

THE ADVOCATE

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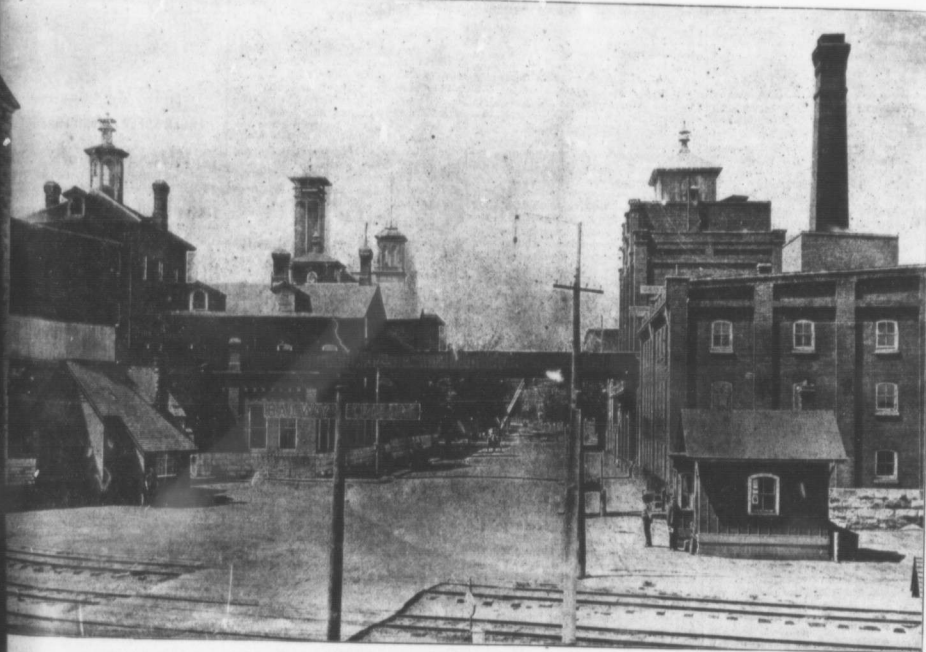
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There is a complete and model brewery very close to the City Hall, New York, but it is one that never sells its beer nor advertises it, or whose proprietors show any concern about what becomes of it. This model brewery plant is one that has recently been added to the apparatus in use in the United States Brewers' Academy. The little brewery, established for the teaching and practice of brewing under the direction of those who want to learn the trade, is as pretty a series of bits of mechanism as any machinery exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair, and it is big enough to brew ten hundred of lager beer a day the year around. It occupies four miniature stories built up within two real stories of the academy building, and it forms a brewery entire, from the make-believe cellars to the kiln of the equally complete malting which is joined to it. The plant is more than complete, for it contains apparatus for more than one system, in order to allow students to practice more than one method of any branch of the business upon which the brewers disagree.

The time has come by when any man with a tea-kettle and a washtub can successfully establish a lager beer brewery in any populous part of this country, as was once the case in the days of the fathers of our big brewers, if not in the days and actual cases of some of these brewers themselves. Even after lager beer had become a popular drink, and when the best brewers had become millionaires, they still followed the custom of appointing as brewer master or foreman any clever employe who had been a good workman and kept out of trouble by dumb luck and good mimicry of what he had seen other brewers do. This was the rule until within a very few years, and even then the brewers who expected their success to come this way allowed another country custom that is the best that they knew. This led them to appreciate their sons to other brewers, and they always sent the boys to the biggest brewer-ies in America or Europe, hoping that they would manage to pick up some secret that was at the bottom of such a brewer's popularity. Of course, in nearly all such cases the prosperity was due to abnormal business methods, which might have been studied in the counting rooms of the breweries, but could not be even guessed at by an apprentice among the workmen. When such an apprenticeship had been served the heir to the business would lack what was for his turn to become foreman of a business managed on blind traditions and operated by the force of dumb luck. All that is part of the dead past. The science of beer brewing is based on chemical processes, and the brewers of the future must understand at least as much of chemistry as enters into the business. They not only must know how beer is brewed, but they must understand why one step follows another, and how to detect and remedy any fault that occurs during the brewings.

To put it as one brewer of the new type expressed it, "The old plan was, when anything went wrong with the brew to suspect that some discharged workman had put something into the mash-tub, and to take it out in dumping him. The new plan is to take a mechanical and determine the stage of fermentation, examine the yeast, note the temperature, and, if necessary, make a chemical examination of the liquor itself. In that way, and in that way alone, can an even grade of beer be produced the year around."

To one who thinks only of the millionaire brewers and makes no account of the great number that merely struggle along,

it would seem as though the Academy were was a school for the making of great fortunes. One would imagine that such a school would be notified by prospective pupils. The fact is that this academy graduates only about sixty men and boys a year, and that is pretty nearly all that go there to study. It is a school for master workmen and not for brewery owners, although the owners are sending their boys there quite as an essential to the successful ownership of such properties in the future. All pupils in the academy must be practical brewers, except the few of eighteen and possessors of a good common-school education. The art of brewing must be comparatively simple, because a man or boy need only work two years in a brewery in order to become a "practical brewer," and they say at the academy that if he is a bright fellow he can become such in one year.

The Brewers' Academy has two terms a year, beginning respectively on the first Monday of January and the first Monday in February. The school is now twelve years old, and until recently was attended by far smaller classes. The young men who attend it, if they are workmen, are such as attend to acquire \$17, \$18 a week, but the academy fits them to fill places as brewmasters and foremen, and, as such, they may receive anywhere from \$1,800 to \$15,000 a year. The academy does not promise success places for its alumni, but it notifies the brewers of America that they will do well to call on the professors before going elsewhere to fill vacancies in their establishments, and the brewers keep their eyes on the little school. To-day the majority of the graduates hold responsible positions in large breweries. The head of every department in Elvert's in New York city is a graduate of the academy, as is the graduate of the academy. Though nearly all the pupils get diplomas these are not all of the first class, and even if a graduate holds a first-grade diploma he cannot be the foreman of the foreman, as he knows a secret that cannot be taught—the art of managing men. The great and rich brewers are sending their sons to this school, in order that, whether they are to take practical charge of the breweries or not, they may know as much as their master workmen. Among the pupils have been young Busch of the Anheuser-Busch Company, young Huber and two of the Lehmanns of Brooklyn, Leup of St. Louis, Paist of Milwaukee, Kruger of Newark, and young Wozz and young Schmitt of New York. The superintendents or brewmasters of no fewer than 124 of the breweries of America are from this school, and that argues an improvement in the beverage and a revolution which is taking the business out of the domain of luck and turning it over to science.

The common practice of the big brewers is seem to give their boys and girls a good common-school education and then put them in their own or some one else's brewery for two years' apprenticeship, after which they send them to the Brewers' Academy, or scientific instruction. Then they may put them through college, but they are more likely to give them a term or two in one of the so-called "business colleges" in order to ground them in bookkeeping and scientific instruction, and then fitted to manage both ends of the business. This mainly applies to the German lager beer brewers. The Americans who are in the ale-brewing business, as a rule, are not so well educated, and their business and are content to make use as their fathers and predecessors made it. They regard brewing as an art, whereas the new idea is that it is a science. However, an English class is maintained at the academy, one that averages about eight or ten pupils. The German class is thirty strong.

There are six professors in the academy corps, and they teach both theoretical and practical brewing. First, they take up an introduction to general chemistry, defining and explaining elements, combinations, acids, bases, and salts, and the characteristics of carbon, alcohols, acids, albuminoids, etheral oils, resins, color in matter, and what the German chemists call bitter studs. This course includes chemical experiments and the examination of whatever is used in breweries, which is to say not merely the hops and barley and water of old-time brewing, but rice, corn, wheat, glucose, and other sugars—the ingredients for the modern substitutes for and accompaniments of barley malt. Then follow lessons in natural philosophy, optics and thermal studies, and the use of the polariscope, microscope, and thermometer. After this comes the training in the use of the model brewery—the actual making of beers, for draught and for export, the brewing of weiss beer—both according to the regular methods—and the making of malt. These studies are extended by training in the use of the microscope upon all the materials, a study of boilers, engines, pumps, ice-making machines, and other apparatus, and by a study of fermentation in the use of the saccharometer, and by a course in weights and measurements and mathematics of such grades as enter into the calculation of vessel capacities, proportions and the rest.

NONE BUT ANGELS NEED APPLY.

Many a good and noble fellow in the ranks of our prohibition army is sadly discontent in his usefulness by vanity and personal ambition. The only one fitted for leadership, and safe at all times, is the one who will work wherever he is placed, who is above self-seeking and ready for any sacrifice. He who is not sufficiently well grounded in the reform to be oblivious to envy and personal rivalry, possesses neither the dimensions or devotion of a leader. The cause is everything, the man nothing.—The Tanager.

THE WORLD'S BEER PRODUCTION.

The advocates of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors can hardly derive much encouragement from some figures published by a French paper on the world's production of beer. It appears that in the whole of Europe 3,636,000,000 gallons of beer are produced every year. Germany makes the largest quantity, and upholds its national reputation with 1,051,064,000 gallons, of which 630,380,850 gallons are contributed by Northern Germany, 337,167,400 gallons by Bavaria, 60,817,000 gallons by Wurttemberg, 55,191,000 gallons by the Duchy of Baden, and 16,763,000 by Alsace Lorraine. After Germany comes the United Kingdom, and then Austria follows with 292,025,000 gallons. Bohemia alone is represented in this amount by nearly 110,000,000 gallons, and Lower Austria (including Vienna), by more than 44,000,000 gallons. The people of Belgium consume 230,000,000 gallons, of Denmark 52,492,000 gallons and of Norway 37,673,000 gallons. Next in order comes Russia, with 64,427,000 gallons, Switzerland with 28,101,000 gallons, Spain with 22,550,000 gallons, Italy with 3,029,000 gallons, Turkey with 3,080,000 gallons, Roumania with 220,000 gallons, Luxembourg with 2,096,000 gallons, Servia with 2,046,000 gallons and Greece with 213,000 gallons. It is curious to note that outside of Europe little beer is produced, except in the United States, where the manufacture

was by the last statistics shown to be 812,200,000 gallons. Japan produces 4,855,000 gallons, Australia 35,440,000 gallons, and Algeria 550,000 gallons.

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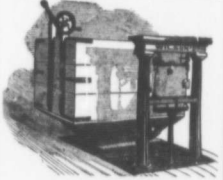
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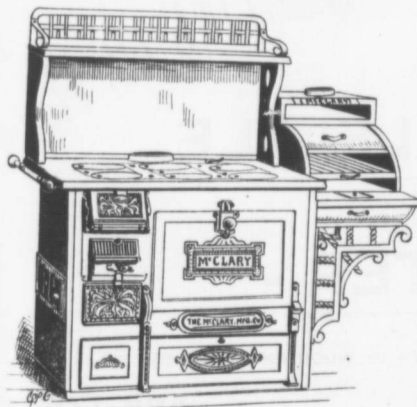
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Comment.

A STRANGE decision has been arrived at in England. It is to the effect that a man who cannot light his pipe is drunk.

Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, should cork up a last message in a bottle and throw it overboard. Perhaps the Governor will not be able to do it, since he is bottled up himself.

It is a singular commentary upon the expectations founded upon the enfranchisement of women in New Zealand that there were only two out-of-the-way districts in the whole colony that voted for Prohibition when the question was submitted there recently.

In London the battle over the license question ends in a draw. The temperance people failed to obtain that which they clamored for vehemently—a reduction of licenses, while the resolution of last year requiring bars to be closed at 10.27 remains unaltered, as does the provision in reference to window blinds, which the license-holders petitioned to have altered.

Rev. W. BISSON, of Blackpool, Eng., in a paper read before a conference of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches, declared that teetotalism is the intemperance of temperance, and is a "physiological mistake." If Mr. Bisson is right, and if, as is implied by the teetotalers' demands, it is the duty of the State to eradicate error, then what is wanted is not a bill for the suppression of hotels, but a bill for the eradication of Good Templar lodges and of branches of the United Kingdom Alliance.

Several prominent hotels in the United States have resolved upon a reduction in their rates. This may mean a temporary loss to the proprietors, but in the long run the probabilities are that increased business will bring the receipts up to their ordinary level. During the period of inflation, prices undoubtedly, in the case of the big swell hotels over the country, were kept at too high a figure to warrant sound paying business. The hotels may sacrifice a little of their deliciousness, but they will make up for it by a larger class of customers.

The full text of the decision of the South Carolina Supreme Court declaring the dispensary law unconstitutional is somewhat lengthy, but here are the two points which constitute the gist of it: First—It does not seem to us possible to regard the dispensary act as a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. On the contrary, it not only permits, but encourages, such sale to an unlimited extent, for its profit feature induces the dispenser to encourage as large sales as possible, and thereby lessen the burden of the taxpayers.

Second—If, then, the dispensary act cannot be defended as a prohibitory law, is it a police regulation? It seems to

us that in no view of the case can the act be regarded as a police regulation, and, even if it could be such, police power does not include power on the part of the state to engage in carrying on such business.

In the *Vanover World*, of April 23rd, we read: "On Sunday the boat and stock-in-trade of Kennedy, the murderer, now doing a life term, were delivered at Hastings. It was thought that some of the whiskey in the stock might have been stolen but no one proved ownership so that it was turned over to E. Magee who has a bill of sale of it. The greater part is stuff that Kennedy made himself out of high wines and, according to his own des-

pounds as compensation for granting freedom to the slaves they held. Total abstainers don't and won't understand this. Lady Henry Somerset at Halifax the other day said: "The slave owners were never compensated for the loss of their business, though the actual slaves were bought." My Lady Henry, says the *Gazette*, you are laboring under a great mistake. The preamble of the Act for the abolition of slavery states this: "And that a reasonable compensation should be made to the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such slaves for the loss which they will receive by being deprived of their right to such services." Commissioners were appointed for distributing the compensation amongst the several

ingredients are contained in such beer. Any person who sells or exposes for sale any such beer as aforesaid without complying with the above requirement is rendered liable to a fine not exceeding in the case of the first offence five pounds, and in the case of the second or any subsequent offence twenty pounds. Any fine incurred under the Bill may be recovered summarily by any informer, and one half of the fine is in every case to be paid to the informer. The term "beer" includes beer (other than black or spruce beer), ale, and porter.

UNTIL within the last fifty years, says the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, Shetlanders were an ale-drinking people, and were experts at brewing it. Their ale was always good, and no people were ever more frank or generous in offering a cup than they. The class above them liked it fully as well as they did. The clergy punished them for dancing, but a minister on his household visits refusing a cog of good ale is not on record. In those old times wives were healthy, the ladies blooming, the men could endure hard work, and very few ever thought of a doctor. Why do not the doctors lay their hands together, make the people use their own nutmeg, wear their own cloth, and revive the art of brewing ale, newly a lost art in Shetland? The mother of the family would be compelled by the united voices around her, and her own inclination, to cleave to the teapot, but all else would prefer a cup of home-brewed to the best tea in the market. Dyspepsia and all evils caused by tea would then disappear. The health of the people is a serious matter, and if the medical faculty of the north are determined to uproot an evil which they so loudly condemn, they will have to insist on the people using home-brewed ale instead of tea.

PRIVATE GUESTS.

A QUESTION of much concern is as to how far a license holder can go in entertaining private friends. A case was recently tried in England wherein a lady publican was charged with illegally selling liquor on Sunday. She set up the defence that the gentlemen present were her private guests and the case was dismissed. It was argued that there was no attempt at concealment on the part of any of the defendants, the guests being included in the indictment. The sale constituted the offence, and there was no sale in this case. Defendants did not wish to evade the law, and as for getting drunk they had it in their homes. The magistrates distinctly held that the landlady had the right to treat her friends even on Sunday if she wished to.

Manager—"How do you account for the enormously increased receipts to-night?"

Advertising Agent—"Why, you see the posters were uninspired and read, 'Madelmoiselle Hiclike in a new Shirt Dance.'"

Manager—"Good enough! Don't correct it, on your life."



Mr. J. M. Lottridge.

OF HAMILTON.

President of the Ontario Brewers' Association.

cription of it, two glasses would be sufficient to make a man murder his best girl." The "stuff" should never have been turned over to anybody. It should have been ruthlessly destroyed. It is not legitimate spirits that make criminals, but the vile, home-made abomination that makes men mad. A more glaring illustration of the value of license, and of what might be expected under Prohibition, could not possibly be produced than is provided by the case of Murderer Kennedy.

ACCORDING to the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette* every child should know that in 1833 the British Parliament paid the West Indian Planters twenty million

persons in proportion to the number of slaves held. No purchase of slaves was made; there was simply payment for their emancipation.

WITH a view to enable the public to distinguish between beer brewed from hops and malt from barley, and beer composed of other ingredients, a bill has been introduced into the Imperial Parliament under the provisions of which every person who sells or exposes for sale, by wholesale or retail, any beer brewed from or containing any ingredients other than hops and malt from barley is to keep conspicuously posted at the bar or other place where such beer is sold or exposed for sale a legible notice stating that other

Sporting.

STABLE GLEANINGS.

How does for this column will be welcome from our part of the country.

Mr. J. J. BURNS, of Toronto, has sold his goat trotting mare.

PHENOMENON, an early English roadster, trotted in July, 1890, seventeen miles in six and a half class minutes.

COY STINSON, the famous Brantford trainer, says that he has any number of inquiries these days for fast road horses.

WELLAND Driving Park have appointed their ANNUAL RACES for August 16th and 17th, and are offering \$1,000 in purses.

SEVENTY-ONE head were sold at the Caledonia Sale of trotting stock, at Gadsden, Mich., for \$2,400 recently.

INTIMATION has been received that the Governor-General will be in Windsor, Ont., to formally open the Driving Park July 2d.

THERE are 1033 entries for the Kentucky \$15,000 Turf, for foals of 1894. The best mares in the United States have been named.

ALVIN, 2:11, who has left Canada for Russia, is the fastest trotter carrying the harness of L. J. George and Belle Hamlin 2:12; the next.

Mr. D. HIGGINS' half chestnut gelding Myford, fell and broke his neck while schooling over the jumps at Washington the other day.

The pacer Monkey Rolla 2:15½, formerly owned by Mr. Chas. Brown, Toronto, is now the property of Murphy and Bangham, Lowell, Mass.

DAVIS and Haskin have secured the betting privileges at Sarnia, St. Thomas, Stratford, Orangeville, Amherstburg and the Huron half-mile track.

It is the Brooklyn Handicap there are at present 31 horses eligible to face the starter. The betting on the event has been of the most lively nature.

The pool room that was opened in Toronto by George Giffels of Buffalo lasted so long before the proprietor and his assistants were pathed in by the Police.

Mr. A. N. LARGE, Charlottetown, P.E.I., has sold his well-known gray colt, by Golden, 7,064, to Mr. E. G. Fike, Boston, Mass., for a handsome sum.

OVER a hundred cases of lock-jaw, resulting from docking horses' tails, were reported last year to the Royal Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in London.

A French thirty six years of age, with a remarkable fondness for whiskey, died recently at Reading, Pa. The animal frequently drank a pint of liquor in a pair of water.

The legislature of Massachusetts has passed a law directing all persons who dock horses to cover the horses with fly netting during the months of June, July, August and September.

The dates of the race meeting at Ganong are June 26, 27 and 28. Purses aggregate \$1,500; the committee are spending \$400 on the track, which will be one of the fastest in Canada.

SENSE, the famous trotting mare, has developed an exceedingly vicious temper and will not permit anybody but the groom who sleeps with her to enter her stall. But her teeth have increased the fast mare's temper and they have had to be unsharpened and filed.

The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeding Association will hang up \$69,000 in stakes and purses this fall. The eleven

stakes are for youngsters mostly and they foot up \$57,000, the largest being the Kentucky Futurity for 3-year-olds, which will be worth \$30,000.

JOHN BAKER, a Buffalo blacksmith, has made a set of aluminum shoes for the running horse Lonely, entered at the Ontario-Jockey Club races, weighing only 1½ ounces each. He is the lightest quartette he has ever turned out five ounces being the combined weight.

A. W. McELROY, of Chicago, will start at Sarnia, Ont., May 22 to 25; St. Thomas, May 26; Erie, Stratford, June 5 to 8; Woodstock, June 10 to 13; Hamilton (half-mile track), June 19 to 22; Milwaukee, Wis., June 26 to 29; Hamilton, Ont. (mile track), June 30 to July 4.

COY STINSON drove Princess Clara, a yearling, a quarter in 3:14 last season. She will not be "out" this year. She could have gone into the 2:20 list in her yearling form, but the opportunity was delayed too long, and she retired with a mark of 2:26½—*American Sportsman*.

The Owen Sound Turf Club have elected the following executive officers: Pres., J. P. Raven; Vice-Pres., James Gladstone, Secy., Treas., Wm. Matthews. The 7th and 8th of August were selected as the dates on which the annual meeting will be held. \$2,000 will be put up in purses.

A RIDING club has been organized in Winnipeg with the following officers: Honorary President, Lieutenant-Colonel Villiers; President, F. W. Peters, Vice-President, W. A. Macchaffie; Secretary, Treasurer, C. D. Pennock; Committee: George Merrick, F. W. Sprado, George Soames, R. R. W. Sutherland and Fred Holland.

FOURTEEN years old seems to be rather young for a race reporter—especially when the same is a lady. But such is Miss Helen Harlan Tabour, who is, besides, a published writer of the *Western Weekly Journal*, which has removed its headquarters to Chicago. Its field is sporting and theatrical, and its editor is determined to make it "go."

At the meeting of the Amherstburg Turf Club at the Raven House parlors in Toronto on April 13th, it was decided to offer \$1,500 in prizes at the races on July 10th and 11th. The program will be as follows: July 10—3 minute trot and pace, \$200; 2:35 trot and pace, purse \$250; 2:19 trot and pace, purse \$300; July 11—2:40 trot and pace, purse \$200; 2:25 trot and pace, purse \$250, and 2:10 trot and pace, purse \$300.

ROBERT BONNER, owner of Maud S, and Seneca never made a bet once in his life. He thus relates the incident: "I came to New York, a compositor, in 1845, and never met any man but one who could set type as fast as I could. His name was John Hand, and he was, until his death about a year ago, one of the proprietors of the *Galveston Daily News*. It was badgered into betting \$10 that I could beat him in setting up the President's name. In twenty hours and twenty-eight minutes I set up 25,000 and won the money, which I declined to accept, as I did not believe in betting."

A HORSE purchased at an equine "rubish" sale was a confirmed bolt. No sooner was it harnessed than it set off at full gallop, a driver which generally ended in a smash and the immediate resale of the culprit. But the new purchaser, far from trying to check this propensity, re-acted, as he said, to "humor him a bit," and generally "lent him to a fire engine." The horse soon found that he was encouraged not only to bolt at starting, but to keep up the pace, and in six months was quite ready either to stand in harness or to start at any speed wished by his driver.—*Chicago Horseman*.

(Continued on page 309.)

Trade AND OTHER Notes.

T. B. LYONS, saloonkeeper, Montreal, has assigned on demand of C. A. Choulin.

THE famous St. Charles hotel, of New Orleans, has been burnt to the ground. Loss, \$400,000.

The loss of revenue by change of duty on French wines, owing to the adoption of the French Treaty, will be \$28,183 on clarets, and \$46,129 on champagnes.

The proprietor of the Great Western Hotel, Windsor, Ont., has entered a suit for \$5,000 damages against the chief of police for making a bad report about his hotel.

The license commissioners for the district of Cornwall have decided to issue licenses to the parties holding them last year. Ten hotel licenses were issued in Cornwall Township and thirteen hotel licenses and three shop licenses in the town.

TEMPERANCE papers announce that the "saloon keepers" of Des Moines, Iowa, have raised \$1,000 to pay for canvassing the city. How could the saloon keepers do this when according to these same temperance journals there are no saloons in Des Moines?

A BELL boy in a San Francisco hotel recently departed on an extensive tour to Europe. Having amassed a fortune, he will visit his native home, which he left forty years ago. If this boy has in forty years made an independent fortune the imagination breaks down in endeavoring to obtain a glimpse of what his wealth will be by the time he grows to be a man.—*Held World*.

WHISKEY INFORMERS at Fort William have succeeded in securing convictions against a number of local hot-keepers. But the magistrates, in imposing fines on the hotel men, also fined the informers for making the illegal purchases on which the information of the latter was based. If this sort of thing is to continue the reforming industry will soon suffer from lack of operatives.—*Toronto News*.

The following gentlemen have been appointed License Commissioners:—For Rainy River, Messrs. Gustavus Kobald, William Robert Gray and George Creighton; of Rat Portage, for Fort William—Messrs. Donald McKellar, George A. Graham and James Murphy of Fort William, and for Port Arthur—George O. P. Clavet, Wm. J. Clark and Louis Walsh of Port Arthur.

THE *Gazette* of Cedar Rapids, Iowa discourses thus:—"If the present hip shotter, eye-necked, knock-kneed, bone-spined, sway-backed, rat-tailed, ring-bellied and swagony liquor law, that the labors under the additional disadvantages of having the heaves, fistula, poll evil, wind galls, distemper and glanders, will close up part of the saloons, what could a sound local option, high license law have done in the same direction?"

A QUEER "hotel" is conducted in connection with the C.P.R. depot at Winnipeg. It is the Dominion Immigration hall, where immigrants are temporarily quarantined before reaching that city. The establishment has every convenience, especially bathing facilities: Here Swedish, German, French, Australian, English, Irish, Scotch, Belgian, Russian, and the other nations are represented in the cuisine, as the patrons of the establishment do their own cooking.—*Held World*.

ACCORDING to the *Champion*, published at Chicago:—"One of the most important measures to distillers long pending in Congress is the bill enabling them to bottle whisky and brandy in bond. This

provision would greatly stimulate and protect the business of our distillers, and the government cannot possibly lose any revenue by it. Its provisions are similar to those of the Canada law. The Canadian distillers have been greatly benefited by their having the right to bottle their whisky in bond.

THE West York L.A. Commissioners met at Toronto Junction on Monday to deal with the applications for licenses not disposed of at the last meeting. The application of Chas. W. Noble for a license for the old Duck stand at Humber Bay was refused. Peter Doyle of Thornhill was granted a license for three months to give him time to get out of business. John Emeler of Woodbridge was given a three months' permit, and the application of A. B. Hayward of the same village was laid over for future consideration.

The formal opening of Brown's hotel (formerly the Avonmore), at the corner of Simcoe and Wellington Streets, took place last Friday evening, when Messrs. John and Philip Brown, the popular and genial proprietors had the pleasure of welcoming not less than 300 guests, who united in enthusiastic admiration of the magnificent fittings of the spacious apartments. Supper was served in the dining room, and a happy evening was spent. The hotel is now one of the most commodious and best furnished hotels in the city. The prices are reasonable, while at the same time everything kept in the choicest description. Cleanliness, comfort, prompt and cheerful attendance, good cooking and the best of edibles and potables are the pre-eminent qualities noticeable in the management of the Messrs. Brown.

THE East York License Commissioners met Friday morning and granted the following licenses: East Toronto—John Warren, John H. Perrin, Markham village—John and James Torrance, John G. Pitt and John Higgins, Richmond Hill—John Kelly, Markham Township—N. Button, Hughes Bros., John Webster, Wm. Meek, R. Joyce and Moorecroft. York Township, east side of Yonge street—D. B. Birrell, Andrew Bell, John Gable, F. H. Schmidt, Ira Bates, Sarah Hackett, Theresa Wall, G. Emperingham, M. O'Sullivan, R. H. Crew, Scarborough Township—H. A. Burroughs, E. Sanderson, W. Keiler, J. Maxwell, Robert Clark, George Woodward. All of these, with the exception of George Woodward, are for hotels. His is for beer and wine for six months. The applications of E. Hunter for shop license in East Toronto, and B. Brillinger, hotel, Richmond Hill, will be considered further.

THE license commissioners of Hamilton have devised a plan under which they will not have to cut off the number of licenses, as provided for by a resolution of the City Council for the next three months, or as the Conservatives charge, until after the provincial elections. The commissioners have power to issue seventy-five saloon and tavern licenses, and fifty shop licenses, but they have decided for the present to issue only sixty-five saloon and tavern licenses and grant extensions to thirty others, twenty of whom will be cut off at the expiration of three months, and to issue eighteen shop licenses, holding over eleven. The saloon and tavern keepers who were not granted licenses are: Ed. Gordon, M. O'Neill, D. H. Long, W. Goshald, John James, D. Sullivan, George Small, Thomas Church, John Duffy, P. McKeever, McLean & Smyth (St. Nicholas hotel), A. J. Sharpe, James McKeown, Joseph A. Dornau, Sarah E. Nolan, James Dillon, L. Buckingham, A. P. Roach, W. Dornau, W. Hughes, James McCardell, Peter Duffy, Arthur Weir, Henry Goering, W. McDonald, David Owen, M. Richardson, W. Livingston and Owen Leonard.

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WHEN THE ADVOCATE'S subscription price is announced, the undersigned, seen as the business manager of a weekly paper, should be considered that upon our efforts, a reduction might be made, however, has been made, so generous and we have received, the first quarter we find it to give the advantage ventured to his effort.

We are warranted not only by the liberal price, but as well in dealing liberally with our subscribers. We look to the number of readers present subscribers in this direction. The Advocate is to spread the word and additional support is necessary to represent.

We have decided to make a substantial reduction in the price, making it \$2 per annum. The Advocate within the last year has been successful in keeping the anti-prohibition movement.

Some consideration should be given to those who have their subscriptions in arrears, by giving them a special place in the same. After taking a second year added to the subscription list. A list of names will be sent to those who have the extra copy. We will send a copy of the paper to those who have the extra copy.

The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

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READ THIS.

WHEN THE ADVOCATE was started the subscription price was placed at \$4 per annum, the understanding being that as soon as the business would warrant, this, that may be considered a high price for a weekly paper, should be reduced. It was considered that if success attended upon our efforts, at the end of a year a reduction might be ventured. So great, however, has been the patronage accorded, so generous and prompt the support we have received, that at the end of the first quarter we find ourselves in a position to give the advantage which we had only ventured to hope for after a year's effort.

We are warranted in taking this step, not only by use liberal support already received, but as well by the conviction that in dealing liberally with liberal patrons we are acting upon a sound business principle. We look for a large increase in the number of readers, and know that our present subscribers will willingly aid us in this direction. To spread THE ADVOCATE is to spread the Light; every additional reader secured will mean an additional supporter and upholder of the cause we represent.

We have decided, therefore, to make the substantial reduction of one-half in the price, making the subscription rate \$2 per annum. This will place THE ADVOCATE within the reach of everybody desirous of keeping in touch with the anti-prohibition movement.

Some consideration must be had, of course, for those who have already paid their subscriptions. These we propose to place in the same position as new subscribers, by giving them the option of either taking a second paper or of having another year added to their credit on the subscription list. A number may wish to have the extra copy to send to friends, and we will send a copy for a year to any whom they may select.

We beg to direct attention to the many improvements that have been made in THE ADVOCATE during the three months of its existence. Others will follow. As the business will warrant we intend to add to the size, attractiveness and usefulness of the paper. THE ADVOCATE will be found always abreast of the times.

THE LEGAL AND THE ILLEGAL.

A CONTROVERSY on the righteousness of compensation is raging in England. It is had enough that a man should be encouraged to play a life time's earnings in a building of substantial and convenient proportions and then on the mere *ipse dixit* of one man should be liable to lose it all. Yet so it is. There is no other trade in the world that is treated nearly so badly. Still, the public and the government exact certain expenditures before a license can be issued.

We are saying nothing new as to what is likely to happen if Prohibition should come in. But we will take the existing situation. A man goes to enormous expense to meet the requirements of the law and becomes the victim of an informer. The landlord may have been one whit too laudible; but the inspector is opposed to him and reports to his discredit to the license commissioners, who decline, after the first year, perhaps, to renew the license. There is no other course open to the proprietor but to sell out. If he is lucky he will dispose of his property at a valuation—a valuation sure to be greatly underneath the original cost, for this one reason, if for no other, that men's tastes radically differ. If he is not lucky his property will stand idle and comparatively valueless except as a monument to the tyranny of an exacting law.

It is provided that if the law be broken the breaker shall be fined or imprisoned. British justice says that a man cannot be twice punished for the same offence; but the hotelkeeper in Canada can and often is.

In fact, he frequently loses his all without either investigation or chance to defend himself. The license commissioners are pre-eminent. They can make; they can break. The inspector is powerful; but he can be over-ruled. Yet his word will go a long way if the commissioners have no axe to grind in opposition to his report and if the inspector is sufficiently *lago-like*. The commission, as sometimes conducted, is an inquisition—a star chamber that we of to-day have as much cause to be subject to as we have for pursuing a legitimate business to expect the pains and penalties meted out to Galileo for being in advance of his time.

The basis of all law is equity, but there is no equity in an act that lets the illicit dispenser of liquor go on a fine of fifty dollars, while it punishes license-holders in a similar way and adds to the punishment practically the sequestration of all his property valued, possibly, at thousands of dollars.

WHISKEY INFORMERS.

The Informer may be under certain circumstances an unfortunate necessity, but that does not make the loss disagreeable to the man or his calling. Where, however, an absolute necessity does not exist—and it is very, very seldom that it does—no more despicable a calling can be imagined. The professional informer is always a sneak, almost invariably a perjurer, usually a person of bad reputation and indubitably of no moral character, despised alike by the officials who employ him and the public who naturally look upon his work with disgust.

Of such are those two wretched specimens of depravity, White and Caddick, who have been operating in eastern Ontario for some months past. These men should be pilloried wherever they appear. One is a lanky, sanctimonious appearing, lantern-jawed scoundrel; the other affects the hearty, boisterous, hale fellow well met, and is quite as dangerous as his brother reprobate. They call themselves "detectives," but are not officials in any sense, are repudiated by the department, and are simply in the informing business for the miserable dollars they can make out of it. They have gotten themselves into trouble in many places, and so far as known have disgraced every official who employed them. In a word, they are mean, worthless creatures, too lazy to earn a decent living, and whose unsupported word would never be accepted by the police magistrate of the city where they live. We warn license holders everywhere to keep an eye open for this salubrious pair to the intent that wherever discovered they may be received in a manner fitting to their methods and objects in life.

Weeks ago this pair of worthies made a descent upon Ottawa. They were employed by the License Inspector of that city, made their rounds, had twenty cases entered, and for the nonce were the heroes of the hour. These ladies in Ottawa who take an active interest in the temperance question had an open meeting at which the pair were petted and lionized—but let us say no more about this; the spectacle of some of the leading ladies of the land even holding converse with such men as Caddick and White is not one that should be dwelt upon. It is to be hoped that these good women have learned wisdom by experience. However, the fall of the informer came swift and sure; eighteen of the twenty cases were dismissed, and, the inspector having had his eyes somewhat rudely opened, Caddick and White were also paid off and dismissed. While the ill-gotten money they earned they took to betting upon the races, lost it, and then tried informing on their own account. Their cases were all dismissed. Then they entered an action against the inspector for not prosecuting, and this, too, was dismissed. Finally they tried blackmail by means of laying an information and offering to compromise with the accused, and for this they were arrested.

Ottawa getting too hot to hold them, the pair journeyed to Belleville and com-

menced operations. They were arrested twice on charges of perjury and summoned once. The perjury charges were not proven in that direct evidence was unobtainable but they thought it better to leave the place. Long before this, however, rumors of their methods of business, and the fact that they were representing themselves as acting under the authority of the license department at Toronto had reached the Provincial Secretary's office. Prompt action was taken by the issuance of the following circular to every Inspector in the province:—

PROVINCIAL TREASURER'S OFFICE,

License Branch,

TORONTO, January 18, 1894.

Sir,—By enquiries received from several inspectors it appears that certain detectives who have been employed in certain districts to procure evidence respecting violations of the License act have represented themselves, in order to secure further work of this character, as acting under authority of from or in connection with the License Branch.

To prevent any misapprehension arising on this point I am directed by the Provincial Treasurer to state that the department has not given official sanction to any detectives nor any authority to represent themselves as acting for or on behalf of the License Branch.

Inspectors who employ detectives must do so under the general authority conveyed to them, and are to exercise their individual discretion as to the detectives whom they may employ.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY TOTTEN.

The next appearance of the informers was at Kingston where they made a descent upon the shop-keepers, and had some fourteen or fifteen of them before the magistrate. The charges were for selling less than the quantity prescribed by law. Mr. James Haverson, the solicitor of the L.H.P.A. went down to the Limestone city, and appeared for the defence in company with Dr. Smythe, Q.C. As illustrating the character of the informers, and for other reasons we will quote liberally from the evidence taken. In the first case Informer White swore that he had purchased a pint flask of whiskey for thirty cents.

Mr. Haverson cross-examined.—

"Where do you live?" he asked.

"In Toronto."

"What do you do?"

"I'm a detective."

"What sort of a detective?"

"A private detective."

"Where did you come from before going to Toronto?"

"Ottawa."

"Who employed you?"

"I decline to answer."

"Was it the Government?"

"The Government does not employ me."

"Does License Inspector Glidden employ you?"

"I decline to say."

Mr. Haverson immediately raised the issue that the question must be answered, and quoted the law upon the subject. He said that he had waited on the Government before coming to Kingston, and had asked whether the Government was responsible for the acts of these two men. He had been informed that owing to the misrepresentations of these men it had been found necessary to send out

to every inspector a circular, containing warning that the Inspectors must act on their own judgment in employing the men, as they were not in the employ of the Government. The magistrate decided that the question must be answered.

Mr. Haveron—"Are you employed by the Inspector?"
Witness—"Yes, sir."

The spectators here broke into ironical applause.

Mr. Haveron—"How are you employed?"
Witness—"We get \$8."

Mr. Haveron—"For what?"
Witness—"For each conviction." (Hisses.)

Mr. Haveron—"We have nothing to do with the fines."

Mr. Haveron—"That's your means of making a livelihood?"

"Yes."
"Were you employed in Toronto?"
"Yes, in West Toronto by Magistrate Ellis."

"Were you paid for each conviction there?"
"No; by the week."

"You had difficulty in Ottawa?"
"Not at first."

"Oh, no."
"Oh, no. A new broom sweeps clean. You were dismissed there?"

"What was the trouble?"
"The Inspector had not as stiff a backbone, as he should have had."

"Are you the two men who lost money on horse races in Ottawa?"
"That's my business."

"Are you the two who tried to blackmail the department in connection with the city of Belleville?"

"No, sir. The matter is in abeyance yet."

"Are you a stranger in this city?"
"Yes."

"And they took you in?"
"I asked for a flask of Walker's and was told that they had none, but had Gooderham's. I said, give me a flask of that. I was given the flask and paid for it. Did not bring the man who was in the store as a witness, because we did not know him. Don't remember the man I bought the whiskey from."

Mr. Haveron—"All you wanted was whiskey?"
Witness—"I got it."

Mr. Haveron—"All the interest you had in inducing this man to break the law was this \$5?"

"There was no inducement to break the law. I wanted to see whether he was keeping the law."

James Caddick, the other "detective," was then called. He swore that White had not the flask of whiskey produced on his person when he went into Wilkinson's store, for he (witness) had searched him. He identified the flask by certain writing of White's on the label.

Mr. Haveron said, "You put the mark of the beast on it?"
Witness—"Yes."

"White was about two minutes in the store, I think. Did not see the sale."

Here Mr. Haveron turned to White and said: "I don't want you telephoning to the witness. Kindly leave the Court."

Witness said that he and White received \$5 between them for each case, and received \$5 further interest in any case.

Mr. Haveron—"So you say boldly that for the sake of \$5 in each case you go about the country inducing people to break the law?"

"We just ask for whiskey."

Mr. Haveron—"Did you come to the Inspector in the first place, or did he send for you?"

"I wrote to him."
"So you foisted yourself on the Inspector?"

"I suppose so. Yes! I want to say as much as I can for the Inspector."

"Did you search White when he came on?"
"No; he gave me the flask."

Inspector Giddens was called. He swore that he had received the flask produced from either White or Caddick.

To Mr. Haveron—"Had known White and Caddick for about two weeks before I met them, by means of correspondence. Made inquiries about them, but not in Ottawa. Received a circular from the Government relative to the two men, after I employed them. I engaged them last year. Had an idea that the circular referred to the two previous witnesses. In the face of the statements made in the circular, I employed these men. Could not get along without the aid of such men as these. I do the best I can myself in looking after these matters. It would be dishonorable on my part to induce anyone to break the law, but I would ask another man to do so."

The "detectives" could not identify the man who had sold the liquor while the regular clerks swore they had not sold it. Dr. Smythe produced a letter from Mr. Gorman, of Ottawa, who had defended the "detectives" Ottawa cases, in which it was stated that they had secured only two convictions out of 20 informations. White had sworn that there were 16 convictions out of 18 informations. In the face of this, however, the magistrate decided that he would believe Caddick and White and therefore entered a conviction after first complimenting Mr. Haveron on the ability with which he had conducted the defence.

In the next case Caddick swore that he had purchased a half pint flask of whiskey and was taken then in hand by Mr. Haveron with the following results:

"You were arrested in Belleville, were you not?"
"Yes, twice, and summoned once."

"What day, and summoned once?"
"Hectin' folks to sell."

"You admit that?"
"They did not prove it."

"What were you arrested for?"
"Perjury."

"You had quite an unhappy time there?"
"Oh, we did not mind it."

"No?"
"Not a bit."

"You were dismissed by the Ottawa Inspector?"
"Oh, I don't know."

"You took to laying charges 'on your own hook' there?"
"Yes, when the Inspector wouldn't prosecute."

"You were dismissed?"
"Yes. The cases we took ourselves in Ottawa were dismissed."

"What about the case you offered to compromise for half the penalty?"
"What do you think of it?"

"What were you arrested in that case, were you not?"
"Yes."

"What for?"
"For offerin' to compromise."

"You prosecuted the Inspector, did you not?"
"Yes."

"How did that result?"
"It was dismissed."

"What did you prosecute him for?"
"For not prosecutin' himself."

"If the Magistrate had believed your evidence, the case would not have been dismissed?"
"I don't know."

"You lost money in Ottawa?"
"Yes."

"How?"
"I don't see as it is anybody's business."

"Did you then ask the License Branch to pay you for your Belleville work?"
"Yes."

"Your demand was refused?"
"Yes."

"Your means of livelihood depend on the success of your prosecutions here?"
"At the present time, yes."

"You heard the Inspector say that it was dishonorable to ask a man to break the law?"
"The Inspector's not me. It's not dishonorable to see if he's keepin' it."

"Have you put the mark of the beast on the flask you got from Rigney and Hickey?"
"I believe so."

"Did your corroborator search you before you went in?"
"Yes."

"Why did you not both go in?"
"It's not requisite for two to go to buy a flask. One can carry it."

R. White was next called. He had searched Caddick before the latter had entered the store. Did not search him on coming out. He might have had other liquor on his person than the flask he gave to witness.

The regular salesmen in the store swore that they had not sold to Caddick but again the Magistrate convicted. These cases are fair samples of the others. In only one case was there a dismissal, in two adjournments were granted, in each of the others a fine of \$20 without costs was imposed. The whole lot will probably be appealed.

PROHIBITION.

The Question Under Argument Before The Supreme Court of Canada.

As we go to press the Prohibition reference to the Supreme Court is being argued before that body. It is being argued that the Ontario Government referred a case to the Court of Appeal, and upon judgment by that Court took the case to the Supreme Court of Canada, the Dominion Government gaining the reference. The questions referred are:—

1. Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale, within the Province, of spirituous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors?

2. Or has the Legislature such jurisdiction regarding such portions of the Province as to which the Canada Temperance Act is not in operation?

3. Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the manufacture of such liquors within the Province?

4. Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the importation of such liquors into the Province?

5. If a Provincial Legislature has not jurisdiction to prohibit sales of such liquors, irrespective of quantity, has such Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale, by retail, either in Statutes in force in the Province at the time of Confederation, or any other definition thereof?

6. If a Provincial Legislature has a limited jurisdiction only as regards the prohibition of sales, has the Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit sales subject to the limits provided by the several sub-sections of the 99th Section of "The Canada Temperance Act," or any of them (Revised Statutes of Canada, Chap. 106, Sect. 99)?

7. Had the Ontario Legislature jurisdiction to enact the 18th Section of the Act passed by the Legislature of Ontario, in the 53rd year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intitled "An Act to improve the Liquor License Acts," as said section is

explained by the Act passed by the said Legislature, in the 54th year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intitled "An Act respecting Local Option in the matter of liquor selling?"

The contentions of the Solicitor-General on behalf of the Dominion are that the Parliament of Canada, having the regulating of trade and commerce, has power over the importation and manufacture of liquors; that it also controls the whole sale trade, which, under the Scott Act, is fixed at not less than ten gallons. The provinces, under the B.N.A. Act, having control of all municipal institutions, have the power to prohibit the sale by retail within the limits of their own jurisdiction. The factum of the province of Quebec coincides with these views so far as the importation and manufacture of liquor are concerned, but holds that prohibition in the provinces must be operated through the municipal authorities, and cannot be enforced by the provinces generally. The Ontario Government contends for the right to prohibit entirely.

The factum of the distillers and brewers summarizes the argument in reply to each of the questions thus:—

1. That the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Province does reside in the Legislature of the Province for the following reasons:

(a) Such power would be inconsistent with the "Canada Temperance Act 1857," which has been declared valid by the Privy Council in *Russell v. The Queen*.

(b) Such power has not been specifically assigned to the Provincial Legislatures by the B.N.A. Act.

(c) Such power is a branch of "Trade and Commerce" within the meaning of sec. 91 of the B.N.A. Act, and if not within the said sub-section is still within the general powers of the Dominion Parliament, under section 92 of the said B.N.A. Act.

2. That the prohibition cannot be divided into two parts on the basis suggested in Question 2, for the reason that the Canada Temperance Act is in force through Canada, and applies to every part of the Province, and those who reject the Act provisions as those who adopt it, in pursuance of the express terms of the Act, which are quoted at length in the appendix here.

3. That the prohibition of both the importation and manufacture of intoxicating liquors, referred to in Questions 1 and 4, belong to "Trade and Commerce" and are thus within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament, and that the Dominion Parliament cannot divide the powers of "Wholesale" and "Retail" licenses, so far at least as concerns division of the powers of the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures respectively, under the B.N.A. Act, and that the provinces are merely convenient terms for the purpose of regulating licenses.

4. That there is no legal distinction between the powers of the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures respectively, under the B.N.A. Act, and that the provinces are merely convenient terms for the purpose of regulating licenses.

5. That the proposal to enact Provincial Legislation subject to the limitations provided by the several sub-sections of sec. 99 of the Canada Temperance Act altogether fanciful and cannot be supported on any ground whatever.

6. That the 18th section of the Act V., c. 56, referred to in Question 7, and subject to other things empowers the council of any "city" to pass by-law applying to the approval of the municipal electors, for prohibiting the sale by retail of intoxicating liquors within the city *in vitro* even according to the doctrine laid down by Chief Justice Barry, who upheld its validity, inasmuch as it conflicts in an important particular with the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, which also applies to cities.

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HOW IT IS DONE IN IOWA.

WINTERSET, IOWA, April 30.—A traveling man representing a distilling company of Kentucky was in the city to-day and said he very positively and honestly of whites was a loss to know how any one could addicted to the drink habit could saturate his stomach with such vile stuff.

The hood leggers of this city, who number not less than a dozen since the new law went into effect, are already playing their vacation. They can be seen at any hour of the day or night parading the streets. They generally wear a long ulster in which numerous pockets are made that will hold half pint, pint and quart bottles, and in this manner they can easily carry from one-half to a gallon of whiskey without exciting the least suspicion. Their charges are 50 cents for a half pint, 75 cents for pints, and \$1.25 for quarts.

GRAIN PRODUCTION.

The Prohibition Attitude Practically a War on the Farmers.

"The farmer will always be poor so long as he sells forty million bushels of grain to be manufactured into something which prevents the consumption of 200,000,000 more of grain for food." *Prohibition Logic.*

But if there are no mouths to consume the forty million bushels even, where in the world is the poor farmer to find enough mouths to stuff with 200,000,000 more. Enough is as good as a feast. Not a man, woman or child has yet been starved to death in this broad country because of a lack of food. Indeed, we are so much a superabundance of grain that we are compelled to ship hundreds of millions of bushels of it to foreign countries every year, and this, after all of our own people have been abundantly fed, and the thousands of distillers have used up all that they could. Indeed, we now have agents travelling through Europe, trying to educate the people of that country to eat corn so as to make a market for our enormous surplus product. If, then, the breweries and distilleries were closed up and no longer consumed forty million bushels of the product, is it not manifest that there would be no market for it? It would be left on the farmer's hands as useless. In fact, but for the consumption of beer in the form of beer and liquors the farming industry of this country would be destroyed.

When the ancient Hebrews, under the immediate guidance of the Lord, set out from Egypt to recapture Palestine, and when, as they approached the borders of the promised land, their courage failed them, and Joshua sent spies ahead to find out the character of the land, these spies brought back bunches of grapes as an indication of its productiveness, and the weary Israelites were tempted to press on. They were to possess a land where the vine flourished, and where wine could be produced in abundance. And all this under the immediate direction of the Almighty.

America produces not merely grapes in abundance, from which wine and brandy and wine are manufactured, but corn, wheat, rye, barley and other grains which not only supply food for the hungry, but the surplus can and is made to furnish drink for the thirsty; and, as Isaiah promised, gathered it shall eat it, and praise the Lord; and that they have brought it together shall drink it in the courts of my holiness." The corn and wheat of this land was given for the use of the people. They are both the food and drink of the world here the grapes of Palestine. And at least until there is found to be not enough to supply food for the hungry, no objec-

tion can be made on either economic or moral grounds to their use in making drink. It is part of what they were intended and provided for. Therefore the warfare of the Prohibitionists is directed, not merely against the farmer but against all the people, and against the wisdom, goodness and providence of the Almighty who "gave strong drink unto him who is ready to perish, and wine unto him who is full of heavy hearts." *Wine and Spirit Gazette.*

TRULY A PIPE LINE.

"The most curious thing I saw in Europe," remarked Wm. M. Hoff, of San Francisco, who is at the Southern on his return from an extended tour of the Old World, says the *St. Louis Republic*, "was the manner in which beer was served at Stuttgart. It is piped all over

see how this system of serving beer cheapens it to the consumer. It does away with an army of middlemen, for every family who patronizes the breweries get the beverage first hand. This unique experiment has already become an established success in Stuttgart, and is growing in popularity so fast that every large city in Europe is talking of adopting it. On the ship coming over a New Yorker told me that it was not new to this country, because Senator Edward Murphy has been piping his beer all over Troy for several years. May be this is what makes the senator such a power among the Trojans."

HOW PROHIBITION WORKS.

When the prohibitionist delegates met in Ottawa last week it was customary for the speakers to refer to the demand for

country to decide this momentous question without collecting facts as to the experience of those places where prohibition has been tried.

A contribution of unusual interest and value has recently been made to the evidence bearing upon this issue. On the very day when the ninetieth birthday of General Neal Dow, "the apostle of prohibition," was celebrated, the new mayor of August, the Capital of Maine, published his inaugural address containing this passage:

"I come to a subject of the highest importance, and in which I feel, from my personal acquaintance with you, I have your hearty co-operation, and that the extinction of the drum-shop. We have taken our solemn oaths to maintain law and order. We want to remove temptation from the unfortunate who has become the slave to appetite. We want peace and quietness to reign so that our wives and daughters can walk the streets without insult. Let us be careful that the trumpet utters no uncertain sound."

Here is an extraordinary confession. After forty-two years of prohibition legislation, women cannot walk the streets in the Capital city of Maine without being exposed to insult by drunken loafers. What would we think if the chief magistrate of Ottawa felt constrained to express himself in such a manner? *Ottawa Citizen.*

APPARATUS FOR STERILIZING BEER, ETC.

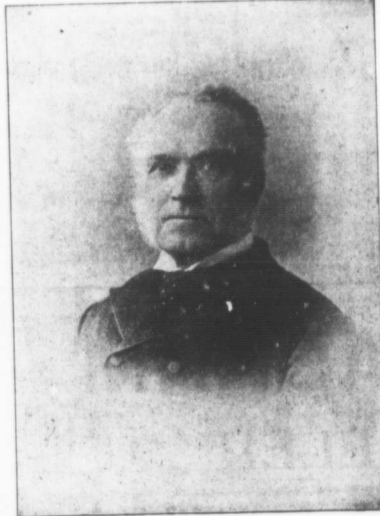
A BREWER named J. B. Troidl, of Halle-on-the-Saale, Germany, has invented an apparatus for sterilizing beer, etc., under pressure so that liquids may retain their normal taste, and so kept for a long time. It consists of a pressure vessel adapted to be heated and provided with a safety valve, thermometer and pressure gauge. This vessel is fitted with two stop cocks—one at the bottom for connection with the beer vat by means of flexible tubing, and the other at the top in communication with an air reservoir under pressure. Beer is run into the vessel, and then the desired pressure is obtained by opening the air cock, which the vessel is heated. The beer is then sterilized and under pressure, and retains all the alcohol and carbonic acid in its original proportions. When sufficiently cooled the beer is run into casks internally coated with pitch. The sterilized yeast settles down in about a fortnight or three weeks, and the beer may then be racked off into sterilized bottles or other casks. The heat is applied to the vessel by plugging it in a water tank at the desired temperature.

UTILIZATION OF SPENT HOPS.

MR. J. J. ADKINS, of Upper Eborac, England, has invented a process of using spent hops for the production of fertilizer and litter for cattle. In treating spent hops, seven pounds of a mixture of essences of caraway, coriander and aniseed with fennel seed and twenty pounds of salt are added to each ton. The spent hops are dried, ten pounds of the above mixture of essences and twenty-eight pounds of salt are added to each ton. For litter, the hops are simply dried and no essences added; the material is then packed in bales or built in a rack for storage.

EUROPEAN HOTEL.

30 King Street West, Toronto.
The management of this hotel, now occupied by Mr. M. Knatch, has been renovated and refitted. Every accommodation for the most comfortable and safe life. Restaurant provides every delicacy of the season. Private entrance for ladies. Special prices for parties.



Mr. Eugene O'Keefe,

OF TORONTO.

Secretary-Treasurer of the Ontario Brewers' Association.

the city, just like water, and the consumer pays a beer rate, just as he pays water and gas rates. Two immense breweries furnish the supply, and because of their political 'pull' they have monopolized the entire beer trade of that immense city. Their mains make a perfect underground network, with smaller pipes tapping them at distances of twenty to fifty feet. The pipe is made of a lead composition, and to preserve the beverage from impurities which the chemical properties of the beer would generate in contact with the metal, the pipes are lined with a thin layer of wood pulp. This makes it possible for every man in Stuttgart to be his own bartender. All he has to do is turn the spigot and the pipe does the rest. The pipes, of course, are air tight, so that the amber liquid is as pure and sparkling when drawn in one's home as when taken from a bottle or passed over the bar by a knight of the apron. You can readily

legislation as backed by an overwhelming majority of the people. Of course this statement is absolutely without foundation. There has never been a majority of the electorate to declare in favor of prohibition in any single province, and it is obvious that without the support of the bulk of respectable and educated opinion the law could not be enforced.

Again it has become common for Reform journalists who are in favor of prohibition to ridicule the royal commission appointed by the government to collect evidence upon the subject. We do not require evidence, we are told,—the thing speaks for itself, and the efficacy of such legislation is a matter of common knowledge. But it is not at all so certain that good results flow from repressive enactments as we are asked to believe. On the contrary, there is much to lead to the opposite conclusion, and it would be absurdly futile to ask a parliament or the

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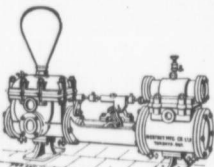
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Sporting.

"HOOKEY."

Is a wood-hokey a stream.
Hay, all the weather.
Lays air, a purr-like toger.
Blends the trees together.

In a wood, a shady stream,
Started with silver fishes,
Life is just a blissful pleasure,
Hime-cars or wishes.

In a wood, a bubbling stream—
Water clear and cooling,
Sage a sweet, lilt-like toger.
Easy-kind of schooling.

Life's a wood and love's a stream
Who shall stop its flowing?
Take a day and dream it dream
While the spring is going.
Gaston E. Bowen.

NOTES.

WINNIPEG has formed a riding club. Winnipeg's example could be advantageously followed by every town and city in the Dominion. Breeding interests would be benefited by the increased demand that would ensue for saddle horses, while the riders themselves would reap an advantage by the exercise, the value of which it is impossible to estimate.

The Ontario Jockey Club, at its forthcoming meeting, will have four of the best known American turf men acting in official capacities at their meeting. They are: Mosses, C. W. Pringle, S. Stillwell, A. B. Post and Jas. McLaughlin.

FOLLOWING the example of Gully, Morrissey and Tom King, Charles Mitchell, the jockey, has entered upon a career on the English turf. He has secured the nucleus of a stable by purchasing three yearlings for \$10,000.

THERE is much concern both in the United States and in Canada over a clause in the Wilson Tariff Bill which compels horses going into the former country to race to pay duty to the extent of 20 per cent, ad valorem. Says Clark's *Horse Review*:

The man who owns a draft horse, a hackney, a hunter, or a high jumper, or the fortunate possessor of a large and impressive steer, or a roan, or else and capturing American prizes if he can, but to the owner of a trotting or pacing horse, who is willing to contribute his share to the treasures of the American associations and take his chances with American competitors, the door is barred. Such is the decision of the august gentleman of the senate finance committee—such their conception of fairness to all branches of agricultural industry. All the associations of border towns have been assisted largely from the Canadian side in the way of contributing entries to their stakes and purses, and on the whole, "the balance of trade" has been with the American side. Though the Canadians have won a fair share of money on this side of the line, in the aggregate they have contributed more than they have taken away. Without going west of Chicago and without taking in smaller towns we may name besides this city, Detroit, Saginaw, Port Huron, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Watertown, and Ogdensburg, as points so near the border that their entry lists always show a large Canadian percentage. If the international exchange were thus limited the prohibi-

tion would not be so objectionable, but the fact is that the Canadians do not stop at the border. They go through all the great circuits, and all New England in the trotting season is permeated with Canadian trotters who are assisting both in the interest and the revenues of the American fairs and meetings. Furthermore, Canada has been our best foreign customer for harness horses, and one of the chief inducements for Canadians to buy the produce of American stock farms has been the prospect of trotting what they buy and what they raise thereon on the American tracks. The clause of the Wilson bill referred to will not only shut off the Canadian money that flows into the officers of the agricultural fair and racing associations, but will also turn away the best foreign customers from our stock farms.

The American Sportsman likes to remark: "Detroit, Buffalo, Port Huron and a score of other cities that have driving clubs and offer large purses have been wont to secure large lists of entries from the provinces, which will be in future impossible if the bill now reported by the Finance Committee should pass the Senate. Not only will it result in a hardship to such associations, but it will prove detrimental to the breeding interests of the States, as it will curtail some of the best market for fast horses from the United States. Canadians cannot afford to pay the same price for a 2:20 trotter if he can only be campaigned at the small meetings in the Dominion that they would stake at the principal race meetings of this country. The same course will affect the prices on young stock as well as that to be exported from the States."

The Canadian customs laws are similar to our own, and in the event of Canada race horses being discriminated against, it is quite likely that reciprocal action will be taken by the Dominion parliament. The people of Canada annually buy many trotters and pacers in the United States, and each year return to race them, their demand being largely based upon the fact that there is plenty of money to be won in an American sale. When it is practically impossible for them to race their horses in the United States, except at meetings given by agricultural societies, it is plain that they will cease to purchase American horses, for the prizes to be won by harness performers in their own country will not warrant the outlay of a sum sufficient to secure a first-class trotter or pacer. Instead, therefore, of widening the market for our national horse, the proposed tariff legislation will curtail it, leaving off our very best foreign customer. The fact remains that should the Wilson Bill be passed for the United States, a grave injustice will be done to the harness horse-breeding industry without any compensation being given to counterbalance it. Whether the technicalities of the law would prevent the racing of horses brought into the United States by foreigners for breeding purposes has not been fully decided. It would seem, however, that in the event of a stallion or mare being imported to the United States for breeding purposes, thereafter changing owners and being trained and raced, there is nothing in the code or constitution to render their owners liable to prosecution. If this is true compulsion is sure to arise. There is something deserving of censure in common sense in this discrimination against foreign racehorses. Its effects will be to kill off all international sport, and, aside from the injury done the harness-horse-breeding interests, it will stop British breeders from sending their horses to measure strides with our thoroughbreds. The clause in question should be amended before the Senate takes final action.

WHAT we regard as most to regret in the proposed enactment is the pitiful pettiness of it. Can any reasonable man see ought but something to grieve over at the spectacle of an otherwise great nation stooping to such unbecomingly as is here displayed? There may be some reason in our estrangement as far as business matters are concerned, seeing we are rivals for the same markets; but that an effort should be made to prevent us sporting and playing together is most lamentable. However, if the United States can stand it we can. It will temporarily detract from the pleasure of a few amongst us, but of sustained harm or injury there will be none. Our racing men will either have to go out of the business or take all their sport at home unless they are willing to contribute heavily to the sustenance of a foreign government. The *Chicago Horseman* has nearly said that we shall retaliate with a similar provision. We recognize that the development of our harness depends largely upon the importation of well-bred stock, and that, therefore, to forbid such to come in even to share in our races is to narrow the field and to cramp the love of our people for pure, manly, honest sport. Our neighbors are welcome to such shakels as we can give if they care to win them in fair and friendly rivalry in spite of anything they do to keep us out of their racetracks; but such methods are not calculated to increase the love between the two nations or to induce us to look with more friendly eyes than we do now on Dr. Goldwin Smith's suggestion to round off the continent by annexation.

NEVER was there a year when the entries for the stakes opened for trotting horses were so numerous and rich as they are this year. Surely these things are the best possible proof that the trotting horse is in a good way of business. There is an absence of the unwholesome inflation that prevailed a few years ago when stallions like Astell and Bell Boy brought twice or thrice their worth; but for fair average animals, little, if any less has been given than has been the case in the past. There are thus most hopeful and reliable signs that the situation is healthy and likely rather to improve than to deteriorate. There is no lack of demand for good material, while an order that has been received in Canada for Glasgow, Scotland, for 4,000 horses for street car purposes has started a boom for common tolling creatures, that a month or two ago the most sanguine could not have anticipated.

A DISCUSSION has been going as to whether the trotting horse has any value for military uses. The weight of opinion appears to be that he has, and if he has not we should like to know why not. The *Michigan Farmer* deals with the question practically by surveying the ground from the standpoint of the late war. "Michigan men," it says, "mounted on Michigan horses made a record for themselves unsurpassed by any cavalry in either army. Michigan also sent out thirteen batteries of light artillery, all the horses for them being purchased in

this state. It was generally conceded that Michigan horses were the first mounts to be had—tough and enduring. They were of the Morgan and pacing blood mixed with that of the thoroughbred—just the lines of breeding which has given the fastest and gamest of American trotters. Since then the American trotter has been greatly increased in size. All are breeding for sixteen-hand horses, and most breeders are getting them. Our experience tells us that horses between 14 and 15½ hands are the best for either artillery or cavalry. The horse that Phil Sheridan rode from Winchester, and is most of his battles, was Rienzi, a Michigan bred horse, with a good deal of Morgan blood, and he had few equals in the army for speed and lasting qualities."

SEEMING that the foundation of the trotting horse was the thoroughbred, we do not understand how there can be any doubt that an occasional dash of the same blood is valuable in development. The opinion, however, does not prevent us from believing that a great deal more is to be done by breeding to speed in the same class than by continual crossing. An excellent illustration of the incidental value of thoroughbred blood in other than the runner is afforded by the case of the Canadian pacing stallion Cornerack. With a record of 2:18 on a half-mile track, this eight-year-old pacer has won more races than any harness performer of his age in the Dominion. Judge Duff, the sire of Texas Jack, 2:19½, sire of Cornerack, was a splendidly bred horse by Lexington, out of Laura, by imp. Leviathan, that stood for service in Milwaukee county.

WE are pleased to note that the prospects of good racing, both running and trotting, at Windsor, Ont., are superbly excellent. When a town the size of that where Sol. White and John Duro hang out, builds a grand track, supplies fixtures and furnishings to fit, and gives over \$20,000 for seven days' racing—including the purses promised at both the running and trotting meetings—it deserves all the encouragement and praise it is possible to bestow. We have been given the Windsor running programme, and now we print the trotting card as revised:

Opening day, July 2nd, 2:30 trot, purse \$1,000; 2:16 trot, purse \$800; 2:15 trot, purse \$800.

Second day, 2:18 pace, purse \$1,000; 2:24 trot, purse \$800; 2:40 paces, purse \$800.

Third day, 3:00 trot, purse \$1,000; 2:24 pace, purse \$800; free-for-all trot, purse \$800.

Fourth day, 2:28 pace, purse \$1,000; free-for-all pace, purse \$800; 2:20 trot, purse \$800. Besides this a purse of \$2,000 is hung up for race against time.

LORD ABERDEEN'S two Irish hunters were sold the other day at New York. Mr. Blackstock, of Toronto, secured Blarney for \$500. Capt. Jack was bought by W. C. Whitney, a New Yorker, for \$600. A number of Canadian saddle and

carriage horses by other stallions were and averaged close to figure considered have been sales.

SENATOR McMILOTT promised to champion horse ownership. Wilson Bill passed received in the U.S.

C. C. McIVOR, of Mission, San Jo, of trotting stallions year from his own line, Alameda, Cal, trainer, who used as a foetus Sheffield Handicap year ago.

The Ontario Jockey Club are starting. Day by day receive letters of approval from the stakes and purses amount of events (Queen's Plate, the Galt race No. 1, S. C. class, the Handicap the Dominion Handicap). While only a few horses were thought for the day, the probability was many. A photo, which will be the 22nd issue, to be throuched. out on several of the Joe Miller, Thorndyke are present in the books, the first of 1 to 1 each and the second. A Handicap offered to be \$1000 would fall to the Joe Miller and the Davies (represented by the Hendrix S. Lechnick and Frank Lynd's is a new game, but is a weak or a fortnight Miller and Thorndyke expect to present to Tuesday, May 2nd Lechnick and Ross Merritt might not do not expect much. It looks at don't go to the I. N. Dalry, Vie Miller, Thorndyke, Ross, Dalry, Merritt, Ross and Prince body fifty horses at the track and by there will be twice

WRITING of the correspondent says: "While Banquet, Henry of Navarre material to dispose

carriage horses by Terror, Orange Boy and other stallions were sold at the same time and averaged close upon \$300, an excellent figure considering how similar animals have been selling recently in Canada.

SENATOR McMILLAN, of Detroit, has promised to champion the cause of Canadian horse owners when the clause in the Wilson Bill previously referred to is reached in the U.S. Senate.

C. C. McIVOR, a wealthy wine grower, of Mission, San Jose, has leased the king of trotting stallions, Director, for one year from his owner, John Green, of Dublin, Alameda, Cal. McIvor is a Montrealer, who used to be noted for his speed as a footrunner, and who won a Sheffield Handicap fourteen or fifteen years ago.

The Ontario Jockey Club races at the Woodbine are within three weeks of starting. Day by day the secretary has received letters announcing the intention of horse owners to enter for the different stakes and purses. On the 1st inst. a number of events closed, including the Queen's Plate, the Juvenile Scurry, Red Cat race No. 1, Street Railway Stoopclose, the Handicap purse of \$1000 and the Dominion Handicap, all having filled well. While only a year ago a hundred horses were thought a multitude to compete for the thirty odd races, this year the probabilities are that there will be twice as many.

As regards the Queen's Plate, which will be run for on the first day, the 22nd inst., there is really little to be chronicled. The odds have been set on several of the candidates until now Joe Miller, Thorncliffe, Dictator and Lochinar are pretty close together in the books, the first two named being at 4 to 1 each and the second two at 6 to 1 each. A Hamilton sport the other day offered to bet \$100 even that the plum would fall to the Stagran (represented by Joe Miller and Victor of Wakefield), or the Hendrie Stables (represented by Lochinar and Franklin), but nobody had pluck enough to take him. Brother Bob, John Dymont's most likely candidate, has gone lame, but is expected to round in to a week or a fortnight. Outside of Joe Miller and Thorncliffe, of whom we expect to present to see first past the post on Tuesday, May 22nd, our choice is for Lochinar and Ross Daly. Mr. Doggan's Merrythought may show up well, but we do not expect much of Dr. Lang's Dictator. It looks as present as if about a dozen will go to the post, namely, Harry A. Lou Daly, Vicar of Wakefield, Joe Miller, Thorncliffe, Dictator, Lochinar, Ross Daly, Merrythought, Regins, Brother Bob and Princeton. There are already fifty horses at or in the vicinity of the track and by the middle of next week there will be twice as many.

WORTHINGTON of the Brooklyn Handicap, a correspondent says:

"While Banquet, Sir Walter, Ajax and Henry of Navarre have some pretty good material to dispose of, each of the four,

has to my mind, special qualifications for the race. Old Banquet, with 118 pounds, is favored more than any horse in the race. His defeat of The Pepper at Morris Park early last June—Banquet 130, The Pepper 108—in 2:00, for the mile and a quarter, cleverly, was a performance of startling merit, one which his later defeats should not serve to dim.

Just now he is going as strongly at Gravesend, and shows a great deal of speed. Sir Walter, 120, and Ajax, 118, the brace of four-year-olds could not be going on better than they are, and backers of each believe they cannot be beaten. While the latter is the faster of the pair, the distance, a mile and a quarter, is a great leveler of speed, and Sir Walter is one of the best 'raters' we have. If he is near Ajax in the last quarter he will beat him out sure, that is, assuming both to be at their best. Last but not least in my humble opinion is to be considered the three-year-old Henry of Navarre, who has only the featherweight of 100 pounds to carry. Since I mentioned him favorably last week stable money has backed the colt down from 60 to 30 to 1, and his owner is playing him to win a small fortune.

While a three-year-old has never yet won either the Brooklyn or Suburban, the present renewals of each race may smash that long-standing maxim into fragments. In England this spring three-year-olds have shown to a great advantage in the big handicaps, the Duke of Westminster's Grey Leg of that age securing the City and Suburban at Epsom last week very cleverly.

HORSES FOR SALE.

ROASTER MARE—Stylish, kind, and pleasant driver; good stock; 7 years old; weight, 925 lbs.; record, without handling on heavy mile track, 2:30; dark brown in color. Price, \$100. J. A. Brennan, Tignish, P.E.I.

ROASTER MARE—Color, dark brown; 8 yrs. old in May, 1894; 10 hands high; all sound, free from vice and an excellent, good and stylish driver. She is a splendid roaster, besides being good to handle, will work at anything. A guarantee will be furnished that she is of excellent stock; \$100 will buy her. J. A. Brennan, Tignish, P.E.I.

ALL-ROUND SPORT.

A LADIES' Cricket Club has been organized in Owen Sound.

WINSTON can now boast of two senior lacrosse clubs, a new club having been lately formed.

The Royal Canadian Yacht Club, of Toronto, has 688 names enrolled on its membership book.

PERUIN his theatrical tour in England J. J. Corbett will give exhibitions with the old-time pugilistic champion, Jen Mace.

CARSON defeated Max. Thomas, of Montreal, at billiards, the other day by 500 points to 415. The match was played before 200 spectators.

The Cornell University Lacrosse Club are contemplating a trip to Canada for the purpose of trying conclusions with the Toronto University team.

GEO. ORTON, the American one mile amateur champion, at present taking a course at the Pennsylvania University, won a race at his favorite distance at the annual spring games of the College, recently.

CANADA'S national game is increasing in popularity in England, nearly 3,000 people turning out to witness the international match between England and Ireland, played at Manchester and which resulted in a draw of five goals each.

IN A DAY.
LAWRENCE, KANS., U. S. A., Aug. 9, 1888.
George Patterson fell from a second-story window, striking a fence. I found him using
ST. JACOBS OIL.
He used it freely all over his bruises. I saw him next morning at work. All the blue spots rapidly disappeared, leaving neither pain, scar nor swelling. C. K. NEUMANN, M. D.
"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

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"CHARLIE," said Genevieve, "I can never take you for a hub. You have a wheel. You tire me. I shall have to get another fellow." "That's all right," replied Charlie, "but you ought to have spoke sooner."

JOHN S. JOHNSON, the speedy American cyclist, has accepted Zimmerman's challenge and will race him for \$1,000 a side as soon as the latter returns from his European trip. He has already made a deposit of \$250 to bind the match.

MR. PETER R. LIVINGSTONE, a young man of 15, won the single point competition for curling in Manitoba, aggregating 44 points. His score is two better than that made in Ontario by Mr. John O. Flatelle, of Lindsay, which had been considered the record for the year.

The shortest fight that ever took place in England is said to have been the contest between J. McCue, of Dublin, and one McGowan, of Scotland, which resulted in a victory for the Irishman in twelve seconds. The winner is the champion of the 140-pound class.

JOS. SNEELL, an Australian, accomplished a most remarkable long distance bicycle ride recently. He rode from Adelaide, South Australia, to Melbourne, a distance of 589 miles, in 3 days, 5 hours and 42 minutes. This is 18 hours, 18 minutes better than the previous record. Eighty miles of the journey was across a pathless desert, twenty miles of which had to be covered on foot.

The baseball season opened out last week in the United States. The record of the National League on April 30th stood.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
St. Louis	6	1	.857
Philadelphia	6	2	.750
Boston	6	2	.714
Cleveland	5	2	.714
Baltimore	5	2	.692
Cincinnati	4	3	.571
New York	4	3	.571
Pittsburg	3	4	.429
St. Paul	3	5	.385
Washington	2	5	.286
Brooklyn	2	4	.333
Chicago	1	6	.143

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FIXED DATES FOR 1894.

In this column will be inserted free racing dates, sale dates and fall fair dates. Friends are requested to keep us closely posted.

ONTARIO RACING DATES.

Ontario Jockey Club	May 22-26
Tilsbury	May 23-24
Kingston	May 24
Sarnia	May 23-25
Stayner	May 24
St. Thomas	May 20-June 2
Hamilton Jockey Club	May 31-June 2
Stratford	June 6-8
Windsor	June 7-9
Woodstock	June 12-14
Hamilton, James' Track	June 19-21
Orangeville	June 20-27
Aylmer	June 26-28
Hamilton (d. C. track)	June 30, July 3
Brussels	July 2-3
Napanee	July 2-3
Gananoque	June 29-28
Windsor	July 2-5
Owen Sound	July 10-11
Amherstburg	Aug. 1-2
Ottawa	Aug. 7-8
New Hamburg	Aug. 10-13
Welland	Aug. 16-17
St. Catharines	Aug. 22-23
St. Thomas, Fall	Aug. 29-31
Windsor, Fall	Sept. 4-7
Prescott	Sept. 25-27

QUEBEC.

Royal Park, Montreal	May 30-31
Lepine Park, Montreal	June 5-6-7
St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	June 12-13
Bel-Air Jockey Club, Mont.	June 14-15-16
Farnham, P.Q.	June 19-20

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Halifax (Trotting)	May 24
Amherst, N.S.	May 24

Yarmouth, N.S.	June 11
Halifax Riding Ground, Halifax	June 21
Amherst, N.S.	June 21
Yarmouth, N.S.	July 25
Wellington, P.E.I.	June 28
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	July 1
St. John, N.B.	Aug. 15-16

MANITOBA AND N.W.T.

Brandon	May 23-24
Virden	May 27-28
Souris	June 5-6
Deloraine	June 12-13
Morden	June 16-20
Neepawa	July 2
Carleton Place	July 26-27
Winnipeg, Prairie Park	June 30-July 2
Portage la Prairie	July 5-6
Fort McLeod, N.W.T.	June 7
Regina, Alb.	July 12-14

MASSACHUSETTS.

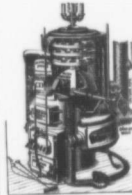
Saugus, Mass.	June 7-10
Boston, Mass.	June 18-22
Breeders' Meeting, Boston, Mass.	Aug. 28-30
Fall River, Mass.	Sept. 25-28
Fall River, Mass.	Oct. 1-8

NEW YORK.

Lyons, N.Y.	May 22-25
Rome, N.Y.	July 31-Aug. 3
Boston, N.Y.	Aug. 14-16
Antwerp, N.Y.	Aug. 28-30
Gouverneur, N.Y.	Sept. 4-7
Plattsburg	Sept. 11-14
Canton	Sept. 11-14

MICHIGAN.

Clio	May 15-18
Fenton	May 23-25
Lapeer	May 29-31
Inlay City	June 1-2
Vicksburg	June 6-7
Fort Huron	June 8-8
Fort Huron	June 8-8
Flint	June 7-9



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PRESTON, ONT.

Caro	June 13-15
Vassar	June 20-22
West Branch	June 26-27
Flint	June 29-29
Holly	July 3-5
Grand Rapids	July 3-5
Manitowish	July 3-5
Bay City	July 2-6
Saginaw	July 9-14
Midland	July 17-19
Detroit	July 16-20
Alma	July 25-27
Plainwell	July 26-27
Alpena	Aug. 7-9
Springport	Aug. 8-10
Sturgis	Aug. 6-11
Grand Rapids	Aug. 13-17
Lansing	Aug. 29-24
Bay City	Aug. 21-24
Port Huron	Aug. 21-24
Ironia	Aug. 28-31
Greenville	Aug. 29-31
Cedar Springs	Sept. 4-7
Howard City	Sept. 12-14
Grand Rapids	Sept. 17-20
Grand Rapids	Sept. 20-22
Bangor	Sept. 25-28
Bay City	Sept. 26-28
Grand Rapids	Sept. 26-28
Lonia	Oct. 3-5

GRAND CIRCUIT.

Plattsburg, N.Y.	Sept. 11-9
Canton, N.Y.	Sept. 11-10
Saginaw, Mich.	July 9-8
Detroit, Mich.	July 16-9
Cleveland, Ohio	July 24-7
Buffalo, N.Y.	July 31, Aug. 9
Rochester, N.Y.	Aug. 14-7
Hartford, Conn.	Aug. 21-4
Springfield, Mass.	Aug. 28-31
New York, N.Y.	Aug. 28-31
New York, N.Y.	Sept. 3-3
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. 11-4
Baltimore, Md.	Sept. 18-21

FALL FAIRS, 1894.

Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Sept. 1-9
Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 3-10
Quebec	Sept. 10-10
London, Ont.	Sept. 13-12
London, Ont.	Sept. 17-15
Belleville, Ont.	Sept. 18-15
Ottawa, Ont.	Sept. 18-15
Peterborough, Ont.	Sept. 24-19
Prescott	Sept. 25-19

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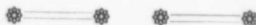
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B. BOWIE A. G. BOWIE

Wit and Humor.



He Had Been There.

HE SPOKE HIGGINS. "It's so hot in here, Willie Henderson. Not much I won't! One don't feelers put de damn on me onest, an' make me see half a cord o' wood, fore I cum here."

BUT HE DID.

A WELL-KNOWN North of England pastor gives an amusing account of a visit to one of his poor parishioners who always tried to say the proper thing, but who often, so to speak, put her foot in it.

Her husband had been very ill all the winter, and her pastor had visited her several times. As spring approached the sick man grew better and on one occasion, while the reverend gentlemen was in the house, he took occasion to congratulate the woman on the condition of her husband.

"Yes, John has been pretty sick," said the wife mournfully, "and I was afraid he wouldn't see no more till weather this side of eternity."

KEEN JUDGES OF WHISKEY.

IMMEDIATELY after the late Senator Beck's speech, an admirer sent him a barrel of Bourbon. Of course, the first thing he did was to send for "Joe" Blackburn to help drink it up. As soon as Blackburn had taken the first sip of the whiskey he snacked his lips, and, after taking another, said as much to himself as to Beck: "Yes, there is certainly iron in that barrel."

"What is that you say, Joe?" asked the senior Senator.

"I said there was iron in that barrel," Beck poured out a glass, and after tasting it, shook his head wisely and said: "No, there is no iron in that barrel, but there is leather."

A hot dispute followed, and finally a heavy wager was made, to be decided when the barrel should be empty. This happened in about two months, but the bet was declared off as both were right.

When the head of the barrel was knocked in, a carpet tack with a leather head, was found in the bottom. —Washington Star.

KNOW WHERE HE CAME FROM.

An important question in theology was settled the other day by two little boys of this city, one aged four and the other five years.

Little four-year-old said to the other: "Where did that little baby come from that is at your house, Robbie Stephen?"

The answer was: "He came from

Heaven, and you came from Heaven, too, Willie Henderson."
The reply came back as quick as a flash: "No, I didn't; I came from Scotland."

GOOD, IF BAD.

As old story comes from the north, A regiment quartered in Scotland had among them an expert gymnast, who taught his brother subalterns how to walk across the barnack room on their hands. While thus engaged one evening the door opened, and the colonel, a stern disciplinarian, entered the room, looked attentively at the inverted company, shook his head gravely and departed without uttering a word. Extra parade duty next morning was the least punishment expected for this breach of discipline. Some days passed, however, and no notice being taken, it was thought an apology and explanation should be offered by the prime instigator of these unsoldier-like movements. A reference being made to the memorable night, the colonel amazed the intending apologist by exclaiming:

"Hush, my dear fellow. I would not have anybody know it for the world. The fact is, I had been dining out with an old brother officer who had served with me in



And Ethel Blushed.

TOMMY. "Yes, out-our see in the dark, and so on Ethel," cause when Mr. Wright walked into the parlor, when she was sittin' all alone in the dark, I heard her say to him: 'Why, Arthur, you didn't get shaved today.'"

India, and 'pon my life. I had no idea the wire could have had such an effect upon me, but when I looked in to see if you were all right in your quarters I could have sworn that I saw you all upside down."

PAYING THE PENALTY.

Mr. Woodhead. "My dear, I have lost my situation, and it just happens that I haven't a dollar ahead. We must go to the poor-house for dinner."

Mrs. W. "Surely some of the grocers with whom we have dealt for so many years will trust us?"

Mr. W. (sullenly). "No, I have no credit anywhere. I always paid cash."

OBJECT-LESSON ON THE CHAIR.

Teacher (having directed the attention of the class to the various parts of a chair). "Of what use is the seat in a chair?"

Bright Little Girl (who knows it all). "I know."

Teacher. "You may tell the class."

Bright Little Girl. "To keep people from flopping on the floor."

A SHARP TONGUE.

THAT eccentric English statesman, Robert Lowe, afterward Lord Sherbrooke, was criticising the marriage service one night in his usual sarcastic style. "With all my worldly goods I thee endow!" he scornfully quoted. "That was what I solemnly declared to Mrs. Lowe, at a time when I hadn't a shilling to bless myself with."

"But, my dear," remonstrated Mrs. Lowe, who scarcely enjoyed this frank revelation of their early poverty, "you had your brilliant intellectual abilities."
"Oh, yes," returned her merciless husband, "but I certainly did not endow you with those."

DISABLED.

Kind-hearted Stranger. "But if you were, as you say, a champion pugilist, what redress do you to this terrible stroke?"

Mendicant. "No, sir; I lost me voice."

A BRIGHT OLD SAILOR.

As old sailor rowing two young ladies on a lake about the depth of which there have been many and various disputes.

Young Lady. "Captain, how deep is this lake? Some say eighty-five feet,



An Accident.

Plumbeo. "Peter—Here it tells about a accident we happened in a brewery."
Society. "Wot wuz it?"

Plumbeo. "Peter. 'A man fell in a beer-ug an' got drowned.'"
Society. "But wuz a hard way ter die?"

Plumbeo. "Peter. 'Hard! If drinkin' a water is such a easy death, Shorty, I tink wuz a dead jonks it must be ter drown in beer.'"

NOT A SAFE PROPOSITION.

Her lips quivered and her breath came in labored gasps, but she did not speak.

"Do you not love me?" he anxiously demanded, seeing her shrinking form.

"I don't know," she faltered. Gently he insinuated his arm about her.

"Darling," he murmured, "would you like to have me ask your mamma first?"

With a sudden cry of terror she grasped his arm.

"No, no, no!" she shrieked, convulsively. "Don't do that! She is a widow. I want you myself!"

She clung to him until he solemnly promised that he would say nothing to the old lady for the present.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor. Please inform your readers that we have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. We should be glad to send two bottles of our remedy gratis to any of your readers who are afflicted with consumption if they will send us their names and a post office address. Respectfully,
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GREAT B THE

REPORTED BY MEN

TOM SAYEY

POU

An Extraordinary Pluck and Man

AFTER TOM SAYEY

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was much "sadness between himself and claiming the Champ

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GREAT BATTLES OF THE WORLD.

REPORTED BY MEN WHO WITNESSED THEM.

TOM SAYERS VS. HARRY POUNDSON.

An Extraordinary Encounter in Which Puck and Stamina Fought for the Mastery.

AFTER Tom Sayers had knocked into a cocked hat, a long-haired professor of the many art, known as George Sims, taking four rounds to perform the trick, there was such "talk, talk" about a match between himself and Tom Paddock, then champion of the Championship, and a proposal to stake £200 to Tom Sayers' £100, Paddock weighing 176 lbs. Tom's 141 lbs., or thereabouts. It came to nothing, however; and Tom, in despair, announced his intention of going to Australia. Harry Poulson, of Nottingham, whose three tremendous battles with Paddock, in the first of which he was victorious, though defeated in the second and third encounters, had raised his fame deservedly, was now talked of, and Tom was induced to match himself against him. Here, again, Sayers was giving away "umps of weight"; for Poulson, though an inch shorter than Sayers (namely, 5 ft. 7½ in.) was a perfect Hercules in the torso, weighing 175 lbs. in land condition. He had thrashed, in provincial battles, all comers, and was known as one of the coolest, most determined, and game fellows that ever pulled off a shirt. True, he had come into the London Ring rather late in life, having been born in 1817, but his endurance and strength were commensurate with his years. So, too, thought Jim Burns, a staunch friend of Poulson, and he proposed to stake £50 on his behalf. Sayers accepted it, and Bendigo, who was Poulson's friend and adviser, snapped at what he declared to be "a gift" for his townsman Harry.

Many of Tom's friends were displeased with the match, which they considered presumptuous on his part, and declared that he was completely overmatched, as it was known Poulson could not fight over 168 lbs., and Sayers to be well ought to be more than fourteen pounds under that amount. At first he found some difficulty in finding supporters, but that was happily got over by the influence of one of the staunchest Corinthian fanciers of modern times. After he was matched, Sayers remained longer in town than was prudent, and, as a natural consequence, was too much hurried in his preparations. He was not quite a month at country quarters, and on arriving in London looked fleshy, and had evidently done insufficient work. Had he been about five pounds lighter he would have been all the better. He was, nevertheless, extremely sanguine of success, and assured his backers that he would fully justify the confidence they had placed in him. We was Tom at Nat Langham's, the "Cambrion," on the Monday evening. He was surrounded by an extensive circle of the upper-crust supporters of the P.R. His weight was about 153 lbs.

Poulson, after his last defeat by Paddock in remaining at Nottingham, where he followed his laborious occupation as a navy until informed of the proposed match, in which, as already stated, he was taken in hand by Jim Burns. That Sayers was worthy, determined that no pains should be spared, summoned Bendigo to his assistance, and under the able

tutelage of that eccentric but painstaking ex-champion did Harry get himself into first-rate trim. Every muscle in his powerful frame was beautifully developed, and there did not seem to be an ounce of superfluous meat in any place. As the weeks were not tied to weight, no scaling took place at the last moment, and independence could be plain. He was certainly not less than 168 lbs., and might have been a pound or so more. His height 5 ft. 7½ in., and in figure and general appearance, although shorter and thicker set, he was remarkably like the renowned "Bundigo." On the Monday before the battle Poulson took up his quarters under the hospitable roof of "My Nuvvy," at the "Rising Sun," where he was greeted by an admiring circle, including many patriots. The betting, at both Jim's and Nat's, varied between 6 and 7 to 4 on Poulson—oddly the superior strength, weight, and condition of the countryman fully justified. The betting was very liberal, but there were more layers of odds than takers.

By six o'clock all the Fancy were astir on a fine morning in December, 1854, and great was the difficulty of finding a hard frost had set in, and most of the vehicles were detained at home to get the horses "roughed." Several, owing to this unforeseen occurrence, were unable to catch the train at eight o'clock; and had it not been for the opportunistic drop of an old friend, Sayers would, in all probability, have been left behind. As it was, he cut it so fine that he only arrived at the station doors were closed. The journey down was hurried by eleven o'clock, and within half an hour the ring was ready at Appleford. The men lost no time in entering its precincts. Poulson attended by Full Buller and Bendigo, and Sayers receiving the assistance of Nat Langham and Jimmy Massey. Umpires and a referee were soon appointed, and at six minutes to twelve the men took the scratch. The betting was now tolerably brisk at 7 to 4 on Poulson—odds which, on one round of the fight, advanced to 3 to 1, which was laid by Tom Paddock, whose conduct in his old opponent's tried game and resolution tempted him to overstep the bounds of prudence in his investments.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1.—The disparity in weight was very perceptible, as was also the superior condition of Poulson. Sayers, however, had the advantage in height and length. Poulson threw himself into the old-fashioned attitude, with both hands held somewhat high, and planted firmly on both pins. Sayers, on the contrary, assumed an elegant position, resting most upon his left foot, his right arm across the mark, and the left well over his shoulder, and a little, until Poulson went in and let go his left and right. The former was stopped; but with the latter he got home on Tom's nut. A sharp rally instantly took place, which brought them to close quarters, in which Sayers fished his man very cleverly, catching him heavily on the conk, and in the end both were down, Poulson under.

2.—Both were flushed from the rapid advance in the last round, which had evidently been severe. Poulson tried to lead off, but was too slow for his active opponent. He persevered, and at last got home with his right over Tom's left ear. This led to more heavy exchanges and a close, in which Poulson caught Sayers round the neck. Sayers hit up, but without doing much damage, and in the end was down, Poulson on him.

3.—Sayers came up smiling but cautious. He fiddled his man until he got within distance, when he lunged out his left on the right brow, but too high for mischief. Poulson returned heavily on the ribs with his right, when Tom re-

treated. Poulson followed him again, let go his left and right, was beautifully countered, but again too high and on the side of the nut, and Poulson slipped down.

4.—Sayers feinted and let go his left on the nose, but not heavily. Poulson was wild and missed his return, whereupon Sayers put in his left very neatly on the right cheek. Poulson now went in dinging, but his blows wanted precision. He got close, when Sayers caught him on the right peeper and the right lug, from each of which there was a tinge of blood. Tom then closed and threw his man very neatly, falling on him. ("First blood" for Sayers.)

5.—Sayers again feinted to draw his man, who came in, and Sayers sent his left over his shoulder. Poulson then closed, threw, and fell on him.

6.—Tom, after one or two feints and dodges, again let fly his left, but was well stopped. Poulson, however, missed his return with the right at the body. He now rushed in determined, and some tremendous punching, right and left, ensued, in which Sayers hit straighter and oftener, but Poulson heavier with his right, which paid some heavy visits to Tom's nut.

7.—Sayers again feinted and succeeded in drawing his man, who let go both hands, but out of distance. Sayers' quickness returned on the forehead, but was too high. Heavy counter-hits followed to a close, in which the fibbing was severe. Sayers receiving on the left side of his head and returning on the mouth.

8.—Both, much flushed on the dial, came up laughing. Poulson lunged out his right catching Tom heavily on the ribs and then on the cheek. Tom instantly closed, and, after a sharp struggle, in which it was thought Poulson had the best of it, Sayers cleverly back-heeled him, throwing him heavily, and falling on him.

9.—Poulson tried again to deliver his right on the ribs, but Sayers was well away. Harry rushed after him, slinging out both hands, when Tom ducked and escaped. Poulson persevered, and at length caught him with his right on the ribs, when some more severe in-fighting in favor of Poulson took place. In the end both were down.

10.—On coming up Tom's nose showed that Harry had been there in the last round; his ribs, also, were unmistakably bruised. He feinted to draw his adversary, and let go his left, which was stopped, and Poulson returned on the ribs. Sayers, with great quickness, countered him as he delivered this blow, and sent him to the grass by a sharp left-hand on the right temple. ("First knock-down" for Sayers.)

11.—Poulson came up slow, as if posed by the blow in the last round. Sayers feinted with his left, and topped it over Harry's right peeper, getting quickly away from the return. Poulson followed him up, but missed his right; he persevered until they got to close quarters, when Sayers again knocked him down by a heavy right-hand on the jaw. (Loud cheers for Sayers, the Poulsonites being blue.)

12.—Tom came up smiling and all alive, dazed, and put in his left very straight on Harry's nasal promontory. Poulson instantly rushed in, but napped it on the right side of his nut and slipped down.

13.—Poulson, who had been called on to fight with his left, waited for Sayers, and, on the latter coming near, caught him heavily with that hand on the proboscis, staggering him. Tom soon came again, and retaliated by a heavy delivery on the mouth with his left. After some mutual sparring, Harry was short with his left, and Tom countered him with the right on the left peeper, and then with the left bang on the olfactory organ.

Some sharp exchanges ensued, in which Poulson drew the ruby from Tom's snout and Tom slipped down.

14.—Both got quickly to work. No stopping; and, after one or two harmless cracks, Sayers got down.

15.—Poulson again attempted to fight with his left; but Sayers was too quick for him, and nailed him on the right cheek. Harry tried it again, but was stopped; and Sayers then let drive with his left on the smelling-bottle very heavily; he retreated, feinted, and by putting the double on, succeeded in delivering another smack on the same organ. Some very heavy exchanges followed, in which Sayers got home on the right eye and Harry on the aneezer; Sayers slipped down.

16.—Tom came up filtering the juice from his beak. Poulson tried to plant his favorite right, but was stopped. He then tried his left, but was out of distance. After several more wild efforts, Sayers caught him with his left heavily on the right cheek, and retreated. Poulson followed him to the corner and let go his left and right, when Sayers countered him on the cheek. Poulson retaliated on the mouth very heavily, and Tom slipped down.

17.—Tom was now bleeding from the mouth and nose. He was as steady as ever, and planted his left on the side of the head. This led to some sharp in-fighting, without material damage, and in the end Sayers slipped down, tired.

18.—Poulson bored in, let go his left, which was stopped, and Sayers was out of distance with his return. The same thing was repeated on both sides; but, on their getting closer, some good counter-hits were exchanged, Poulson getting in the jaw and Tom on the damaged nose. Tom retreated, followed by Harry, who let go both hands, but was prettily popped on the nozzle. Some more sharp exchanges followed. Tom getting it heavily on the left eye, and in the end Tom was down.

19.—Tom's left peeper showed signs of closing. Poulson, seeing this, bored in, but was stopped on the forehead and cheek. He persevered, when Tom succeeded in planting a very strong nose-ender, which removed the bark from Harry's proboscis. The force of his own blow staggered Tom, who slipped down.

20.—The gnomon of Harry's dial was by no means set straight by these visitations. He tried his dangerous right at the body, but missed. Sayers nailed him again on the snout, and got down.

21.—Tom again put his favorite double on Harry on *frontis* and nose, and, on receiving Poulson's right on the ribs, fell.

22.—Harry, in his usual style, lunged out his right at the body, but was short. Tom returning on the right peeper, and getting cleverly away. Poulson followed him up, and, after innocuous exchanges, Sayers went down.

23.—Poulson again led off, but was stopped nicely on the forehead and nose. This led to sharp counter-hitting in favor of Poulson, and Sayers was again down.

24.—Tom tried his double and got home heavily, the latter blow knocking Tom off his pins.

25.—Tom seemed much fatigued; he nevertheless led off, but without effect. Poulson tried to return, when Tom met him on the nose with his left, and then on the forehead. Poulson, much more heavily, reached Tom's nose with his right, and Tom was down.

26.—Harry tried his left, and succeeded in reaching Tom's right peeper but not heavily. Tom returned on the forehead, and then delivered his left on the snout. He retreated to draw his man, and as he came caught him a tremendous spank on

the potato-trap with his right, bit in retreating, caught his foot against the stake and fell heavily.

27.—Harry's mouth much swollen from the hit in the last round. He rushed in, when Tom caught him on the nasal organ heavily with his left, and got away. Paulson now tried his left, but was short; and Sayers caught him once more on the lips, renewing the supply of carmine. Tom rushed after him, and Tom in getting away again caught against the stake and fell heavily.

28.—Tom snaiting, dodged and popped in his left on the mouth, and then on the nose with great quickness, drawing more gray. Paulson rushed after him, but missed his right; some slighting punch on the nose with both sides too close, in which both fell, Sayers under.

29.—They immediately closed, and after some sharp fibbing, in which Sayers was the quicker and straighter, both were again down. One hour had now elapsed.

30.—Tom led off, and again reached Harry's nose. It was a long shot, and not heavy. Paulson missed his return, whereupon Sayers planted his left twice in succession on the nose, but was short, and caught a little one on the chest, slipped down.

31.—Paulson led off with his left, but was stopped, and Sayers was short in his return. Harry then missed his right on the ribs, and napped a hot one on the kisser from Tom's left. This visitation Tom repeated, and then got on Harry's nose. Harry rushed at him, and Tom slipped down, the ground being in a dreadful state.

32.—Sayers feinted and again got well on the mug and nose with his left, and Harry was short with his return. Tom drew him, and as he came got home on the right eye. Harry now reached his left cheek heavily, and Tom got down.

33.—Tom planted his left slightly on the dexter eye, and then in the mazzard, getting cleverly away from the return. Paulson followed him up and delivered another terrific smack with his right on the nose, drawing a fresh supply of sap. A close followed, in which Tom slipped down, bleeding from his proboscis.

34.—Paulson tried both mauls, but was short. He then rushed in again, missed, and Tom, in getting back, fell. He was evidently weak, and it was now that Paddock led 3 to 1, thinking, no doubt, that Paulson, who from his fine condition showed scarcely a mark, would tire him out.

35.—Paulson went to work, missed his left, but caught Tom with his right on the barboard cheek, which was much swollen, and in the close that followed Tom was down.

36.—Tom led off with his left on the nose, but not heavily. Harry returned on the nose and the side of his head, and Tom slipped down.

37.—Harry let go, and planted his right on the nose. Exchanges followed in favor of Paulson, and Sayers got down.

38.—Tom collected himself, waited for his man, and nailed him twice in succession on the right eye. Slight exchanges followed, and they fell nose to nose again, and on their knees, the ground being more slippery than ever, and their spikes almost useless.

39.—Tom dodged, put in his left and right on Harry's optics, and the latter then went to work and some heavy exchanges followed in favor of Paulson, who nailed Tom with effect on the left eye, and Tom fell. His left eye was nearly closed.

40.—Tom still took the lead, caught treacherously heavily, and in retreating slipped down.

41.—Tom busy with the left on the right eye, and then on the mouth. Paulson returned heavily on the left goggle, and then bore Tom to the ropes, his left daylight being quite extinguished.

42.—Sayers tried his left on the mouth,

but was stopped, and Paulson dashed in, nailed him with the right on the mouth, closed, and fished him until Tom was down.

43.—Tom, although evidently tired, came up sniffling, feinted, and with his left on the nose, and Paulson dashed in, when Tom met him heavily on the left eyebrow. Paulson still followed him as he retreated, and Tom nailed him on the nose. In the end Tom got down in his corner.

44.—Tom "put his double on," but it wanted steam. Paulson then bored in, closed at the ropes, and, after a short struggle, both were down.

45.—On getting close, some heavy counter-hitting took place, Tom getting on to the right peeper, and Paulson on the mouth, renewing the supply of crimson. Tom retreated, came again and caught his man on the temple, and then latter again and ribs with his right.

46.—The left side of Tom's nut was much swollen, and his nose all shapes but the right. He came up undimmed, let go his well on the right eye, which at last began to show signs of a shut-up, Tom retreated, followed by Paulson, and as the latter let go his right, Tom countered him bang on the right eye. Paulson returned slightly woe.

47.—Sayers once more tried his double with effect, and got on the right eye. Paulson rushed after him, when Tom slipped down in rather a questionable manner, but there was no appeal.

48.—Tom crept in and popped his left on the nose. A close followed, in which Tom got down on the saving suit.

49.—Paulson tried to take the lead, but was too slow for the nimble Tom, who got quickly away. He then recovered, and got well on the ribs twice in succession very heavily.

50.—Tom evidently felt the effects of the visitations to the ribs, for his left arm certainly did not come up with the same freedom as of old. Paulson went in, delivered another rib-bender, and Tom got down.

51.—Paulson tried to improve his advantage; but Sayers propped him beautifully on the nose, and with the same little one on the ribs and dropped.

52.—Paulson once more swung out his right; but Tom got away, and as Harry followed, planted his left on the snuffer. Paulson then bored him down, and falling himself carefully avoided dropping on Sayers by placing a knee on each side of him. This manly forbearance on the part of Paulson elicited loud applause on all sides, the more particularly because it was not the first time during the fight.

53.—Paulson again let go his left and right, but Tom was away planting with his left on the jaw as Harry came after him. Paulson succeeded in delivering his right slightly on the cheek, and Sayers got down.

54.—Paulson led off left and right, but was stopped, and he, in turn, stopped Tom's attempted deliveries. Tom then made his left on the throat and mouth by one of his eyes, and then, after napping a little one on the proboscis, dropped.

55.—Paulson popped his right on Tom's damaged peeper, and then on the jaw each getting in with the same effect. Paulson, and in the end Sayers was down.

56.—Tom feinted, put his double on the mouth and throat, and as Paulson followed him up, he took advantage of a slight hit to go down.

57.—Paulson dashed his right on the left cheek, and Tom was again down, evidently requiring rest.

58.—Harry got well on to Tom's conk with his right, and then with his left, and Tom stopped.

59.—Harry again led off, but the blow was of no effect; he followed it by an-

other on the nose, and a third on the side of the head, and Tom went to earth.

60.—Harry made his left and right, but they were very slight, and Tom got down.

61.—Sayers was now recovering his wind, and, waiting for his man, countered him very straight on the right eyebrow as he came in, inflicting a cut, and drawing one followed, who again caught his man over the right peeper, and, in the end, Tom got down, the Paulson party asking why he did not stand up, and claiming a foul, which was not allowed, there being no ground for it.

62.—Tom led off, but missed, and napped a heavy smack on the whistler from Paulson's left. On getting close a tremendous counter-hit with the right was exchanged, Sayers getting it on the jaw, and Paulson on the right eye, each knocking his adversary down.

63.—Both slow to time, the counter in the last round having been a shaker for each. Paulson came leading from the right eye, and Tom from the mouth. Tom again got on to Harry's right eye, and, on getting a little one on the mouth, once more fell.

64.—Tom again very weak and tired, waited for his man, caught him slightly on the left cheek, and slipped down. An other claim that he went down without a blow disallowed, the ground being very bad; the referee, however, cautioned him to be careful.

65.—Tom tried his left, which was easily stopped, and Paulson nailed him on the mouth. A close and fibbing followed, when Tom, having all the worst of this game, got down.

66.—Paulson led off with his right, which was stopped, and Sayers missed his return; Paulson then caught him a little one with his right on the side of his nut, and Tom, glad of the excuse, got down.

67.—Harry tried his left, and succeeded in reaching Tom's right cheek. Heavy counter-hits followed, Paulson and the nose, and Tom on the left cheek; and Tom, in turning, after getting another crack on the side of the occiput, dropped.

68.—Tom dashed on his left, but Sayers got cleverly away. He tried it again with the same result, and on making a third assay, Tom countered him well off on the right eye, and he then made his left on the left eye, and as Paulson rushed at him, got down. Two hours had now passed, and the punishment was pretty evenly divided. Paulson's right eye, like Tom's left, was completely out of shape. Each of their noses was much out of shape. The right side of Tom's face was unscathed, but his ribs bore heavy marks of punishment. Paulson had a mouse under his left eye, but was much stronger on his legs than Sayers, and it was still doubtful if he must wear him. Many also imagined that, as Tom was getting slower, Paulson would knock him out of time with his dangerous right.

69.—Tom tried to lead off with his left, but was stopped twice in succession, and Paulson nailed him on the snorer.

70.—Tom returned the compliment by a tidy smack with his right on the mouth, drawing more of the cochineal; slight exchanges followed, and Sayers got down.

71.—Tom's left was again stopped, and Harry was short in his return. Tom then feinted and popped his double on the nose and right cheek, which he cut slightly.

72.—Paulson let go his left, but did not get home. On Sayers attempting to return, Harry popped him on the nose, and Tom got down.

73.—Paulson's left was stopped easily; he then tried a one, two, and reached Tom's mouth with his right; the left, however, did not reach its destination (the unscathed side of Tom's phisog.) In the end Tom got down.

73.—Sayers stopped Paulson's one, two, and then got home on the right eye. Paulson returned on the chin. Some rapid exchanges followed, Tom making both hands on the mouth and left cheek, and Paulson getting in on Tom's nose. Paulson closed, when Tom caught him heavily on the mouth, and Paulson got down.

74.—Tom put in a well-delivered left-hander on the damaged peeper. Slight exchanges followed, and Tom got down.

75.—Tom getting more lively every round, and Paulson's head at last beginning to swell. Paul got on the nose; throat; good counter-hits followed. Paulson on the mouth, and Tom on the side of the head. Paulson then dashed in with his right on the ribs, leaving marks of his knuckles. Tom retained on the right eye, and a determined rival followed, in which each got pepper; but Sayers was straighter in his deliveries.

In the end he was down. The Paulson party now began to get a little more manly, and Harry going blind of both eyes, and Sayers appeared to be no weaker than he was an hour ago, added which he had a still a good eye.

76.—Both came up piping hot from the effects of the last round. Paulson tried his left twice, but Sayers got away, and as Harry came after him, met him well on the mouth, and then on the right eye, and in the end both fell side by side.

77.—Sayers came up sniffling as well as his distorted mouth would allow; he dodged, and then got well over Paulson's snout on to his left eye. Harry instantly returned on the chin, when Tom once more popped his left on the mouth, heavily, and got away. He played round with his man at last sent home another left-hander on the left eye—a cross hit. Paulson just reached his jaw with his right, and Tom got down.

78.—Tom made play with his left on the right eye, and avoided the return. Paulson persevered, and at last Tom got down in his corner.

79.—Paulson dashed in his right on the nose, but not very heavy, and Sayers, in return, did not get home, and napped a heavy right-hander on the cheek, from the effect of which he went down weak.

80.—Tom steadied himself, crept close, and popped his left on the left eye. Sayers rushed at him, and a heavy counter-hits were exchanged on the jaw, both coming to the ground side by side.

81.—Tom missed two attempts to deliver, and received another heavy thump on the broad-shoulder. Heavy exchange ensued in favor of Paulson, who was always best at close quarters, and Sayers got down.

82.—Tom came up a little stronger, and let go his left, but not heavily, on the right cheek. Paulson tried a return, but Tom, who gradually retreated, popped him as he came in, on the right eye and nose. Paulson, determined if possible to make a decided turn in his favor, pepped his left on the left eye, and a heavy counter-hits were exchanged on the jaw, both coming to the ground side by side.

83.—Both looked the worse for the last round, but Paulson's left eye was fast following suit with his right, and it was evident to all that if Sayers kept away it was a mere question of time. Sayers feinted, put in his double very neatly on the mouth, and then got a hot one on the left cheek. Good exchanges at close quarters followed, in which Paulson's visitations to Tom's snout were anything but agreeable, while Tom was busy on the right eye. This was another ding-dong round, and astonished every one after the first and fourth.

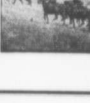
In the end Sayers got down, and Paulson fell on his knees at his side.

84.—Tom's double was once more successful, and he got well on Harry's snout.

(Continued on page 309.)

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GREAT BATTLES OF THE WORLD.

(Continued from page 309.)

Poulson once more reached the left side of the nut, just by the ear, and Tom fell.

85.—Poulson led off with his left, getting well on Tom's nose. Good counter-hits followed, Tom getting it on the mouth, and Harry on the left eye. Poulson now dashed in, but got on to the right eye; he, however, nailed Tom on the right ear, drawing blood. Another desperate rally followed, in which Jack was as good as his master, and in the end Sayers got down. Two hours and thirty minutes had now elapsed.

86.—Poulson dashed in, but Sayers stepped nimbly back, propping him as he came on the left eye. Harry lost his right on the left ear, and Tom got down.

87.—Poulson again rushed in, but Sayers, after propping him over the right eye, dropped. Another claim of foul not allowed.

88.—Tom tried his left, but was short; Poulson then rattled in, caught him on the left side of his knowledge-box, and Tom dropped.

89.—Poulson, after being short with his one, two, made his right on the ribs, and Tom fell.

90.—Poulson again hit out of distance; he persevered, and eventually nailed Tom slightly on the nozzles, and that hero wisely got down, by way of a rest, finding that Harry was still dangerous at close quarters.

91.—Tom stopped Harry with great success, and then planted his left on the throat; heavy exchanges followed in favour of Poulson, who again reached Tom's left ear very severely, drawing much of the Burgundy, and Tom fell very weak.

92.—Tom, who staggered up, received a heavy one from Harry's right on the brow, and got down.

93.—Neither very ready at the call of "Time," but Tom dashed in; he nevertheless came up steady, and as Poulson rushed in, planted his left very heavily, first on the right eye, and then the nose, and got away, followed by Poulson, who followed, Harry on the ribs and Tom on the forehead, and Tom down.

94.—Poulson for the first time got on to Tom's right eye, but not heavily; he then pipped his right on the ear, and also on the ribs very heavily, staggering Tom, who evidently never under the latter visitation. Tom, however, shook himself together, and some sharp exchanges took place, which ended in Sayers dropping to avoid a fall.

95.—Poulson's right neatly stopped. He tried again with a rush, but Tom cleverly ducked and got away. Poulson followed him up, and nipped a sharp reminder over the right brow; Poulson returned on the chest, and Tom got down.

96.—After some harmless exchanges, Sayers got down, amidst the groans of the Nottingham party.

97.—Poulson was again neatly stopped, and Tom returned heavily on the mouth, turning on the main once more. Poulson made his right on the ribs, and then on the left cheek, and after one or two harmless passes, Tom got down.

98.—Sayers put in his double on the throat, and Poulson rushed to a close, after a brief struggle, Sayers fell; Poulson again, and in the most manly way, avoiding falling on him.

99.—Tom, evidently the best man, dodged, and put in his left on the side of Poulson's head; Harry with the mark with his return. Tom came again, dodged him, and whack went his left on the smelling-bott. Slight exchanges fol-

lowed, and then Poulson, as Sayers was sneering, caught him a heavy right-hander on the jaw which knocked him down.

100.—The Poulsonians anxious for the call of "Time," but to their surprise Tom came up quite steady. He dodged his man, pipped in his double on the nose and left peeper without a return, and then on the floor, and in getting back fell.

101.—Poulson, nearly blind, dashed in with determination, and heavy counter-hits were exchanged, Tom getting well on the mouth and Harry on the nose, and Sayers slipped down. Three hours had now elapsed.

102.—Sayers drew a fresh supply of the ruby from Harry's right cheek, and, in retreating, fell. Another claim of foul.

103.—Poulson went in and made his right on the side of Tom's head. Tom retreated, advanced, making his usual feint, but, on seeing Poulson coming at him, he tried to get back, and, his legs slipping apart, he could not get himself into a defensive position, and fell. Another claim of foul was here made; but the referee, who had not seen the round, owing to the interposition of the bodies of the seconds and backers of Poulson, pronounced "fair," and in his decision we decidedly concur, as, in our opinion, the fall on the part of Sayers was entirely unpremeditated and accidental. It was some time before order was restored; and the delay was of the greatest advantage to Sayers, while it had an opposite effect on Poulson, whose left eye was now all but closed.

104.—Tom came up gaily, dodged his man, who came towards him, and then nailed him heavily on the proboscis and left peeper. A close followed, and Sayers got down.

105.—Slight exchanges, in which no damage was done, and Sayers slipped down.

106.—Poulson dashed in to make a last effort, and heavy counter-hits were exchanged. Sayers caught him on the left eye, and received a heavy rib-bender and then a crack on the left ear, whereupon he pipped.

107.—Sayers, bleeding from the left ear, came up slowly and feinted in his usual style; caught Harry on the right eye, and then on the mark. Poulson pipped his right heavily on the ribs, and another give-and-take rally followed, at the end of which Sayers, who was still weak on his legs, got down.

108.—Poulson's face was now much swollen, and there was scarcely a glimmer from his left peeper. He was, however, still strong as ever on his pins. He rushed in, knowing he had no time to spare, and caught Tom heavily with his right on the left ear. Exchanges followed, Sayers being brightest. Poulson dashed in, and got home heavily with his right on the ribs, when Tom delivered his left heavily on the jaw, and knocked him down.

109.—The last blow had evidently been a settler for the gallant Poulson; he came up slowly and all abroad. The game fell tried once more to effect a lodgement, but missed, his head came forward and Tom delivered the coup de grace by a heavy right-hander on the jaw, which again knocked the veteran off his legs, and, on being taken up, he was found to be deaf to the call of "Time." He recovered in a few minutes, and shed bitter tears of disappointment at the unsatisfactory and unexpected termination of his labors. Sayers walked to a public house adjoining the field of battle, and of course was vociferously congratulated by his friends and admirers upon his triumphant success. Poulson was also congratulated to the public house, and, after taking some refreshment, became himself. He was quite blind, and his mug otherwise much battered, but beyond this had sustained no serious injuries. Sayers

complained a good deal of the punishment about his body, and the repeated visitations to the side of his head, but of course the fact of his being the winner went far to allay the physical suffering he endured. Both were enabled to return to town in the same train with their friends, and arrived at their respective houses about half-past one o'clock. The fight lasted three hours and eight minutes.

REMARKS.—Tom Sayers, by his quickness on his legs, his steadiness and excellent judgment, not only astonished his adversary and his backers, but completely took his own friends by surprise. He had evidently much improved, in every possible way, since his defeat by Nat Langham. Great fault was found with him for his too constant resort to the dropping system; but for this he went down without having had a bustling round, and once only during the battle did we observe anything at which an impartial man would be shocked. This was at the middle of the fight when he was extremely weak, and at the time no appeal was made by the friends of Poulson. It has been urged that the ground was as much against Poulson as the Sayers; but this was hardly so. Poulson was a steady ding-dong fighter, of the squarest build, did not depend much on his defensive tactics, and made little use of his legs; while Tom had to be continually jumping back, and when opposed to such superior weight, would of course find proportionate difficulty in keeping on his pins. Indeed, many times when he fell he came to the ground with a "thud" as must have shaken a good deal of his strength out of him. Of Harry Poulson's gallantry and manliness we cannot say too much. He fought from first to last in a game, straightforward manner, with an evident determination to do his best to win in a fair and honorable way. He seemed to take advantage of many opportunities of falling on his man, when he might have done so with perfect fairness, and otherwise comported himself in a manner as respects to do his highest credit upon his character as a man, and a demonstrator of the noble art of self-defence. Although evidently annoyed at being unable to get home as expected, he still never allowed his temper to get the better of him; and often when Tom, from his shifty tactics, evaded what had been intended as a finisher, he stood and shook his head at him, as much as to say it was too bad, but not once did he allow a harsh or angry one of the game of the game; but he was too slow, and depended too much on his right hand, to have much chance of success against a really finished boxer.

Previous Battles.

THE following fights have already appeared in THE ADVOCATE:

Tom Sayers and J. C. Heenan.
Tom King and J. C. Heenan.
Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan.
Nat Langham and Tom Sayers.
John Morrissey and J. C. Heenan.
Bendigo and Caunt.
Tom Sayers and Bob Brettell.
Tom King and Tom King (No. 1).
Tom Mace and Tom King (No. 2).
Wm. Thompson (Bendigo) and "Deaf" Burke.
Tom Sayers and Wm. Perry (the Tip-top Slasher).
Wm. Perry (the Slasher) vs. Chas. Freeman (the American Giant).

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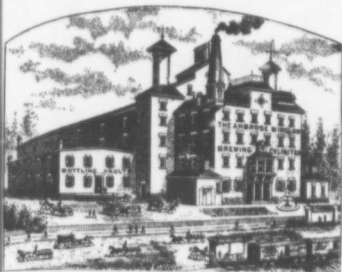
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