latest improved machinery is provided for grinding feed, etc., including a powerful engine.

The many new inventions introduced in the construction of this barn are being closely observed by experts.

MARES TO BREED TO.

Choose not alone a Proper Sire but a Proper Dam for your Foals.

Why do some horses excel as progenitors of speed, but fail to breed them? Why are others famous because of speed produced through the male line transmitted to the sons, while others become famous through the female line and are that we term broodmare sires? It is rare that we have ex-celsa or becomes famous through both the male and female lines, the most notable exception being Hambletonian, a horse of almost perfect balance, both mentally and physically.

It has come to be a recognized fact that the best results in breeding are attained when the produce is well balanced, or in other words, the two halves united from a perfect whole. What we term a "sire" implies that the influence of the sire and dam harmonize, each contributing to supply the deficit of the other. This is the real secret of the good results obtained by uniting certain families, and to my way of thinking, aside from the gait, the main factors are a good brain, or, as we say, a level head and a stock of nervous energy.

Our greatest sires of speed have been horses of even temperament or even of phlegmatic disposition, while some of the most notable failures as speed producers were horses of nervous, excited disposition, or possessing an excess of nervous energy. When a mare possessing these characteristics is bred to such a horse what could be expected but produce that would be what we term a crazy-headed fool? On the other hand, if a bred to a dull mare to a dull, lay horse we should scarcely expect the produce to show much spirit or energy.

It is my opinion that this nervous energy is the factor in speed, no matter what the gait. It is an essential quality in man or beast. Our greatest race-drivers are nervous men. Who that has seen Orrin Hickok in or out of the sulky need be told that he is full of nervous energy? The late James Goldsmith was highly nervous man, and this brought on his untimely death. Easy-going men do not die of nervous prostration. Splan, Turner, Golden, every trainer that has won his way to the head of the procession, has had a strong infusion of nervous energy in his nature.

The great broodmares have generally been those having a high nervous organization. The self-willed, nervous mares who win by the head of the procession, that have thrown speed to the winds, it is rare that an easy-going one produces a world-beater. It seems to be a law of nature that the sire furnishes the gait or motive power and the head or brains to utilize this power, while the dam furnishes the steam or energy that drives the machine. If we have an excess of this steam the motive power becomes unbalanced, but a steady brain transmitted by a sire seems to hold this in check.

As before stated, this energy or motive power is just as essential to produce winners or extreme speed at one gait as another. Perhaps all readers know that the once-famous trotting mare Favonia (2.15 to high wheels) and the noted race-horse Salvator, that holds the record for one mile, both trace to the same granddam. In those days of the bike Favonia would

have been in the 2.10 list, and readers will recall what a good mare she was, always ready to try and win and to try again as often as asked. She was a light feeder, too, and but for her will power would have been a very ordinary performer.

We know she was sired by the good, game, level-headed horse Wedgewood (2.19), and yet he could be entitled to all the credit, for on the maternal side Favonia traced to one of the most noted female lines in turf history. The granddam, Lightstone, bred to Alexander's Abdallah, produced the dam of Favonia, and bred to Lexington she produced the dam of Salvator. Does any reader suppose the same forces were not potent in producing extreme speed in one the same as in the other?

Going one step farther back we find one of the most famous matrons known in the annals of racing, a mare so famous for producing speed that her offspring came to be known as the Levity family. The nervous energy that made Levity a great speed-producer was equal potent in the current from her daughter Lightstone, that, divided and united with thorough blood, produced the greatest race-horse of modern times, and the other current, united with trotter blood, produced one of the best race mares ever seen on the trotting turf.

If I am right in this deduction, and it seems clearly proven then this nervous energy or subtle power, call it what we may, is the one essential necessary to extreme speed of race horses, no matter what the gait. The essential factor in the winner, be it trotter, pacer or runner, is the same. As a matter of fact, a horse with a fair amount of nervous energy will draw a plough or stage-coach better than a dull, cold-blooded horse will. A cross of thorough blood makes the best horse for even farm work.

It follows, then, if this quality of nervous energy is the prime factor in the great brood mare, the brood-mare sire, par excellence, the horse that imparts this quality, just as experience has shown that the greatest sires of direct speed have been horses that imparted rather an easy-going temperament. This is the reason, then, that a sire rarely excels through both the male and female lines. The qualities that have brought the highest success to each are entirely different and rarely proceed from the same source.

Hambletonian was an exception in that his breeding was reversed, and his sire, Abdallah, imparted the nervous energy, while the blood of Belfounder, through his dam, furnished the balance wheel. The best endorsement of this is the fact that Abdallah never sired another son that became noted as a sire of speed, and his direct descendants in the 2.30 list number only three, while his daughters have long been famous as broodmares.

The case of Hambletonian would seem to indicate that it was not essential from which source the nervous energy came. There are two reasons why the blood of Belfounder played such an important part in the character and conformation of Hambletonian. In the first place the lack of stamion or breeding back undoubtedly brought the Belfounder blood or characteristics forward much stronger than would be produced in the majority of cases.

In the second place, Belfounder was a much better and purer-bred horse than Abdallah, his pedigree extending back in strong trotting lines to the Darley Arabian. It is a rule of breeding that the strongest and purest blood will control and the characteristics predominate in the produce. Again, as only an occasional prize driver is secured with the utmost care in breeding, Hambletonian may in this sense be said to have been a chance production. Every breeder has learned how widely different are brothers and sisters in characteristics.

The fame of Belfounder as a brood-

mare sire does not rest alone on Hambletonian, although that was enough to make any horse famous. Harry Clay (2.29), the most famous member of the Clay family, was out of a daughter of Belfounder. I am sure you believe that gentlemen familiar with the Clays have told you of their characteristics, the Belfounder cross was one calculated to neutralize the family failings, as it was in the case of Abdallah. It gave Harry Clay also the trotting action and speed imparted to Hambletonian in such a marked degree.

It has been said of the sons of Hambletonian that the most successful speed producers were those that bred more strongly after the Belfounder family or type. I believe this to be true. It would be interesting to know, on the other hand, if his most successful daughters were those that bred back most strongly to the Abdallah characteristics. Had Abdallah flourished at this time and been appreciated as he is to-day, he would have been one of the most noted brood-mare sires known in the history of the trotter.

After Hambletonian, Mambrino, Patchen, American Star and Pilot Jr. rank the highest among the brood-mare sires. None of these have attained any great reputation as sires of speed or from the capacity of their sons to speed. The infane of each rests upon the speed-producing powers of the daughters. All were highly-bred horses and each had a strong infusion of thorough blood. Each was also highly charged with nervous energy, the do-or-die quality that will fight to the last stride of the mile and fight it over and over again.

This grit is what makes the race horse. It must be imparted, but it must also be balanced or controlled, and this power of control must also be imparted. It takes two good halves to make a good whole. When a high-strung daughter of a high-strung sire is bred to a horse of quiet disposition the result is usually a well-balanced head that has nothing to offer to race at whatever gait nature or breeding may prompt.

This explains the so-called "golden cross" of George Wilkes and Mambrino Patchen. It tells why the Hambletonian-American Star cross gave the Hero of Chester all the 2.20 performers he has in his list. It solves the problem of extreme speed resulting from breeding the daughters of Pilot Jr. to sons of Hambletonian. It shows that where the two extremes harmonize and form a happy medium the best results are obtained.

Another sire that is becoming prominent as a brood-mare sire is Daniel Lambert. He, like Hambletonian, drew his stock of nervous energy from Abdallah. His trotting inheritance came from Ethan Allen, the fastest and best of the Morgans in the male line. Daniel Lambert was a grandly bred horse, and the results emphasize the adage "blood will tell." He has proved far and away the best of the Morgan line as a sire of speed and in the capacity of his blood to breed on.

Like Hambletonian he represents a harmonious union of two opposite forces. The nervous energy that characterized Daniel Lambert, and was imparted to his daughters, has made them famous producers of speed, and has added his name to the list of famous brood-mare sires.

Experience has taught us the value of a good mother and the prominent part she plays in producing speed. We have also learned to estimate at his true worth the horse that, because of his peculiar breeding or inheritance, becomes known to fame only as a brood-mare sire.

IMPETUOUS.

Stranger—"What business are you in?"

Reverend—"Saving souls."

Stranger—"Commission or salary?"

HAMILTON J. C. ENTRIES.

The six stakes of the Hamilton Jockey Club, three to be run this year and three in 1895, that closed on March 1st, have received a fine lot of entries, as follows:

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PLATE 1894. For three-year-olds, foaled in Canada; \$500; 1 1/2 miles.

John Dymott's h.g. Brother Bob. J. Dymott's h.f., May Blossom. Robert Davies' b.c. Thorncliffe. Robert Davies' b.f. Lou D. J. E. Seagrang's h.g. Meadowbrook. J. E. Seagrang's h.c. Vicar of Wakefield.

J. E. Seagrang's h.g. Joe Miller. C. M. Lang's (Owen) Soun, h.c. Dictator.

C. M. Lang's c.f. Myra L. D. Burgess' Woodstock h.c. Princeton. Brookside stables' h.f. Regina. J. P. Dawes' b.g. Kenou. M. J. Daly's h.g. Free Press. W. Hendrie's h.g. Lochivar. W. Hendrie's b.f. Nancy Lee. W. Hendrie's h.f. Francis Lee.

THE WESTWORTH PLATE, 1894. For three-year-olds, \$500; 1 1/4 to second, third to fourth its stake; 11 miles.

Alex. Shield's ch.f. Edith, by Elkwod Rhoda. Alex. Shield's b.c. by Edou—in. Graditz.

Alex. Shield's Lotus, by Leonatus—Nellie Howell.

D. Higgins' b.c. Major-General, by Duke of Montrose—Varna.

D. Higgins' ch.c. Blue Garter, by Spendlrith—Poly of Cork.

Smith & Esch's ch.c. Penniless by Spendlrith—imp. Heald.

Spendlrith Davies' br.c. Thorncliffe, by Macaroni—Thistle.

M. J. Daly's h.g. Come Home, by Hidalgo—Melita.

J. E. Seagrang's h.c. imp. Epworth, by Oaklinc—Springtime.

J. E. Seagrang's b.c. Counterfeit, by The Illused—Single Gold.

J. E. Seagrang's b.g. Meadowbrook, by Springfield—Lady May.

J. E. Seagrang's h.g. Joe Miller, by Springfield—imp. Milly.

J. E. Seagrang's b.c. Vicar of Wakefield, by Springfield—Bonnie Vic.

C. M. Lang's ch.c. Dictator, by Shillingstone—Georgia.

C. M. Lang's c.f. Myra L., by Shillingstone—untraced.

Jon. Duggan's ch.f. Pal Mall, by Lowland Chick—Palnesite.

A Smith's ch.f., by Spendlrith, imp. Kapanga.

Smith's ch.f. Maid of Ellerslie, by Knight of Ellerslie—imp. Penelope.

Brookdalestable's h.f. Lancashire Witch, by Lancanstrin—Fair Land.

James P. Dawes' h.f. Chamunks, by Unca—imp. Chamous.

P. Dawes' b.c. Royal George, by Onondaga—Lady Caroline.

J. Mullin's b.c. Kazan, by Muscoy—Empress.

W. Hendrie's b.g. The Piper, by Falstou—Madie Bayles.

W. Hendrie's h.g. Lochivar, by Lisbon—Cannobie Lee.

J. P. Dawes' (Montreal) h.f. Zans. W. A. Sage's h.f. Glen Fawn. W. Hendrie's b.c. Juba. W. Hendrie's h.g. Klitte.

PRINCE OF WALES' PLATE, 1895. Harpoon, Zans. Fabela, Juba. Millbrook, Klitte. Bonnyfield, Cora. Confectioner, Chicken Peel.

Athletic, Ch.f. Jaubert-Zelca. Andy, by King Bob—Ann Alice; Rio Grande, by King Bob—Allie D.; Susquehanna, by King Bob—Ann D.; Queen's Bounty, by Strathspey; Queen's Own.

WESTWORTH PLATE, 1895. Harpoon, Steppingstone. Fabela, Zans. Millbrook, Queen's Bounty. Bonnyfield, Rosmar. Confectioner, imp. Halfing. Athletic, imp. Silk Gown.

imp. Ocean Belle, by Ocean Wave—Mary Watson; imp. Maypole, by Chippendale—Olton; St. Helen, by St. Blaise.

Genova; Rosina Vokes, by Lislon—Minnie Palmer; Flambour; by Favour—Lass o' Gowerie.

KNOWSLY PLATE, 1895. W. Hendrie's ch.c. Caladonia. W. Hendrie's h.c. Maypole.

W. Hendrie's h.f. Florer. W. Hendrie's b.f. Melcha. J. Dymott's br.c. Brown Dick.

Robert Davies' c. Garter King. Robert Davies' br.c. Stingo.

J. E. Seagrang's h.c. Donald Dinnie. J. E. Seagrang's h.c. Dandelion.

J. E. Seagrang's h.f. Princess May. J. E. Seagrang's h.f. Minerva.

J. E. Seagrang's h.c. Moorland. Adam Beck's b.c.—, by Ranleigh II.

Strathlin. Carleton stables' ch.c. Boston. Fred. Daine's h.g.—, by Dandie Dimont—Little Lip.

Joseph Duggan's ch.f.—, by Foam—Queen Hess.

Joseph Duggan's h.f.—, by The Chicken—Cora.

J. P. Dawes' h.f.—, by Redfellow—Sisken.

C. N. Gates' h.f. May Light.

THE SEASON'S RACING DATES.

The following dates have been claimed for meetings during the coming season:—

Ontario Jockey Club May 22-26
Tilsburg May 23-24
Sarnia May 23-25
St. Thomas May 30, 31, June 31
Hamilton Jockey Club,
May 31, June 1 and 2

Port Huron June 5-8
Montreal, Lepine Park June 5-7
Stratford June 6-8
Woodville June 11-15
Hamilton, James' Track June 11-21
Oranville June 26-27
Aylmer June 26-28
Hamilton (mile track) June 26-28

June 30, July 2-3
Brussels July 2-3
Ganaoque July 2-4
Windsor July 2-5
Ottawa Aug. 1-2
Port Huron Aug. 28-31
St. Thomas, Fall Aug. 29-31
Windsor, Fall Sept. 4-7
Brandon, Man. May 23-24
Vorden, " May 27-28
Saurin, " June 5-6
Deloraine June 12-13
Morden June 16-20
Gretna June 26-27
Winnipeg July 1-3
Portage la Prairie, Man. July 5-6
Regina, Alb. July 12-14

Secretaries of racing clubs and associations are requested to notify us of dates claimed.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

W. P. D., Owen Sound.—If your horse's record is entirely a pacing one you can enter him in a slower class race entirely for trotting, if he is converted from pacing to trotting.

A BELIEVER IN THE ADVOCATE.—Banquet's time for a mile and a quarter is 2:03 1/2; Salvator's time is 2:05. Banquet's record was made with 108 lb. on a straight course, and Salvator's with 122 lb. upon an irregular course. There is no way of comparing English and American time, as in the Old Country they do not make a speciality of the time.

T. T. P. E. L.—The best team time for a mile is 2:13, made by Belle Hamlin and Justin, and by Justin and Globe.

READER, OTTAWA.—You have a right to shuffle if you want to. Every player has the right, the dealer coming last.

PETER, WOODSTOCK.—H. M. Johnson holds the record for 100 yards running—91 sec. John Owen, jr., of Detroit, is credited with running the distance in exactly the same time—91 sec. W. T. Macpherson, a New Zealander. No Englishman ever did better than 10 sec. (2.) Yes, Hutchesn runs 300 yds. in 30 secs. flat ten years ago. (3.) Geo. R. Gray holds the record for putting the 16 lb. shot at 47 ft.

CONDICTOR, SADBURY.—An engine and two coaches made the distance between Auherstburg and St. Thomas, 111 miles, over the Canada Southern or Michigan Central, in 1 hr. 38 min., on May 5, 1891. Do not know of any English or United States time equalling that. Guess Canada holds the record and you win your bet. A mile has been covered on the New York Central in 32 secs., or at the rate of 112 miles an hour. The train consisted of an engine and four cars.

ALL ROUND SPORT.

A professional football league has been formed in New York.

Dr. Smead, of Lima, O., was in Toronto last week. He brought with him a well-bred trotting filly for Harry Webb, the big restaurant-keeper.

At the Philadelphia Tattersalls, February 21st, twenty-four head of high-class Canadian stock were sold for an aggregate sum of \$86,345, being an average of \$264.37 each.

The Philadelphia cricketing team, for whom matches had been arranged in England during the coming season, have abandoned the idea of going because three of their best players cannot get away.

In a billiard match between C. Mennott, an Australian billiard player, and John Roberts, jr., the spot stroke being barred, the Englishman broke the record by scoring 867 in one run.

Budd Doble, a pacer with a record of 2:12 1/2, was given by Indianapolis and that paced at the Montreal and Ottawa winter meetings, has been bought by Mr. R. R. Arbone, of Montreal.

After battling for the trophy for twenty-one years without success, the Glasgow Rangers have at last won the Scottish Football Cup in a fine match they defeated Glasgow Celtic by three goals to one.

Eddie James, the famous trotting-horse driver and trainer, of Toronto, has purchased the black horse Sir Harry Wilkes, dam Jannie by Sir Charles, from A. J. McCarty, Ingersoll, Ont. He has an ice record of 2:26 1/2.

Mascot (2:04) weighs 1,000 lb., and has been judged barefooted at the Buffalo covered track for the last three months. His hoofs looked as clear as polished bone, and he certainly is a perfection, if that is possible.—American Sportsman.

The great Canadian trotting stallion, Fides Stanton (2:15), that swept every trophy before him early last season and then broke down just when he had the riches of the summer and fall come on, is again in good shape, and will be on hand when the bell rings.

The Canadian Breeder, hitherto published monthly at Montreal, will be issued weekly commencing March 20th. Mr. Joseph White, editor, has been appointed secretary of trotting in Canada, the appointment being made by the National Trotting Association.

With a membership of 803 tracks, located in 33 different States and Territories, the American Trotting Association had in its treasury Jan. 1, 1894, \$187,867.97. The National Trotting Association has a membership of 568, and the balance on hand on Nov. 1, 1893, was \$33,708.70.

A letter has been received by the secretary of the St. Lawrence Yachting Club of Montreal, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that an Order-in-Council has been passed recommending the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, with the right of flying the blue ensign.

"Colts should be haltered when they are a week old, as it tends to tame them at an early age. If they are fed sugar occasionally and patted they will become perfectly docile. Where one is handling a large number of colts it is better to wear several at a time, as they then do not become so lonely." So says the Chicago Horseman.

Harry Hutchens, the fastest sprinter that ever wore a running shoe, has retired from the path, as far as matinee handicaps are concerned. His admirers are arranging a big pedestrian carnival for his benefit at the London Athletic Club Grounds about the end of this month. At this meeting Hutchens will attempt to beat even his own 100 yards and the record for 250 yards.

The Chicago Horseman invites manufacturing jewellers to submit designs for the massive decorated sterling silver cup or bowl, value \$1,000, which will be presented to the breeder of the horse winning the Horseman's \$12,000 guaranteed stakes. The ultimate amount to be trotted in this summer by the four-year-olds eligible to this great colt race will approximate \$20,000, and the breeders' trophy will be in every way a suitable adjunct to it as great a stake.

A dispatch from Valley View, Ky., gives the following account of what is supposed to be an attempted suicide by a horse at that place:—A queer horse, or what might be called animal derangement, is reported from Perkins Trestle, one to two miles from Valley View, belonging to Bob Adams broke out of a stable, climbed a steep embankment to a railroad track, and, walking out to the middle of the trestle, deliberately jumped to Rocky Creek, fifty feet below. All the injury the animal sustained was a dislocated shoulder.

At the time Ormonde was winning one of the great classic races solemnly asserted was progressing in Winchester Cathedral, and the Dean sat enthroned, when a telegram was handed to him. He opened it and read that the Hon. in direct simplicity. It ran thus: "Ormonde has won." Who was Ormonde, and what was he won? Vainly Canons and such like minor lights were consulted. It was discovered that the telegram had been sent to Mr. Dean, a trainer at Winchester, but as it was addressed "Dean, Winchester," it was handed to the Dean.

"Goodwin's Official Turf Guide," just to hand, shows that the number of runs on the flat in 1893 was 12,110, and that of all other races, including the steeplechasing total of 12,301. This is at

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Guelph Brewery....

Guelph, Ont.

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Manufacturer of the Celebrated

EAST KENT ALE

Made from the Finest Imported East Kent Hops

XXX and XX Pale
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CARL'S "PRIZE MEDAL" Ale, Porter and Lager

KEPT BY ALL LEADING DEALERS IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

increase of 5,512 since 1891. In Canada 189 more races were decided. The amount of money that was run for is computed at \$5,251,140, exclusive of \$47,922 distributed in Canada. At Washington Park, Chicago, the huge average of the money run for per diem was \$11,172. Hawthorne Park distributed most money, \$865,250, during 260 days. East St. Louis had the most racing, 311 days, Gloucester being a good second with 285 days.

There will be sold by public auction at "Cairlrobie" Stock Farm, Charenton, Ont., on Wednesday, March 21st, Messrs. Graham Bros.' celebrated stud, comprising about sixty head of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and mares, and the trotting stallion Beacon, Welsh ponies and fine driving horses, without doubt individually and collectively the finest stud in Canada to-day. Among the Clydesdales are many prize winners at all the leading shows, the champion son of Prince of Wales—Queen's Own, at their head. The Hackies—include the great sire Seagull and the unbeaten Kilnwick Firaway. The handsome catalogue (which is to be had for writing), contains a fine cut of the first Clydesdale ever imported to Canada—Old Clyde. In writing for the catalogue say you saw this in THE ADVOCATE.

A sensation is being created throughout Canada by the announcement that Mr. W. D. Grand, now of New York City, is shipping to Messrs. Silver & Smith, of the Repository, a consignment of 20 head of the choicest large thoroughbred stallions and mares that money could buy, to be sold to the highest bidder at the Great Breeders' Sale, which takes place at the Repository Friday and Saturday, March 30th and 31st (being the two days following the Annual Stallion Show in Toronto). Amongst this valuable shipment will be found the great Iaveloo, Admiral (by St. Blaise), Gettysburg and Trinity, a horse of immense size and beauty; the celebrated Idaho, Two Lips, and a host of others of equal note. For particulars write to W. D. Grand, care of Messrs. Silver & Smith, Toronto, and be sure and mention THE ADVOCATE.

The entry of a three-year-old colt in a two-year-old class at the York Township Fair at Glengrove Park last fall, created no little discussion among the contestants of the race and the York Township and North Toronto Agricultural Society. The

horse in question was Benedictine, owned in Toronto. He won the race and was also successful at the Woodbridge Fair, but at the Markham Fair was disqualified. The colt was protested by Mr. Palmer, of Richmond Hill, owner of the colt which came in second. The York Township Agricultural Society appointed a special committee to deal with the protest, and last Saturday they gave their decision, disqualifying Benedictine and awarding the purse to Mr. Palmer. After great difficulty unassailable evidence was produced, showing that the colt was a three-year-old. There is too much "ringing" done at country fairs, and it behoves committees to appoint competent men to look after the entries.

PATTI recently celebrated her 13th birthday at the Allyn House, Hartford, where a reception took place. Here is a prima donna who does not attempt to keep her age a secret.—*Hotel World.*

A WRITER in *Boots and Shoes* says: "An excellent tonic for the foot is whiskey. It dries the feet nicely after being out in the wet. Spirit baths are used by professional dancers, acrobats and pedestrians to keep the feet in condition."

THIS quotation appears on the bed room door of a South Lancashire, England, hotel: "I will lay me down in peace, and take my rest, for it is thou Lord, only, that maketh me to dwell in safety." Believe which the proprietor has penned. "Owing to the frequency of hotel robberies, you are requested to bolt your door."

E. C. BURDICK, of Janesville, says a travelling man of that city called for steak in a hotel the other day and got a very small piece. He ate it and asked for a piece of string. On getting it he deliberately took his measure at the waist and gave it to the waiter, saying: "I want enough steak for a man of that size." He got it.—*McClure's Sentinel.*

Two Bills, before the Legislatures of two States, offer for a law that will compel hotel proprietors to introduce in their establishments a contrivance that will shut off the gas when it is blown out. If the advocates of this measure are successful we may hope to see a genuine revival of "gas-blowing" once more. This legislation is evidently intended

to foster the growth of the "infant industries."

The cigar manufacturing firm of Von Neubronn & Co., of Berlin, Ont., is composed of the father Louis, and two sons, Frank and Alex. They have been in business 37 years, the sons becoming members of the firm 13 years ago. Some 20 hands are employed, giving an output of 700,000 yearly. Messrs. Von Neubronn report business so good that their store-rooms are empty. Their specialties, which meet with great public favor are La Premita, the Master, Von Neubronn's Knight, La Suprema, Rosa Belle, and K.O.T.M.

How the tiny, tinkling bells—
Hotel bells—
What a world of wants impatient their turbulence tell!
Hear them ringing, ringing, ringing,
Through the office day and night,
While the bell boy's feet are springing
Like Mercury's swift winging,
Or the elevator's flight
Making time, time, time,
To the summons of the guests that so eloquently wells
From the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells,
From the rhyming and the chiming of the bells.

COMMERCIAL travellers are frequently referred to as fault-finders, who cause more trouble at hotels than most other classes of customers. This may be true, yet it should be remembered that if any person is entitled to consideration at many of the hotels it is the travelling salesman. He is the chief support of the hotel; he is the best paying customer and but for his patronage many a hotel would have to close up. True, this fact does not give the commercial man power to run things to suit himself when at the country hotel, yet it should entitle him to the best furnished. He is a steady, a good-paying, a wholesale customer.—*Hotel World.*

Wm. Bulwer Lytton's Henry Pelham was dining for the first time with Lord Guleseton he said: "It is a pity, my lord, that we do not serve perfumes at dessert." It so impressed the gourmet that he answered, "It is an exquisite idea. The next time you dine here we will have perfumes." To-day the serving up of perfumes with one's meals goes on in Paris restaurants continually. It is violet with soup, acacia with the fish, and cherry blossom with the roast. The more you put yourself with food the more you suffocate with these sweet odors wafted

to you every time some lady who has come to dine or sup sweeps past you. Experience with perfume dainties demonstrates that they may be nauseating.—*New York Sun.*

HOTEL FOR SALE....

For Sale, first-class Hotel in the Village of Norwich, County of Oxford. Poss a first-class business with the travelling public as well as a large local trade. Best situation in the Village and most centrally located in the district. For terms and conditions of sale apply to
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20 SHEPPARD STREET, - - TORONTO

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Good Workmanship - Best Materials
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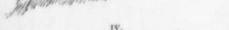
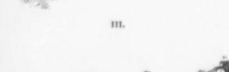
Wit and Humor.

NO WONDER.

Rownder—"Do you see snakes when you are drunk?"
Old Sook—"No, I always stick to Irish whiskey."

A NATURAL TAKE.

IT WAS THE PUT THAT CHARGED HIM.



MAKING A BEGINNING.

She—"You know papa has failed; and he says that we must begin to economise."
He—"Well, we needn't be wearing out two chairs."

HIS HAIR.

Broadhead William—"I'm mighty glad, Hank, I resisted the temptation to get my hair cut that time."
Wary Henry—"Why, Bill?"
Broadhead William—"A woman giv me a whole mince pie this morning and never mentioned a word about work. She said I reminded her of her son at college."

AN APPRECIATED LESSON.

Mrs. Chancel—"Oh, Henry! I wish you had been to church this morning. Doctor Dives preached one of the loveliest sermons on 'Love your neighbor'; and the way his remarks made that spiteful, hateful Mrs. Gabbers squirm, was something that would have done your heart good."

THE HONEST DENTIST.

"HARRY, dear, I found an honest dentist-to-day," said Mrs. Cumsy to her husband.
 "You don't say! Tell me about this wonderful freak of nature."
 "Well, he examined my teeth and said they didn't need anything do to them."
 "What did he charge you for that?"
 "Only five dollars, when he might have worked all day, and charged me ten or fifteen. Doesn't that show he was honest, dear?"
 "No; it shows he was lazy."

THE CHARGE.

Leeds—"Gilmore went in a side door the other day to get a drink, and he was arrested."
Mansfield—"What was the charge?"
Leeds—"Impersonating an officer."

POST-MORTEM THRUSTS.

Mrs. Givendale—"Do you believe in punishment after death, Mr. Bluntleigh?"
Mr. Bluntleigh—"Well, madam, I must say I have heard some pretty tough funeral sermons."

COULD USE IT.

Billings—"Yes, it was a remarkably vivid dream. Why, I dreamed that the springs on my life-size were pure whiskey. I never tasted anything more plainly in my life."
Col. Bluegrass—"My gawd, sah! Er—would you have the courtesy—er—to loan me the pillow you dreamed that on, sah?"

NOT UP TO DATE.

George—"It's all very well for Miss Prout to join the ladies' reform association, but why does she wear goggles?"
His Wife—"How little you know about reform, George. The members think the naked eye is immoral."



NEVER IN TRADE.

Elder Sister (1904)—"Horrors! Don't invite those Lpton girls. Their great grandfather made his money in trade."
Younger Sister—"Didn't ours?"
Elder Sister—"Mercy, no! Our great-grandfather was a highly-respected city official. He held an office for ten years at five thousand dollars a year, and then died, worth five million dollars."

DEPLORABLE.

Miss A-z-ro-bee—"What a terrible, hopeless longing is expressed in Coleridge's lines, 'Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink!'"
Miss Littered—"It doesn't seem possible that the liquor habit ever had such a hold on a human being."

COMPENSATION.

Mrs. Smith—"Mrs. Brown has had such an experience! Arrested for shop-lifting. All a mistake, of course!"
Mrs. Jones—"I suppose she must have been very much annoyed."
Mrs. Smith—"Not at all. The papers all said she was 'of prepossessing appearance.'"

THE PROPER IMPLEMENT.

"Do you believe that all flesh is grass, Mrs. Small?" asked Mr. Hunker of his landlady, who requested him to carve.
 "Yes, sir; that is what the good book says."
 "Then, I'll trouble you to have the lawn-mower brought in, instead of this carving knife."

"SEE, here, stranger," said the tall, broad-shouldered back woods Kentuckian; "if you're a revivalist, or whatever they call 'em, you'd better make tracks from this part of the country. We ain't in love with your business."

"My friend, you amaze me. What has occurred to draw out the opposition to the men who are struggling to save souls?"
 "Stranger, the last meetin' was held here three years ago. Durin' the religious excitement Bill Stubbs, Jim Hall and Hank Weaver told us how they had each killed a man, and, stranger, I'll be blowed if the sheriff didn't have 'em at the end of a rope in less'n seventeen months. Now, we don't want no more widdies and orphans in this here community, so you jest cut sticks for the next county."

A KENTUCKY office-seeker in Washington who had an idea that he was a distinguished and prominent citizen when he first came, had hung around and been disappointed until he was in the last stages. Then he thought of home and how to get there, and away he went after Colonel—, passenger agent of— Railroad.

"I say, Colonel," he said, persuasively, "I want to go home."
 "Why don't you go?"
 "Got no money. Can't you give me a pass?"

The colonel stiffened his spine.
 "We give passes to nobody," he replied firmly.

The face of the despairing disappointed showed a faint smile of humility.

"Well, Colonel," he pleaded, "give me one: I'm nobody;" and the Colonel sent him a special for a week.



When the Prince of Wales visited this country, many years ago, he gave a great ball in his honor in St. Louis. Governor Stewart, of St. Louis, came down from Jefferson City to do credit to it, and, in the course of the evening, became very happy, very proud, not to say enthusiastic. He and the prince were stationed on a little platform raised for them at one side of the hall, where the beauty and brilliancy, and blue blood of St. Louis swept by them in dazzling review. The spectacle elevated Stewart's feelings several notches. Finally he administered a mighty slap to the royal back, and exclaimed: "Prince, don't you wish you was Governor of Missouri!"

A TENANT went to see his landlord about a house he had just taken, and about which he had made fault to find. He mentioned several drawbacks, and then said:

"And furthermore, Mr. Oppenheimer, the cellar is full of water."
 Mr. Oppenheimer, the landlord, eyed him with reproach, and then exclaimed: "Full of water? Well, vat you expect? Vull of champagne?"

CALINO, as a friend of the family is introduced to the baby, six months old, whose head is adorned with a few straggling locks of light hair.

"I wish you much joy," he said to the mother of the bantling. "Splendid child; very precocious too; why, he is nearly as bald as his father!"

When the good ship *Patrol* was on her last voyage the mate was appointed to keep the log. One day, however, he indulged rather too freely in the forbidden cup, and was unable to attend to his duties.

The next day, quite late, after his head was once more able to hold his cap, he decided to write up the log. Turning to the page of the day before he was surprised to find this entry:

"Mate drunk all day."

"Here," he said to the captain, "I—I w—wouldn't put that in, would you? It isn't necessary."
 "Why not?" replied the captain. "It's true, isn't it?"
 "Yes, it's true, I suppose."
 "Well, then, I guess it had better stand."

So the mate resumed the log, and began writing it on for that day.

When night came the captain, as usual, glanced over the record. It was his turn to be surprised, for, standing out in large black letters were the words: "Captain sober all day."

"Here," Mr. Mate, he cried out, "some here. What do you mean by this, you fool? Why, anybody would think it quite unusual for me to be sober. What do you mean, sir?"

"Can't help that," responded the mate, "it's true, isn't it?"
 "Yes, it's true, I suppose."
 "Well, then, I guess it had better stand."

Telegraph Editor—"Here's about a column tariff speech, a murder, a clerical scandal and a Y.M.C.A. convention. What'll I do with them?"

Managing Editor Daily Gift-Enterprise—"Fire the tariff rot, make a telegraph brief of the Y.M.C.A. affairs and boil down the murder to a couple of stanzas; let the scandal go, but be sure and have three columns for our coupon contest."

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor.—Please inform your readers that we have a positive remedy for the also named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. We shall be glad to send two bottles of our remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send us their express and post office address. Respectfully,
 T. A. BLOOM & CO., 108 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

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Ex

Liquor

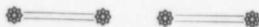
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REINHARDT & CO.

Lager Beer Brewers - - Toronto



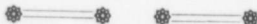
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LIQUOR LAWS.

Appleton Morgan in the Current Number of the Popular Science Monthly.

(Continued from last week)

But, from whatever source or sources ingrafted upon a long-suffering community, no honest student of these laws can deny that they have had one or three effects, if not all three of them—namely, (1) to increase the demand for, while deteriorating the quality of, the supply of liquors; (2) to stimulate the ingenuity of the subject in evading the law itself, if not to produce the appetite for liquor drinking where it existed not before; or (3) to give to the visionary or "crank" class in a community political balance of power—that is, an absolute even if a temporary power. In other words, prohibitory liquor laws are dangerous to the physical, moral, and political health of the community; to the physical health, by inducing vendors who cannot afford to sell pure liquor at the risk of the penalty, but who cannot well resist the temptation in view of the enormous profits of selling cheap adulterated liquor as the enhanced price for pure liquor, to keep their poisons on sale; to the moral health, by making honest men law-breakers (with the dangerous tendency of the law-breaker in part toward law-breaking in *extenso*, which the writers of moral papers—Tom Dr. Watts up, have versified about all the memory of man ranneth not to the contrary); and to the political health, by putting power into the hands of dangerous classes, the "crank," the "crank" and the people with "missions" and other visions as reforming the world! (It might be added, perhaps, that these laws offend the religious sense, for in some States, as in Maine and in Kansas, the use of wine for the sacrament has been held a violation of law. But this aspect we are not at present discussing.) And all this in addition to the fact that prohibitory liquor laws are, always and everywhere, an infringement of the liberty of the subject, in opposition to the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness which it is the business of constitutions to decree and of States to secure.

Drunkenness is a crime in itself and the fruitful mother of other crimes, and with it the criminal law should deal. But no commercial law or municipal law, no form of civil law (as distinguished from criminal law) has anything to do with crimes. The legal maxim, as old as civilization, is that one must so use his own as not to injure his neighbor, takes ample care of the liquor-seller who sells liquor to one who he knows will do violence or wrong under its influence. As to the criminal law, then, attend to the case of the drunkard and of the rum-seller who will knowingly make his feeble or hereditarily weak fellow-man a drunkard. But as there is no commandment in the decalogue, "Thou shalt not sell liquor," it is the unwritten law, and so cannot justly, equitably or legally be put into written law. That it is ever put there means some ulterior object, or if not an ulterior object always, certainly always it is, because it always has, an ulterior effect.

But prohibitory liquor laws have still another and ulterior effect, to wit: They begat an exaggerated oratory and an appetite for sweeping statements which, by the cultivation of false statistics, become absolute dishonesty, and so a burden upon

and a reproach to public morals. For it is quite as heinous a sin, in the court of conscience, to lie about the number of liquor deaths, than to lie about the amount of collections for charity, as did Ananias, or about the value of one's farm to the annual assessment. And yet another, more of an economical than a moral nature, perhaps, might be catalogued. It has become in some communities practically impossible to discuss certain important questions. For example, it is to-day practically impossible in many quarters of this fair land to discuss so important a question as the effect of alcoholic liquors upon the human system. Impossible, I say, for no sooner is such a question broached than the most tropic statements, backed by the gassy fascination of enormous numbers, would be hurled at the general public until the modest man of science, and science itself, are put to rout. This writer himself heard, in the Columbian year, from a Columbian orator, the following masterly speech uttered at New York: "The champions of slavery, having declared their purpose to shatter the Union, withdrew from Washington and opened fire from without. Not so the liquor power, with hell's dynamite (enough of them to stretch in a line from this spot to the homes, the churches, the schools of the people); and there, sheltered and protected by the strong arm of the Government, the work of destruction goes mightily on among Americans; every five years there is an array of dead as a consequence equal in number to those killed on both sides in the civil war. By a coincidence, these were the years altered at the courts of the State of New York had been several months, and at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars' worth of high-priced expert testimony, trying to ascertain whether Mrs. Cass's death was due to arsenic poisoning and was beginning to make an equal outlay to find if Mrs. Dr. Buchanan had died from the effect of morphine or atropine. And yet, here and elsewhere, this glowing orator announced, with some congeniality, that one million human beings had, in the five years past, perished from being poisoned by liquor—by alcohol, an extremely mild toxicant that in some form or other chemists tell us exists in almost all our food, sold or liquid! Did it not, perhaps, occur to the orator, or possibly to another of his audience besides the present writer, that in the million of cases assured, say in two or three, even in one of them, a latent or contributing cause might possibly have mitigated the responsibility of this murderous alcohol; that one of those million of men may have been, perhaps, indiscreet in something else besides drinking beer, or had someone who lent him to his system some congenial or local contributive cause; or perhaps had met with some accidental incident in his alleged untimely taking off?

But this is a single sample only of the intertempore, not to say the voluptuous dalliance with tropic statistics, of the Prohibitionist, who asserts that liquor has slain more than wild beasts, than wars, pestilences, famines and even deluges and Johnstown floods (which latter, by the way, were bursts of water and not of alcohol, which therefore has not, even in the mouths of Prohibitionists, achieved the record of water, which certainly did wreck Johnstown, and which, according to Holy Writ, in one case did actually destroy the whole world). Indeed, nothing is more common than to say, in fact, that the liquor despoils both body and soul." "Liquor destroys both body and soul." By the annual deaths actually and beyond question traceable to liquor were arrayed against the annual mortality (which is said to be a constant figure in the case of wars, famines, tidal waves, and the like cataclysms), it might be disputed as above if liquor al-

ways destroys the body, while as to the soul what mortal can depose and say? The danger of the tropic statement which we are so often met with from Prohibition politics, however, is a very great one. Falshood is falshood and lying is lying, even in the mouths of lecturers and reformers; and temperance is a cardinal virtue in as much as it is liquor drinking. Were such opulent misrepresentation and dishonesty confined only to the so-called "temperance" orators or "reformers," it would be bad enough, as teaching a grossness and unavailability of this statement and an irresponsibility of language, which would be and is dangerous to any community at large. But not only the tramp and the circulating itinerant, but eminent men, men of brains and personal worth, whose influence for good in their own neighborhood might be very large, are often so warped in their very fiber by this sort of misfortune as to become incapable of seeing things as they are—dealers in untruth, strapped in untruth as a garment. I have in mind one eminent gentleman, a man of large affairs and of otherwise unblemished integrity, who has the misfortune of being a Prohibitionist leader, and the author and chief harrier of a certain statute. As the standing chairman of a committee in the Legislature of a certain State report annually as to the value and the operation of these statutes, his reports are invariably antagonistic to their great value, as to their effect in closing liquor stores, and in making drunkennes almost unknown. And this in the teeth of the facts, which everybody else admits, that these statutes are stupendous failures, that truth has a garment. I have in mind one eminent gentleman, a man of large affairs and of otherwise unblemished integrity, who has the misfortune of being a Prohibitionist leader, and the author and chief harrier of a certain statute. As the standing chairman of a committee in the Legislature of a certain State report annually as to the value and the operation of these statutes, his reports are invariably antagonistic to their great value, as to their effect in closing liquor stores, and in making drunkennes almost unknown. And this in the teeth of the facts, which everybody else admits, that these statutes are stupendous failures, that truth has a garment. I have in mind one eminent gentleman, a man of large affairs and of otherwise unblemished integrity, who has the misfortune of being a Prohibitionist leader, and the author and chief harrier of a certain statute. As the standing chairman of a committee in the Legislature of a certain State report annually as to the value and the operation of these statutes, his reports are invariably antagonistic to their great value, as to their effect in closing liquor stores, and in making drunkennes almost unknown. And this in the teeth of the facts, which everybody else admits, that these statutes are stupendous failures, that truth has a garment.

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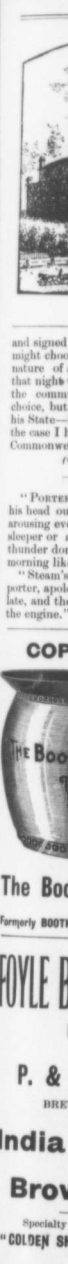
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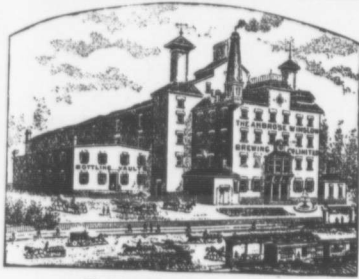
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sumption of liquor. There are not to-day ten times as many people in the country as there were on January first. But unless figures are as reliable as the temperance orators themselves, there are many hundred times as many liquor stores and shops for the public drinking of liquor in our fair land as there were upon that date. Various causes, of course, have operated to produce this enormous increase. But one cause which may have done its contributive share toward the result, perhaps, is that, under rigid statutes, any more wine sold by retailers, which may have existed on January 15, 1832, has become a sort of moral obligation to use it as a sort of Declaration of Independence of law which interfere with the personal liberty of the subject; which exist not by consent of those whom these laws govern but by the consent of those whom they do not govern, and who never come in touch in their operation; whose prosecution, since it can only be achieved by recourse to the services of the spy, the informer, and the "smeller," is persecution, and tends to bring all law into contempt and into public disgust.

If the State laws do exist by reason of the judgments of appellate courts (even the Supreme Court of the United States having affirmed their "constitutionality") is not to militate against their injustice or their inconvenience. Those decisions are not to be expedited, but only as to the technicality of these statutes; all that those decisions amount to is that as between the individual—the citizen—in their breach, and the State, the State has a right to enact the law under its special (State) jurisdiction, and the question is internal traffic—so long as it is interstate traffic—is not one with which the Federal jurisdiction concerns itself. Legally a State has a right to do what it will within its own boundaries, as long as it does not interfere with the rights of its neighboring States or violate the Federal Constitution. And however absurd its local statutes may be, once legally enacted they must be reviewed at the polls, not in the Federal courts. But there is a question beyond the polls.

Laws are for the greatest good of the greatest number, at least in republics, where the paternal jurisdiction of States is not invited and will not be tolerated. Granting everything that can be said as to the best effect of liquor itself, every logician will admit that it can be proved that in a single instance or class of instances the effect of liquor is salutary, that it cures as well as kills (as, for example, in a case of partial drowning or of rattlesnake bite), then to prevent its sale is not only illogical but oppressive. A law can not be judged as benign or harmful accordingly as it is negatively injensive. In a single instance, or in one case of life, the law is assumed to operate benignly and has commenced to operate fatally. No law can exist without a reason for its existence, and when the reason for it fails the law disappears. But when a law operates unreasonably but fatally, there should not be much hesitation as to its doom. It is illegal. And this another case where liquor laws are dangerous to the community—namely, they might prevent the purchase of enough liquor to save a human life. As it is, there are rural communities, not a thousand miles from the metropolis of New England, where the apothecary will refuse (and in my own experience has refused) to sell the man of a sick child, or a mother to light a spirit lamp to warn the little sufferer's sustenance on a summer night at a strange hotel, where no other artificial heat could be procured! This same apothecary could sell Paris green by the ounce, or strychnine, by the pound, or potato bugs, or morphine, or arsenic, or any other poison on presentation of a scrap of paper beginning with an "R,"





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and signed by any scrawl which the writer might choose to affix, and call it the signature of a physician. Our apothecary that night was illogical and dangerous to the community, not by instinct or by choice, but by the virtue of the laws of his State—by the laws, as it happened in the case I have in mind, of the noble old Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

(Continued next week.)

"PORTER!" howled Tompkins, poking his head out between the curtains and arousing everybody in the car, "is this a sleeper or a refrigerator car? Why in thunder don't you turn on the steam a morning like this?"

"Steam's all shut off, sah," replied the porter, apologetically. "We're six hours late, and they're using all the steam in the engine."

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