

THE ADVOCATE

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Comment.

A NUMBER of complaints have come to hand from subscribers to the effect that they do not receive THE ADVOCATE regularly. While sorry of course that there should be cause for such complaints we are pleased when our subscribers take the trouble to advise us. We, therefore, request each and every one of them who fails to receive even a single copy to lose no time in notifying us. If that is done we will not only supply the missing number, but will take such steps as will ensure regular and prompt delivery in the future. Subscribers to a paper who do not advise the publishers of non-receipt are guilty of an injustice both to the paper and to themselves.

THE *Temperance Record* has about concluded that "temperance" ales or beers are dangerous. We are sure of it after having sampled some in Maine.

WRITE Gladstone, Lady Henry Somerset and Francis E. Willard, all gone back on the Prohibition crowd in one week, it takes the wind blow cold through Bro. Babahan's First Dispensation whiskers.

ASK how the *Citizen* impliedly finds lack because none of the visiting New York hotel men got drunk. It is too bad. A visiting "temperance" delegate perhaps would not have been open to the same reproach.

ROBESON, Ill., has five open saloons, and on Labor Day, though the police were very vigilant, there were but four arrests. Macomb, a near neighbor, has no saloons, but on Labor Day there were sixteen arrests—sixteen of them for drunkenness.

THE Prohibition press do not take kindly to the idea of establishing inebriety asylums. Of course not. They would sooner have the drunkard thump the family, smash the furniture and break the heads of the police than run short in their beds of "horrible examples."

In New York City the war cry in the

elections just being entered upon is "down with Tammany." The Prohibitionists have raised one thousand dollars (\$1,000) wherewith to accomplish the "downing" process, but the Tiger has not yet even deigned to curl his tail.

WHILE favorable to the utmost possible individual freedom, we still cannot help thinking that Lady Somerset and Miss Willard did wrong in drinking out of a bottle at Chatsouga. Example goes for a deal among the great. They should have used a glass.

SECRETARY of the U. S. Treasury Carlisle has decided that whiskey in bond, and not taken out before the new tariff went into effect, will have to pay the present duty of \$1.10 instead of the former duty of 90c. This means a loss of several millions to the distillers and wholesale dealers.

JOSEPH FIELDS, aged 102, died at Red Bank, N.J., on Sept. 27. He had been a moderate drinker all his life. Of course we don't attribute his green old age to that fact, but had he been a temperance advocate his friends would doubtless have exalted him as a notable instance of the power of cold water.

A FIDELITY contemporary exultingly proclaims that the Good Templar order has been planted in Mashonaland, "where unfortunately intoxicating liquor had previously been introduced." Why, bless your simple little heart the natives of Africa made beer before Mashonaland was named or Good Templarism dreamed of.

"OVER 11,000 convictions for drunkenness in the Dominion last year," wails a temperance contemporary. Quite true, and the convictions for drunkenness in New Brunswick, the banner Prohibition Province, are nearly double in ratio of population to what they are in Ontario under a license law. Prohibition does not prohibit.

A RECENT discovery will make prohibition harder than ever to enforce. It is the invention of a New York druggist, who has succeeded in solidifying the properties of whiskey and other liquors into tablets like chocolate. A piece of the substance is dropped into half a glass

of water, and a liberal drink of whiskey is forthcoming.

EXCISE Commissioner Meskim, of New York City, declares that twenty-five per cent of the men in the liquor business in New York State cannot write their own names. Although no statistics are forthcoming in this important matter, the officers of the New York State hotelkeepers' Association brand it as an unmitigated lie. Hotelkeepers are as a whole as well educated as any other body of tradesmen.

WHAT has become of that great voyage that was to be taken on righteousness' account; that voyage during which every monarch was to be told what he should eat and drink and whom he was to marry? It was understood a start was to be made this fall and Lady Henry Somerset was to be the bright particular star; but Lady Henry says she proposes to devote the next six months to study and to her son, who comes of age next year. It is a pity if the scheme has gone to the wall, for the world really needs regenerating.

DR. Brennan, of Montreal, is reported to have said at the recent meeting of the American Health Association, that "within the last four months he had seen four women, each the mother of several children and moving in good society, die from the effects of chronic alcoholism." Dr. Brennan should be made to prove his statement. He should first be compelled to give the names of the women referred to and then be confronted with what he returned as the cause of death. Such statements are easily made, but not so easily substantiated.

THE *Citizen* and *Home Guard* points to the case of Green, arrested for the murder of one Coggrave at Cornwall, as a fearful example of the effects of over-indulgence in strong drink. Within a hundred miles of strong drink. Within a hundred miles of our contemporary's office a man was sentenced on Friday last to a long term of imprisonment for robbery, embezzlement, fraud and breach of trust in the wrecking of a financial institution of which he was president. This man was a leading church member, superintendent of a Sunday school and a great light in temperance circles, yet he ruined scores of poor people. Would Bro. Casey argue from this an awful ex-

ample of the effects of attending church and being a total abstainer?

It may be the popularity of cycling, writes an English correspondent, that is most responsible for it, but whatever be the cause, it is certain that the old-fashioned country inn—following the old-fashioned inn of the towns—is beginning to succumb to what is known as modern improvement. Few long bars are taking the position of the little places that did not hold more than two or three customers at a time, long windows have monopolized the places of long dead walls and old-fashioned eusements, and the most ordinary of ordinary tap rooms have blossomed forth into private sungs or smoke rooms rather luxuriously furnished. The long bar may be unwelcome, but one is not sure that the other alterations are not for the best, as increased comfort for those who care to use the taverns are at any rate forthcoming on every hand. As a rule, the country innkeeper has, however, failed to follow the example of some of his town neighbors. Managers are at a discount, the landlady is really the hostess of the house in which she presides, and the landlord is truly "mine host," ready to do all he can for the comfort of his guests, and willing to put his hand to anything that will facilitate business. Regarding this propensity a hale, tall, heavy, but energetic Northumberland innkeeper tells a good story against himself. He was working away like a laborer in the stable yard one day when an aristocratic looking individual drove up by trap, in which two ladies and himself were seated. The landlord commenced to attend the horse, when the driver thundered out: "Look here, fellow, don't you see there are two ladies here, get a chair for them to get out." The chair was procured, and the party afterwards had dinner in the house, in the course of which the swell—pointing out to mine host, whom he evidently took for the ostler—said to the landlady, "And does it pay you to keep that great lumbering fellow halting about?" There was a twinkle in the landlady's eye, as she quietly answered that it did, but the questioner was not enlightened as to his mistake. He had evidently been used to town landlords and town ostlers, and the ruddy-faced country innkeeper ready to turn his hand to anything, was beyond his ken.

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JOHN CHINAMAN'S DRINKS.

Numerous Spirituous Tipplers of the Middle Kingdom.

Of the many odd features of life in China, none is more remarkable than the way in which the people treat the liquor problem. It is startling to one who has lived in New York and seen the endless trouble about excess and internal revenue license and police.

Here is a vast empire with four hundred millions or more of population. It has no saloons, no meliorate homes, and no chronic drunkards. There is no excess or internal revenue tax. In liquor the wholesale and retail wine and liquor see his heart's content as freely as he can sell potatoes or kindling wood. The pauper can get drunk, if he choose, with the greatest ease, for nowhere on earth is the product of the fermenting tub and the still so cheap as here. Sam-shui or rice wine can be bought as low as two cents a quart, and no-majou or rice gin for fifteen cents a gallon. European sailors come ashore and get fighting drunk at an expense of five cents. It is cheap and its use is universal. It is served on every table, no matter how humble, and at every meal. Nevertheless, the heathen Chinese do not drink to excess. The drunkard is practically unknown, excepting here he is a civilized christian, and the diseases resulting from the abuse of alcohol have no place in Chinese pathology.

There are no restrictive features as to drinking in the religious system of China, and the laws do not punish toppers so much as those in force in England and America.

There are no sparkling wine or crystal brandy lodges, and no cheap instructions in the primary schools about the affects of alcohol upon the human stomach.

It was not always thus, however. Long before the Christian era in the times of the Chou dynasty, John Chiu says, man was wont to whoop it up with the wine bowl.

The grape vine flourished in those years, and over a hundred localities were famous for the wines they produced. There was the same variety in China in 1894 B. C. that there is in Europe in A. D. 1894.

There were white wines and red, sour wines and sweet, light wines and heavy, and there was a wine which effervesced, a sort of champagne. There were good housewines in those early days, and made gooseberry wine, current wine and other home-made tipplers.

There were starchy farmers, who had learned to ferment wheat and barley in the north and rice and millet in the south, and who turned out a very respectable ale or beer; only where the English farmer flavored his brew with hops and barley the Chinese employed fruits and flowers. There were herdsmen in the north who made kumys out of mares' and goats' milk.

There were small distilleries which made brandy, spirits and whiskey, and made them as well that they were sent into foreign lands and sold as medicine.

But wine was the prime favorite, and Bacchus was king. Everybody used it, and in some parts of the land used it to excess. The vice was more prevalent in the upper classes than in the lower. Nobles and great scholars too often got full and painted the town red. One or two sovereigns yielded to the same temptation, and would have made Rome howl if Rome had been in existence at the time. In those days there were lots of lecturers and professional orators who went around the country denouncing the juice of the grape, and a larger lot who made fortunes by retailing and wholesaling it to this humanity. There is a sudden rule of the wine cup passed away.

In after years the bull against the grape was amplified and the culture started again. But it had never amounted to much, and does not to-day. Neither did the Chinese ever make grape wine again to any perceptible extent. The device against wine was repeated also, and with various luck, but not from other lands. But the Chinese, in the mean time, had invented hundreds of other drinks, a few weak, but most of them very strong, and had lost the taste of the juice of the grape.

At the table of a Chinese gentleman the standard wine is shao-shing. It is of a pale brownish color, a pleasant taste and bouquet suggesting ripe hickory nuts. It contains a small percentage of alcohol and a minimum of organic matter and of lime. It is served at all official and State dinners, as well as at private banquets and family festivals. Frequently it is the only stimulant served at a meal. It is still flimsier when cold. When heated it is flimsier before service. The warmth brings out the flavor and perfume, and makes it much more appetizing. At banquets it is the wine in which the first toasts of good wine is invariably drunk.

After this opening round the guest has the option of continuing with shao-shing, or can pass on to all of the different wines on the list.

When shao-shing is to gentlemen sam-shui is to the masses. Sam-shui, by the way, is not a Chinese name, but two Chinese words meaning "third water" or "third fluid," and means what we call a "triple extract" or a triple distillate. The early Europeans who first visited China liked strong liquor, and in the triple distillate of rice beer found a fluid exactly to their liking. The fact that it was practically cheap raw spirits did not lessen their fondness for it. They used it with avidity, and used its name for all Chinese stimulants. Many Chinese have adopted the name for its convenience, so that the term is in general use in the far East to express all the various kinds of intoxicants, and more especially rice wine, rice beer, rice whiskey and other distillates of that class.

A popular form of sam-shui is rice wine, which is cheap and insipid when fresh, and very strong when aged. When well barrelled and put away in a cellar or loft it improves slowly to two years, rapidly for three years, and then slowly again for two, when it reaches its best form. It is not crystal clear, aromatic and about as sherry. This kind is very difficult to obtain in the open market, the cost, risk and trouble of keeping it making it too expensive for ninety-nine buyers out of a hundred.

From the Mongolian millet, known as koa liang, is distilled a liquor of the same name. It bears a strong relation and a family resemblance to the rye, wheat and bourbon whiskeys of America. John Barleycorn of Scotland and the korn brantvin of Denmark. It is a plain, raw whiskey, uncolored and unsweetened. It is employed as a beverage seldom in south China, but quite largely in the northern parts.

Its chief use is in the fabrication of liqueurs and medicines. These are made by digesting in koa liang all sorts of fruits, herbs, leaves, roots, flowers, grass and drugs. Under the official list compiled by the authority of the Government there are over a thousand enumerated. As a matter of fact, it may be questioned if five hundred of these are ever employed except by doctors. The medical faculty in Cathay prescribe many medicinal liquors. They correspond closely to such preparations as "beef, iron and wine," "wine of peppin" and "maltese and beef extract," and are for similar ailments.

Of the koa-liang or wo-chia-pi is the best known. It is thick, oily and yellow,

about half-way in appearance between yellow chartreuse and benedictine. It owes much of its color and flavor to turmeric, a popular East Indian root, which is familiar to the American palate in the form of a pungent powder and curry paste. The taste of wo-chia-pi is sweetish, aromatic and cloying. It is not attractive at first two or three times it is used, but is said to grow upon a person with practice. Beyond its customary virtue the Chinese set great store by it as a tonic, stomachic and appetizer. They employ it in many forms of gastritis and choleric disorders, and regard it as a specific for stomachic ailments upon the leading mandarins of the place to which he is accredited, and they in turn must call upon him. According to Chinese etiquette, these official visits are held at a luncheon table and not in an open drawing-room. The bill of fare is always the same and consists of three drinks, sherry, champagne and tea, and an assortment of biscuits, small cakes, fruits, preserves, and fine candy. In general, the guests eat one cake, a fruit, and a piece of candy, and sip one or two glasses of wine. This being the fashion among the high mandarins, it is adopted by thousands of lower ones as a rule of etiquette. It is in this way a knowledge of European and American vintages is gradually penetrating the entire Middle Kingdom.

The moderation of John Chinaman is well illustrated by his wine cups. Nearly all are so small as to seem comic. They are not on an average so capacious as the top cups which are employed to furnish doll houses. The vast majority contain a tablespoonful, with a few containing a tablespoonful. The tumbler, goblet, brand, schoppen, toly, mug, tankard, pewter, Tom and Jerry cup, and the schooner, are unknown in the far East. Where it is necessary, as in the case of sickness, to drink a large amount of stimulant in a hurry, an ordinary tea-cup is employed for the purpose. For a man to use a tea-cup regularly with his alcoholic beverages is proof presumptive that he is a confirmed drunkard or a chronic invalid.

The wine cups are usually very simple and very cheap. A good, serviceable article can be purchased for three cents a dozen. Finer ones cost more. Above the everyday kind are fragile ones made thicker than Bohemian glass, and are of a creamy whiteness. Above these are fanciful designs, which are often very expensive. One seen at Swatow was of thin white porcelain, moulded to represent the bell of a lily; another was a white rose in full bloom; a third represented a rustic cup made by felling an oak leaf; a fourth was a round fired cell; a fifth was a trout; a sixth was a grotesque fish; a seventh, a piece of bamboo. All these were marked by splendid workmanship. Those which seemed the most artistic were created in the form of birds and other pictorial objects in natural colors.

Nearly all these patterns were very beautiful; a few bordered on the humorous or grotesque. One tiny cup had little green crabs and shrimps crawling on its sides, another had black beetles and green bugs upon its walls, a third had a striped serpent coiled around its exterior. These fanciful designs are not very popular, however, and are difficult to find outside of Canton, Swatow and Chow-Choo-Foo. Alcoholic drinks in China are regarded and served as food. They are served on the dinner table, and seldom or never at other meals. They are never used alone. The idea of a man going into a cafe, no

matter how gilded and artistic, and taking a cocktail, sour, or punch, would seem the average Mongolian. Men who do such things in the Middle Kingdom are considered fools or infamously conceited. The great Chinese poet, Su Tung Pih, who was an eastern equivalent of Edgar Allan Poe in many ways, the one, disapproved water and tea in the lounge and his lyrical error and distinguished himself by the moderate quantity and variety of ingredients used, both at meals and all other times of the day and night. He must have had a strong constitution, for he lived to be old and boasted that his strength, health and longevity were entirely due to his antipathy to what he would style temperance fluids.

Other liquors made from koa liang are moo qua, of which the leading ingredients is melon; meu-kau-foo, or rose wine; ying-to, or cherry-wine. There are hundreds of others of similar character.

From rice beer is extracted an alcohol spirit similar to koa liang, but a little lighter in strength and flavor. It is distilled and rectified so as to produce five standard grades of rice brandy. The highest is an aniling, or three times rectified, being ching or twice rectified, hoo or twice distilled, and soy jin. All of these are used for potations, but not to any great extent until sweetened and flavored.

From an ching the native doctors extract an impure alcohol or Fung spirit, known as fun chin. It is the strongest product of the still in the East. Its chief uses are for making medicinal compounds and tinctures, and as a basis for a series of cordials which are in vogue throughout the empire, but are particularly popular in the great cities and province of Quang Tung (Canton). These are made by mixing fun chin with various derived from rice, and are moderately flavored. The general use for these cordials is no-majou. According to the color is the prefix hoo-ming-ming (white), hoo-mi-chin (black), hoo-mi-chin (red). They are sweet, clear, and mild flavored. Age imparts their quality the same as with wine. They are put up in little round jars of brown earthenware, and are found in every part of the world where there are Chinese.

The flower wine, made by steeping leaves or petals in spirits a long time and then diluting and sweetening the result sounds pretty and reads pretty, but do not appeal with the same success to the American palate and stomach. Genuine wine is almost equal to ice-cream in practical working, and resembles wine a horrible travesty on the way. A good flower wine suggests the cordial remedies put up by village druggists.

It will be easily seen by the above remarks what an immense field opens the tippler in the Orient. There are many distinct liquors which are valuable for the subtle spirit of wine. N.Y.S.

The Lewiston, Me., Journal tells an interesting tale. At one time the back logs came into a Piscataquis drug store not long ago bearing a big fashionable bottle which he wanted filled with sulphur and rum. He was so talkative, and before the tippler had got a word in edgewise he was on his plain: "This is allers the way I have fixed. I have sulphur up to the throat, and the bottom of the bottle— and the sulphur and rum. And the way I have fixed it. When I want a dose of sulphur, I give my shak'er up afore I drink; as I don't want no sulphur, why I shak'er."



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THE WALKER OFFICES.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW BUILDINGS AT WALKERVILLE.

How the Business Heads of one of Canada's Great Firms are Located.

Two weeks ago we published the fact of the opening of the new offices of Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, of Walkerville, which was made almost a public function, and was attended by guests from all parts of Canada and the leading cities of the United States. A description of the offices which are, perhaps, the most elaborate in the Dominion, will be found interesting:

Three persons out of four stopped in spite of themselves, on the way to enter the new office building, struck by the luminous beauty of the structure. The river front has two stories, and the first entered by means of an exterior double stairway of pink stone, whose steps curve round a fountain spreading water from a lionlike gargoyles. The exterior of the building resembles an Italian palace of the severe Florentine style. The walls are of Potsdam sandstone and Carrara terra cotta of a pinkish brown. There is no attempt at elaborate decoration; indeed, the only features of the front apart from the enriched cornice and balustrade that mark the architectural style and the graceful effect of the curving stairways and railed landing, are two antechambers bearing the firm monogram, and the name on the topmost frieze:

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LIMITED.

Over the building floated a red and silver design, bearing the trade mark with which the product of this house has made people familiar. And over several of their adjoining buildings floated the lion Jack of the British ensign. Owing to the necessity for skylights in the large general offices on that side, the south, or sun, front is of but a single storey, which faces the main street of Walkerville. The entrance is through a lofty lobby with heavily grouted doors of hammered bronze, above which the firm monogram appears in bold relief in a bronze design. These ponderous doors admit you to a roomy vestibule, the halls and ceiling of which are of majolica. Up a few steps a path of heavy oak doors, studded with bronze rosettes, divide the vestibule from the corridor entrance. A great blue vase on a pedestal stands at the entrance. The floor of the vestibule is mosaic, after the design of San Miniato, the old church at Florence. Its various arabesques are illuminated at night by an antique lamp like that of the Borghese palace. A directory on the corridor wall, with distinct brass letters, bears the names of the various corporations with headquarters in the new building. There you read:

Hiram Walker & Sons (Limited).
Walker, Sons & Company.
The Walkerville Land & Building Company (Limited).
Hiram Walker.
The Walkerville Gas and Water Co.
The Mettawee Summer Resort Co.
The Lakeside Navigation Co.
The Messrs. Walker are the controlling spirit and principal, if not sole, stockholders in all these concerns, each of which has a separate office and a distinct staff.

Inside the building the strains of music floated through the rooms from Valeri's mandolin orchestra, placed in the clerestory overlooking the main offices, and the mellow sunshine streamed from the great central skylight framed in oaken beams interlaced like the ceiling of an ancient castle. Here and there in the corridor were palms and ferns, making rich contrast with the marble pillars.

The general offices are those of a metropolitan banking house. All the desks and vaults are in enclosures, formed by polished oak wood-work and great panels of plate glass with railings of ornamental brass work. Every desk and chair exactly matches the wood-work, and conforms to the style of architecture in which the room is finished.

The wood-work, in quartered oak, of the public offices, in its joining and carving does great credit to its executors, the Globe Furniture Company, of Walkerville. Indeed the entire woodwork was done by them, including the exquisite carving which is seen throughout the reception room and private offices. Behind the general offices and extending the entire length of the building is a ten-foot corridor on a level some two feet higher than the main floor. From this doors open into the series of private offices and the reception and sample rooms. A stairway also leads to the clerestory above, and to the beard room and the gymnasium and the cafe. This story is supported from the main floor by pillars of Numidian marble. The general reception room is separated from the corridor by double doors, and into this room is the entrance from the river side of the building.

The architecture of the reception room is the Frenchstyle of Francis I., patterned after the Chateau Blois. The great red mahogany fireplace has its original in the Chateau of Chenonceaux. It extends from the floor to the ceiling, and in the centre is a fine oil painting of Hiram Walker, the founder of the business. The furniture in this room was secured from the Italian exhibit at the World's Fair, and was for the most part made in Venice. There are richly carved tables and numerous chairs of exquisite design and workmanship. Rich rugs decorate the floor, and several great urns have positions in which they add new suggestion to the elegance of it all.

For two years and a half these beautiful quarters have been slowly reaching completion. The general scheme of the interior is that of a central square for the main offices, the sky-lighted ceiling of which is supported by Corinthian pillars of Numidian marble, while a colonnade of smaller pillars of like material bounds the clerestory above. No glare of gilded capitals offends the eye; the color scheme is admirably subdued; a pleasing tone of rich simplicity everywhere declares the belief of the proprietors that beauty is not incompatible with surroundings. Still more, that Messrs. Walker have shown their desire for the comfort and health of their employees in the provision made throughout this building for pure air, abundant light, and the greatest possible convenience of structural arrangements. The basement contains a labyrinth of ventilating pipes, electric wiring, heating apparatus, refrigerating plant, air fans, engines, dynamos, drains—whatever modern science has revealed as conducive to health and good spirits. The architects, Messrs. Mason & Rice, of Detroit, have demonstrated in a marked degree their knowledge of the requirements of a great and busy concern, and their ability to provide for them. They have been allowed to illustrate as well through the aid of wealth liberally applied, the charm of artistic surroundings for commercial pursuits.

No description would be complete which omitted to describe, as well as pen and ink can do, the private offices. These are semi-separated, as has been said, from the public chamber by a raised corridor, running east and west along the north side of the building, each room commanding a view of the main offices. The reception room has already been mentioned. Most of the adjoining chambers illustrate in their fittings the Renaissance period of architecture.

Mr. Hiram Walker's office, for example, is finished in old English oak in the style of Francis I. The elaborate fireplace is a fair-imitation of the one in the Museum of Orleans, France. This, as well as the other private offices, overlooks the river.

E. C. Walker's office is also in English oak, very dark. The front of the fireplace is of yellow Numidian marble, above which is a richly carved frieze. It was patterned after the fireplace in a chamber of the Doge's palace in Venice. The paintings are framed in gilt to brighten the dark wood and heavy colors of the rugs.

L. Harrington Walker's office is finished in the same wood and style of Italian architecture. The fireplace here is inspired from the one in the ducal palace at Urbino, Italy. Its front is a marble mosaic.

Frank H. Walker's private apartment is finished in rich red mahogany, in the style of the sixteenth century. The fireplace is of elaborate design, with a front of Mexican onyx.

The largest and most business-like of the private offices is occupied by William Rebus, who holds the important post of secretary of the firm. It overlooks the general offices where the clerks are at work, and is in communication with every other room in the building by electric call bells. Its design is after the style of the Elizabethan period, and the high wainscoting is of gun wood. There is an immense fireplace with a front of serpentine marble.

In every one of these offices the top and flat chairs, desks and other furniture are of the same wood as the wainscoting and mantels, and the chairs are carved with the familiar trade mark. They are furnished with rare bits of bric-a-brac, and excellent paintings. Apparently there was a determined striving after the beautiful and artistic. There is scarcely an electrolier, fireplace, urn, ceiling or panel about the various apartments which is not a faithful copy of a famous original in some palace or public building of the old world.

There is one more interesting room in this series which is called the sample room. It has cases with glass doors on the walls, and on one side an immense sideboard. The wood is gun wood stained very dark—almost black—and the furnishings are of the ancient German pattern. Its wrought iron antler lamp and quaintly carved chairs are such as one might find in a prosperous Nuremberg wine-room. The cases on the walls are to be filled with all sorts of sample bottles, showing in what quantities and forms the produce of the great Walkerville distilleries is prepared for the market.

On the second floor is a large room where the directors of the various Walker corporations will hold their meetings. On the table in that room on the occasion of the opening were a dozen elaborate prize cups given by Walker & Sons to champion athletic organizations of the Dominion, such as those of curling, bowling, race meetings, cricket, and the like. There is provision also for a large gymnasium, fitted with every modern appliance to build up muscle and health, shower baths, etc. At the other side of the clerestory is the lunch room, kitchen and pantries for the private use of the heads of the concern and their visiting friends.

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The Best Coal in the Market.
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The STANDARD FUEL CO.

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GEO. GOODERHAM, President.

Coal AND Wood



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General Offices:

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The Markets.

Barley.

The local market remains quiet though a fair amount of buying is being done. Prices remain unchanged from last week. There does not seem to be a pressing demand for Canadian barley from across the line, judging by the following:

No new Canada barley has yet been received although one or two cargoes are now loading for Oswego; 65c. is asked for No. 1 Toronto, weighing 48 pounds, to arrive prompt shipment. Owing to the impression that the crop is inferior in quality and much smaller in quantity than usual, the trade do not seem to attach much importance to Canada barley this year. We believe, however, that millsters can't be induced to give a premium over western barley for all that reaches here soon. We therefore urge the importance of sending over a small cargo of your new barley as early as possible, and of the best quality you can get together. This will enable us to talk up your barley and get as many of our old customers started back again as possible.

A Buffalo dispatch says:—"The visible supply of barley at the principal points of accumulation is 2,260,000 bushels, against 1,746,000 last week and 920,000 for the corresponding week of 1893. This movement is entirely in the season is phenomenal. The canal shipments from Buffalo this season to date aggregate 1,055,367 bushels, or five times the quantity shipped out last year of the year previous to last up to this date. While no great activity in trade is reported at any point, it seems evident from reports of shipments to interior malt houses that there has been many private and unrecorded transactions, and that malsters are filling up early.

Oswego reports: Barley steady; No. 1 New Canadian 64c.; No. 2 Milwaukee 57c. to 59c.; receipts 10,000 bush. Kingston and 62,000 western; shipments for week 74,000 bush.; stocks in store 160,000 bush.

MARKET PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Toronto, malted, feed, Montreal, etc.) and Price (¢ 1/2 to ¢ 1/4).

Hops.

There was a little business doing this week though nothing like a run. Canadian hops were perhaps a little firmer, some transactions direct with brewers being made paid for 10c. to 12c. and even 15c. being paid for good lots. Foreign hops are moving slightly through sales remain as last week.

Reports from the Bay of Quinte district are to the effect that the year's crop will be fairly large. Early pickings were of good quality, some of the later show discolorations from bad weather.

The New York crop is turning out quite as heavy as was expected and will exceed that of last year by one third. Prices run from 7c. to 8c. and growers will get barely enough to pay the pickers. There is talk of reducing the acreage owing to the beggarly prices. New York State will yield from 175,000 to 200,000 bales.

The Pacific coast crop is turning out better in some localities than was anticipated, although the total will fall short of expectations. The quality is said to be excellent.

The estimate of the German and Continental crop at 900,000 cwt. is now raised to 1,000,000 cwt. This will leave but a million cwt. for export and under the circumstances the weakness of the market is not surprising.

The Belleisle Intelligence, of Sept 26th says:—"Since our last report short crop has been harvested, and with the exception of the late picking, an average crop has been harvested in this district,—but the price is so low that it is a question whether, in many instances, they will pay for picking. We hear of no sales having been made in this or the Prince Edward district, but Bavaric hops have often offered here at 18c., delivered, which equals about 18c. for our hops, but even this low figure does not induce trade."

A report from Kingston, Ont., says:—"Hop-picking is now a thing of the past, and hop-growers, in the vicinity of Bethel at least, are a sorry lot. The crop, although generally speaking, was very good, but about the middle of September hops began to turn brown and even black in many cases. Not more than half the hops had been picked when the night, or what we call it may be called, struck them, and in a few days there was scarcely any left worth picking. It cannot be explained. Even the oldest hop men never saw anything like it before."

UNITED STATES MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item (State N.Y., N.Y. State, etc.) and Price (¢ 10 to ¢ 25).

CANADIAN MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item (N.Y. choice, N.Y. prime, etc.) and Price (¢ 17 to ¢ 21).

PRICES CURRENT.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Oats, Hay, Clover, etc.) and Price (¢ 30 to ¢ 15).

PRODUCE.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Butter, creamery, etc.) and Price (¢ 19 to ¢ 25).

PROVISIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Bacon, lard, etc.) and Price (¢ 10 to ¢ 15).

LIQUORS DOMESTIC.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Whisky, Brandy, etc.) and Price (¢ 1.00 to ¢ 2.00).

Table with 2 columns: Item (Whisky, Brandy, etc.) and Price (¢ 1.00 to ¢ 2.00).

Table with 2 columns: Item (Whisky, Brandy, etc.) and Price (¢ 1.00 to ¢ 2.00).

LIQUORS FOREIGN.

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PARIS, 1878.
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Brewers
Bottlers

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INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
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COSGRAVE & Co.

MEDAL AT
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WE GUARANTEE

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That this ALE and PORTER is
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The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

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HEAD OFFICES

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Card of Rates on Application.

Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1894.

PROHIBITION AND DRUNKENNESS.

Over 3,000 commitments to our jails in this province (Ontario) each year by drunkenness according to the Ontario prison reports.

So speaks the *Citizen* and *Home Guard*, a paper published in London in the Prohibition interests by Mr. John Cameron—a most estimable gentleman. The point is quite a proper one. Men should not drink to drunkenness. In so doing they lose their manhood, their control, their ability to do justice to themselves, their respect in the eyes of their fellow men, their position in life and their business prospects, present and future. Drunkenness is a great evil, one that we should all endeavor to minimize, because we cannot do more than minimize the faults of mankind.

The trouble is as to the method. Because it must be borne in mind that while drunkenness is an evil, the moderate and proper use of liquor is the right of every man. Because three thousand persons use liquor to excess is no reason why two millions and a half should be deprived of their rights. Because one man has no self-control it does not follow that 800 are to be ostracised. Therefore the rights of the great majority are not to be lost sight of when considering what is best for the feeble minority. Still, if Prohibition would do any good to the minority the robust majority might voluntarily deprive themselves of undoubted rights for the sake of their weaker brethren. But does Prohibition decrease drunkenness?

Take the figures given by our contemporary. They are general enough, as prohibition figures usually are. They speak of years, a number of years, with a slight airiness born perhaps of lack of knowledge of the facts. They assume accuracy and wave off argument with a motion of the hand in true Prohibition style. They state a fact, but give it preposterous proportions in a manner that does not commit them to a falsehood, but yet has all the effect of the blackest lie in the calendar.

It is true there are 3,000 commitments for drunkenness per year, roughly speaking in Ontario, but it is also true that, considering population, this is about the lowest ratio of any civilized state in the world, and much lower than the two strong Prohibition provinces in Canada—

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It is equally true that New Brunswick has the highest ratio of commitments for drunkenness of any province in Canada and New Brunswick is pointed to with pride—save the word—as “the Banner Prohibition Province” of the Dominion. And it is equally true that when Prohibition prevailed over the greater portion of Ontario drunkenness increased, and when Prohibition was a solidified drunkenness decreased.

You doubt this? Then we will give you the proof. We will give the commitments for drunkenness from 1880 down, together with the number of liquor licenses granted in each year:

Year.	No. of Licenses.	Commitments.
1880-1.....	4,195	3,328
1881-2.....	4,750	3,435
1882-3.....	4,930	3,895
1883-4.....	4,940	4,650
1884-5.....	5,516	3,698
1885-6.....	3,098	3,555
1886-7.....	2,726	4,130
1887-8.....	2,290	4,551
1888-9.....	2,265	4,797
1889-90.....	4,246	4,573
1890-1.....	4,256	3,914
1891-2.....	4,189	2,736

It will be observed that from 1885 to 1889 were the Scott Act years, when three-fourths of the Province was under Prohibition; that during those years there was a great decrease in the number of licenses issued; that during those years there was a great increase in the number of commitments for drunkenness; that in 1888, when the Scott Act was in full swing, the commitments for drunkenness reached their highest point; and that upon the resumption of licenses drunkenness decreased rapidly.

The fact is Prohibition means free sale, while license means regulation. Drunkenness can be minimized under license, while under Prohibition it runs riot.

POLITICALLY CONSIDERED.

In New York there is a union of all republicans to overthrow Tammany. Republicans, Prohibitionists, the Social Party League, County Democrats, Woman's Rights, A.P.A., Farmers' Alliance, are all combined for the demolition of the great Democratic tiger. Tammany has been corrupt to the core but nobody believes for a moment that all of this united effort, this amalgamation of demagogues and democrats, republicans and riff raff is solely and entirely in the interests of political morality. And the chances are that Tammany will beat the field.

In Canada at the next general elections for the Dominion we are, judging by the present trend of events, liable to see a similar combination of atonic political globules though from a different or perhaps differently expressed cause. The Conservative party in power remain nominally intact. They stand by the old flag, the old policy and the old Sir John, and will stand by the same as long as the new Sir John keeps in the old man's tracks. We are speaking now of the old line Conservatives, the Old Guard, the cohort that fought stoutly for Confederation, drew the party lines taut immedi-

ately thereafter, buffeted desperately the waves of disaster in 1873, grimly marked time by the right in 1875, and have exultantly formed the advance line of battle ever since. They are right for the party every time.

Opposed to them will be their old time enemies, the honest, staunch Liberals, who have never turned face from the foe and have never asked quarter; with whom the name of George Brown is not yet a tradition and Alexander Mackenzie is still a reality; whose allegiance to Scotch rigidity is truthfully transferred to the courtly, polished, graceful, eloquent French gentleman, Hon. Wilfred Laurier; and who believe in free trade as a fiscal policy and have believed in it even when the clouds of concession to popular demand in the shape of Commercial Union, Unrestricted Reciprocity and Continental Free-trade have lowered most thickly.

Who are to be added to these? The P.P.A. declare that they will not serve under a Roman Catholic, though Sir John Thompson is head, shoulders and waist high in ability above any other member of the Commons, and the Liberal leader belongs to the same religious faith. A deal is being made between the Patrons and the Prohibitionists to unite forces in opposition. What the Patrons have to lose and gain we will deal with in another article. What the Prohibitionists have to lose and gain they may consider for themselves, though upon this point we may have something to say hereafter. The present point is that here again we have a union of opposing forces to oust a party at present in power. Not as in the other case, because of a long career of political profligacy and corruption, because no sane man now believes that the present Government is either profligate or corrupt. But because of a desire on the one hand to obtain power, on the other to carry out ideas—we may say fads—which are not usually considered within the domain of practical politics. What in the New York case may be, though we doubt it, an honest desire to purify an administration becomes in Canada to our mind an opening for the prejudiced, the liberals, the faddist, to carry out his desires.

We commend these matters to the serious attention of members of the trade with only the caution that in the disagreement of political parties their first duty is to look out for themselves. A political triumph will be poorly compensated by a struggle for life afterwards.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

From the Vancouver *World* we get the full text of Hon. Mr. Laurier's declaration made in that city of the policy of the Liberal party with regard to prohibition. The Liberal leader said:

I just wish to answer a question here which has been sent to me from the Dominion Alliance with regard to the position of the Liberal party on the question of Prohibition. I have been asked to state what are the views of the party, if they have any, on Prohibition. I may tell you that this problem is one of the most important to-day that is engaging the attention of the public, and which received

the attention of the Liberals at the convention which sat last year at Ottawa. It was taken up at that convention of Liberals from all parts of the Dominion to determine the policy of the party, and one of the planks laid down was this, that as soon as the Liberals were returned to power—and I believe that day is not very far distant now—at all events their pledge was given that as soon as they were returned to power they would take the proper means to lay that question before the Canadian people. For my part I believe in a Government of the people, by the people and for the people, and I would say this, that if the party at the next election is returned to power we shall faithfully keep to the program which we then laid down, that is, to take the sense of the people by means of a plebiscite on the question. It will be submitted to the electorate whether or not the people want to have a prohibitory law, and all I can say for the future Government of the country is that the people determine upon having a prohibitory law it shall be the duty of the Liberals to see that their wishes are carried out to the fullest extent.

Mr. Laurier spoke with all the authority of leader of his party and his declaration may be taken as final. If the Liberal party are returned to power at the next general elections, a plebiscite vote will be taken and if that is favorable a Dominion prohibitory law will be enacted. That is the bald, blue-breasted fact, and the trade know exactly what they have to expect from that party.

It may be well here to recall Sir John Thompson's utterances upon this subject. When asked by a Prohibition delegation if he would have a plebiscite of the Dominion taken the Premier replied flatly that he would not. “I will not,” he said, “or a woman swerve from my sense of duty because of any vote that can be taken. I will not, because of any majority of votes, introduce into the House a measure that cannot be defended in the House and in the country and defended for all time to come.” And that is just where Sir John Thompson stands.

THAT NINE O'CLOCK BE-LAW.

ALD. LAMB is understood to have declared his intention of again introducing his by-law to close public houses at nine o'clock each evening. And with astute-ness Ald. Lamb has decided if we are correctly informed, not to bring up the matter until late in December, when the councillors being in the throes of an election, may be supposed to be more amenable to outside influences. In other words, he hopes to drive the council through self-interest to do what the wisdom and common sense of that body has hitherto refused to do. He relies upon the fear of loss of votes having effect where argument has failed. He intends to force the council into an action that the council's deliberation judgment has condemned. And he intends to do this by an appeal to mob passion and mob prejudice—a well dressed mob, perhaps, but still a mob. He is going to use that mob, influenced by the heat of a contest and by rabid appeals to their sentimental natures, their whims and their fads; he is going to use that mob to coerce aldermen into

a course that their feelings of justice and their regard for what is right and proper revolve from.

We wish to ask Ald. Lamb frankly if he considers this is right or just or even decent? Is it honorable? Is it the sort of thing that a leader of the people should do? Is it calculated to earn him the good will of his fellow townsmen or the respect of outsiders? Is it likely to help his city of which he professes to be proud, to entice people to come to it, to help business in it, to add to its fame at home or abroad? Is it anything but pandering to the prejudices of a class who have shown themselves all powerful upon several occasions though they may not be so upon all? And is that pandering to be stopped ladder up which Ald. Lamb expects to climb into the mayor's chair?

We do not believe the council can be influenced as Ald. Lamb hopes and we do not believe Ald. Lamb can be elected mayor of Toronto.

AS TO PINT BOTTLES.

A CORRESPONDENT FROM OREGAWA WRITES:

Kindly inform us as to this: If I sell one gallon of spirits and the purchaser requests me to deliver the same in pint bottles and I do so will I have committed an infraction of the law?

The question of sending out a package of less than three half pints of any kind of liquor under a shop license was first raised in the Cunery case before acting Police Magistrate Kingsford of Toronto, who decided that every package must contain not less than three half pints. Mr. Justice Rose last week reversed this decision. Not less than three half pints of any liquor may be sold but it can be taken away in packages of any size. But the three half pints cannot be made up of different kinds of liquor.

This decision stands until another appeal is taken which will be in a few weeks.

HOW TO SOBER UP.

If you ever have been out with a friend who has been drinking too much, say you, sober and unwilling to leave him until you get him home, are trying to persuade him to start for his house, then you will appreciate the situation in which I found myself not long ago.

"I and he were drinking with my companion, and he was rapidly getting hopelessly intoxicated. The drinker he got the more obstinate he became. Finally I took him to an all-night restaurant, hoping that a cup of coffee would partially sober him. By the time the coffee came my friend was sound asleep, with his head on the table. I was in despair, when the waiter asked me if I wanted to get the man sober. "Why, certainly I do," said I. He took a bottle of sweet oil from a table and poured about a gill of it into one of the cups of coffee. "Make him drink that," said he, and he walked off. I roused my friend and induced him to drink the whole cup of coffee without stopping. The effect was magical. I never saw any medicine act so quickly. In ten minutes he spoke clearly, braced up, got ashamed of himself, and started home. I had never heard before of that special use of sweet oil, and I always had to sober up in the old-fashioned way of

going to bed in my boots, with my hat hung on the gas burner.

WHERE EVEN BIRDS GET DRUNK.

THERE is a bush or shrub known as the Pride of China, which is quite common in Florida. This bush in the winter is covered with berries on which the birds delight. These berries are commonly called madberries, from the fact that over-indulgence in them produces precisely the same effect upon the birds that liquor does on man.

One day, when there was, a stable boy brought a blue jay home, which he said he had found fluttering about his room. It would lie in the boy's hand seemingly perfectly content, with eyes calmly and fearless, and its head wagged in a ridiculous manner in its efforts to hold it up. The bird had indulged in the madberry until it was reduced to an almost helpless state of intoxication. Thousands of respectable Northern robins which migrate to Florida in the winter, and who would blush to do such a thing at home, are found lying about in the grossest state of intoxication from the same cause.

A VINTAGE SONG.

BY THE LATE PROFESSOR BAHAM.

[Brethren, the Gallic chieftain, is sold to have brought the vine, or rather a vine sprig, from Italy and to have planted it in this land.]

That gathered round his warren-bond intent the booty to behold,
Brought to the vine, a sunny lad,
This Hercules spoke, "This lance of mine Bear Rome's lost gift, behold! the vine!
The vine! the vine! to whose fair reign belong The Arts of Peace and all the realms of Song!"

"They told us of its wondrous powers;
We thought to prove its staff how warm!
Then plant the ridge of future flowers,
In genial spots to greet the Sun."
Then plant the vine, to whose fair reign belong The Arts of Peace and all the realms of Song!

"Not for ourselves alone we here;
The sprig aye; our ship shall bear
To prove its worth to many a shore,
And spread unaltered gladness there;
Then plant the vine, to whose fair reign belong The Arts of Peace and all the realms of Song!"

He ceased, and then, in sight of all,
Deep in the soil he drove his lance,
And fixed the stem—exulting then!
And showed the world's vast vineyard—France!
Then plant the vine, to whose fair reign belong The Arts of Peace and all the realms of Song!"

—Public Opinion.

DRINKING WITH THE DEAD.

In two of the saloons on the east side of the city there two small crystal bottles which contain not liquor of any kind, but a dry powdered substance. When one of the saloonkeepers was asked "what is that in the bottle?" he replied, "The remains of a man; the ashes of a friend of mine, who was cremated." Once in awhile the bottle is taken from the shelf on which it stands and placed in the center of a table at which beer is served to people once acquainted with the deceased man, who talk of his virtues and give reminiscences of his life.—*New York Sun.*

THOUGHT IT WAS A HOTEL.

JAMES MENZI came to town Monday evening and renewed acquaintance with an attaché of a leading hotel—a friend of the late Mr. Menzi. In the evening Menzie found himself in the old cem-

tery. He wanted to get shelter for the night, and mistaking the rear of Stewart's planing mill for the rear of the American, he walked through the back door of the former and finally reached the front office. People on the street heard him demand, in loud tones, some whiskey and the key of his room. The failure of anyone to supply the desired refreshment annoyed Menzie, and he jumped through the front window, carrying the key with him. Later on the chief and P. C. Bell locked him up and next morning he was fined \$3.50 and cost for trespass.—*Gulf Herald.*

A GRAPEVINE 126 YEARS OLD.

HAMPTON COURT'S famous old vine has survived another winter, and once again its branches are heavily laden with clusters of grapes. The number of bunches is about 1,200, which is about the average, although as many as 2,500 have been plucked in one year. The clusters are not quite so large as they have been, but this is hardly a matter of surprise considering the vine is now 126 years old. Much of the fruit, which belongs to her Majesty, finds its way into the wards of the London hospitals. The gardens of the palace are now in their full beauty.—*London Telegraph.*

Trade and Other Notes.

Mr. Fee, of Millbrook, is erecting an addition to his hotel which will greatly add to its appearance and accommodation.

A summer hotel to be called Maplelands, owing to the beautiful cluster of maples in which it stands, will shortly be opened at Courtright, Ont.

Mr. Benjamin Wreid, proprietor of the Queen's Hotel, on Westmainer, B. C., gave a most successful ball on the 21st ult., to celebrate his taking possession.

The New York State Hotelkeepers at their recent convention at Niagara Falls, resolved that henceforth they would give no free lunches beyond crackers and cheese.

A law in Norway prohibits any person from spending more than five cents for liquors at one visit to a public house, and alcoholic stimulants are sold only to sober persons.

The tarrying long-over-the-wine custom has almost died out in England. According to good authority, it is a custom now often honored in the breach than in the observance at smart dinners.

Eleven tons of grapes were shipped out from Windsor, Ont., on Sept. 27th. The crop of grapes this year in Essex is enormous, and far exceeds other seasons. On Pelee Island the growers cannot get rid of them, and what few are sold bring only half a cent a pound.

Mr. L. Dake, owner of the Dake House, St. Thomas, Ont., has once more entered upon the active management of that place. Mr. M. Loney retiring and surrendering the lease. Mr. Dake, who is having the house refitted and remodelled throughout, will be ready for business on the 15th inst. An omnibus will meet all trains.

A lastingly attempt was made one night last week to fire the Arlington Hotel barn at Tilsonburg. A lot of rags saturated with coal oil and wrapped in paper, were touched off with a match and thrown into a manger in the stable, but falling the first came smothered, what would undoubtedly have been a serious conflagration being thus luckily averted.

The Batt House, Port Stanley, of which Mr. Donald Fraser was the proprietor, was burned down on Sept. 23d, Johnny Denault, aged 17, who had been an employe of the hotel for six years, was burned to death. Other employes escaped through the windows. Loss \$1,200 on house and stables, with no insurance. On the furniture and contents there was an insurance of \$1,000.

HERBERT M. KINLEY, one of the proprietors of the Holland House, Division Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, died from an operation to relieve hemorrhoids, on Sept. 27th. Mr. Kinley was sixty-three years of age and was born at Canton, Mass. He was less than the Anglo-American Hotel at Hamilton, Ont., was in 1850 and 1860 and managed the ball that was given there in the latter year in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The funeral of Mr. John Ayle, of the Lakeview House, Toronto, took place on the Necropolis on Sept. 27th. There was a large attendance of the trade and of Freemasons, Sons of England, United Workmen and Orangemen. Mr. Ayle having been a member of each. The pall bearers were Messrs. John Jones, J. Bates, John Smith, Alfred Jackson, Geo. Cotter and D. Hunter. The Masonic service for the dead was read at the grave.

The Illinois Liquor Dealers' Protective Association which met last week elected the following officers:—President, John F. Feinley, of Chicago; Vice President, John F. Obbeuler, of Rock Island; Secretary, Wm. F. Fitzgerald, of Chicago; Treasurer, Leopold Ballenberg, of Peoria; Division Vice Presidents: Hon. Wm. Burke, James A. Smilgel, J. Schneider, Chicago; Alderman C. Frank, Freeport; F. X. Vierling, Peru; James Castello, Bloomington; Jacob Bell Lincoln; and Alderman J. F. Tellmeier, of Quincy. Bloomington was selected the next place of meeting.

The Inland Revenue police, under the direction of Chief Constable John A. O'Connell, legal liquor sellers and other breakers of the license laws with a sharp stick since the first of July have had seventy six fined, their being no less than ten yesterday. Thirty of these cases were made in July, twenty in August and sixteen already this month, ten yesterday, when Narcisse Raette was fined \$80 or three months for keeping a billiard table with out a license. Lawrence Flynn and Michael Fox were fined \$75 or three months each for selling liquor on Sunday and Napoleon Bolard, for selling liquor without a license in the county, \$120 or three months. Aggie Ashton, Miss Palmer, Victor Richard, John J. O'Connell, Chicago; Charles C. Minnie Page have been fined \$150 each or three months while there are nine other cases still pending.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A very large meeting of the three societies—the Licensed Victuallers' association, the English and French Mutual Aid Benevolent (in connection with the former), was held in Mr. H. W. Bole's house yesterday afternoon. There were about forty members present, members of committees of three associations. The object of the meeting was to amalgamate the three associations into one committee of amalgamation, composed of three members from each association, was formed with power to draft new by-laws and constitution and to apply for a charter once. The name of the new association is to be the Province of Quebec Retail Licensed Victuallers' association. The officers of the amalgamation committee were elected as follows:—President, Mr. Joe. Rindow; Secretary, Mr. B. G. Lewis; Chairman, Messrs. A. L. Lapointe, Thos. Leitch, H. Jones, T. A. Lynch, H. Gilleen, Geo. Chartrand and E. Cadieux.—*Montreal Gazette.*

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- BARLOW G. WISER, 1st Vice-Pres.
- ISAAC P. WISER, 2nd Vice-Pres.
- E. FRANK WISER, Treasurer.
- ALBERT WHITNEY, Secretary.

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Sporting.

SEPTEMBER.

O, I like it in September,
When the harvest work is done,
And the county fair is hold,
With the prizes to be won.
For I take the blessed heifer,
An' a good pony-side,
Er a yearling for the races,
An' I try for win a prize.
Farmer Maguire bean goes with me,
An he tries for git a place,
But I leave him in the quarter,
An he's never in the race.
Silas Simpson tries a seem'
With er little sorrel mare,
But I leave him in th' distance—
Yes, I alias beat him square.
Yes, I like it in September,
When the harvest work is done,
An th' county fair is open—
If I git th' prizes won.

NOTES.

BIOGRAPHERS, whose craniums are filled with exceedingly large wheels, free to be at the head of the Aston Free Library, Birmingham, Eng., as instance the following: "In order to prevent the perusal of racing and betting news as much as possible the Aston Free Library committee are having all such matter obliterated as the newspapers are received, by pasting over it blank slips of paper."

The pacing horse Hal Dillard won two heats of the free-for-all at Columbus, and then got the banner as the pneumatic tire on his sulky burst. He covered the first half mile in the initial heat in 1.01, the first quarter being done in 29 1/2 seconds. A heavy wind in the stretch hindered his efforts greatly and the mile was timed in 2.08.

A RACE has been arranged to take place at Morris Park on Saturday next between Henry of Navarre, Domino and Clifford, over nine furlongs at weight for age. The two first being three-year-olds will carry 115 pounds and the last, a four-year-old, 122 pounds. A purse of \$5,000 will go to the winner. If indications go for anything this will be the most sensational race run in several years. Domino and Henry of Navarre, it will be remembered, recently ran a dead heat in a special race. More recently still, Clifford with 122 pounds up beat Henry of Navarre, with ten pounds less, by a nose. Before that Domino had beaten Clifford in a match race. The chances look on this record in favor of Domino, but on the principle of an old horse for a long road we rather prefer the chances of Clifford. Domino and Henry of Navarre have received great grueling this year. Clifford, who like Domino, was off at the beginning of the season, has also had his share of work.

The big stallion race at Boston, Mass., last week for \$15,000 hardly proved the sensational event that was anticipated. Instead of the seven competitors promised, only three took the scratch, namely, Directum, 2.05 1/2, Arion, 2.07 1/2, and Nelson, 2.09. Kremlin, 2.07 1/2, Moquette, 2.10, Stamboul, 2.07 1/2, and Allerton,

2.09, who were entered did not appear. Twenty years ago a stallion race for \$10,000 given over the same track only resulted in a mile being done in 2.20. Last week Directum went the best mile in 2.10 and that was not considered fast. The event was a cinch for Directum. He drew the inside position and made a runaway race of it. Hickok let Arion keep close to him in the first heat and the gait was a very even one, the mile in 2.12, each half in 1.06. The second and third quarters were the fastest in this mile, being .32 1/2 and .32 1/2 respectively. Directum was an open length ahead at the finish and Nelson was at Arion's saddle. In the first pools the odds were 5 to 2 on Directum and they were 5 to 1 before the second heat. This time Nelson made a bid for the lead, and after carrying the black champion to the quarter in 31 1/2 secs., showed a neck in front as they went up the back stretch. The lay horse from Maine was strung out, while it was only fun for his younger antagonist, and before they reached the half Nelson was clearly beaten. Directum reached that point in 1.03 1/2 and then slowed up, while Arion gained on Nelson and was in second place as the leader jugged home in 2.10. Directum made the best time ever scored by a trotter over a New-England track in a contest by this mile, and it was patent that he could have improved it materially. Speculation was over and the only hope was that the stallion king would be sent along in the third heat. Instead of this, Hickok waited, as before, going no faster than was necessary, and, Nelson having shot his bolt, Arion had to bear the brunt of the unequal fight. The best the ailing son of Electioneer could do was to carry the other five-year-old to the half in 1.06 and then fall back as Directum increased the clip a little and finished in 2.11 1/2. Nelson was under the whip in an effort to beat Arion for the place, but the latter had enough left to shake him off. The purse was so divided that Directum got \$9,000, Arion \$5,400 and Nelson \$1,500. Arion and Directum are each only five years old, while Nelson is twelve years, being the oldest stallion in the 2.10 list. Arion was a sick horse and his owner was advised not to let him go, but Mr. Forbes, his owner, declined to disappoint the public. Directum's three-year-old record was 2.11 1/2. Arion's two-year-old record was 2.07 1/2 and Directum in 2.05 1/2. Nelson as a five-year-old went in 2.21 1/2, but he did not do anything remarkable until two years later, when the Nelson-Alcyon affair occurred. From that on he improved until last year he went in 2.09.

ROBERT J. has again given Joe Patchen a dose of the consomme. This time it was at Davenport, last week. The first two heats were timed in 2.05 1/2 and 2.05 1/2. Patchen was drawn in the third heat and the champion pacer went a mile in 2.02 1/2, the third quarter in 29 1/2 seconds.

In the Jockey Club Stakes at New-market last week, that were won by Mr.

McCalmont's Isinglass, Raelburn, Prest-horn and Howath, the St. Lager winner, ran unplaced. Lestes, the winning jockey, rode his 129th win for the year, and it was only one behind Mornington Cannon, the leader. Apropos of Isinglass an English correspondent writes:

"The sporting public is agape over the enormous amount of money won by H. McCalmont's 4-year-old colt Isinglass. Since the colt appeared on the turf his winnings in stakes alone have reached £36,935, beating the record of the Duke's, which amounted to £55,154. Mr. McCalmont has also backed his horse heavily and won a large fortune. Since Isinglass' first race as a 2-year-old he has won every contest, with one exception, in which he has been engaged, and promises to add to his record the great cups to be run for at Ascot, Goodwood and Doncaster. Expert judges assert that, great as have been the deeds already performed by the colt, he has never been seen at his best, and they predict that before he bids farewell to the turf he will conquer every rival."

FLYING JIM, the pacer, flew a mile hitched to a runner over the kite track on Saturday, at Chillicothe, O., in 1.59 1/2, beating Westmont's record of 2.01 1/2, made at the same way of going ten years ago. If somebody would hitch a pacer to a locomotive, not only could they beat Flying Jim's time by a minute or more, but they could keep it up until the colt ran out.

JOHN R. GENTRY is credited with pacing a furlong last week at a 70 second gait for a mile. It is wonderful moving, but did anybody ever consider that if a man could keep on running at the rate of a hundred yards in 10 seconds he could cover a mile in 2.56? If a man were bred for speed he could undoubtedly beat a horse, without wheels.

A noon-deal of pugilistic literature has been made during the past eight or ten days. Not only do we publish in this week's ADVOCATE reports of three decidedly interesting fights that took place before the Olympic Club, at New Orleans, on Sept. 24, 25 and 26, but the Corbett-Fitzsimmons correspondence has been very voluminous, adding to which John L. Sullivan, Steve O'Donnell and Dan Creelan have all been heard from. Directly Fitzsimmons whipped his fellow-countryman Creelan, he issued a challenge to Corbett to fight for the world's championship, \$10,000 a side and a purse of \$25,000, offered by the Olympic Club. Corbett replied that when Fitzsimmons had proved himself capable of beating a good heavyweight like O'Donnell, he would consider his challenge and not before. Fitzsimmons offered to box Corbett four rounds before any club, just to prove that he was his equal in boxing, and if he did not so prove himself he said he would bother the champion no more. Fitz also remarked that he would guarantee not to knock Corbett out. This the champion naturally considered very kind, but he still refused to meet Fitzsimmons until he had met and defeated Steve O'Donnell, who is Corbett's sparring partner in his show, and who has de-

posed \$1,000 with a challenge to fight Fitz for \$5,000 or \$10,000 a side. The last mentioned says that when O'Donnell has defeated Maher, Hall, or some good man, he will talk to him. If Corbett is not satisfied with a side bet of \$10,000, he will make it \$25,000. Thus the war is proceeding, with the talk getting hotter and hotter.

ALL ROUND SPORT.

Wrestler Jim Duane, of Canada, is in England wrestling with Tom Conno.

Cyclist J. A. Robinson, of England, rode twenty-six miles, 1,103 yards, in an hour and the other day.

Charlie Mitchell is coming to America to star in a fancy-cone company. He can sing well and ought to make money.

There is no little dissatisfied amongst doggy men at the manner in which the prizes were awarded at the Toronto Fair Dog Show.

Alva W. Root, a fearless man of Rochester, who has been riding a bicycle the last year, proposes to take a year around the continent.

M. P. Ketchum, owner of the trotting dog Doc, committed suicide by shooting himself at Brighton, Ont., on Sunday. Financial losses were the cause.

A baseball player named Geo. Bean undertook to arrest the velocity of a pitched ball with his head and the result was that he died at Seneca, Mich., a day later.

John S. Johnson smashed the mile record all to pieces at Wallham last week, and boosted the mark up to 1.50.5 1/2, a gain of two seconds on J. P. Biss' record.

W. G. Grace, the veteran cricketer, scored 131 runs at Hastings six weeks ago, and made his ninety-third century, something unprecedented in cricketer.

A first quarter mile in 27 1/5 seconds and a third in 32 2/5 seconds, are due a bicycle records which were made by Harley Davidson of Toronto, at Wallham, Mass. recently.

In a second match Lord Hawke's team of English cricketers beat Philadelphia by an innings and 40 runs. Score: England, first innings, 211; Philadelphia, first innings, 107, second innings, 64.

The Flint, Mich., baseball team, the champions of the state, came to Guelph to whip the champions of Canada, but only six of their team tallied, while the Maple Leafs got fourteen men across the home plate, last week.

The Shamrock Lacrosse Club won eight straight victories over the world's champions, the Capitals, of Ottawa, in four out of eight games, the Montreal was four out of the same number, and the Toronto two, while the Cornwallis shot a clean sheet as far as the score side of the record is concerned.

The season of the National Baseball League has ended and following is the result:

Club.	W.	L.	P.	C.
1. Baltimore	88	29	127	403
2. New York	88	44	132	465
3. Boston	83	49	132	453
4. Philadelphia	71	57	128	353
5. Brooklyn	69	60	129	352
6. Cleveland	68	61	129	352
7. Pittsburg	65	65	130	349
8. Chicago	57	74	131	453
9. Cincinnati	55	70	125	453
10. St. Louis	54	76	130	443
11. Washington	45	85	130	443
12. Louisville	35	93	128	25

New York and Baltimore will now play a series of games for the world's championship.

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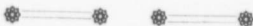
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THE O. J. C. TROUBLE.

The trouble in the Ontario Jockey Club seems in a fair way of settlement. The annual meeting convened at the Queen's Hotel on Tuesday afternoon with the Hendrie party holding the majority of votes and the Patteson party with a bowser up its sleeve. The earl was produced in the shape of an injunction of Mr. Justice Ross restraining the club from voting for officers on the ground that Rule 25 of the club enacted that no shareholder be entitled to more than one vote. This settled the matter for the time being and an adjournment for a month was decided upon.

But before adjournment Sir Frank Smith arose and made a strong appeal for peace. As always he talked sensibly and well. In concluding he named himself, Mr. Wm. Mulock, M.P., and Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., as a committee to arbitrate between the two parties and effect a settlement of the matters in dispute, and this view was adopted by the committee. Mr. Patteson immediately offered to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, and though Mr. Hendrie did not do so he undoubtedly will, so that there is every probability of peace being restored.

HORSE-RACING AT THE FAIRS.

AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Sept. 29th. 2:30 class— C. Cummings's Polnah, N. Y. Helen M. 1 1 1 2 J. Ferrat, Ottawa, Lord Stanley 1 1 2 2 2 Charles 1 1 2 2 2 Miss Strake 1 1 2 2 2 P. Wright, Ottawa, Roger Wilkes 1 1 2 2 2 F. Chevier, Ottawa, Jubilo Queen 3 1 4 4 Time, 2:36, 2:37, 2:32, 2:31.

2:22 class— J. Kelly, Almonte, Jimmy Mac 1 1 1 1 J. Wallace, Morrisburg, No Trouble 3 2 3 3 J. Burke, Ottawa, Money Maid 2 2 3 3 J. Kennedy, Ottawa, Better Goo 4 1 4 4 Time, 2:30 1/2, 2:31 1/2, 2:31.

OTTAWA, Sept. 27th. 2:38 class— M. Peterson's s.b. in Barking 1 1 1 1 Wallace's s.b. in Wallace 1 1 2 2 Brunel's b. s., Phillip H 2 2 3 3 Webster's s.b. s. John 4 1 4 4 Time, 2:34, 2:32, 2:33.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28th. Free for all— Jimmy Mac, b. g. Burke 1 1 1 1 No Trouble, b. m. Wallace 1 1 2 2 H. B. b. g. P. Morris 3 4 3 3 Clara K. b. m. Webster 1 4 3 3 Time— 2:31, 2:31, 2:26.

AT PRESCOTT.

PRESCOTT, Sept. 25th and 26th. 3 minute class— Mark Time 1 1 1 1 H. 1 1 1 1 Kingston 2 2 2 2 Holly Hastings 1 1 1 1 Bob S. 1 1 1 1 Whitney 1 1 1 1 Billy H. 1 1 1 1 Mollie 1 1 1 1 Time, 2:49, 2:29, 1:29.

2:40 class— Agatha 1 1 1 1 St. Nicholas 1 1 1 1 Tom Cook 1 1 1 1 Ross Jimmy 1 1 1 1 Time, 2:26, 2:40, 2:30, 2:42.

Running race, one mile dash— Sir Arthur 1 1 1 1 Why Not 1 1 1 1 H. London 1 1 1 1 Time, 1:51.

2:34 class— Katons 1 1 1 1 Bayard 1 1 1 1 Arkland 1 1 1 1 Mayd A 1 1 1 1 Time, 2:22, 2:33, 2:33.

AT CORNWALL.

CORNWALL, Sept. 21st and 22nd. 3 minute stake race— D. McDonald's Billy Hastings 1 2 1 2 A. Crane, Tanker Mads 3 3 3 3 D. McDonald's Eoculapius 3 3 3 4 M. Quinsell's 4 4 3 3 B. H. Sherwood's Dick Turpin 3 3 4 4 D. McDonald's Sandy 8 8 4 4 D. Waldron's P. M. 6 6 4 4 W. H. Craig, Starlight 7 7 4 4 Time, 2:41, 2:36, 2:30.

Running race— Wm. Shield's Glenary Bay 2 1 1 1 Joe, Clery Jack the Sailor 1 1 1 1 R. Ryan's Farmer 1 1 1 1 D. A. McDonald's horse 4 4 4 4 L. J. Fitt's horse 3 3 4 4 Free for all— P. Donnelly's Sir Ray, Moose 1 1 1 1 F. Bernard's Philip B., Moss Creek 2 2 1 1 Dr. McDonald's Ecological, Hogan 3 3 3 3 Burg, N. S. 3 3 3 3 Time, 2:38, 2:41, 2:36.

AT STRATHROY.

STRATHROY, Sept. 25th-27th. Single trotter trot, 2 in 2, purse \$50— Dexter M. Wesley, Graythorn, Strathroy 1 1 1 1 Hugh Loft, M. C. Dell, Lambeth 1 1 1 1 Link Chief, John Bower, Aylmer 3 1 4 4 Maggie Murphy, F. C. Perkins, London 4 dr Time, 2:25, 2:25. Running race, 3 in 5, purse \$50— Long Ben, N. Sage, London 1 1 1 1 Bright Light, Wm. Deary, Strathroy 1 1 1 1 Twilight, J. Donohue, Strathroy 5 3 3 3 T. H. T. Hetherington, Cedar Springs 3 1 4 4 Maggie Murphy, F. C. Perkins, London 4 dr Time, 2:35, 2:41, 2:36.

THE BOSTON STALLION TROT.

BOSTON, Sept. 29th.— The big trotting race, for which the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association offered a purse of \$15,000, and which brought together Directum, Arion and Nelson, was the presence of fully 20,000 people, and Directum won in three straight heats. It was a great day for Mystic Park as far as attendance was concerned. Summary: Free for all stallions, special purse of \$15,000; divided, 50, 30 and 10 per cent. Directum, b. s., by Director, Hickok 1 1 1 1 Arion, b. s., by Kleinstomer, Belle 2 2 2 2 Nelson, b. s., by Young Robt, Nelson 3 3 3 3 TIME.

First Heat— Quarter in 0:33; half, 1:06; three-quarters, 1:39; mile in 2:12. Second Heat— Quarter in 0:31; half, 1:03; three-quarters, 1:37; mile in 2:07. Third Heat— Quarter in 0:31; half, 1:06; three-quarters, 1:39; mile in 2:11.

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FALL FAIRS, 1894.

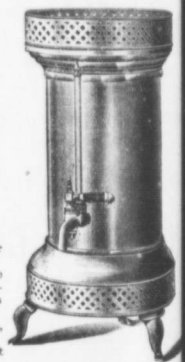
Secretaries of Agricultural Societies are requested to forward such information concerning their respective fairs as will aid in making this list complete— Galt, Oct. 4-5; Walkersville, Oct. 4-5; Millbrook, Oct. 4-5; Elora, Oct. 4-5; Beachburg, Ont., Oct. 4-5; Smithville, Ont., Oct. 4-5; Burlington, Oct. 4-5; Waterloo, Oct. 4-5; Burk's Falls, Oct. 4-5; Kirkton, Oct. 4-5; Kilsyth, Oct. 4-5; Alton, Oct. 4-5; Brussels, Oct. 4-5; Rocklyn, Oct. 5; Kinross, Oct. 5; Brookville, Oct. 5; Nassagawaga, Oct. 5; Oakwood, Oct. 5-6; Wheatley, Oct. 5-6; Otterville, Ont., Oct. 5-6; Florence, Oct. 5-6; Grand Valley, Oct. 5-6; Allsburg, Oct. 6; Forwich, Oct. 6; Granton, Oct. 8-9; Wellandport, Oct. 8-9; Glanford, Oct. 9; Ridgeway, Ont., Oct. 8-10; Blyth, Oct. 9-10; Newmarket, Oct. 9-10; Norwood, Oct. 9-10; Tilburg, Ont., Oct. 9-10; Drumbo, Oct. 9-10; Shelburne, Oct. 9-10; Rockton, Oct. 9-10; Milton, Oct. 9-10; Elmvalle, Oct. 9-11; Lenington, Oct. 9-11; Harold, Oct. 10.

Thornhale, Oct. 30; Gore Bay, Oct. 11-12; Beeton, Oct. 11-12; Clifford, Oct. 11-12; Stouffville, Oct. 10-11; Dunnville, Oct. 10-11; Niagara Falls N., Oct. 10-11; Hilton, Oct. 10-11; 4-5; Durchester Stn., Oct. 11; 4-5; Caledonia, Oct. 11-12; 4-5; Burford, Ont., Oct. 11-12; 4-5; Cardwell, at Beeton, Oct. 11-12; 4-5; Danganon, Oct. 11-12; 4-5; Cookville, Oct. 12; 4-5; Theford, Oct. 12; 4-5; Delaware, Oct. 12; 4-5; Pelham Centre, Oct. 12-13; 4-5; Coulter, Oct. 12-13; 4-5; Hightate, Oct. 12; 4-5; Abington, Oct. 12-13; 4-5; Zephyr, Oct. 13; 4-5; Rodney, Oct. 13; 4-5; Harnon, Oct. 13-14; 4-5; Woodbridge, Ont., Oct. 13-14; 4-5; Delaware, Oct. 13-14; 4-5; Simcoe, Oct. 13-14; 4-5; Erin, Oct. 13-14; 4-5; Oskewen, Oct. 13-14; 4-5; Grand Valley, Oct. 13-14; 4-5; Bradford, Oct. 13-14; 4-5; Moraviantown, Oct. 13-14; 4-5.

FIXED DATES FOR 1894.

Is this column will be inserted here racing dates and fall fair dates. Friends are requested to keep us closely posted. CANADA Toronto Hunt Club, Oct. 6-11; The best-known, Oct. 8-10; Tilsburg, Oct. 8-10; New Westminster, B.C., Oct. 10-11; For 1895, Oct. 10-11; Hamilton, June 29, July 15; Windsor, Oct. 10-11.

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H. Congdon, of Smyrna, N.Y., for the small sum of \$13, then to Kelly & Richardson for \$68, then to a drover for \$80, who sold her to Jonathan Violes, of Dutchess County, for \$175. She was then five years old, and it was from this point that her history began.

Mr. Violes sold her to George E. Perrin, of New York, for \$300, in whose hands she commenced her racing career. Mr. Perrin sold her later to his brother, John C., for \$575. At the next transfer she passed to Mr. Boorum, of Williamsburg, for \$4,000, then to D. L. Fattie, of New York, for \$5,000. Her next transfer was to William McDonald, a wealthy gentleman of Baltimore, for \$8,000, and when her racing career was ended, she was sold to William Welch of Exeter, N. H., near Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, for the same amount.

Here she produced three foals. Her first was Kitty Temple, a bay filly, by Rysdyk, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; the second was Prince Imperial, by William Welch, another son of Hambletonian, and her last was the bay filly, now known as Queen's Daughter, by imported Leamington, sire of Troopnik, Parole, Long Fellow, and numerous other famous race winners. Kitty Temple and Prince Imperial were sold for about \$10,000 for the two, to Robert Bonner, for whom Prince Imperial trotted a trial in 2:25, and Kitty Temple also showed considerable speed, though neither of them were ever handled much.

The Queen's Daughter, the youngest, was never even harnessed, as she was sold quite young to Robert Steele, of Philadelphia, who bred from her Princess Royal (dam of Templeton, 2:25), and one or two others, and then sold her to Colonel Russell, who bred from her a filly, by Saugler, owned at Hilltop Farm, near Danbury, Conn. Queen's Daughter is now owned by W. H. Marrett, Boston, who also owns a very promising three-year-old filly from her, named Flora Leamington, and a grand-daughter of old Flora and Florida.

Prince Imperial is owned in Ohio, has one or two with records below 2:30 and is the sire of the dam of Tiny B., 2:21, owned by Colonel John E. Thayer. Kitty Temple and several of her produce are owned at Birdsboro, Pa. The total number of descendants from this famous old-time champion is small, and though several of them have shown remarkable speed few have as yet been given opportunities to take records.

GOLDSMITH MARE—Squire "Tom" Bingham died in Newburg, N.Y., some time ago. He is said to have given Goldsmith Maid from the Jersey farmer, and never tired telling of it. The story he always told of the part he took in the transaction is as follows:

In 1864, John H. Decker, a friend of the squire's, lived in Newburg. He was a brother-in-law of Judge Fullerton, having married the judge's sister. His

father was, and is, one of the wealthiest of Orange county farmers, who at that time lived near Chestnut Spring, three miles from Goshen. John H. Decker was of a speculative turn and one day said to Squire Bingham that he believed that a good deal of money could be made buying up a carload or two of turkeys, which were scarce in the market and commanding big prices. The squire agreed with him, and in November, 1864, the two started out with a team to buy up the turkeys. They intended to take in Orange and Sussex Counties. In the course of their trip they came one afternoon to Uncle Johnny B. Decker's farm, near Deckertown, in Sussex County, John H. B., as he was known all through the country, was an uncle of John H. Decker's, and he and Squire Bingham concluded it would be a good place to tie up for the night, and they did. John H. Decker was one of the best judges of a horse, and in all this region of judges, he walked out to look at some horses his uncle had in a field, and among them saw a young mare that he fell in love with. He tried to give her close inspection, but he couldn't get within gunshot of her, she was so wild. Still, he had such an admiration for the mare that the next morning at the breakfast table he said:

"Uncle Johnny, I'll give you \$250 for that wild mare of yours."

Johnny B. sneered at this offer. He said the name was as worthless as could be, but money couldn't buy her. The mare was known all over the country as Decker's worthless mare. Johnny B.'s good wife was anxious that her husband should get rid of her. To help the matter along she put it on the score of relationship.

"Now, father," she said, "here's John, your namesake and nephew, and you must let him have the mare. John, you offer him \$10 more and he'll let you have her."

"So John H. counted out \$250 and Johnny B. said all right, he could have the mare, provided he could catch her. He told John and I went out in the lot," Squire Tom Bingham used to say, "and tried to surround the mare. We chased and circled around that for an hour, with old John B. standing at the fence, enjoying the scene and almost bursting with laughter. After awhile, when we were almost ready to drop, we got a corner on her, ran her in a barn and let her out a captive. John B. wanted to back out, and coaxed John to let him have the mare back, but John had great ideas ahead for the mare, and stuck to the bargain. We led the mare behind the wagon to John's father's, and there John ran up against a snag. His father and mother knew that lots of horsemen had been trying to buy the mare, because

they thought they saw a great future in her as a trotter, although she had never been even in harness. The old people were opposed to John's being concerned in a trotting horse, and when John saw his mother crying over the matter he weakened and sold the mare to Bill Thompson, known as Jersey Bill, who had heard that John H. bought the mare, and had come over from New Hampton, a couple of miles away, to see if he could make a dicker for her. He gave John H. his check for \$300, and drove off to New Hampton with the mare.

"Decker and I drove on to Goshen, he lamenting all the time that he had sold the mare and devising schemes by which he could get her back. When he got to Goshen he telegraphed to the Middletown Bank, on which Jersey Bill's check was drawn, asking whether the check was good for \$300. The answer came

back that it was good for only \$300. Then John H. was determined to drive straight to New Hampton and take the mare out of the barn and lead her away. Being a lawyer I knew that John would get himself in a peck of trouble if he undertook such a thing as that, and I told him so. But he was bound to do it, and while he was getting the horse ready to start he was handed a telegram. It was from the bank, and stated that Jersey Bill had made good his check to \$300. There never was a more disappointed, down-hearted man on earth than Mr. Decker was, and he never got over it.

"Well, Jersey Bill sold the mare, everybody knows, to Alden Goldsmith for \$600, and Bill Bodine made her the horse that carried the name of Goldsmith Maid all over the world. And that's the way I helped to buy her."

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FIG. 2 is an interior perspective view of section of the Cask.
FIG. 3 is a transverse horizontal section through the middle of Cask.

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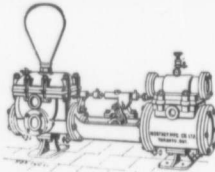
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MURPHY AND PLIMMER DRAW.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 24, 1894.—The fighting carnival of the Olympic Club opened auspiciously to-night. Little Johnny Murphy of Boston and Billy Plimmer of England were the gladiators of the first meeting. Fully 4,000 persons were in the arena, sporting men being present from all parts of the country, with Chicago especially well represented. Just before the opening of the meeting Plimmer was quoted as 1 to 2. The sports thought fairly well of Murphy, in view of the odds, and backed him pretty well.

At 9:17 Plimmer entered the ring, accompanied by his seconds, Billy McCarthy, Al Robie, the English cyclist, and Charlie Burke. Murphy followed immediately afterwards. Behind him were Jake Kilrain, Jim Conroy and Andy Bowen. The referee was Johnny Eckhardt, of New York, the famous referee of the Coney Island Athletic Club.

The referee announced that the bout would be for 25 rounds and that the man having the better of it at the end would be awarded the decision. Time was called at 9:29 p. m.

As soon as the men took the centre Plimmer jabbed Murphy in the face, following it with another on the breast, which was a stinger. Murphy was slow and did nothing. Plimmer swung his left on his opponent's wind and got away clear. Then both punched each other hard at short range. Then it was give and take, with honors even. Plimmer soon swung his left on Murphy's neck and staggered him. The round ended in Plimmer's favor.

The little Englishman jumped out of his corner quickly on the call for the second round, and landed a clean left on Murphy's mouth. The Boston boy upper-cut him hard, however, and more than made it good. Murphy showed the aggressive, and jabbed Plimmer hard in the 10th.

Plimmer opened the third round, as before, catching Murphy well on the neck, but the Boston boy recovered and led back short. Plimmer was doing all the work, Murphy being game, but not clever enough to win.

Again in the fourth did the Englishman start the punching. Murphy was unable to hit him on account of Plimmer's clever ducking. Finally Murphy caught him one on the neck with a left, but a return uppercut staggered the Boston boy. Plimmer had the better of the round.

In the fifth round Murphy's blows lacked steam. Plimmer rushed and landed hard twice on the neck, staggering Murphy. The latter clinched to avoid further punishment. Plimmer's round again.

The sixth round was filled with clinching. Murphy was winded. Early in the seventh round Murphy clinched and tried to throw his man.

The eighth round was marked by a staggering left in the neck by Plimmer, with feeble returns. Then the Boston boy brought in an upper cut, which told heavily, and there was wild cheering. Plimmer, however, had the better of the round.

In the ninth round both worked for the stomach, but later Plimmer shifted

for the neck, getting there repeatedly. Plimmer again.

A left jab in the mouth by Plimmer opened the tenth round, but a moment later Murphy planted a scorcher on his rival's neck. Again the crowd cheered. The Englishman tried to force a win, but Murphy wouldn't have it.

There came a rattling mix-up, and in this "Red-headed Johnny" did better. After getting away he swung his right heavily against Plimmer's eye. That was up the ginger. Then the Englishman, and he let loose for the stomach. Then he shifted for all points of the body and got there. He had no difficulty in landing where he wished.

In the twelfth round Murphy put two on the nose without a return. Then he let another land on the neck, followed by one on the stomach. Plimmer made a sally, but the Boston lad met it all and did better. Murphy wound up with a punishing stomach punch. This was Murphy's round, the first of the lot.

Both were eager in the next round, but neither could score fast enough to win.

Plimmer went at his man as if he were determined to finish him. He swung viciously time and time again for a knock-out on the jaw, but the neck was all he got. After not infrequently marked the round, and Murphy came away a shade ahead. The latter liked it so well that he went back and landed nicely on the mouth and neck, carrying off the round.

In the eighteenth round Plimmer swung his right hard on Murphy's neck and brought him down. Johnny came up quickly, and Plimmer rushed and landed finishing touches. Murphy caught him on the mouth with a wicked left swing, swelling his lips.

Murphy rushed on the beginning of the nineteenth, and landed on the neck, which was the best of the round and was much the stronger man.

Plimmer, in the twenty-first round, had his opponent groggy, Murphy clinching to avoid punishment. And the call of time saved him.

Murphy tried to brace up in the next round, and after taking a staggerer, managed to "cop" Plimmer on the neck, knocking him down. After Plimmer got up, Referee Eckhardt had trouble in separating them. It was Murphy's round, and the crowd went wild with excitement.

Plimmer came out ahead in the twenty-third. The twenty-four brought out head work by both men.

Then came the last round—the twenty-fifth. Plimmer led on the chest, getting a hot return on the neck. Body exchanges followed on the round ended by Plimmer landing heavily on the neck. Plimmer's round.

Referee Eckhardt declared a draw. The contest was under the Marquis of Queensberry rules, in a pair of \$2,000 gloves. Murphy weighed 113 and Plimmer 113 pounds.

ABBOTT AND EVERHART DRAW.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25th.—The fistic carnival was continued to-night at the Olympic Club. The proceedings opened with a six round go between young Griffo and Mick Dunn, of Australia.

Just before the men donned the gloves Bob Fitzimmons entered the arena. The crowd rose on mass and cheered Bob to the echo. He looked to be in fine condition for his go with Dan Creedon to-morrow night. Prof. John Duffy referred the bout between Griffo and Dunn.

The men gave the crowd a fine exhibition of scientific boxing. Griffo particularly caught the spectators, and was cheered for his skill with the gloves. The men fought hard during the six rounds, and it was give and take from start to finish. They slugged each other

hard with the open gloves. During the last round they got at it fast and furious and fought one another around the ring until both were groggy and staggering. The crowd went wild with excitement. Prof. Duffy declared that a draw, and the crowd was well satisfied with the exhibition given by the clever Australians.

Then came the event of the night between Stanton Abbott, champion lightweight of England, and Jack Everhart, the American who defeated Abbott several weeks ago. The men fought for a \$2,500 purse, and it was announced that if the contestants were on their feet at the end of the twenty-fifth round the contest would be declared a draw.

At 9:08 Abbott entered the ring, followed by his seconds, Billy Chittenden, Billy Plimmer and Johnny Dunn. Everhart followed a few seconds later, accompanied by the American wife, Tom Everhart and J. J. Bates. Timekeeper for the club, Frank Caranbat. Timer for Abbott, James Chittenden, and for Everhart, P. Piper. Prof. Duffy acted as referee. Both men weighed in under the lightweight limit. When the fighting began the attendance was about 5,500.

First Round—The men advanced to the centre of the ring and sparred for a few minutes. Abbott landed a heavy right on Abbott's side and clinched. Abbott leads, falls short, and Everhart swings his right on Abbott's neck. Everhart lands on the stomach and neck as the round ends. It was Everhart's round.

Second Round—Everhart rushes Abbott, landing right and left heavily on his neck and gets away. Everhart raps Abbott hard on the ear and neck. Abbott swings and misses. Everhart rushes him, swinging a terrific right-hand-er on Abbott's neck. Everhart leads again, landing heavily on the neck with his right. Everhart is doing all the work.

Third Round—Everhart gives Abbott a hard stomach blow and follows it up with a right-hand-er on the neck. Everhart lands heavy on the neck of Abbott's neck. It was Everhart's round.

Fourth Round—Everhart again the aggressor. He leads and lands heavily with left on Abbott's neck twice. Abbott tired, tries to cross Everhart, but falls short. Everhart rushes Abbott, landing heavily on his ear. There was very little fighting in this round. It was Everhart's.

Fifth Round—Abbott leads with left, but falls short. Everhart swings his left on Abbott's face and Abbott lands light on Everhart's stomach. Everhart gives Abbott two terrific left hand blows on the stomach and follows it up with a right hand swing on the neck. In this round Everhart got first blood.

The first five rounds were in favor of Everhart, as were the next three.

Ninth Round—Sparring for wind. Everhart crosses him with a heavy right on his left. It is give and take when the gong sounds.

Tenth Round—The men appear to be fresh. Abbott leads but falls short. Everhart crosses him with a heavy right on the neck. Everhart uppercuts Abbott hard on the chin and rushes him, landing on the stomach. Everhart swings his left twice on Abbott's neck and jumps away. Both men hit hard with rights and lefts on each other's neck as the gong sounds.

Eleventh Round—Everhart lands heavily on Abbott's stomach and swings his right with terrific force on Abbott's neck. Both men swing and land on the neck and mix matters. Everhart lands a heavy body blow as the gong sounds. Up to this time all the fighting has been in Everhart's favor.

Twelfth Round—Men sparring. Everhart lands on stomach but catches Abbott's left on the neck in return. Abbott leads but falls short and is met

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with a heavy left hander on the neck and one on the stomach. Both landed him blows. Honors easy.

Thirteenth Round—Everhart lands his left hand twice on Abbott's wind and rushes him, landing a right-hand-er on the neck. They clinched. Abbott's stomach looked like a batter. Everhart rushed Abbott, but the latter escapes without damage. This was Everhart's round. The fighting is all in Everhart's favor. Abbott stands still.

Fourteenth Round—Everhart lands on Abbott's stomach, but gets a jab on the neck in return. Everhart lands his left on the wind and they exchange blows. Everhart rushes, lands heavy on Abbott's neck and they clinch. Abbott swings his left on Everhart's neck and follows with a punch in the nose. Round ends with honors even.

Fifteenth Round—Everhart lands on the stomach and gets away with return. He lands again on the stomach, but gets one on the neck in return. Everhart swings right and left on Abbott's neck. Abbott gets back with hard drive on the wind.

Sixteenth Round—Both men "sh-her up" landing stiff neck punches. Everhart jabs Abbott twice on the nose. Everhart tries an upper cut, but fails. Abbott lands heavy on the neck. Abbott jabs Everhart as the gong sounds. This was the best fighting round of the fight began and honors were equal.

Seventeenth Round—Both men land neck blows. Abbott swings a right-hand-er on Everhart, but does not seem to fetch him. Everhart lands a strong blow and gets one on the neck in return. There was very little fighting in this round.

Eighteenth Round—After some striking both men land hard on the stomach. Everhart tries a knock-out blow, but they clinch. Abbott rushes Everhart, and they clinch as the round ends.

The next four rounds were all in Everhart's favor.

Nineteenth Round—This was the hottest round of the fight. Everhart landed his left on Abbott's neck. Abbott crossed him with the left. The men were hot in fighting, both men landing heavy. Everhart rushes, but fails. Everhart lands three times, and Everhart lands on Abbott's stomach, lifting him off his feet. Everhart had Abbott going, but the round ended.

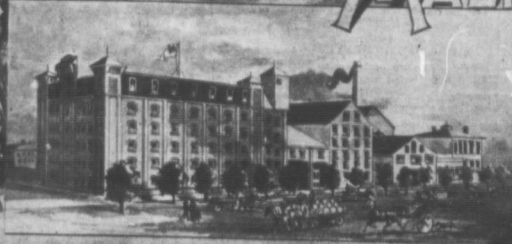
Twenty-fourth Round—Abbott leads and falls short. Everhart rushes, landing twice on the neck. Abbott tries an upper cut, but falls short. Some hard fighting as they clinch. Everhart lands heavy with right on neck as the gong sounds. Everhart had much the better of the round, and was decidedly the man.

Twenty-fifth Round—Everhart leads and lands three swings on Abbott's stomach. Everhart punches Abbott hard in the neck and Abbott is met

(Continued on page 93)

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Ruth—"Monday night. Why?"

Kitty—"Oh, nothing, only he must have been lying to me Tuesday night!"

A WISE CHILD.

Tattie (aged five)—"I wonder why babies is always born in the night time?"

Lottie (aged seven, a little wiser)—"Don't you know? 'Cos they want to make sure of finding their mothers at home."

THEY PASSED.

Judge Goffey—"What passed between yourself and the complainant?"

O'Brien—"I think, sor, a half dozen bricks and a piece of pavin'-stone."

A MAN with a donkey for sale, hearing that a friend wanted to buy one, sent him the following written on a postal-card:—

"Dear Jack, if you are looking for a really good donkey, don't forget me."

ALL MY EYE.

Temperance Lecturer—"We put a drop of alcohol into a man's eye; it poisons it."

Response—"Well, what nonsense! We might equally say, 'Put a crust of bread into a man's eye the eye is blinded.' Alcohol, my friend, should be put into the mouth, not the eye. Aye, aye!"—*London Wise and Spirit Gazette.*

A WINDFALL.

Mother—"I have just heard something that you ought to know. Your father tells me that your husband is hopelessly involved."

Married Daughter—"Isn't that lovely! Now, maybe, he'll make over all his property to me!"—*N. Y. Weekly.*

A CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

"There's no use in trying to deny it," she sighed; "men are terribly inconsistent."

"What's the matter?" asked her mother.

"When Charles started for the races this morning he said he would have money to burn, and now he declares he can't afford a ton of coal."—*Washington Star.*

VIOLENT EXERCISE.

If done—"You're not so stout as you used to be, old man."

Wheeler—"No; since I started to ride a bicycle I've fallen off a good deal."

DESCRIPTIVE OF IT.

Miss Mohle—"Well, Auntie, how is Uncle Mose these days?"

Aunt Chloe—"Po'ly, Miss, po'ly; he's done got exclamation rheumatism."

Miss Mohle—"You mean inflammatory rheumatism, Auntie; 'exclamatory" is to cry out."

Aunt Chloe (with solemn conviction)—"Dat's hit, Missy; dat's hit—he don't do nuffin but holler!"

PLEASANT ANICIPATIONS.

Rev. Goodwin—"I dare say you are looking forward with delight to the approaching day of your release."

No. 3-11-44—"Bet yer life! Yer'd order feel de that I've got me!"



One of the Tricks at Cards.

Holding four aces and trying not to show it in your face.

AWFUL.

Mrs. Catchings (weeping)—"Did n't you hear about that young Gillington. It's awful, awful, awful!"

Mrs. Gaddess (a social rival)—"Well, I should say so! Have his parents offered a reward for him yet?"

BOTH TOOK THE SAME.

AT A BOSTON BAR.

First indolger—"Give me a cocktail."

Second indolger—"I'll take a synonym."

CATERING TO THEIR TASTE.

Moss Woodcockton—"Fo' de Lawd's sake! Randolph, what yo' got dat Limburger cheese for?"

Randolph Lippencro—"What I got dat fo'? Why, I no fishin' fo' dem German carp, is; an I know what catcatcher de Dutch every time."

THIS WORLD.

No matter how the skies may frown.

This world is rollin' right—

A sun for every mornin'

And a star for every night.

Tien shout your hallooah!

An' raise your sweeted tune,

If we're freezin' in December!

We'll be warm enough in June.

No matter how the tempest blows,

This world is rollin' right.

The summer bars to red the rose,

The winter makes it white.

Tien shout your hallooah!

In mornin' time an' noon,

If we're freezin' in December!

We'll be warm enough in June.

No matter what the people say,

This world with beauty brags.

There's sun enough for makin' hay

An' dark enough for dreamin'.

Tien shout your hallooah!

For we'll git to glory soon,

If we're freezin' in December!

We'll be warm enough in June.

FRANK L. STANTON.

A FARMER at Dorking, having read in a poultry journal that "hens feeding dark plumage lay earlier and more frequently than those of a light color," immediately went to work and dyed seventeen white hens black.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Mamma—"Do stop crying, Tommy. You don't hear me cry when my hair is combed."

Tommy—"Boo-hoo-oo! Yours isn't hitched on."

A HOPELESS TASK.

Employer (severely)—"What! Mailed the letter I sent you to deliver, Michael Go back and find it at once! From your looks, I think you left it in a 'shoon!"

Michael—"I did, sor,—but 'em don't if Oh can remember which was?"

FAMOUS HOSTELRIES.

The Talbot public-house at Nottingham is more elaborately decorated than any other public-house in England, all the walls being covered with paintings done in a most artistic manner, and the ceiling ornamented with elaborate decorations. The Talbot is the largest as well as the most magnificently got-up public-house in the United Kingdom. The Feathers, a well-known ancient hostelry in Ludlow, is one of the most striking and handsome of timber-ribbed, gabled buildings in England, rich in various devices, including the Prince of Wales' feathers, adopted as the sign of the house in the time of King Arthur. Many of the rooms have beautiful panellings of carved oak and quaintly moulded ceilings. The Crown and Treaty, locally styled the "Crown and Treat' yer," in Uxbridge, has some elaborately decorated rooms. It is originally a mansion, the seat of the Benbow, who afterwards became Earl of Berkshire and Tankerville, and in 1644, was known as Mr. Carr's house, was the scene of the conference between representatives of King Charles and his Parliament, which resulted in a treaty, and served for the house the name of the Treaty House. The great room in which the conference took place still remains in its original state, as does also the presence chamber, such or fine apartment wainscoted with dark oak.

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A Substitute.

Druggist (staunchly)—"Gimme some of yer tobacco, Corney!"
Crazy (decisively)—"Ye've bin grubbin' tobacco from me all summer. Not another damned bit'll ye git from me; so put that in yer poipe an' smoke it!"

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WIDMER HAWKE, Vice-President



A PUGILISTIC CARNIVAL.

(Continued from page 831).

him. Abbott looks winded, and Everhart jabs him hard in the mouth. Everhart staggers Abbott with a smash on the mouth and they clinch as the gong sounds. Everhart had all the best of the fighting.

The referee declared the contest a draw. Time of fight, one hour and forty minutes.

FITZSIMMONS MAKES SHORT WORK OF CREEDON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 20th.—Those who have maintained that Bob Fitzsimmons' easy conquest of Jim Hall in their last match was effected by means of a chance blow might have changed their opinion had they been at the Olympic Club-to-night and seen the easy manner in which he checked Dan Creedon's ambition to jump into the middle-weight championship of the world. The fight was settled in less than five minutes of the Hall bout. Creedon biting the dust in the stalesk ring in defeat toward the close of the second round. At no stage of the game was he in the fight, and he had little opportunity to show his boasted ability to take punishment.

After this result had been thus easily reached Referee Duffy made public announcement of the repetition of Fitzsimmons' challenge to Creedon, and later it was announced that Jim Hall had issued at Louisville another "dell" to his conqueror. It is therefore reasonably certain that Lanky Bob will soon have another match on his hands. In to-night's bout, beside the championship, was a purse of \$5,000, was at stake. Each weighed 154 pounds.

Both men are Australians by birth, but Fitzsimmons is now an American citizen by adoption. This was the star event of the carnival, and was a match that had attracted more interest than most of the pugilistic events of recent date. Fitzsimmons has been so prominently before the public for some years that any match in which he was a participant was bound to create interest throughout the entire country. An additional feature in the importance of the match was the bearing it has on a prospective meeting between Fitzsimmons and Corbett.

Fitzsimmons has been most persevering in his efforts to secure a match with the champion heavy-weight, and from time to time has been put off with the reminder that he is not in his class. Corbett first named Chopinski as the man Lanky Bob had to whip before he could talk of a match. Fitz took on the match, and then he was told by the champion that he would have to go to Creedon to place himself in a position to talk with Corbett comparatively little was known of Creedon by the general public, although the visitors from St. Louis were enthusiastic in their praises of the man. Despite that fact, however, Fitz remained a pretty firm favorite, the probability of his being hunted at from 3 to 10 to 1 to 3, while as good as 5 to 2 could be had against Creedon.

When the men entered the ring for the great contest Fitzsimmons looked indeed formidable. He was finely drawn, and but for traces of prickly teeth his skin was as white as a baby's. His enormous shoulders and chest, when compared with his narrow waist and hips, were particularly marked. His long, lithe arms and legs were covered with sinuous muscles that gave every indication of terrible force and speed. His every movement in the ring was like that of a panther watching his prey and ready to spring upon it. Creedon, as he appeared, presented a stockier look and all the lines of his symmetrical body indicated strength and excellent condition. Fitz had something to the good in height and reach, but as he

stood with his legs farther apart than Creedon it was not so marked as it might have been.

The crowd tested the full capacity of the club. The seconds for Fitzsimmons were Jack Dempsey, James Dwyer, and "Kid" McCoy, with Sam. H. Stern as timekeeper. Creedon was handled by Thomas Tracey, "Mickey" Dunn, and Tommy White, with Charley Daly holding the watch. At nine o'clock Referee Duffy entered the ring. Creedon came into the ring at seven minutes after nine, enveloped in a heavy white bathrobe. He was received with elaborate applaus. Fitzsimmons came immediately after, and his appearance was the signal for wild cheering. As he passed Creedon's corner he stopped and smilingly shook hands.

After the usual instructions the men advanced to the center of the ring and the brief fight was on.

First Round—Creedon led on Bob's stomach, again on his chest, and led short with his left for the body. Both men were exceedingly active. Fitz jabbed his man in the neck, and Creedon countered, landing on the breast. In a clinch which followed Fitz delivered an effective upper cut with his right and Creedon got in a right hander on the hip. Fitz jabbed his right viciously in his adversary's face, and his left found Creedon's neck. Fitz again led, and Creedon countered. Creedon led short, and Fitz pounded two heavy right-handers on his left ear, followed by both left and right in Creedon's face.

Second Round—Creedon began the work by leading his left on Fitz's face, and repeated, only to get a ferocious right hander on the left ear, followed by Fitz's right on his neck. Creedon went down, but was fully self possessed, and sat crouched down while Duffy counted eight seconds. He nodded to Duffy to indicate that he knew he was doing, Bob meanwhile standing off in his corner. As Creedon rose to his feet Fitz rushed him viciously. He drove both left and right into Creedon's face, landed his left on the ear, and again put both left and right into his face with crushing blows. Creedon clinched, but Bob did some short-arm work. Creedon tried to rush, but was plainly showing his punishment. He received three successive doubles of left and right on the head and face. He again attempted to clinch, but Fitz sent a pounding left hander on his ear, and immediately followed with another in the face. Creedon fell flat upon his back with arms-outstretched. His time was counted out and the great mill was at an end.

FITZSIMMONS MARVELOUS WORK.

The work of Fitzsimmons in the second round was the most marvelous ever seen in this section of the country. The three right-handers which Creedon received on the head in one-two-three order amazed the spectators and dazed the recipient, but they were nothing from an artistic pugilistic point of view compared with the three heavy lefts delivered in the one-two-three order on Creedon's nose, which floored the latest aspirant for middle-weight honors, and caused Creedon to fall as easy prey to Robert Fitzsimmons. The main fighting of the battle was done in the center of the ring, the river and of which was ploughed up more by the footmarks of the two men in the actual fighting time, which was four minutes and 40 seconds, than it was ever before, even in all-night battles.

Creedon was carried to his corner gasping hard for breath and showing traces of blood trickling from his nose. He was comparatively unharmed during the first round, and went to his corner smiling happily and chatting with his attendants. The inference then is that he was beaten in one minute and forty seconds and his backers were started beyond measure,

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and even those who desired Fitzsimmons' defeat, and there were many, were overawed and full of wonderment at the tall man's marvelous fists skill.

GENERAL GONE GLIMMERING.

We trust our readers will excuse us if we indulge in a little feminine reasoning to-day by gently reminding them that "we told you so." Not long ago we prophesied that by the end of the year every important racing record would be broken, and already is our prophecy fulfilled. The following are some of the records which, at this writing, have been landed in the sweat by and by, but which we chronicle with some tenacity, fearing as we do that by the time this article gets into type the entire list may appear as ancient as a last year's bird's nest in the fork of a dead apple tree.

- Fastest mile against time (Robert J.) reduced from 2:04 to 2:01
- Fastest mile in a race (Robert J.) reduced from 2:04 to 2:02
- Fastest three heats in a race (Robert J.) reduced from 2:02, 2:04
- Fastest two-year-old record (Directly J.) reduced to 2:17
- Fastest three-year-old filly (Whirlwind) reduced to 2:07
- Fastest three-year-old stallion (Brookside) 2:11
- Fastest stallion record (John H.) reduced from 2:04 to 2:01
- Fastest gelding race record (Robert J.) reduced from 2:01 to 2:02
- Fastest jockey against time (Robert J.) reduced from 2:04 to 2:04

So far the yearling record of Belle Aton 2:20, and the two-year-old filly record of Lena Hill 2:12, remains unbroken, but nearly all the others above have succumbed. This is a splendid showing for the year. It shows not only that he is improving in speed and race horse qualities as he grows in popular form, and as more pains and care are taken in his development, but it also demonstrates that he is capable of reaching a far lower notch in speed than any other harness race horse in the world. When two-year-olds in one year jump from 2:11 to 2:07 3-4, it is time practical horsemen should stop to think, and the question which naturally arises is this: If two-year-old pacers like Directly, Carbonate, Judge Hart and Theodore Shelton can be made 2:15 race horses, at an expense of \$50 or \$100 for training, what is the use of spending five times that much and waiting as many years to find out whether you have got a trotter or not? Some hardst breeder with a lot of fairly good roasters on his hands will please rise and answer.—Clark's Horse Review.

"Give me \$2 worth of Canary Bird," said a countryman to Orlando Jones one day recently at Gravesend. Orlando looked at the man, and, taking pity on him, called 30 to 2 Hawk Hawk, and as he handed the ticket to the buyer, said: "Friend, the Black is a stronger bird in this going than the Canary. If he don't beat the bird a block come back and I'll refund your money." Needless to say, the countryman collected his \$32.

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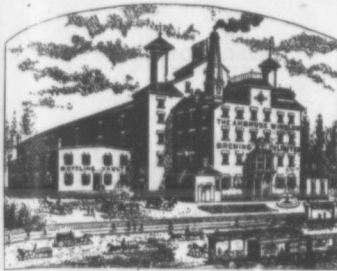
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