

THE ADVOCATE

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PRICE TEN CENTS.

Comment.

NEW YORK and Brooklyn license holders are doing their best to suppress plans that sell whiskey for five cents and beer for three cents. They rightly say that the stuff sold at those prices kills on sight and injures not so much their business as their cause.

CANADA'S receipts fell off half a million or so last month, and the croakers are yelling in dismal cries. But Canada is not singular. In the United States during the last nine months there has been a continual decrease in the revenue until in one department alone—the inland, or, as it is called over there, the internal—there was a deficit as compared with the corresponding time in the previous year of \$12,465,144. This deficit was made up as follows: On opium, \$8,893,578; on tobacco, \$3,196,089; on fermented liquors, \$531,089; on miscellaneous, \$14,779.

The present state of things in South Carolina appears to be very much of a *genou-plese*. The cities and large towns are issuing licenses for the sale of wine and beer, and fixing such fees *thorow* as they choose. According to a recent decision of the Supreme Court spirituous liquors could not be lawfully sold without new legislation. And as the judges did not include malt or vinous liquors, licenses are granted for the sale of wine and beer. Of course there is no assurance that this action on the part of the local officials will stand, and a final settlement must wait until the next legislature meets at the close of the year.

Messrs. SAMUEL WHITBREAD and H. E. HOARE, members of the Imperial Parliament, propose to resign their seats as a protest against Sir Wm. Harcourt's increase of the tax on beer. To us this seems very like running away from the fight. If the tax is not warranted, a far more effective way than resignation is to vote against it. By resigning, Messrs. Whitbread and Hoare show that they regarded themselves as mere voting machines, because just as soon as they found they could not register the decrees of the government they resigned. If every member is to run away when he

finds he cannot play follow-the-leader, party independence becomes an impossibility.

IDA GROVE, Iowa, is a town of little moment in an ordinary way, but it has sprung into some notoriety from the fact that the municipality proposes to go into the saloon business. The town council is to fix the price at which liquor shall be sold, and monthly reports are to be made to it of the business. Twenty-five hundred dollar dollars are to be put into the affair, and 8 per cent interest is to be paid yearly to the stockholders. After all expenses are paid, including the \$6000 mullet tax, 75 per cent of the net profits are to go to the town and 25 per cent to the school district. The town council and school board are to boss the barkeepers and all other persons employed. What do our Prohibition friends think of a plan that holds that what is right in the municipality in the individual is a sin?

The greatest difficulty brewers and distillers have, and especially the latter, is to secure for the customer the kind of goods he asks for. The time has gone by when the purchaser merely called for whiskey or beer. Now he asks for a particular brew or brand, and is undoubtedly entitled to get it. In England the big brewers and distillers prosecute license holders who sell other than their goods for theirs. No such course has ever been taken in Canada that we know of, but there is more than a probability that some day a dispenser who is in the habit of filling variously labelled bottles from the same cask will be pulled up with a round turn. We do not think the practice is common, but in one or two instances distillers have complained to us that inferior brands have been supplied even to themselves for their specialties, and it is possible that concerted action will be taken at some future date to check this practice.

THE *Kentucky State News* says: "There have been many crimes committed in the name of whisky, and the saloon has been condemned both from the pulpit, the bar and the bench. How does the record stand? Has it ever been charged that the train robber was drunk when he planned his scheme to stop a train and blow it up? Is the bank clerk drunk who embezzles from time to time, covering up his stealings by his deft manner of bookkeeping, where thousands and mil-

lions have been stolen? Does the highway robber get his inspiration from the bar of a saloon when he halts the stage and rifles the treasure box? Do drunken men systematically plan murders and follow their plans up with courage and cunning? Do men and women who are outraged by the wicked and wily schemes of others, and commit murder or suicide, operate through the influence of saloons? The records will show that it is the cool calculating villains, who never frequent saloons, that perform the most reckless and daring deeds of crime, and entail more misery on the innocent than all the saloons in the land." Our contemporary might have gone further and have declared that a confirmed criminal was never a confirmed drunkard. The worst men are not given to excess in drink. Clear heads are required to commit great crimes, yes, and small crimes, too, successfully. Your temperance man that is addicted to evil is the most dangerous element society possesses.

MISS DOWNS read a paper a few days ago at the anniversary meeting of the Women's Total Abstinence Union in which she, doubtless unconsciously, gave the whole case for the legal "suppression of the drink traffic" away. "Treating of grocers' licenses which 'have been fraught with such evil consequences to the womanhood of England,'" she said that the testimony on which her party rely in denouncing these licenses is "in every respect trustworthy," but unfortunately it cannot be published. She says that to do so would be to betray confidences and reveal skeletons in cupboard. This is tantamount to confessing that there is a large amount of secret drinking among women, and this naturally leads to the inference that where a tendency to this exists, means will be found to gratify it. Destroy the off-licenses, and it will be perfectly easy to get liquor to drink in secret. Close all the licensed houses, and the liquor would be obtained from wholesale traders. Abolish these, and the illicit trader would take their place. The chain of secrecy is without a flaw. It is with the drunkards, and not the drink sellers, that the would-be reformers ought to deal. The temperate man or woman drinks no more in a street which contains fifty public-houses than in a street that contains one. The intemperate drinker will get just as drunk in one as he will in fifty. The "temptation"

argument is all both, and the sooner the Prohibitionists recognize that the evil lies in the drunkard and not in the drink the sooner they will commend themselves to sensible folk. *Licensing World.*

We are requested to publish the following resolutions which were passed at a special meeting of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of Montreal as an answer to disgraceful aspersions on the conduct of Judge Dugas, made by the *Montreal Witness* and the Dominion Alliance:

Whereas, Mr. Carson, the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, is reported in the *Montreal Witness* to have stated to a reporter of that paper that the License Commissioners' decision in the case of Lowry, an applicant for a license for the Exchange Hotel, was the most barefaced piece of injustice that has ever been perpetrated by any Board of License Commissioners of which he had any knowledge;

And whereas, the Dominion Alliance has seen fit to request the Government to remove His Honor Judge Dugas from the Board of License Commissioners of Montreal, apparently for the sole reason that his decisions in recent license cases were adverse to the Dominion Alliance, although in harmony with the law, and conceived in by Judges Demoyers and De Montigny;

And whereas, the St. Lawrence Council, Loyal Templars of Temperance, passed a resolution declaring that the conduct of the commissioners, and more especially of one of the commissioners, in dismissing the opposition to the license, was "so flagrantly opposed to justice" that they endorsed the demand of the Dominion Alliance;

And whereas, the *Witness*, and the speakers at certain meetings held in Point St. Charles and elsewhere, have voiced this request, and, while raising a specious cry for British justice, have shown their idea of justice to be that a judge should strain and pervert the law to fit their own presentment of the case;

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the English-speaking Licensed Victuallers of Montreal, in meeting assembled, deem it fit and proper to assure His Honor Judge Dugas, that when we come before him as such License Commissioner, we seek no favour, but only claim justice, and we have felt, and shall always feel, perfect confidence in the impartiality of his decisions, whether the same be in favor of, or adverse to any member of our trade; and we hereby place on record our opinion, that irresponsible railings against judicial decisions by unsuccessful litigants are inimical to the best interests of justice, repugnant to the feelings of law-abiding citizens, and are rendered the more reprehensible by the fact that judges, by reason of their official position, are unable effectively to publicly rebut them.

WOODERHAM & WORTS POTABLE WHISKIES are all Fully Matured in Wood

CAESAR'S BETTER HALF.

The late Colonel Morrison, a cousin of an "ill" Morrison, of Illinois, was quite an orator and liked to meet his friends at the festive board. One night he returned from a banquet at which he had been with his friends and invited his friends with him to enter the house and enjoy a night cap or two. His friends remonstrated, saying that the hour was late to disturb the family. The Colonel insisted that they should enter, and pressing up, stated with emphasis that he was Caesar in his own house. Mrs. Morrison, who had waited for her liege lord, was leaning out of the window and delivered himself thus: "You may go home, gentlemen; I'll take care of Caesar." The Colonel's form at once disappeared into his residence.—Burling's Wine and Spirit Gazette.

FAULT FINDING GUESTS.

People Should Remember What They Pay and Have Consideration for Running Expenses.

The guest who criticizes a hotel and its management will do well to take into consideration how much himself is doing at the table, if he may receive the special power of observation to recognize the fact that the house could employ more waiters and thus add to the service; that the stock of the champagne might be replenished and the appearance of the tables thereby enhanced; that new table linen would not come amiss and that in minor details the house is capable of being improved. The guest is generally not only able to reason thus far, and were he only given the enviable position of manager what a reform would speedily come off! But from the manager's side, there is room for improvement, and how eagerly would such improvements be inaugurated were there no obstacles in the way. But the hotels in which a manager has the authority to act, and in which the hotel management are few and far between, and seldom if ever are they found in the moderate-priced establishments, where a guest has the right to expect only that for which he pays. There is occasionally a hotel plant, owned by some wealthy corporation, perhaps conducted in connection with a railway line, where the profits are not the first consideration, and where perfection in service and display are the results most desired. But even in these instances there comes a time when the stockholders wish to know why the hotel does not pay, and the manager is asked to "cut down" the bill. Now the employer of cheaper supplies must take the place of first-class goods. The change that comes over the manager's dream of how things should be and how they actually will be, is not a sudden one, and to add to the nightmare the guests begin to observe the change. Blame is laid on the manager, who must grin and bear it or step out.

In the case of the proprietor the same rule frequently applies. He is not conducting the house for fame or glory. The rule made on opening the house that as soon as a dish is clipped it should be put upon the retired table goes good in its day; it involved a high principle in hotel keeping, but stern facts are now dead against it. But, says one, you cannot afford to use clipped dishes, or old linen. It will not pay to discuss some of the working force; the best service is none too good. True and not true. Surely no one knows better (in most instances) than the man whose money, time and effort are at stake what will pay and what will not pay. It may be very desirable to purchase a new dining-room outfit, but with no balance in the bank the wish is overthrown by the most incontrovertible of

arguments—the utter impossibility of gratifying it. The careful proprietor makes the most of what is abundant; he looks to cleanliness, — sees that the help employed does its duty, that there is no skimming, makes the purchase of supplies the paramount question in his mind, and, if possible showing he can under the circumstances. In doing this he may, if he happen to be proprietor, be guided by circumstances not understood by the guest; — but he is left to his own judgment. The hotel that is making money is far more apt to be superior in every way to the long-established one, and the difference in the two cannot be laid upon the shoulders of the manager of the more unfortunate house.

"IT WAS NOT ALWAYS THUS."

SOME years ago England's Grand Old Man gave expression to the view which statesmen of eminence in all countries entertain at present with regard to the liquor traffic. Said Gladstone in the speech referred to: "The principle upon which the case of the two cannot be laid upon the shoulders of the manager of the more unfortunate house, to spirits has been, not that we ought to lower the duties upon them as much as we can consistently with the interests of the revenue, but that we ought to raise the duties upon them as much as we can consistently with the policy and necessity of preventing the growth of a contraband trade. That liquors should be taxed, regardless of the necessities of the Government, is undubitably the prevalent opinion of public men in all countries. But, we may add, though entertained by so venerable a man as Gladstone, it is but a modern opinion at best, viz. it is the outcome of the wide-spread hostility to the liquor-traffic. It is one of the indications, not of the growth of prohibition itself, but of the spread of the sentiment that it is as such a proper cause for alarm to the manufacturers and dealers alike. Such opinions having gained almost universal foothold, what will be the next step in the crusade against this ancient and honorable calling?"

It is no part of our purpose in this connection to enter upon any criticism of the principle expounded by the late Premier of England, however promising the field might seem to be. We are satisfied for the present in showing that it is a principle of modern development. It is quite as ripe in the United States as in England. We are not prepared to discuss to-day the proper relations of England to the liquor traffic, but it is a notorious fact that her now world-wide commerce was largely founded on spirits.

Without the inducement to raise the price of the distilleries upon foreign markets that country would not to-day be known as the foremost country of traders on the globe. And quite naturally when her ships were seeking every port and harbor of the sixteenth world, freighted with alcoholic beverages, her rulers did not consider that spirits was the one product which might be taxed to the extreme limit.

And so in this country. When New England found it expedient and profitable to manufacture rum, and to make it the very staple of her foreign commerce, nobody ever heard of prohibition in that section of the Union, nor yet of taxing the product all it would bear. Indeed it is a matter of history that the Christian missionaries sent out by the early Puritans found their barrel of rum a better open avenue for their civilizing messages than any other they could carry. Spirits were all right then and not taxable beyond other legitimate products.

If we cared to go back into ancient history, we would find the Jewish history, as recorded in the Bible, that when

the Almighty sought to favor the Jews He promised them residence in countries flowing with wine and honey, as the greatest temporal blessing He could bestow upon them.

His law giver Moses, for any of the patriarchs or prophets considered that wine or strong drink were such injurious and dangerous commodities as to justify the effort to tax them out of existence, but we seem to be getting much wiser in this day and generation. Mr Gladstone plainly intimates that we must not relax a iota on the tax of spirits, but rather continue to increase the burden, until it will be no longer bearable.—New York Wine and Spirit Gazette.

PASSING OF THE BRIDE.

At a recent conference of hotel proprietors the bride as a guest came up for discussion, according to the New York Star. All those present agreed that she has changed her habits and habits, as a shy bird, and, though as easily recognized as of old, is seldom disturbed by the big hostilities. A well known Niagara Boniface was full of regrets and indignation on the subject. He declared that the frequent and excessive newspaper paragraphs directed against her had cost him hundreds of couples annually. If a newly married pair are determined to see the Falls, they simply stop off between trains, and never as of old, philander their love making on the wide verandas. Half of the charm of Niagara vanished, so he said, when the shy, self-conscious bride was chafed out of going there, and never hopes to see the green's like again.

The manager of a famous New York hotel remarked that among the wealthy people publicly after marriage is studiously avoided. The honeymoon which was formerly passed on trains, ocean steamers or at fashionable inns, is now spent in the seclusion of a house loaned by a friend for the occasion, or else the wife escapes discreetly to her new home. The idea, he observed, was imported from England, where brides are as choice as cut flowers, and think it bad form to show themselves for two weeks at least. Southern and Western couples, whose wedding journey is possibly the great event of their lives. But the bridal suites that used to be the pride of a hotel proprietor's heart are occupied half the time nowadays by old bachelors or married folks well on in their anniversaries.

Among the assembled company there chanced to be one or more owners of high priced and exceedingly smart lake and mountain houses, who smiled complacently over the grumbling of the bachelors. One of them was defended the bride from the charge of affectation and caprice. She very naturally objected to the smiles and inquisitive glances that followed her every appearance, resented those ostentatious, and even hung about apartments, and simply asked to be let alone, with opportunity to bill and coo in quiet nooks and glades. All four seasons the lake and country hotels of Canada, which is a growth of the last few years, offers the bride just the opportunity she craves, and, in consequence, Niagara and New York are left to mourn her loss.

THE WINE INDUSTRY.

The Pacific coast wine crop of 1893 is nearly all in the hands of producers, and all five or six cents per gallon, according to the statements of a correspondent, who furnishes the following information: There were shipped out of California in

1893 no less than 12,500,000 gallons of wine, 500,000 of which was exported to foreign countries, leaving only 12,000,000 gallons for all the 40,000,000 people, say one gallon for every family unit of the Rocky Mountains. It is generally conceded by the best authorities that 8,000,000 gallons of wine are consumed in the Pacific Coast States and Territories. I have already accounted for over 20,000,000 gallons, shipped and consumed. The bears of the market will claim that the bulk of the Eastern shipments was still in their branch houses in New York, as they say that there was shipped to New York in 1893, according to statistics, 3,154,969 gallons. How much of this has been already consumed I have no means of knowing, but according to a fixed law of nature about 75,000 gallons have evaporated. Now, take into consideration 793,587 gallons of brandy shipped out of California during the year 1893, and as each gallon of proof brandy represents five gallons of wine, we find that the shipments of wine, or its equal in brandy, together with home consumption, are over 24,000,000 gallons.

The years 1892 and 1891 only fall a little more than a million short of the above. I have yet to hear any one claim that California produced over 20,000,000 gallons last season, which was by far the largest vintage of California ever produced. Now, according to the above showing, which I can prove by published statistics, there is no over-production of wine in California. There is not less than \$50,000,000 invested in California in the wine industry, a large percentage of which belongs to the growers and producer. Now the interest on this at five per cent. per annum is \$25,000,000. The dealers who control the industry do not own five per cent. of the capital invested. They propose to lay 1893 wines at five cents per gallon, or two and a half per cent. of the \$50,000,000 invested, being nothing for cost of production. Twenty million gallons of wine at five cents per gallon is \$1,250,000, and nothing left for labor or expenses.—N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List.

HE GOT TIME.

Manicote (to prisoner).—So you've drunk and disorderly. What have you to say?

Prisoner.—I've a good deal to say, your honor, if you give me time to do it.

Manicote.—(Certainly, with pleasure.)—Second days will be enough, and if 'Our object is to please."



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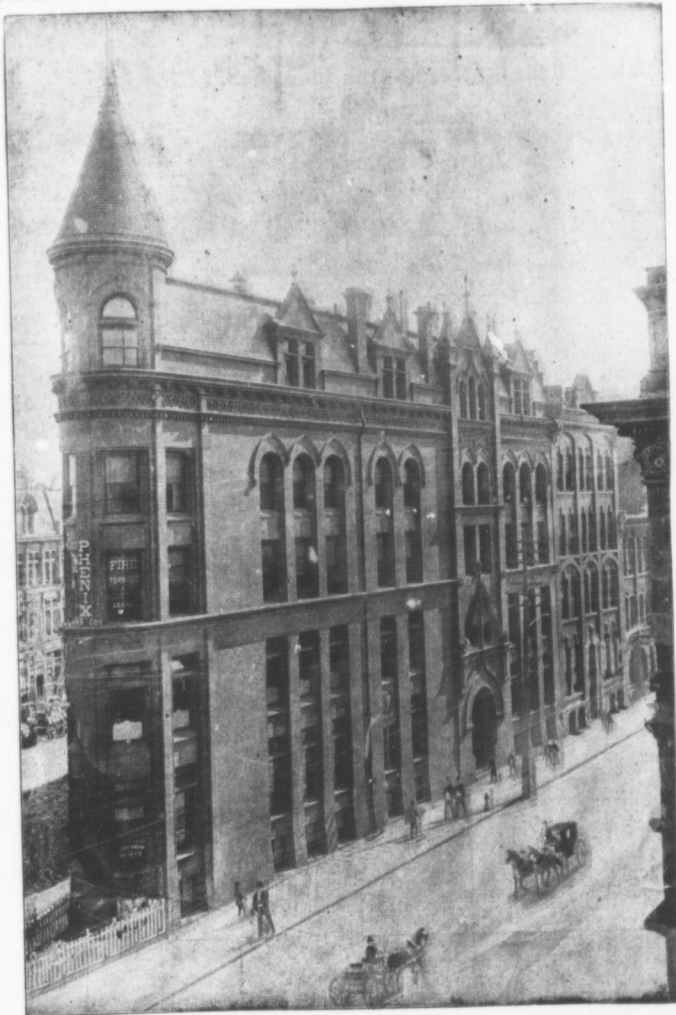
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VIEW OF THE BUSINESS OFFICES

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OUR POTABLE WHISKIES ARE ALL FULLY MATURED IN WOOD

BEER-TASTING

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BEER-TASTING IN THE ARMY.

A Queer Duty that is Performed in Order that Tommy Atkins May Enjoy a Pure Beverage.

The peculiar duty of beer-tasting is confined to the troops quartered in Great Britain's East Indian Empire. No doubt the innovation was brought about by the presence—as "Tommy Atkins" will have his "ponjool" (beer)—of at least inducing the soldier to imbibe that which has passed an approved examination. The drum shops in the bazaars of these the vast cities of liquors, and one kind of spirit is in great demand amongst natives and our soldiers. It is called "Billy Sisk," on account of the moustache colour it emits; even the confirmed tipplers hold his nostrils closed when drinking the maddening fluid, and I believe that three-fourths of the court-martials held upon soldiers in the East can be indirectly, and directly, traced to "Sweet William," as it is facetiously named. It is amongst such evils as the aforementioned that the necessity presented itself of choosing the lesser evil; hence came the introduction of beer-tasting.

First of all, let me explain that a "go-down" is the Hindustani term for a store or warehouse, where the soldiers' rations of food, liquors, etc., are temporarily stored prior to being issued for use by the commissariat department.

The men who are detailed for beer-tasting are furnished with a conveyance in shape of a "bullock hackery," which is a small covered wagon, drawn by a pair of bullocks, and driven by a "bakery wallah" (native driver). The necessity of sending a conveyance for a beer-tasting party will no doubt be obvious to the reader.

When the time for the monthly beer-tasting draws nigh, much speculation is indulged in as to upon whom shall devolve the good fortune of being "warned off" for the "amongst the beer-tasters" much coveted duty.

There are plenty of soldiers who are noted to the job of beer-tasting, and, of course, a test-driver is never knowingly omitted on the particular duty; in fact these are the only circumstances that I am aware of under which a soldier may avoid a deputy for duty, an irregularity that is conventionally "winked at" by the military authorities, as likewise the War Office regulations strictly forbid any agent of proxy being introduced with regard to soldiers' duties.

On arrival at the commissariat "go-downs" the beer-tasters (usually a corporal and two privates) are conducted to the several recesses of the liquor stores by the officer in charge of the "go-downs," ranged along the sides of the cellars are rows of casks, stout, and numerous, these being Tommy Atkins' favorite beverages.

By way, I assume, of something any little desire of the party to discharge their duty in a too conventional manner, half-gallon of foaming "nut-brown" is drawn and discussed by the three connoisseurs, pipes are filled, and all ideas of duty are, for the time being, conveniently forgotten, whilst "Tommy Atkins" is allowed to proceed to enjoy themselves.

Having refreshed the inner man, they then conducted over the "go-downs," from each cork samples are drawn and admitted to the epicurean consciousness of each body-bound tripe, who pronounce judgment in accordance with the humour of his palate. Tommy having satisfied himself at the expense of his conscience, reads himself that he has done his duty as a soldier and a man.

After the party has, perhaps, tasted any different brands, the effect may be as truthfully imagined than described. The casks which contain the approved samples of liquor are duly marked for shipment to the regimental canteen

and sergeants' mess, to be retailed to Britain's thirsty warriors.

Should—as is not infrequently the case—the tasting party imbibe beyond the bounds of what is considered consistent with "good order and military discipline" (as given in "Articles of War"), with the return to barracks is effected, with such stratagem as would do credit to a manoeuvring party in a wortlier cause; not so much from fear of being discovered in a state of inebriation, but a manly desire not to court the scrutiny of the orderly officer on duty, whom they must acquaint of their return, and thus perhaps gain a future chance of being detailed for this particular duty.

Even should any of the party exceed the limits of moderation, no notice is taken of the indiscretion, there being a tacit understanding to that effect, unless "Tommy's" bluntness have aroused any latent tendency to display his prowess as a pugilist, in which case he forfeits all future possibility of being selected for such an onerous task as beer-tasting.

PROHIBITION AND THE BIBLE.

By Wm. HICKINS, B.A.
St. Thomas.

In Deuteronomy xiv. : 23 it is written, "And thou shalt bestow that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, or for sheep, or for wine, or for strong drink, or for whatsoever thy soul desireth; and thou shalt not then before thee. Least thy wife, and thou shalt rejoice, thou and thy household." By reference to this 14th chapter you will see that the Almighty is giving direction to his people what to eat and drink, and designates them as "holy people," and with a host of other things, the wine and strong drink are not omitted. I might here remark, too, that this is a case where the party is too far away to drive up cattle or carry other things necessary for the worship in the temple, and are directed by God to sell them, and carry up the price and purchase wine, and they require, including the wine and strong drink even in his presence in the holy place. Now, if it was to take a bottle of wine, or some whiskey, with me when I go to church, and take a pull or two, to live me up while the minister was preaching, it would, in these modern times, be deemed outrageous. (Prov. xxxi : 6, 7) "Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto him that is weary of heavy hearts. Let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more." You see by these two verses that we are recommended to give strong drink to the poor hard working man, and to give a stimulant to those who, from their abstinence, have become low spirited. Eccl. ix. chapter, 7th verse: "Do thy wine out thy bread with honey, and drink thy wine with a merry heart; for God now accepteth thy works." Song of Solomon, vi. chapter, 10th verse: "I have churched my wine with my milk, not O friends; drink ye; drink abundantly, O believers." This is evidently milk punch, and the believer is encouraged to drink heartily. Isaiah lvi. chapter, 8th verse: "The Lord hath sworn by his right hand and by the arm of his strength, surely I will no more give thy corn to be meat for thine enemies; and the sons of the stranger shall not drink thy wine for which thou hast laboured. You will see by reading the next verse that the Lord says that they shall drink this wine in the courts of His holiness. Here, then, is another instance of the Lord countenancing the drinking of wine in the courts of the Temple. Exodus xxii. chapter, 29th verse: "Thou shalt not delay to offer the first of thy ripe fruits and of thy liquors." You see that in the holy rites of the Temple, stimulants were commanded to be used.

It would be in order for some of these advocates of Prohibition, who profess to higher Bible culture than your humble servant, to give to the public some of the evidence on which their conclusions rest, and I venture to put on record the assertion that there is not a scrap, or line of evidence, for these advocates to produce. Do they not know it? Any boy in a well-taught Sunday School could tell them that there is no such restrictions in the word of God. In noticing the signs in the press of parties signing the pledge, and from a strong knowledge of these facts, they turn out to be for the most part young ladies, it suggests an idea that they are either intemperate or are afraid of becoming so. I have known several cases where the party has signed off, and yet indulged in intoxicants. In one case the man made the proviso that he would not drink intoxicating beverages unless he got his feet wet, as in that case he was afraid of taking cold, so when he wanted to have a fuddle he would sit with his feet in a tub of water.

Genesis xiv. : 17. In this chapter we have an account of Lot being taken captive, and of his rescue by Abraham and his being met by Melchizedek, king of Salem, and priest of the most high God, who mysteriously appears upon the scene to bless Abraham and refresh him with bread and wine. You see here again the wine is made use of as being refreshing, and, I may ask, who Christ a wine bibber? I suppose our Prohibitionists would dub him so. Only in three places in Scripture is this strange solitary character introduced, after the victory over Chesloranour on behalf of Lot. One thousand years later David makes mention of the same royal priest, in a Messianic Psalm. Psalm 110 : 4. Another thousand years elapses and the writer to the Hebrews reveals his unique memory, discussing and unfolding the typical fulfillments of his priestly life. Heb. v. : 6, vi. : 20. What shall we say then: that all these holy men committed sin by indulging in wine, strong drink, or liquors? And how can that be when God has sanctified their use according to references in the above article?

Such a system as Prohibition can never be adopted while the Bible retains its power over the human soul. It's a summer delusion, an airy mistake. If there were any guilt in the matter I should not so lightly speak of it; but it is only a more public illustration of the over-zealous actions of depraved minds, and these illusive speculations, of which they are too often guilty, are like the moral at the end of a pretty fable, but in the Emerson by the by) who says that "Hell itself is not without its extreme satisfaction."

If we are to believe the Bible, Prohibition has no ground to stand upon. It is reported that infidelity is largely on the increase, and by reference to Webster you will see that all these advocates are infidels, for they don't believe the Scriptures.

AMOUNTED TO THE SAME THING.

Customer—"Have you a copy of the "Fifteen Decisive Battles?"
Bookseller—"No, we're all out. But we can give you "Reflections of a Married Man."

A BROTHER'S CANDOR.
"I am going to marry your sister, Johnny, and take her far away. What do you think of that?"
"Guess I can stand it if you can."

Jim—"Look at that man; in his early youth he was tm or police supervision."
Herb—"You d'n't say so?"
Jim—"Yes, his father was a member of the force."

TWO MORE HUMANE WAY.

Her women were discussing the subject of salads and their construction. The first said:

"Now, for lobster salad I always get a slice, five lobster that weighs about one pound and a half or pounds, and boil it nicely."

The second broke in with: "How do you kill the lobster? You know I never buy live lobsters because I think it so inhuman to kill them by putting them in a kettle of hot water."

The first woman replied: "Oh I never kill them that way; that would be so horrible. I always put them on in cold water and let them come to a boil."

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HAVE YOU TRIED "OUR SPECIAL" GRADE?

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Brains and Capital

3N every partnership there are two factors of great importance: the managing brain and the capital employed, and if death removes either the business must suffer. It often happens that the brain belongs to one man and the capital to another. If the manager dies the capital is worth less than before; if the capitalist dies and his capital is withdrawn, the manager is crippled. It is clear that each has an insurable interest in the life of the other because the profits of each depend in part upon the life of both. The firm should, therefore, take one of the Unconditional Policies of the Manufacturers' Life, which are free from all restrictions as to travel, residence or occupation, and are absolutely indispensible on any ground whatever after the FIRST YEAR. Get rates and all particulars from any of the Company's Agents or from Head Office.

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- Towel Holders,
- Ice Scoops,
- Ice Shredders,
- Automatic
- Cup & Saucers.

RICE LEWIS & SON (Limited)

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ALL ROUND SPORT.

Ontario best Ishawa in a twelve inning game a few days ago by three runs to five.

The abolition of Toronto had over a thousand cyclists in line at a public parade on Friday night.

The Kentucky "Rosebud" has refused to fight Rice, Dixon, the champion leather stock pugilist.

Manuel defeated Cornwall in a championship lacrosse match on Saturday last by five games to four.

A cycle track will be shortly opened at Yokohama, and the Emperor of Japan is expected to preside. Prizes—the value of \$5,000 are promised.

From a membership of 22,000 last year the League of American Wheelmen has decreased to 14,000, nearly one-third of whom live in Massachusetts.

Westminster leads the British Columbia Lacrosse League with two games won and none lost. Victoria has won and lost one, while Vancouver has lost both games played.

Mr. J. S. KENNEDY the Hamilton dog fancier, got a verdict for \$200 against the Canadian Express Co for failing to deliver his coveys at New York in time for the Bench Show of 1892.

The Hamilton Cricket Club put together the big score of 201 runs for four wickets against the Rosedale Club of Toronto, the other day, and in reply Rosedale were all out for 36.

With four intermediate cricketers, viz: Samuels, Boyd, Goldingham and Lang playing on their team, the Toronto Cricket Club were beaten by the Upper Canada College eleven, by 94 runs to 70, on Saturday.

The Alert Baseball Club of London are doing good work in the diamond this year, and stand an excellent chance of heading the C. B. A. at the end of the season. Galt fell down before their prowess, the other day, by 10 runs to 4.

The citizens of Austin, Texas, have signified their willingness to put up a purse of \$2,500 for a race between Gauger and Stansbury for the championship of the world. They will allow the Australian \$500 for expenses.

The Bicycle Relay Race engineered by Mr. J. H. Gerrie, of the Mail, went off without a hitch. The 100 Relays covered the distance from Sarnia to Montreal, 20 miles, in 38 hours, 26 minutes, an average speed of 17 miles an hour.

The Yale Financial Union has agreed to give the athletic team, which they propose to send to England to meet the Oxford college athletes, \$1,200 for expenses, in addition that Yale's share of the gate receipts be turned into the treasury of the Financial Union.

The Montreal amateur athletic games on Saturday were devoid of any interest to any but local people, with the exception of two events, the mile and two mile, in which G. W. Orton, of Toronto, the champion mile runner of America, was competing. Orton won the mile race in 4:7, but was beaten badly by W. Fenelon in the two mile event.

The largest amount of stakes fought for in regular prize ring encounters in England is £2,000, between John C. Heenan and Tom King at Wadthurst, Eng., December 19th, 1863. The largest amounts in America \$10,000, between Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan, at Rock Point, Md., February 7th, 1849; \$20,000 between John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain, when they fought at Richburg, Miss., July 26, 1880. The largest stake ever contended for in a prize fight was \$45,000, between Jack Cooper and Wolf Bendoff at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, July 20th, 1889, and \$10,000 a side and a purse

of \$25,000, total \$45,000, between Jas. J. Corbett and John L. Sullivan at New Orleans, September 7th, 1892.

DIDN'T TUMBLE.

Mabel—"I hate that Mr. Wilson."

Mabel—"Why, what has happened? I thought you liked him ever so much."

Mabel—"He said I couldn't whistle, and just to show him I could I puckered up my mouth, just as sweet and round, and what do you think he did?"

Mabel (flushing)—"How should I know?"

Mabel—"Well, the little fool just let me whistle."

MANY a statesman thinks his name in Clay when it is only Mud.

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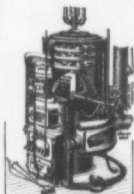
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A. A. ADAMS, Proprietor



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The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

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Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, June 21, 1884.

WHAT PROHIBITION
MEANS.

We have time and again pointed out the magnitude of the agricultural interests that would be affected in Canada, were prohibition to come into force. Recently we went over the same ground as regards England. Now we have some interesting statistics before us regarding the United States. According to the annual report of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30th last, there were consumed in that country in the manufacture of distilled spirits only the following amounts of grain and other materials:

Rye, bushels	5,521,240
Corn, bushels	19,770,550
Malt, bushels	3,572,850
Wheat, bushels	97,070
Barley, bushels	5,468
Oats, bushels	13,516
Mill feed, bushels	17,345
Malasses, gallons	4,884,577
Other materials, bushels	3,823

This statement does not include the vast quantity of malt and hops used in the production of 34,501,179 barrels of fermented liquors (ale and beer), the grape used in the manufacture of wines, nor the great quantity of various fruits used in the production of 650,438 gallons of fruit (other than wine) brandy. Nor does it take account of the 88,702 head of cattle and 20,436 hogs fattened at the distilleries, furnishing 21,604,650 pounds of meat for the use of the people.

Here is indeed food for reflection. Let our Prohibition friends pause just for a little and consider what a terrible blow it would be to the prosperity of the United States if the demand for all these products were suddenly cut off. First of all, have regard to the farmer who, despite this immense consumption of his grain, still finds the markets overstocked, and is compelled to part with the fruit of his toil at prices that hardly reimburse the cost of tillage and harvesting. Deprived of this channel of consumption, where would prices fall to? Here is a question for both political and Prohibition economists. More than any other class of the population would the tiller of the soil suffer from the financial disaster that must of necessity follow the enactment of a law forbidding the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages.

Take a step further and pay heed to the vast army of working men other

than farmers to whom the liquor industry gives employment. The New York *Star* recently estimated the average number of the employees of a distillery at 30 and of breweries at 80. The U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports 4,989 distilleries registered and operated during the fiscal year, 1882-3, which, at the *Star's* estimate, would require a working force of 149,070 men; 1,630 breweries, employing, by the same estimate, 80 men each, or a total of 151,400, thus making an aggregate of 300,070 working men directly employed in the breweries and distilleries, saying nothing of the other hundreds of thousands who handle, distribute and sell the liquors—the wholesale merchants, their clerks and salesmen, the bar and saloon keepers and their assistants and attendants. And who will venture to estimate their number? The *Wine and Spirit Gazette* says it has counted up in New York State alone nearly 200,000, and all voting men, most of them heads of families.

A MODERN CRUSADE.

MONTREAL is to have a big day early in the coming month. A national temperance convention is to be held in the Monument National, St. Lawrence street. Two thousand delegates are expected to be present. But the affair is not to be all talk. There is to be a basket picnic on Dominion Day, a ha-ket picnic being, we take it, an affair in which each man or woman not only supplies his or her own victuals but carries them himself or herself. On Tuesday the talking will commence. General Dow is to be there to tell the assembled two thousand how Prohibition does not work in Maine, that is if his couriers have recently brought him in reliable news, for it is hardly to be expected that a man of ninety can know from actual experience what is going on. He might, for instance, and anybody else might, for that matter, walk through certain streets of Toronto on Sunday and swear that for all he knew, or could see, every man, woman and child were at prayer or praise. But we all know he would be mistaken.

The same way as regards General Dow and Maine. We have no doubt he believes all he says because he has no clever demonstration to the contrary. But let him call on a younger man to give testimony, a man who can go among the people, a *Globe* commissioner, to wit, or the Prohibition mayor of Augusta, and hear what he has to say. The General will find his pet state is not the paradise he paints and fancies it. We say this, it must be remembered, with all respect and all sincerity. We admire General Dow for his consistency, and we respect him for his age; but we know him to be mistaken, and, therefore, while regarding him with esteem as a picturesque figure, we cannot accept his unsupported testimony as to the efficiency of Prohibition. He knows, as we know, as everybody knows, that the law is more observed in the breach than in the observance, but he will not accept the testimony presented to him, preferring to dwell to the end in the dream that

has possessed him for forty long years. We do not envy him the dream, nor do we wish to dispossess him of the illusion; but we do wish the younger, the more active and vigorous of mind, to look for proofs, to thoroughly survey the ground, and to sit down and consider whether the facts supplied from Maine warrant a trial of Prohibition in Ontario. We have never had one of our facts refuted. We have had words, words, words thrown at our heads; but never has one statement we have made been wrested with and overthrown. On the other hand, we dare assert, and we will undertake to prove, that no paper actually advocating Prohibition has been published without indulging in misinterpretation, exaggeration or fabrication. Therefore we urge all young men, and old men, too, to search and investigate for themselves before finally accepting the statements of even so venerable a man as our esteemed friend, General Neal Dow, whose very age makes him dangerous and misleading in argument.

But the General is not the only light that will be present at the Montreal convention. The gathering will be noteworthy for the presence of the new crusaders. Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances Willard will be there. These ladies, armed with a petition containing 2,196,000 names, start for all the countries of the earth in the fall. In Europe they will beg the governments to pass prohibitory laws. In China and Japan they will beg the Emperor and the Mikado to give up their opinion, and in India they will request the Hindoos and the Mohammedans to abandon child marriage. They will, in fact, appeal to the world to reform itself according to their notions. The world will talk, wag its head, and, seeing that the presenters of the Juggernaut petition are ladies, will courteously consent to take its prayer under consideration. There the modern crusade will end, and the world, like the hoary-headed sinner that it is, will go on in the same old way just as if Lady Somerset and Miss Willard had never existed. It is shocking to think that the monster petition with its two million odd signatures will have no other effect, but so it will be. Perhaps the monarchs of China and Japan may be prompted to investigate the evils of the opium traffic, although we are disposed to think they would be far more likely to do so were the petition signed by two million of their own subjects instead of by two million meddling strangers. The potentates of India may be induced to see some evil in child marriage, and to set a limit to the age of consent; but again there is room for very much doubt on the point, seeing that the obnoxious system enters into their life's religion. They would be far more likely to be moved to action were two million English and American women to be presented to them in person in place of only their names. As it is they will probably be merely courteous, and dismiss the fair crusaders with sly smiles. Where the night of England hesitates it is hardly likely that two, or two hundred women in person and two million by proxy, will succeed. However

the crusade in these respects may do some good; but when we come to civilization and its liberty to take such stimulant as it needs, what shall we say? Have Lady Somerset and Miss Willard anything new to propound? We doubt it; and, if not, where is the use in the parade, in the journey, in the mission, in the crusade? Echo may answer, but we cannot. Meantime, as the modern crusade must of necessity be harmless to the people on whom it descends, and may be instructive to its members, we bid it come in peace, stay in peace, and depart in peace.

THE FLOODS IN BRITISH
COLUMBIA.

MR. W. G. GOODERHAM returned Monday from a trip west on the Canadian Pacific Railway. He went to Vancouver and thence down to San Francisco, returning by way of Salt Lake, Denver and Chicago. He was in the flooded district for eight days and says the rising of the waters was an incident never to be forgotten by those who were in it. He wouldn't have missed it for a thousand dollars and wouldn't go through the same again for ten times that money. It was a wonderful spectacle that was presented with miles upon miles of water whirling wreckage of every description in every direction. The devastation must have been tremendous, but the people appeared brave and hopeful throughout it all. Of course there was considerable destitution, but in place of any cry for help there was evident a glorious spirit of self-dependence and a resolution to fight as gallantly as possible against the literal sea of troubles. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company suffered the most, but nothing could exceed the efforts of the Company to aid the settlers and to look after the welfare of the passengers. They hired row boats, sail boats and steam boats, collected provisions and supplied the people free and conveyed them to places of safety. The gentleman does not say so, but the newspapers do, that Mr. Gooderham himself was no laggard in rendering assistance and doing all the good he could, entirely heedless of his own comfort.

A WORD WITH FATHER
MURPHY.

A DISPATCH in the *Toronto Evening News* of Monday, from Father Barric, states that Editor L. P. Kribbs, of Toronto, had said that he (Father Murphy) might as well wage war against pork and beans because they contain alcohol. "The difference between alcohol and pork and beans," says Father Murphy, "is that a man filled with alcohol goes home and abuses his wife and family, while the man filled with pork and beans calls his wife to him and tells her she is a splendid cook." We can admire the reverend Father's fanciful picture, but we should hold both it and him in far greater esteem were they just a trifle more truthful than they are. We never said that Father Murphy or anybody else might as well wage war against pork

and beans as against alcohol." Although for bilious people we believe the odious referred to are not the wholesome diet. Moreover, if anybody were to continually eat pork and beans to excess, without taking the necessary exercise to work off the effect, it would more than likely very disastrous results would follow. We have even heard of people dying from trichina from eating half-cooked pork. All of which proves that even the meat of the generally savory pig in certain cases is likely to turn upon its abuser and confound him after quitted as a fashion as the terribly scandalous alcohol. In the meantime if Father Murphy will clear his good name by giving us chapter and verse for the statement he is accused of making we shall be delighted. If he fails to do this he will have proved himself neither better nor worse than the thousand and one other of his species who preach what they fail to practice—temperance.

BROOKLINE, MASS., a suburb of Boston, is a Prohibition town. When an inventory was taken recently of the stock of a druggist who had gone over to the majority, it was found that more than half was liquor. Thus it would seem that Prohibition works in Brookline the same as it does every where else.

The man who argues that the world owes him a living and tries to live on the account, should remember that the debt is only paid on demand, and that if he executes a prior mortgage he will find it very hard to collect.

A BREWER correctly said recently that if all evils were as apparent to the eye as are those of drunkenness, there are probably many who touch not, taste not, and handle not, who would find the greatest difficulty in perambulating.

BARLEY is being reshipped to Canada from the United States. A singular instance is the return to Belleville of 13,000 bushels from Oswego, where it had been held in bond for two years. The *Canadian Trade Review* in commenting on this strange incident remarks that the government claims duty on the barley as it has been out of Canada for that time, and expresses the opinion that the claim should be received under the circumstances. As the holder has lost the sale, we are disposed to agree with our contemporary.

At the annual meeting of the United States Brewers' Association held in Syracuse, N. Y., recently, it was stated that forty-eight new members had joined the association, and that the output had increased from 11,976,120 barrels to 23,876,000 barrels. A table of statistics was also presented showing that the receipts from the tax on beer by the United States treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and 1893, were as follows:

	1892.	1893.
From barrel tax on beer	\$29,131,657.46	\$31,962,743.15
Brewers' special tax	173,980.14	168,665.28
Excise on malt	432,864.37	417,353.11
Brewers' license	170,000.00	170,000.00

\$30,007,422.77 \$32,948,808.07

The quantity of fermented liquors manufactured during the last two fiscal years was as follows: Number of barrels in 1892, 31,817,836; 1893, 34,544,337; increase in 1893, 2,726,481. The report of the treasurer of the Association showed the following:

Balance at per report of Finance Com.	\$98,417.36
Received from May 21th to June 6th.	3,325,603.
Received during Convention	4,509.32

\$38,752.91

The dues paid for the year by local associations up to the time of the convention were: New Orleans, \$210.20; Detroit, \$257.85; Cleveland, \$450.42; Baltimore, \$506.78; Buffalo, \$624.12; Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, \$643.29; Boston, \$728.01; Cincinnati, \$1,073.42; Newark, \$1,142.65; Philadelphia, \$1,530.02; Chicago, \$1,327.98; St. Louis, \$2,062.60; Milwaukee, \$2,043.08; New York and Vicinity, \$6,904.73.

A CITIZEN OF ENTERPRISE.

THAN MR. Michael McConnell there is no more popular or more enterprising member of the trade. He is also one of the busiest and longest seeing men in all the city of Toronto. At present he has on his hands no less than four separate and distinct undertakings. In the first at 41 Colborne St., from which he ships to all parts of the country, wine, spirits and cigars in large quantities. This branch of his business is ever developing, owing to the fact that he is the exclusive agent for some of the highest class brands of champagne, ports, sherries, dry wines, etc., while for excellent cigars at fair prices Mr. McConnell has long had amonr the trade a reputation second to none. Then he has the corner lot at the corner of Colborne St. and Leader Lane, where the private individual can wine and dine from the choicest viands in the world or he can imbibe liquor of the wholesomest, and can always depend upon what he will get. In cigars it is the same. In addition he will meet the general proprietor *in persona populo*. Mr. McConnell has made many improvements at the Hub, but he is thinking of going further and adding a roof garden to the attractions of the city. For this purpose he has secured almost the entire block and already has an agent securing the continent for first-class performers. His business is for sale as he has suggested. His fourth, and last at present, is the Peninsula Park Hotel, which is beautifully situated, only nine miles from Barris, at Big Bay Point, Lake Simcoe. Here you can get all things that delight the heart of man, or woman, or child, in the shape of comfort and recreation combined. It is a spot that once visited the guest ever wishes to return to. Families linger there in rest, and find enjoyment all the summer through and only go home to dream of a return the succeeding year. There are the finest fishing, the most delightful bathing, the loveliest rambles, splendid facilities for boating and sailing, the most picturesque spot imaginable to make excursions to and plenty of opportunities to romp and indulge in all kinds of games, such as ball, etc. etc. Dinner is frequently held during the season; in fact an evening rarely goes by without some kind of entertainment. In addition the house is lighted by electricity and is fitted with all modern improvements. The table cannot be surpassed at any summer resort. In short, of all places in the world the Peninsula Park Hotel is the one at which to spend a happy day, a happy week, or a happy month or two.

Trade AND OTHER Notes.

NEEDER measure a man's intellect by his size. Fine wine is now's all served up in small glasses, yet slop beer is invariably paraded in schooners.

E. L. DREWRY, brewer, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is putting up an addition to his brewery for the purpose of manufacturing charged waters of all kinds.

AMERICAN whisky is to be manufactured by a Japanese process. No doubt this will enable the consumer to read his own writing the morning after.

The amount of grain exported from Montreal to Britain since the opening of navigation to date is 3,290,000 bushels, as against 4,700,000 for the same period of last year.

The Newfoundland Brewing Company, Limited, of St. Johns, N. F., whose plant burned down some months ago, have nearly completed their new brewery and resumed operations.

"WHAT IS SYNTAX" was asked of a class under examination. "A tax on whisky," was the reply of one student. He was teacher in Milton, Mass., and had marked 100 per cent.—*Internal Revenue Record.*

G. R. BATSON & CO., general dealers at Chippeloffe, N. H., have assigned. Though located in a Scott Act county, the bulk of their business was in liquors, out of which they were supposed to be making money. Liabilities \$8,200, available assets \$2,600.

The assessment of \$860,000 as value of spirits has been confirmed on the Windsor Hotel. The court based its judgment upon the sound rule that the commercial value of property is to govern assessments, a rule that, if observed, would bring down some valuations heavily.—*Canadian Trade Review.*

VALENTIN BLATZ, president of the Blatz Brewing Company of Milwaukee, died suddenly at St. Paul the 26th ulto. He established the brewery which bears his name in 1851 with a capital of only \$500. He was born in Mittlenburg, Bavaria, and was trained in the brewing business in Germany. The plant has grown under his direction, and three years ago it was sold to an English syndicate for \$2,500,000.

A MEETING of the creditors of J. Harris & Son, cigar manufacturers, Montreal, was held on the 7th inst., when the general liabilities were shown to be about \$6,000 on accommodation and endorsements \$14,000, with assets about \$8,000. They offered 25c. spread over twelve months, which they subsequently amended to 25c. cash. The failure is regarded as a bad one and the offer of cash in settlement has not mollified the feeling against the firm.

SOME time ago the Liquor Committee of the Massachusetts House made an adverse report on the Bill in favor of the Gothenburg liquor-plan in Massachusetts; but after many public hearings and a further discussion of the subject by the public and press, the House, by a vote of 132 to 29, passed a second reading of a bill permitting cities which have voted for license two successive years to adopt the Gothenburg plan if a majority of citizens favors it first.

The keepers of billiard tables dispute the right of the city of Montreal to collect taxes on the same in addition to that imposed by the Provincial Government, and as it is said they report the city to have found about \$8,000 the amount collected. The city recently re-enacted its billiard table tax, along with the rest of its taxes, but this, it is claimed, was "ultra vires." The One has taken the case that the owners of tables paying the provincial tax are not

required to pay to the municipal authorities.

ITALY is the first wine-growing country in the world. Her export consists principally of the rough wines and mud, or grapes in fermentation, which are mixed, refined and colored in France, and sent to Bordeaux and elsewhere, much to the own profit and Italy's loss. For the last two years (1892 and 1893) the grape crop has been so abundant that in many districts of Southern Italy there were thousands of barrels and donkey loads sufficient to hold the pressed juice, and cisterns were emptied of water and filled with wine.

Rumour, ever busy with the name of Mrs. Langtry, now has it that if she could not renew her career of success on the stage she will open a fashionable restaurant, and have as attendants ladies just beautiful enough not to eclipse her own charms. Rumour also knows the name of "the proposed new venture," and boldly tells us it is to be called the Langtry Lounge. With all due deference to our ancient friend, we should like to know whether the Langtry Lounge is or is not to be a cash in Spain.—*Lancet & Vindictor's Gazette.*

EFFERVESCING drinks to yield their full benefit should be drunk from the bottle, so as to allow no more of their gas to escape than possible. Such, at least, is the advice of Prince Bismarck's medical man. Recently Dr. Hoffman found the Prince in his study, sitting on the sofa, drinking a half pint of champagne, he without a glass, and putting the bottle in his mouth. The Prince excused himself, and said his medical adviser had ordered him to adopt this unpleasant way of drinking champagne, so as to lose none of the carbonic acid.

A RECENTLY recently said: "Most people like whisky and I don't make many exceptions. I had a queer customer, but I never gave him away. It was a minister in high standing, and almost a fanatic prohibitionist. He would buy a dozen bottles of Scotch whisky every ten days of me, and always had in a peculiar bottle of his own. Ostensibly he bought it for lung troubles, as he coughed occasionally. To the whisky I always had to add ten cents worth of rock candy, five cents worth of glycerine, and a little quinine, but not enough of the latter to make it bitter, and after a while I omitted the quinine. Well, whisky, glycerine and sugar is an imaginary remedy for colds, but it is a powerful good drink. My reverend friend's lung troubles continued for years. He is still afflicted, and takes the same remedy." Otherwise he is a man of sense and ability, and hising troubles will never kill him.

LEMONADE expresses an effervescent beverage of lemon juice sweetened with sugar; and gingerbeer one made by the fermentation of carbonic acid gas in beer. Kopsale is so called as its nearest approach to "hops ale," hence though a non-alcoholic beverage, it is brewed from the best Kentucky hops, and so far as appearance goes, cannot be distinguished from the ordinary intoxicant. Soda water consists of a very weak solution of soda in water, highly charged with carbonic acid. Mineral or medical spring waters are called spas, and their waters are water from the town of Spas in Belgium, which, in the 17th century, was the most fashionable resort in Europe; the well "spa" expresses the Flemish for fountain. A still more famous water is obtained from the celebrated mineral spring of the same name situated in the valley of the Ahr in the Rhine province; Johannis is a table water brought from Johannsburg, near Wiesbaden, in Germany; Vichy comes from Vichy in France, and Seltzer a properly Seltzers, so called from the Lower Seltzers (i. e., lower springs) situated in the neighborhood of Limburg in the Duchy of Nassau.

(Continued on page 47)

J. P. WISNER,
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CANADA IS THE ONLY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD WHERE WHISKEY IS BOTTLED **IN BOND**, AND THE ONLY COUNTRY THAT CERTIFIES TO BOTTLED WHISKEY. THE GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATE, WHICH IS ON EVERY BOTTLE, GUARANTEES THE AGE, STRENGTH AND QUANTITY.

Sporting.

NOTES.

The result of the English Derby was known in New York two seconds after the winning number was hoisted at Epsom. Three thousand titles a second beats all records. Electricity is evidently still in it.

With several extremely fast and improving young ones to look to some people appear to imagine that the two minute trotter is almost in sight. Speaking on this point recently and on the speed and courage of his famous filly Fantasy, Mr. C. J. Hamlin, of Buffalo, who, by the way, will be represented in the forthcoming trotting races at Hamilton, Ont., said:—"I think it wouldn't be right to ask such a young trotter to lower the record of 2:04. Fantasy is now a champion, and if she breaks Directum's mark of 2:05, she will still be a champion. Predictions are dangerous but my opinion is that Fantasy's prospects of succeeding Directum as the champion of his class are good, and I expect her to accomplish the feat. They speak of the two-minute trotter although they do not know what it means to trot a mile in that time. I remembered when Jay-Eye-See trotted in 2:10 horsesmen thought the limit had been reached, but Maid S. came along and chopped off a second and a quarter. It was an easier task for Maid S. to lower the mark of 2:10 by over one second than it will be for a trotter to reduce Nancy's record of 2:04 by one quarter of a second. Some day a trotter may come along and place the record at 2:01, and after that it may take fifty years to take off that fraction."

BROTHER GOEGER'S *American Sportsman*, published at Cleveland, O., is in condensed form but it is the very extract of all that is good. Mr. Goeger, it is hardly necessary to state, is a Canadian. Formerly a school-teacher in the Ottawa district he accepted an engagement from Mr. E. King Dodds, of the *Canadian Sportsman*, on the staff of which paper he received a thorough drilling in the horse business, and, having a natural aptitude for the work, he is now recognized as one of the best trotting horse authorities in all America. It is the fortune of gentlemen in Mr. Dodds' position to educate men in their profession and then to lose them. Another of his pupils, and a warmly appreciated member of his staff, went from him last week in the person of Mr. T. L. Quinby, who has accepted an engagement with the *American Horse Breeder*, published at Boston, Mass. Mr. Quinby was with Mr. Dodds three years and while there earned the respect of every man with whom he came in contact. Modest in his demeanor and retiring in habit, he adds to great capability and untiring industry, a splendid power for acquiring and retaining knowledge. He is moreover an entertaining and facile writer, and is bound to make his

mark wherever he goes. Mr. Joseph White, proprietor of the *Canadian Breeder*, Montreal, is another graduate from Mr. Dodds' employ, while Messrs. E. W. Sandys, editor of that superb magazine *Ontario, C. Hacking*, editor of the *Canadian Horseman*, and the writer of this, have all spent some time on the staff of the *Canadian Sportsman*.

The Pocksniffs of England have received a setback by the dismissal of the charge made against the lessees of the Northampton race track that they were guilty of a violation of the law in permitting betting on their premises. This following fast upon the incident recorded at Eton, shows that there is at least one country where the too truly good are not to altogether rule the world. At Eton on June 4th, Lord Rosebery was present at certain functions that are celebrated there annually on that day. His presence prompted the Provost of the school to remark that in ninety years there has been nine Prime Ministers of England who were Eton boys, the last three being Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Rosebery. Considering what they had in view that week, and especially considering what might happen on the Wednesday at Epsom, he desired to wish Lord Rosebery success in his recreations, as well as in his severe labors, and he thought the Prime Minister would be pleased to hear that a natural anxiety as to his success had had the unexpected effect of giving stimulus to classical research at Eton. They had all been asking themselves, "who was Ladas?" and he (the Provost) must confess that there was a line about him in Juvenal. His Lordship, in reply, said that he never expected to hear the Provost of Eton congratulate one of his past pupils on his prospects of winning the Derby. That was a benediction, which should reach far and bring luck, and he took that public opportunity of saying in answer to representations that had reached him from various sources, one of them only the day before from the secretary of the Anti-Gambling Society, that he felt no vestige of shame in possessing a good horse. More power to his Lordship will be the exclamation of every liberal-minded man when he recalls his manly words.

In regard to the query made in this column as to why horses' skulls were placed particularly over the pulpit, our highly esteemed contemporary the *Chicago Horseman* says it has received the following:—"When an old meeting house in Bristow street, Edinburgh, Scotland, was taken down in 1805, the old sounding-board above the pulpit was found filled with horses' heads." "Even now—1880," says another authority, "they put skulls into the sounding-boards over the heads of presbyterian ministers in Scotland." The three skulls found at Eldon were standing on their bases, mouths upwards and standing against each other at the top. The cavity seemed to have been purposely prepared for

them. They have been found in bell-turrets. The object in placing them there being, it is supposed, to increase the resonance, as in the case of "acoustic pots."

The value of good roads is well exemplified in the fact that experience shows that horses must be fed one-fourth more when driven over unpaved streets than when they travel the same distance over a solid and nearly level surface. In the larger cities of America (those with a population of 10,000 and over), there are more than 600,000 horses used for driving purposes. It is estimated that they cost on an average not less than \$100 per year each to feed. This means an expenditure of \$60,000,000. There are 400,000 vehicles in daily use in these cities. The tires, spokes, springs, rivets and other parts which are strained by traction will last twice as long in service on good pavements as on rough roadways. The average yearly cost of repairs and of wear and tear is \$25, so that in this item there is a possible saving of \$5,000,000 per year. Adding in for interest and the saving from these two items would pay for 350 miles of street paving each year if made a special tax. This is the financial aspect of the case but who can estimate the value of the increased pleasure and comfort of driving over good roads as compared with the bad ones. Oh, ye farmers, begrudge not the expenditure made for your municipal councils in the matter of roads, but see that the most is made out of it.

The Buffalo correspondent of the *American Sportsman* under date of June 11th tells the following story: Matt Dwyer, who had the honor of putting two yearlings in the 2:30 list, one in California and one in New York, will probably be seen out behind another yearling crack this year. A Canadian farmer rode out on the track at the Buffalo Driving Park behind a youngster, and before the drivers knew what he was doing, the farmer sent his colt along with the aged performers. Then the colt attracted general attention, says *The Engineer*. The farmer hitched the youngster to a sulky, and timed by a half dozen watches, he paced a quarter in 43 seconds, and that under a pull. The trial was considered remarkable, and it was all the more so when it is known that the colt was roaded fifteen miles Friday with two bushels of oats on his back. After the trial the colt joined Mr. Dwyer's string, and in the hands of this successful handler of a yearlings he will be heard from this year. The colt is known as Slick Wilkes and is owned by H. Ashley of Belleville, Ont. He was sired by Ashman 2:18 1/2, dam by Moonstone, a son of Clear Gift. Mr. Ashley says Slick Wilkes was broken when he was only a month and a half old, and has been regularly driven since he was two months old. He is a strong youngster, of a nervous temperament, and is so high strung that his owner has been forced to give him fifteen miles of road work in order to work him satisfactorily.

An effort was made to secure Directum for an exhibition at Woodlawn Park, Toronto, but Mr. C. C. McVior, the professional ped, who has leased him, declined, after the manner of his rule book, to even acknowledge the receipt of a courteous letter sent him on the subject.

The American Derby, to be run at Washington Park, Chicago, on Saturday next, is expected to be a record-breaking race, as five crack colts are being specially keyed up for the event. They are Domino and Hornpipe of the Keene stables, the Cooper King's Senator Grady and Matt Byrnes, and Trainer Roger's Dorian. Domino is most fancied, although horsemen are dubious as to whether he will like the distance—a mile and a half. The present indications are that these will be eleven starters as follows:

J. R. and F. P. Keene's b.c. Domino, by Hinyar—Mamie Gray..... 15
J. R. and F. P. Keene's b.c. Hornpipe, by Mr. Pockwick—Royal Dance..... 12
Marcus Daly's ch.c. Senator Grady, by Troquoy—Satinet..... 12
Marcus Daly's b.c. Matt Byrnes, by Hampton—Cherry..... 15
J. W. Rogers' b.c. Dorian, by Sui—Madred—Glendora..... 12
E. J. Baldwin's b.c. Rey El Santa Anita, by Cheviot—Alabo..... 12
Simon G. Reed's b.c. Lucky Dog, by Dandini—Lou Laniar..... 12
E. Corrigan's b.g. Square Fellow, by Longfellow—Square Dance..... 15
E. Corrigan's b.g. Despot, by Judge Murray—Spinster..... 12
Kendall Stable's b.c. Prince Carl, by Sprungbok—Lenglow..... 12
Puello Stable's b.c. Agitato, by Cyrus—Frolic..... 12

The distance is a mile and a half and the guaranteed value of the stake \$25,000, of which \$20,000 goes to the winner, \$3,000 to the second horse and \$2,000 to the third. Domino, Hornpipe, Dorian, Senator Grady and Matt Byrnes received the cast; Rey El Santa Anita, Lucky Dog and Agitato the far west, and Square Fellow, Despot and Prince Carl the central or Chicago section. Square Fella and Matt Byrnes are maidens. Domino, the unbeaten, has won nine races and scored a dead heat in a match with Dabkins. Senator Grady has captured six of his seven starts, Dorian five out of six, Hornpipe five out of eight, Rey El Santa Anita seven out of fifteen, Lucky Dog four out of thirteen, Prince Carl four out of thirteen, Agitato three out of twelve, and Despot six out of thirty-three. Lucky Dog and Senator Grady and Matt Byrnes have not faced the flag this season.

The team which we are sending to the National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley this year is believed to be exceptionally strong. It is composed of 22 first-class marksmen under command of Major E. H. Hobdson, of the Royal Scots, and a remarkable fact is that five of the squad are members of one battalion, the 12th York Rangers. Never before has a single regiment secured so many representatives. The team leave by the Parisian on the 23rd inst.

STRENGTHENING of time is beginning to show its ugly head again. We have had

(Continued on page 470)

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U.S. PATENT
WHEN TYPE
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THE MOST ...
RELIABLE

ALES IN CANADA



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CREAM ALE

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W. A. VERNER'S
Pure Apple CIDER

In Half Pint Bottles, 25 cts. per doz. Quart Bottles, 80 cts. per doz.
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MOISE VILAV, . . . 29 Turgeon, St. Henri.

Sporting

NOTES.

(Continued from page 468)

several summaries sent in, inscribed on, time given." At first we decided not to publish them, but on second consideration we are disposed to think that course a mistake, as unless the horses' names are printed, associations cannot know the animals that come under the ban. We, however, take this opportunity to warn race officials throughout the country that in not giving time they are guilty of an illegal act and are subjecting themselves, their track and the horse-owners and drivers to the penalty. We would also urge upon the compilers of summaries the importance of giving the sires of the competing horses in every instance and of giving the name of the driver. There is no reason on earth, except culpable laziness, that we know of, that prevents trotting summaries being prepared with the same attention to details that is bestowed upon the running summaries.

*
HAMPTON, the selling sire of Ladus, was brought out of a veteran race at Hampton for 200 guineas. Now that Hermit has departed to the happy hunting grounds, Hampton is one of the smallest horses at the stud, and it is therefore rather remarkable that he should sire a colt on such big lines as Ladus. Tom Castle, senr., who rules the roost at Satehawk, where Hampton stands, is, says the *Licensed Vintner's Gazette*, mightily fond and justly proud of the old horse, who, despite his twenty-two years, looks like giving to the Turf many more capable sons and daughters.

*
THE trouble that broke out in the Ontario Jockey Club consequent upon the postponement of the recent races for a couple of days has advanced a step. Messrs. T. C. Patteson, vice-president, J. G. Torrance, chairman of the executive, and J. H. Mend, member of the executive, have addressed a letter to Mr. Wm. Hendrie, the president, stating that as it is apparently impossible to work in harmony, they desire that either he or they should resign. As they are residents of Toronto and Mr. Patteson was the founder, and has all along been the energetic and indefatigable promoter of the best interests of the club, while the other two gentlemen who are associated with him have ever given him their loyal and disinterested assistance, they naturally feel that it is Mr. Hendrie and not themselves that they think so too. Mr. Hendrie is a citizen of Hamilton and is expected to pay more attention to the necessities of that burgh than to those of this. There is, therefore, nothing whatever unreasonable in requesting him to retire. He prefers himself to wait until the annual meeting, which will not be held in the ordinary course of events until the latter part of next winter. If there were any chance of the passions that have been aroused by the course pursued by the Hendrie boys being allayed, and if

there was any reasonable prospect of harmony being restored and maintained, we should feel disposed to endorse Mr. Hendrie's proposition, as old Father Time is a great assuager as well as healer; but as this is not the first occasion on which a rupture has threatened, and as, if the old order of things were restored, we know it would not be the last, we think the sooner an agreement is arrived at to separate, the better for all parties and for the interests of racing both in Hamilton and Toronto. There have been times when Mr. Hendrie, senior, the present president of the O.J.C., has appeared somewhat narrow in his views—for instance, when he objected to Starter McLaughlin's horses coming here, when he declined to consent to the Club adding a thousand dollars to the thousand dollar cup given by Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, when he would not be a party on several occasions to increasing the value of certain stakes and purses, and when he wanted the conditions so framed that Canadian-owned horses would have a better chance to win than visiting animals, and sometimes, seemingly, his own in particular; but his amiability is such that there would be little difficulty in getting along with him. As regards the boys, however, it appears to be another thing. It is with the rising generation that the hitch comes in. It was Mr. Wm. Hendrie, Jr., who violently assailed Mr. Houston, the sporting editor of *The Empire*, because he ventured to differ with him as to the propriety of the aforementioned postponement and of a decidedly presumptuous message sent by the same Mr. Hendrie, Jr. It was he, that finally brought the babbling spring to its extreme height; to the height at which something had to go, and now that something has gone it seems to us, and we doubt not, to the majority of men, that the best use that can be made of the situation is to force the matter still further, that is, to an issue that means a clear, distinct and lasting understanding all round. Nobody despises so Mr. Wm. Hendrie, Sr., go out of racing, and there is no earthly reason why he should. We have no sympathy whatever with people who criticise his expenditure on horses and venture to assert that at that score he does not show such enterprise as his ample means warrant. We have not, we say, any sympathy with talk of that sort, holding that rich and poor alike have a right to take their pleasure as they like and to spend their own money their own way, irrespective of what their neighbors may think, providing the latter are not interfered with; but we hold Toronto's interest should be looked after by Toronto's people.

LADUS HAS WON 7 races and \$90,000 in stakes.
The Grand Prix of Paris, run on Sunday and worth nearly \$50,000 to the winner, resulted in an exciting race between Baron A. Schickler's colt Delma Baghi che and the English colt Matchbox, second to Ladus for both the Two Thousand and Derby. The former won by a head, although Matchbox was favorite at 7 to 4 against.

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TROTTING OF THE WEEK.

At St. Hyacinthe, Que.

ST. HYACINTHE, June 14th. The LaFramboise track closed yesterday. Following are the results:

FIRST DAY.

Three minute class:
Lently, h.m., T. D. Bazzell & Co., Montreal 1 1 1
George B. Masse, St. Oesaire, Que. 2 2 2
Daly, s.m., C. F. Skeels, Highgate Centre, N.Y. 3 3 3
Young Milly, J. M. Hill, Jr., Morse's Lane, Vt. 4 4 4
Time, 2:29, 2:31, 2:33.

2:35 class:
James E., h.g., D. Dearden, Richmond 0 0
Leslie B. Jan, Dan Donnelly, Montreal 1 1 1
Ledy Queen, h.m., Ant. Robert, Montreal 2 2 2
Village Wilkes, h.g., M. C. Chubbard, Montreal 2 2 2
Time, 2:26, 2:32, 2:31.

2:55 class:
Black Merrill, h.k.s., E. P. Stevens, Knoxville, N.J. 1 1 1
Woodford, h.g., T. Watson, Merrickville, Vt. 1 2 2
Leppard, h.g., J. Letourneau, Holyoke, Mass. 2 3 3
Sir Ray, h.b., Dan Donnelly, Montreal 3 3 3
Duchess, h.g., J. G. Foster, East Fairfield, Vt. 4 4 4
Maidstone, Billings, Montreal 4 4 4
John, ch.g., C. F. Skeels, Highgate Centre, N.Y. 5 5 5
Jimmy, h.g., B. P. Cassiff, Montreal 7 8 8
Time, 2:24, 2:25, 2:25.

SECOND DAY.

Special race:
W. B. Wm. Blais, Ottawa 1 1 1
Toto May, W. J. Meane, South Stinky, Montreal 2 2 2
Maidstone, Billings, Montreal 2 2 2
George B. B. Masse, St. Oesaire, Que. 4 6 3
Montreal Girl, A. Renaud, Montreal 4 4 4
Sole, O. Tourigny, Ste. Katalie, Que. 5 5 6
Time, 2:30, 2:32, 2:30.

2:45 class:
Paul, h.m., T. D. Bazzell & Co., Montreal 1 1 1
James E., h.g., D. Dearden, Richmond 1 1 1
Ledy Queen, h.m., Ant. Robert, Montreal 2 2 2

Free-for-all:
Little Phil, h.g., A. Laforce, Montreal 1 1 1
Humming Bird, W. A. Place, Highgate Centre, Vt. 1 2 5
Bliza K., ch.m., Dr. W. B. Motowan, Montreal 5 5 2
Little Belle, h.m., Jas. Hughes, Chester 3 3 3
Little Dan, h.s., O. J. Merrill, East Fairfield, Vt. 4 4 4
Dan Volunteer, h.g., J. E. O'Halloran, Cowansville 5 6 3
Time, 2:22, 2:19, 2:17, 2:14.

The judges were Messrs. H. C. Jenkins, J. B. Blanchet, John Murphy, N. T. Dussault, Dr. Perrault, The officers of the club are: President, J. O. Guertin; vice-president, J. B. Housseau; secretary-treasurer, G. H. Henshaw; directors, J. P. Morin, N.P.; H. Burquo, H. Bertrand, A. Charpentier, Y. Laffanume, Wm. Lamothie, E. de Lotbiniere.

Three Days at Woodstock, Ont.

The Woodstock driving park association held their first of three days' race meet on June 12. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance fair. Owing to a slight fall of rain in the morning, the track was a little heavy, but a marked improvement was noticed as the various heats were run off. The program comprised three events, 2:20 trot or pace, 2:52 trot or pace, and running one and one-eighth miles, and resulted as follows:

2:20 trot or pace \$50:
Nette H. Thos. Crooks, Hamilton 2 1 2 1
Gertie W. W. Street, Hamilton 1 2 2 3
Belmont Chief, J. Gardiner, Brantford 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:26, 2:26, 2:26.

2:52 trot or pace, purse \$20:
Senator, J. Burgess, Hamilton 1 1 1
Fred O. J. A. Colter, Brantford 2 1 2
Gloriana 2 1 2
Donaldson, J. McKay, Woodstock 3 3 4
Cery, J. E. Bowen, Fort Dover 3 3 4
Egantine, Derby Stock Farm, Woodstock dis
Time, 2:28, 2:31, 2:31.

Running one and one-eighth miles, purse \$10:
Piano, Mrs. Quirk, Brantford 1
Mallard, H. E. Douglas, Woodstock 1
Cery, J. E. Bowen, Fort Dover 3
Adventure, Owen's 3
Time, 2:04.

Second Day at Woodstock.

The attendance at the second day races numbered about a thousand. The afternoon was partially obscured by a half holiday. The three events on the card were interesting, although not exciting, being decided in straight heats. In the 3-minute trot Bruce Sanson won, easily distancing two horses. Kewick kept the 2:50 race without much exertion, with ten heats. May 6, a hot favorite with the talent, but the Toronto mare acted badly and got the flag in the first heat.

Summaries:
Three-minute trot or pace:
Brown Sam, Thompson & Milneue 1
Woodford 2
Kale H. H. E. Burgess, Woodstock 1 1
Volunteer II, H. Kennedy, Brantford 2 2
Loverazzi, J. Sheridan, Woodstock 3 3
Time, 2:42, 2:42 and 2:39.

2:50 trot or pace:
Kewick, J. Sheridan, Woodstock 1 1
Egantine, Derby Stock Farm, N.Y. 2 2
Billy L., H. McDonald, Waltham, Ont. 3 3
Nellie Bruce, J. Williams, Thessalon, Ont. 4 4
May C., O. Day, Toronto 5 5
Time, 2:35, 2:33 and 2:30.

Running race, three-quarter mile heats:
Piano, Mrs. Quirk, Brantford 1
Colonel, Northrup, Brantford 2
Mallard, H. Douglas, Woodstock 3
Adventure, J. H. Campbell, Georgetown, Ont. 4
Time, 1:30, 1:29, 1:28.

Third Day at Woodstock.

The last of the three days' Woodstock meeting was largely attended. Two events were on the card, Summary:
2:28 race, trot or pace:
Dale Van, H. Van Pelt, Petrolia 1 1
Maud J. C. Day, Toronto 2 2
Maud L., B. McDonald, Toronto 3 3
Cashford, H. T. Woodcock, Brantford 4 4
Myrona, A. Bumberg, Middleport, Ontario 5 5
Gordon, Northrup, Brantford 6 6
Little Dan, Derby Park, Derby, N.Y. 7 7
Valatie, J. Sheridan, Woodstock 7 7
Time, 2:30, 2:24, 2:25.

The mile and a half hurdle race was won by Meek Hunter, ridden by Dup Douglas. Observed second time, 3:04. Hurdles started but did not finish.

A Day's Sport at Stayer.

An afternoon's trotting took place at Stayer, Ont. on the 7th inst. in the presence of a good crowd of people. Each event was well contested. Summaries:

Three minute trot:
Tom Thumb 1 1 1
Lottie Bruce 2 2 2
Coby Hamilton 3 3 3
Jim Dodge 4 4 4
Time, 2:30, 2:14, 2:20, 2:28.

2:35 class:
Henry K. 1 1 1
Belle Van, H. Van Pelt 1 1 1
Little John 2 2 2
Paul Seller 3 3 3
Time, 2:30, 2:14, 2:25, 2:35, 2:37.

Named race:
Nellie W. 1 1
Minnie Blue 2 2
Eryn Chas. 3 3
Time, 2:27, 2:42, 2:40.

Matched race, two in three:
Lemo 1 6
Furlong Fred 1 6
Best Time, 2:55.

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TRADE NOTES.
(Continued from page 463.)


The Royal Hotel, Digby, N.S., has been taken by Mr. Margeson, formerly of Saratoga, N. Y.

It was an amusing sight to-day to see an ardent supporter of Hon. A. S. Hardy in one of the city hotel bars taking drinks with a man whom he was trying to win over to the Gilt side and the great cause of Prohibition.—*Brunford Courier.*

An old timer was sentenced by our criminal judge to ten years in the penitentiary. He somehow found sympathy with some "ladies," who wrote letters to the judge, praying him to let the thief off, and among them one pleaded that, though he only attempted to rob a saloon-keeper, this was a mitigating cir-

cumstance. The judge, however, couldn't see things in that light, and the fellow went up for ten years.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Sun says that "odd tea" has gradually gone out of fashion as the prevailing senatorial tittle, and that "pepper and milk" is the beverage with which the Senators console themselves during the dreary tariff talk. Upon investigation the correspondent found that the consoler was composed of Pepper whisky and milk.

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Wit and Humor.

It Was Just As She Said.



1. *Dommy*—"Won't you come and sit on my lap, love?"

COVERING A RISK.

Insurance Agent—"You ought to examine this scheme. It offers special inducements to bicyclists."

Bicyclist—"Oh, I guess I can manage my wheel all right."

Agent—"No doubt; but our company would pay your family so much a week during the time you have to serve for manslaughter."

A LABOR PESSIMIST.

Agitator—"Of've been all over this town, an' it's g'in to ter dogs; that's the phwat it is."

Mechanic—"What's wrong with it?"

Agitator—"Oh can't get up a stroke anyfware."

THE AMATEUR FARMER.

When balmy Spring grows bright and warm,
He lies him to his model farm.

The summer finds him somewhat dazed
With a crop of whiskers—all he raised.

R. L. M.

IN OLD KENTUCKY.

Missical-Looking Stranger—"I am collecting statistics for a forthcoming work on temperance. I have carefully examined this town's records, and, I am glad to say, I do not find a single instance of arrest for drunkenness."

Colonel Hingston (holty)—"Arrest for drunkenness, sah? I should say not, sah! Such an outrage has never sullied the annals of this community. The populace would be up in arms, sah!"

Dinks—"Was Growler's purpose of whipping the editor carried out?"

Dinks—"No, but growler was."



11. *His Love*—"I will for just one little—"

AVAILABLE ADVANTAGES.

Father (to son, just home from college)—"Well what did you learn at college?"

Son (proudly)—"Why, father I was one of the best all round athletes in my class. For instance, I can clear that four-rail fence. Watch me!"

Father—"No; save your strength. I'll let you clear that ten-acre lot tomorrow. It's chock-full of weeds."

BEYOND HIS SKILL.

Waiter (gelling down the kitchen tube).—"Hey, Alphonse! make that chop a steak."

Alphonse—"Saere! Vat you tink? I'm a chef; not a magician!"

ENUMERATING THEM.

"Many sports here!" asked the enthusiastic athlete as he got off the train at Sycamore, Mississippi.

"Plenty, stranger," replied the native. "There's huntin', fishin' an' lynchin'. What more I'd ye want?"

ACTING ON HER BELIEF.

"Do you believe in the emancipation of woman?" demanded a Boston dame of a Chicago woman.

"Yes, indeed," replied the latter. "I've been div-reed five times already."



11. *moment!!!*

PLENTY TO BE HAD.

"What does Coxeey want anyhow—cash?"

"No; bonds."

"Government bonds?"

"No; vagabonds."

ON BUSINESS.

Head—"Will you believe it, during my long and serious illness only one of my relatives called on me."

Nutte—"And why did he come?"

Head—"Oh, he is an undertaker."

APPROPRIATE UNIFORM.

Wife (in a fashionable dress)—"I wonder why all these salesladies are dressed in black?"

Husband—"I suppose because business is dead."

NO EXPERIMENTS.

Willie—"Mamma, that Christian-scientist lady said she could cure me of a pain in the stomach if I just believed I didn't have any."

Mrs. Stinson—"Did you let her?"

Willie—"You bet I didn't. The next thing she would be wanting me to believe I didn't eat any apples."

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

Mr. Buford—"What part do I take?"

Heavy Man—"Oh, you—you are the heroine's father. He dies ten years before the first act!"

The First Time He Saw An Elevator.



MR. AND MRS. WAYBACK (visiting the city).
CLERK—"Show this couple to B, third floor."

ALL SHE WANTED.

"AND you say you would die for me, George?"

"Die for you? Yes, a thousand deaths."

"You are a noble man, George."

"My darling, you do not know me yet."

"Well, dear, I do not wish you to die for me, but I will tell you what you can do for me to show your affection."

"What is it? Shall I pluck the stars from the cerulean dome? Shall I say to the sea: 'Ha! ha! cease to flow, for my love wills it!' Shall I tell you bright and incandescent moon that is glistening the hillocks with her light that she must not shine on thy face too roughly?—ha!"

"No George, no," she smilingly said, "I do not wish you to attempt such impossibilities. All I ask of you is this—"

"Yes—"

"All I ask of you is this—don't call again."

A HARD CASE.

Doctor—"You must give up drinking and—"

Mr. Sickle—"I never touch a drop."

Doctor—"And stop smoking."

Mr. Sickle—"I don't smoke."

Doctor—"Humph! that's Lad. If you haven't anything to give up, I'm afraid I can't do much for you."

FRESH.

Crusty Old Chap—"A couple of poached eggs on toast, please; but mind—they must be fresh."

Waiter—"Certainly. We'll make the toast first, and get the hens to lay the eggs on the toast."



A PAIR OF BELLOWS.

CONFIDENT OF IT.

Mrs. Kingsley—"Wasn't your husband out very late last night?"

Mrs. Van Emmer (sarcally)—"Yes, but I felt sure he would. He told me he was going to meet your husband."

LITTLE JOHNNY KNEW.

Sunday School Teacher—"Children, do you know the house that is open to all—the poor, the rich, the sad, the happy, to man and woman; to the old and the young? Do you know the home I mean?"

Little Johnny—"Yeth, um an, I know."

Sunday School Teacher—"Well, Johnny, what home is it?"

Little Johnny—"The station home."

SUSCEPTIBLE OF PROOF.

Jack—"I heard a man who is worth ten millions say to-day that he was much happier when he had'n a dollar."

Tom—"Just the same, he prefers the dollars to the happiness, and, if you don't believe it, you try to separate him from one of his dollars."

He—"I've brought you a pot meakin to amuse you, darling."

She—"Oh, how kind of you! Now I shan't miss you when you are away."



MR. WAYBACK—"Come on, Mandy. We won't put up with no larmation little ross like that. Why, tain't got no bed nor no home!"

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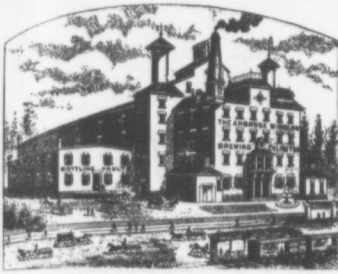
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 Mason, h. m., 2.21, 50 heats, by Nutwood, 2.18 3-4.
 Walter E., b. g., 2.10, 71 heats, by Patten Mambrino.
 Black Diamond, blk. g., 2.10, 131 heats, by Pegasus, 2.20.
 Adelaide, b. m., 2.19 3-4, 67 heats by Phil Sheridan, 2.20.
 Phyllis, br. m., 2.15, 130 heats, by Phil Sheridan, 2.20.
 Jack, gr. g., 2.12, 63 heats, by Pilot Jodan.
 Sadie M., h. m., 2.17, 72 heats, by Prince Grief.
 Trinket, b. m., 2.14, 73 heats, by Prince.
 Prime Wilkes, ch. g., 2.14 3-4, 52 heats, by Hod Wilkes.
 Senator (Smoking), h. s., 2.12 3-4, 80 heats, by How, Joe Conkling, 2.20.
 James G., ch. s., 2.20, 53 heats, by Royal Chief, 2.22.
 St. Elmo, br. g., 2.18 3-4, 73 heats, by Royal Fourough, 2.20.
 Catalpa, b. m., 2.21, 50 heats, by Sam Kirkwood.
 Charles C., gr. g., 2.15, 65 heats, by Sam Parley, 2.20.
 Santa Claus, h. s., 2.17, 50 heats, by Strathmore.
 Sandhill, h. s., 2.07 3-4, 51 heats, by Sultan, 2.21.
 Voltaire, br. s., 2.20, 52 heats, by Tatter, 2.21.

Edwin Thorne, ch. g., 2.10, 112 heats, by Thordale, 2.22 1-4.
 Little Gypsy, b. m., 2.22, 50 heats, by Tom Hal.
 Diamond, b. g., 2.15, 50 heats, by Vandergrift Coll.
 Alby, b. g., 2.10, 50 heats, by Volunteer, 2.27.
 Boline, b. g., 2.19 1-4, 60 heats, by Volunteer, 2.27.
 Driver, b. g., 2.19, 167 heats, by Volunteer, 2.27.
 Huntress, h. m., 2.20 3-4, 61 heats, by Volunteer, 2.27.
 St. Julien, h. g., 2.11, 74 heats, by Volunteer, 2.27.
 Bert Sheldon, br. g., 2.10, 115 heats, by Warwick Boy.
 Moses, b. g., 2.10, 51 heats, by Washburne Horse, 2.28.
 Honest Harry, ro. g., 2.22, 50 heats, by Winthrop Morrill, 2.45.
 Kansas Chief, b. g., 2.21, 57 heats, by Young Josephus.
 Jersey Boy, h. g., 2.21, 52 heats, by Young Volunteer.
 Yorktown Belle, b. m., 2.20, 65 heats, by Young Volunteer.
 William H., h. g., 2.18, 61 heats, by Young Wilkes, 2.28.
 Martha Wilkes, h. m., 2.08, 54 heats, by Aleyone, 2.27.
 Dr. Sparks, br. s., 2.12, 50 heats, by Cyclo, 2.25.
 Sylvester K., b. g., 2.20, 50 heats, by Lambertus.

Prince M., b. g., 2.16 3-4, 60 heats, by Lucas Brodhead.
 Pamlico, h. s., 2.10, 51 heats, by Moulder, 2.20.
 Johnny Knott, br. g., 2.22, 63 heats, by Mohawk Hambletonian.
 Kinrath, b. g., 2.13, 55 heats, by Moorcock.
 Blazeberry, br. m., 2.18, 60 heats, by Rosberry, 2.15 3-4.
 Dandy Jim, gr. g., 2.16 1-4, 34 heats, by Young Jim.
 The following table, all pacers who have won like distinction, includes 24 sires who have given the last 25 representatives of high class race-horses, by Tom Hal.
 Grant's Abdallah, h. s., 2.10, 50 heats, by Abdallah Bruce.
 Roy Wilkes, br. s., 2.07 3-4, 60 heats, by Adrian Wilkes.
 Jewett, blk. g., 2.14, 146 heats, by Allie West.
 Westmont, ch. g., 2.13 3-4, 75 heats, by Almont, 2.20 3-4.
 Hy Wilkes, b. g., 2.20, 60 heats, by Amlessador, 2.20.
 Rowdy Boy, blk. g., 2.13 3-4, 61 heats, by Ben Snatcher, Jr.
 Charles P., gr. g., 2.11 1-4, 52 heats, by Gov. Sprague, 2.20.
 Bureo Jr., b. g., 2.12, 52 heats, by Bureo.
 Bull Double, b. g., 2.13, 50 heats, by Indianapolis, 2.21.

Subscriber, h. s., 2.14 3-4, 62 heats, by Jim Scriber, 2.21.
 Vitello, b. s., 2.11 1-4, 65 heats, by Legal Tender, Jr.
 Flora Belle, br. m., 2.13 3-4, 50 heats, by White Cloud.
 Jay Eye See, blk. g., 2.06 1-4 pacing, 2.10 trotting, 55 heats, by Dictator.
 Emma, b. m., 2.16 1-4, 60 heats, by Eglert.
 Gossip, 2.18, pacing.
 Johnston, b. g., 2.06 1-4, 123 heats, by Joe Bassett.
 Dr. M., br. g., 2.15, 57 heats, by King Mambrino.
 Richhall, br. g., 2.12, 101 heats, by King Pharaoh.
 Mattie Hunter, ch. m., 2.12 3-4, 60 heats, by Prince Pulaski.
 Guy, gr. s., 2.00 3-4, 61 heats, by Shiloh.
 Gray Harry, gr. g., 2.15, 58 heats, by Tempest, Jr.
 Silvertail, ch. g., 2.10, 51 heats, by Tempest, Jr.
 Hal Pointer, h. g., 2.04, 98 heats, by Tom Hal, Jr.
 Sleepy Tom, ch. g., 2.12 1-4, 60 heats, by Tom Rolfe, 2.24.

A. Y.

The sudden end of a severe run of hard luck will do more to make a man an optimist than will years of luxury.

ROBT. DAVIES, *Manager.*

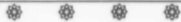
- THE -

WM. ROSS, *Sec'y. and Cashier.*

DOMINION BREWERY COMPANY

LIMITED

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS



MANUFACTURERS OF
-- THE CELEBRATED --

WHITE LABEL ALE

INDIA PALE
ALE . . .

-- AND --

AMBER ALE

. . . XXX PORTER

Which is now taking the place of the
best imported.



For the above brands we hold Diplomas and
Gold Medals when competing against
the most celebrated brewers
in the world.



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OUR ALES AND PORTERS ARE KNOWN
AND USED FROM THE ATLANTIC
TO THE PACIFIC, AND ARE
IN GENERAL FAVOR



ASK FOR THEM

*And See that our Brand is
on Every Cork*



THERE ARE MANY IMITATIONS OF
OUR WHITE LABEL

SEE THAT . . .

ROBERT DAVIES'

NAME IS ON EVERY LABEL . . .

OUR ALES AND PORTER Have been examined by the best Analysts, and they have declared them pure and free
from any deleterious ingredients.

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