

THE ADVOCATE

VOL. I.—No. 9.

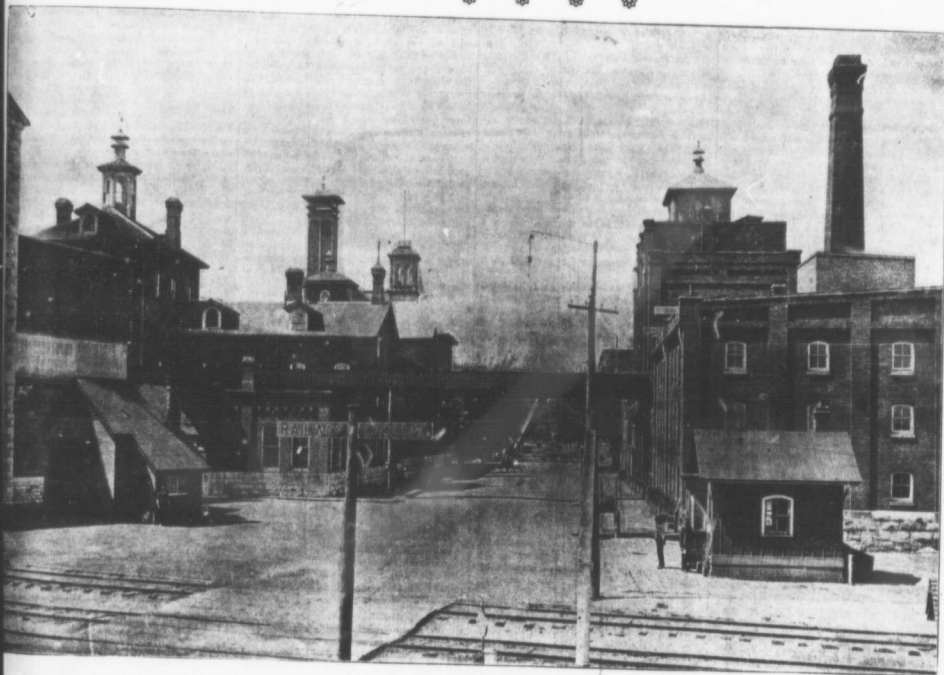
Toronto and Montreal, Canada, Thursday, April 5, 1894.

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"NO!"

SIR JOHN'S ANSWER TO THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Premier of Canada Emphatically Refuses to Give Any Pledge.

The short report of the Prohibitionists' onslaught upon the Government at Ottawa in our last issue, may now be supplemented by more full details. The faithful gathered in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons early in the morning, to the number of about one hundred. A score of members of parliament were present, with Senator Vidal, president of the Dominion Alliance. The representations were almost entirely from Ontario, though a few were present from Montreal and one from Halifax.

Col. Bond, of Montreal, was moved to the chair by Rev. Mr. Kettlewell. The chairman made a short speech, the principal item in which was a declaration that he had good reason to believe that the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic would report in favor of Prohibition. We may be pardoned if we express a doubt whether any member of the Commission has had the bad taste to discount the official report in advance.

Mr. F. S. Spence was appointed secretary and made a speech. So did about a dozen others. The burden of the addresses was that they would be satisfied with nothing less than a positive promise to enact Prohibition this session and an equal assurance that the French treaty should be ratified. "Serious consideration" might do very well at Toronto, but now that they had moved on to Ottawa, definite action would alone satisfy them. Finally the following resolution was adopted:

"That this deputation wait upon the Dominion Government and urge the duty of the immediate enactment, by the Dominion Parliament, of legislation giving effect to the strongly expressed desire of so large a proportion of the electors of the country for the total prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of liquor, thus giving effect to the strongly expressed desire of so large a proportion of the electors of the country, and making effective provision for the carrying of such legislation into practical operation."

A second resolution on the French treaty expressed the belief that its adoption would be of the greatest detriment to the country and imperil the cause of Prohibition.

THE GOVERNMENT ARRIVE.

At noon the members of the Government entered the room. With Sir John Thompson were Hon. Messrs. Bowell, Ives, Costigan, Daly, Smith, Carling and Sir C. H. Tupper. Hon. Mr. Foster was absent, and Sir John made a short welcoming speech, and then business commenced.

Col. Bond presented the case. He said the large delegation had come voluntarily for the benefit of their fellow-citizens. He had no hesitation in saying that a prohibitory law could be enforced just as easily as a license law, in fact, more easily. This declaration, which is disproved by every particle of evidence upon the subject, was applauded.

F. S. Spence devoted his time mainly to an endeavor to show that the report of

the Royal Commission could not have influence. His argument, if it can be called such, was that the vote on the plebiscite had vitiated any facts the Commission might have gathered. This wonderful logic was also cheered.

Mr. Alexander, of Ottawa, spoke on behalf of the W. C. T. U., and made a very good address from her point of view.

Mr. Buchanan, of Hamilton, made a carefully worked address. He intimated that while they spoke with proper courtesy they were resolute in their determination to press through this reform, and if necessary going so far as to elect a Government which would carry out the reform.

Mr. Walter Paul, of Montreal, said he wanted the Government he supported to have the honor of introducing a prohibitory measure. He did not want it left to the Reform party. Referring to the Royal Commission, he said they should not depend too much on what the Royal Commission would have to tell them. Most of them knew as much about this question as the members of the Royal Commission.

The Rev. Mr. Henstin, of Halifax, presented a memorial from the convention of Nova Scotia Prohibitionists protesting strongly against the ratification of the French treaty.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

Sir John Thompson replied with a plainness and emphasis that rather startled his hearers. He started out by saying that he would be frank, and he said Sir John, "that a prohibitory law can be passed this year. The Finance Minister will make his annual statement at three o'clock. There it may be put between one and three o'clock to provide for a deficit of \$9,000,000 in the revenue." This was rather a settler so far as the immediate future was concerned, but there was still hope for next year. "In regard to the future, I must tell you frankly that I can make no pledge at all. I must do that out of respect to you. I could do as some others are said to have done, and say that I will give a pledge, which I could walk out of to-morrow with arms akimbo, but I would be false to you and the respect I entertain for you if I gave such a pledge.

Proceeding the Premier said, a Royal Commission had been at work for three years and accumulated a mass of evidence which he was sure would be found exceedingly instructive, not, perhaps to the delegates, who knew more of the question than one-half of the witnesses examined, but for the general public. A preliminary report would be presented by the Commissioners in a few days and a final report probably before the end of the session, and the consideration and report that was carefully considered. He agreed that the report was not to be conclusive. It was for advice and information. In advance of that it would be impossible for him to give any pledge as to what measures concerning Prohibition would be taken by the present Government.

Mr. Buchanan asked if a plebiscite for the Dominion would be granted.

Sir John replied that it would not. Then he went further. He told them emphatically that he would not for a moment swerve from his sense of duty by taking any vote that could be taken. He would not because a majority of votes introduced into the House a measure that they could not defend in the House and in the country and defend for all time to come. He made it quite plain that he placed no value whatever upon a plebiscite vote.

Lately the Premier disposed of the French treaty, and here again the Prohibitionists were knocked out in a single round. In effect he told them that they

were barking up the wrong tree. There was, he said, nothing in the French treaty intimating to the carrying out of a prohibitory law if such a policy were decided upon. There were no obligations in the treaty which would restrict or hamper Parliament in the least, and, if necessary to remedy any defect, it would be made perfectly plain when the Government announces its policy. At the same time he did not propose to announce what that policy would be just then. It is quite evident that Sir John will continue the French treaty altogether apart and from the view of the Prohibitionists. This concluded the session.

THEY FELT BAD.

When the deputation re-assembled in the afternoon, they unanimously decided that there was "not a ray of hope" for them in what Sir John had said. Sir Spence felt bad because, as he said, Sir Oliver Mowat had been "sneered" at by Sir John. After some talk most of the deputation went out to hear the Budget Speech. Those that remained relieved their feelings by passing resolutions. Rev. Dr. McKay, of Woodstock, fathered a resolution declaring for political dependence, though not in the Hamilton, strongly urged that the temperance people should go over in a body to the Reform party.

Finally this resolution was adopted: "That this meeting regrets and is very much disappointed that the Dominion Government has not seen its way clear to offer us any ground for hoping that there will be any prohibitory legislation promoted by that Government, and that in view of the great majority recorded by the electors in favor of Prohibition in the recent plebiscites, and request our friends in the House of Commons and Senate to take immediate steps to divide both Houses during the present session on some such resolution as the following:

"That the Government should enact a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes, this meeting believing that such a division of the House of Commons would put the electors in a position to judge of the claim of their representatives for the support of Prohibitionists at the polls.

"That the resolution be sent to the legislative committee of the Dominion Alliance to-morrow for action thereon."

WILL DIVIDE THE HOUSE.

On the following morning the parliamentary committee of the Dominion Alliance met and considered the above resolution. There was a long discussion, Mr. Charlton and Mr. Scriver favoring a resolution demanding a plebiscite and pledging parliament to abide by the result of the vote. The majority, however, would not listen to this and finally it was decided to present a resolution to the House and divide upon it. The form of the resolution was decided upon as follows:

"That as speedily as possible the Dominion Parliament should enact a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes."

A committee of six was appointed to decide upon the time of moving the resolution, and to whose care it shall be entrusted. It is not likely to be heard from for a few weeks. When it is there will probably be some enquiry as to what "as speedily as possible" really means. At a subsequent meeting, Mr. Flint, of Yarmouth, was selected as the mover of the resolution and Dr. Rooms, of Middlesex, the seconder. The first is Liberal, the second Conservative.

BOILED BEER.

John Chinaman Will Not Take His Drink Cold.

A Murr street Chinaman walked into a Bowery saloon the other day, carrying a sauceman, says the New York World. He laid it down in front of the bar-tender and called for five cents' worth of beer. The mixer of drinks gazed at the queer utensil a moment. Then he said:

"Hello, Chink! What do you get your beer in a sauceman for?"

"Boil him," replied the Chinaman, emphatically. "I had it closed once, my remarker: 'Velly good way. No make cold. Taste good.'"

Boiling their beer is a common practice among the denizens of Chinatown. They purchase it in saucemans, and bring it home still foaming, to be placed on the fire while fresh. They claim it is the only proper way to drink it; that the method ordinarily in use of taking it into the system in its cold state is very injurious, being provocative of dyspepsia and other ailments, while the boiled article has an injurious effect and is just as satisfactory as a drink.

The custom is by no means confined to Mott street, but all over the city, where ever a laundry sign is to be seen, Chinamen going for its "boiled beer" may be encountered. Bar-tenders have become accustomed to it and no longer regard it as a novelty.

The Chinese are not the only people who boil or heat beer. In Germany beer soup is quite common. It is also known in France as *soupe a la biere*, and is made of grated black bread, sugar and lager. It is served hot before meals, like any other soup, and is a tempting dish.

"Schaum-beer," or foam-beer, is another deception made from boiled beer. It consists of eggs and sugar mixed with beer. The whole is placed on the fire and cooked until it begins to rise. Then it is considered fit to drink.

Many Americans are already acquainted with "mulled beer," which is obtained simply by plunging a red-hot poker or other similarly shaped iron into a bowl of strong lager. The mulling process renders the beer an excellent beverage which is compelled performance to pass a sore throat.

John Chinaman, when he boils his beer, has not discovered a new way of taking his German drink. Rather has he simplified the method, for his drink is merely the old way of serving it, minus the accompanying ingredients.

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BENJAMIN R.
Governor of No.

BLOODSHED.

INSURRECTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CITIZENS SHOT DOWN BY LIQUOR SPIES.

THE PEOPLE ARM IN DEFENCE OF THEIR HOMES.

Several Spies Killed—The Militia Refuse to Act—Two Counties Declared Under Martial Law.

The expected outbreak against the infamous Dispensary Law of South Carolina has occurred. This law has been in force about a year and has been a source of constant strife. Under it powers have been given for the enforcement of this latest temperance law, permitting of the invasion of homes and the violation of personal rights that no free people under the sun could or would submit to.

This law is fully explained elsewhere in this issue. Under it the State appoints dispensaries where liquor may be obtained upon a written application, one hundred per cent. profit being charged therefor. The result was the springing up of innumerable "blind tigers," as they are called, and a reign of general demoralization set in. To suppress these "blind tigers" Gov. Tillman appointed a team of secret detectives, or spies, clothed them with powers of almost life and death, and to demoralization succeeded a reign of terror. Special constables were appointed to finish the work of the spies, and they were armed to the teeth.

THE FIRST VICTIM.

The first victim was Vincent Chico, who kept a posada in Market street, Charleston. Six constables, with huge revolvers strapped to their belts, appeared before his saloon early on the evening of July 14th of last year. They were armed with a warrant for Chico's arrest, issued by a trial justice, and in conjunction from the Circuit Judge, issued

under the Evans law, giving them the power to confiscate everything on the premises if contraband goods should be discovered there.

Wagons were brought and loaded with the goods. From roof to cellars the constables went, even visiting the room in which Chico's sick wife was lying. Everything was torn to pieces, furniture was overturned, drawers and their contents ransacked, and not an article was in its original place.

A riot was imminent for a time, for the news of the raid spread quickly, and business men, rich bankers, humble artisans, lawyers, merchants and mechanics rushed to the scene. The air was filled with denunciations of and threats against the constables, and the efforts of the police to clear the streets were in vain. The crowd howled at the constables and warned them that vengeance was in store for every spy in the service of the State.

The constables made half a dozen other arrests, but took care to lose no more houses. The prisoners were allowed to

McLelland, spy.
NORMENT, FRANK E.
PEPPER, R. H., constable.
REDMOND, L. S.

A few days ago a number of constables came here to root out all the blind tigers which it was to be supposed had sprung up in a community that had little liking for liquor that must be bought from a Tillman shop. Not content with raiding some public places, stores and the like, the spies were searching the private dwelling house of a negro. Some citizens gave the negro a pistol and told him to defend his home. They told him he had a right to do so and should keep out its invaders.

Mr. C. S. McCullough, who was passing, informed the constables that there was liquor at his house and he dared them to go there and attempt to take it. Seeing the constables move along the street the indignant citizens supposed they had started to go to Mr. McCullough's house, pursuant to his challenge.

MILITARY ORDERED OUT.

A mob was formed and the terrified spies telegraphed to the Governor for aid. The Sumter light infantry was ordered to Darlington and a special train brought them here. When they arrived every-



AFTER THE DESCENT OF RAIDERS.
(A wreck of a room in a house looted by spies in the early days of the law.)

over the shoulder of a man named Rogers, shot Norment dead.

In an instant the firing became general. The constables used their rifles, and the citizens returned the fire with their pistols. There were very few pistols among them, however, and they had not a fair chance against their well-armed assailants.

Frank Norment was killed instantly, being pierced by half a dozen bullets. Constable G. H. Pepper was shot dead in his tracks with a pistol ball through his heart. L. S. Redmond, a citizen, fell a second later, shot in three places. After shooting Norment and Redmond, McLendon was shot through the abdomen and fell.

Chief of Police A. E. Darigan was dangerously wounded in the body. Louis Norment was shot in the breast and arm, and K. D. Lucas was shot in five places.

The constables kept up firing until they had cleared the platform. Chief of Police Darigan, badly wounded as he was, rode back to town, fearing what would happen when the news of the work reached the citizens. The constables fled in all directions. As they were running through the town it was seen that four of them were wounded, one in the leg, another in the back, a third in the chest, and a fourth had his nose shot off.

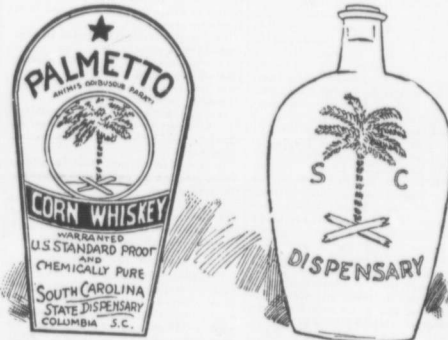
As soon as the citizens received the news of the shooting they armed themselves and started in pursuit of the flying constables. They chased them into the swamp, firing after them as they ran.

At six o'clock this evening there were 275 armed men at Darlington and vicinity, ready to defend the town against all comers.

The feeling of the people of the town is shown by the following telegram sent by the Mayor to cities of the State to-night:

All available men are after the murderers, pursuing through the country. Our efforts are to catch them.
DARLINGTON, MAY 9.

The military from Florence, Marion, Sumter, and Columbia have been ordered to hasten here by special train.



OFFICIAL LABEL AND BOTTLE.
The Cause of all the trouble.

give bail and were released. This ended the trouble in Charleston for the time being, but similar outbreaks occurred in different parts of the State, which culminated last Friday in an outrage so bloody and foul that arms were resorted to.

BLOODSHED FOLLOWS.

Twenty-five spies and constables were at Darlington, a town in the centre of the State, and the old system of looting was being carried out upon the most approved methods. In the name of temperance outrages were committed which passed all belief. A citizen expostulated when a spy deliberately shot him dead. Instantly a battle ensued, another citizen and two of the spies were killed, several were wounded, and the Tillman officials fled to the swamp. If captured they will all be shot as the citizens are infuriated.

DARLINGTON, S. C., March 30.—Four persons were killed in a riot here to-night caused by an attempt to enforce the Dispensary law. Two of the persons killed in the riot were State officials and the others were citizens who had joined the mob in resisting the enforcement of the law. The killed are—

thing was quiet, there seemed to be no need for them and they returned to Sumter. Meantime the constables, who were in their hotel, were being closely watched and resolute citizens, thoroughly aroused, were determined that they should not go forth to raid private houses. A meeting was held, in which citizens from the neighboring towns of Florence and Sumter participated. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that a man's house is his castle and as such they would defend theirs. Squads of men had been sent from these two towns to assist the citizens if need be, and the first movement of the spies was likely to be the signal for an outbreak.

These spies had been reinforced and now numbered twenty-five, under their chief, and armed with rifles.

A COLD BLOODED MURDER.

The spies and constables marched to the station to await their train. On the station platform they used most threatening language. A few citizens were seated about the station when the trouble began yesterday afternoon. A number of spies in a group a short distance away. F. E. Norment expostulated at the language being used. Just then Constable McLendon drew a pistol, and, reaching



BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN,
Governor of North Carolina.



A CHAMPION OF TEMPERANCE.

In Florence the citizens took away the guns from the company, but the citizen soldiers themselves feel indignant and unwilling to be ordered out against their fellow-citizens.

DECLARED INSURRECTION.

DARLINGTON, S.C., March 31.—Governor Tillman, after worrying over the matter for a long time, issued the following proclamation about half-past one this afternoon, and ordered it telegraphed to every station on the line of the roads in the two counties to be posted in prominent places.

"Whereas certain persons have assembled in the counties of Darlington and Florence and are now in open rebellion against the authority of the Government of this State, and it has become impracticable to enforce the ordinary course of judicial proceedings of the laws of this State within said counties.

"Now, therefore, I, R. Tillman, Governor of the State of South Carolina, do proclaim such persons so assembled to be in open rebellion against the laws of this State, and I do hereby command all such assemblages of insurgents to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes within twenty-four hours."

TROOPS NEXT TO ACT.

Governor Tillman next issued an order calling out the State troops to establish order in Darlington and Florence. In Columbia there are three infantry companies, among the largest in the state. The special train was the railroad station when the Governor's order was received. The officers summoned the men to their barracks. All was excitement on the streets. Not a man was ready to be subject to the order of the Governor and constables.

REBELLION WAS RAMFANY.

The Zouaves met and the roll call began. The first sergeant, Gordon Adams, arose and said he would resign his membership, but would not go. Every man did likewise, and the company disbanded. The Richard Volunteer Rifle Company, an old military organization, the members fought with glory whenever occasion offered, from the Florida Seminoles Indian war to the war for southern independence, did not respond to the order. The captain reported to the adjutant-general that he had but six men present, and awaited his order. They were excused from going.

The Governor's Guard gave an opportunity for a still more striking display of the sentiment of the people. In their armor a score of men seemed to be putting on their uniforms, but making no progress. A veteran father urged his unwilling sons to go with the company, saying he had never shared duty or disobeyed orders. The hours passed and the company was not made ready to start. Shouts from the streets announced the decision of the other companies. A throng of citizens rushed up the stairway, blocking the corridors and swore they would not allow any company to depart. News reached the streets that Ellison Capers, an heroic soldier and general in the civil war, and now bishop in the Episcopal church, had gone up to the company and told the men that if he were they would refuse to be sent against his fellow-citizens. Among those in the street insisting that the company be forcibly restrained from going if necessary, were the most prominent physicians in the city, a bank president and other leading citizens. The company decided not to go and shouts went up from the streets.

TALK OF GENERAL DESTRUCTION.

There was talk of taking axes and going to the big central distributing liquor establishment in the capital and breaking up and emptying the hundreds of barrels of liquor there stored. Better coun-

sel prevailed, however. Speeches were made against unnecessary lawlessness, and the citizens were assured that victory had already been won and that the dispensary law was doomed, now that it had been so widely disobeyed. There is talk of blowing up the dispensary.

TROOPS REMAINED FIVE MINUTES.

DARLINGTON, S.C., March 31.—No outbreak has occurred since last night's trouble. The posse continues to scour the woods for the escaped constables who were responsible for the killing of Darlington citizens last evening. The centre of operation for the citizen soldiers seems to be Timmonsville, a small town about thirty miles from here, as the spies are supposed to be lurking around there in the swamps. The posse are guarding every railroad and it is believed that these spies are all in the county except those that boarded a work-train on the C., S. & N. railroad and went for North Carolina. Telegrams were sent to Charleston asking for blood-hounds to aid in the search, but they could not be secured. The Governor has had a train out twenty-four hours trying to get men to assist him and protect his constables.

The blood-hound party went here about two o'clock to-day on a special. The Sheriff was notified to meet them at the depot, which he did. The Captain told him he was instructed to report to a State constable here. The Sheriff replied that he thought it doubtful about finding one here, except the wounded man in jail. This company remained here five minutes and departed. No one knows why they left. The Sheriff asked them to stay and protect the constable-constable. Closed Floyd kept the place here day-to-day, and he wired the Governor about the threats made against the dispensary and was instructed to get the constables to stay and protect the constable-constable, as possible, but to offer no resistance. It was Floyd's brother who struck the first blow which resulted so disastrously yesterday. Funeral services over the remains of a man just murdered in the streets of Darlington yesterday, were conducted this evening with Masonic honors. The remains of Mr. Redmond were sent to North Carolina, while those of Thopsy and the other two were sent to Charleston. It is said that the woman just now in jail acknowledges that he fired the first shot, and he asserts that he got her man.

ALIBIHOODS ASKED FOR.

Another account says: Citizens of Darlington sent a telegram to Charleston this morning for a pair of bloodhounds with which to trace the spies. They sent additional forces to the five posses out scouring the country.

Men were seen riding from place to place with shot guns across their saddles hunting for any trace of the constables who killed Redmond and were sent in the streets of Darlington yesterday.

Whenever news was received that traces had been found the forces were immediately concentrated, but up to this time the missing constables have not been found.

There have been five squads at the different railroad outlets in the county, and it is thought the constables have not yet got out of the county, but are in the swamps. If blood-hounds can be secured they will be put into immediate use.

The men in the posse publicly announced that should any spies be found they will be killed for murdering Darlington citizens.

All of Governor Tillman's military attempts have ended in fiasco. He had a special train run here from Bishopville to-day with a number of country soldiers, supposed to be his friends. Upon the arrival of the company here, after a brief consultation with the Sheriff and a request that they remain here to guard a wounded constable, who is in danger of

being lynched to-night, they got aboard of the train and left without five minutes' stop in Darlington.

THE SPIES ARE LOCATED.

DARLINGTON, S. C., March 31.—The constables who fled to the swamps after the riot in the station yesterday are at Synoway, hounded in by a mob that absolutely refuses to give quarter.

The mob is now debating whether to starve the constables out or rush in and kill them.

There are men in a swamp. They are certain to be captured to-night. Two of them surrendered to-day.

It is believed that all who are captured will be killed, and there are strong threats at McLenon, who was wounded in the night yesterday, will be lynched to-night.

The constables, nearly all of whom are wounded, offered late last night to surrender, if they were given and guaranteed protection.

Their hiding place had been discovered by Bright Williamson, one of the pursuing party. He told them he would first have to ask his friends before he could agree to give them up.

He went back to the posse and stated the proposition of the constables. With a howl of derision and a determined shout of negation, the enraged citizens drowned the voice of Williamson. When he returned to where the constables had been they were gone.

They were afterward located in another part of the swamp.

Constables Galliard, Swan, and Meakin escaped into North Carolina by a train. It is thought they took several of their wounded companions with them.

It is said that two or three constables who took part in the shooting have escaped into Chesterfield. They are not being pursued.

In view of the threats which have been made, penitentiary guards are protecting the dispensaries.

Frenzied men, armed with shotguns and rifles, are stationed along the line of the railroad and at the stations. At each stopping place the cars are searched.

A SLAP FOR THE GOVERNOR.

COLUMBIA, S.C., April 1.—This has been a rather quiet day in Columbia, and while there have been incidents of a most interesting nature in connection with the Dispensary troubles, there has been practically no excitement. Early this morning Gov. Tillman established a telegraph censorship, placing several militia-men, the most intelligent that could be selected, in charge of both offices to supervise all messages offered. These men have simply carried out their instructions and have refused only a few telegrams that were calculated to mislead feelings.

Early in the day the Governor summoned the Governor's Guards to the Executive Mansion. Drawing them up in line, he addressed them, saying that he was informed that their disbandment was not their fault, but that they had been overpowered by a mob at their doors. He told them that they stood before the people of the State as a disgrace, and that he now wished to give them an opportunity to wipe the stain from their breasts and to restore them to honor. He asked for some indication as to whether they would obey his orders, in which event their arms would be given back to them.

As he made this assertion five of the men were down their bayonets and were quickly followed by several others. Their captain begged them to desist and wait until the Governor had finished. Gov. Tillman, however, told them that their action was satisfactory, for he only wished to know by what they held their position was. He then said to those who remained that they could leave, but if they determined to obey orders to report to the State

penitentiary. The remnant of the company marched to their armory and in five minutes thereafter they had disbanded.

QUIET BUT DETERMINED.

FLORENCE, S. C., April 1.—Although there has been no actual disturbance here to-day, the undercurrent of the feeling is still very bitter, and it will require only an outbreak in the vicinity or some obvious act on the part of the Governor to stir the citizens again to arms. During the morning hours the town apparently regained most of its usual quiet, and there was nothing on the surface which would indicate to a stranger that the neighborhood was on the verge of an uprising. The churches were all well attended; there were no disorderly assemblages on the streets, and the cooler judgment of a night's rest seemed to have had its effect.

But a strong feeling of resentment was working behind a cloud of apparent submission. The belief is general that should the officers of the Governor, who are asserted to be responsible for the first outbreak, be convicted by the courts, they would be pardoned by the Governor, as Elliott, one of the spies, who slapped the face of a woman in Charleston some time ago, was pardoned in the same manner. The face of the most convincing proof of his guilt. The people have lost faith in the efficacy of the law to protect their lives and liberties.

Darlington asserts her independence of Gov. Tillman and his laws. Florence is ready to follow her lead, and it is believed that other towns in the State stand ready to take the cue from Darlington. McLenon, who is first thought to be seriously injured, proves to have been shamming, and was detained in jail by a friendly sheriff until arrangements for his escape from the county could be made.

The guns of the Florence Rifles are still in the possession of the citizens, and an attempt has thus far been made to recover them. Even should such an effort be made by State troops, no arms will be found, as they have been secreted. The citizens are not disposed to surrender their arms, but have made, but propose that being outlawed they will proceed to restore law and order themselves.



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HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

IF NOT, PLEASE DO SO

It will convince you of its wonderful cleaning and labor-saving advantages.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT

In the shape of soap which brings so much comfort and satisfaction in its daily use in the home.

IT PAYS TO USE

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Pean, Butter, 25
Sugar, 25
Pineapple, 25

The Markets.

Barley.

There is still very little doing in barley, and prices remain unchanged though the decrease in the malt duties is expected to give an upward tendency to the better grades. The stock of Canada barley in store at Oswego on Tuesday was only 20,000 bushels.

MARKET PRICES.

Table listing market prices for various goods like Toronto, Montreal, and Western.

Hops.

The hop market is remarkably slow, though there is no change in prices. Brewers are now at work upon their reserve stocks, and a more active demand may be anticipated in the near future. This will probably lead to a slight advance in prices of certain grades.

UNITED STATES MARKET.

Table listing United States market prices for various crops like N.Y. State, California, and Alhambra.

CANADIAN MARKET.

Table listing Canadian market prices for various goods like N.Y. choice, Washington choice, and Canadian.

Prices Current.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table listing Toronto market prices for various goods like Oats, Hay, Straw, and Beef.

CANNED MEATS.

Table listing canned meat prices for various items like Corn Beef, Beef, and Tongue.

CANNED GOODS.

Table listing canned goods prices for various items like Apples, Raisins, and Sugar.

Table listing various market items like Peaches, Plums, Pumpkins, Raspberries, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Lobster, Mackerel, Sardines, and Mustard.

COFFEE.

Table listing coffee prices for various types like Green, Old Government, and Java.

FRUITS.

Table listing fruit prices for various items like Currants, Filippas, and Raisins.

DOMESTIC.

Table listing domestic goods prices for various items like Hops, Lemons, and Apples.

FISH.

Table listing fish prices for various items like Oysters, Salmon, and Herring.

SAUCES.

Table listing sauce prices for various items like Worcester Sauce, Pickles, and Anchoy Sauce.

PRODUCE.

Table listing produce prices for various items like Butter, Cheese, and Eggs.

Table listing various market items like Bacon, Pork, Hams, Lard, and Tallow.

RICE, ETC.

Table listing rice and other grain prices for various types like Aracan, Japan, and Java.

SPICES.

Table listing spice prices for various items like Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, and Nutmegs.

SUGAR.

Table listing sugar prices for various items like Granulated, Paris Lump, and Extra Ground.

SALT.

Table listing salt prices for various items like Coarse and Dairy.

TEAS.

Table listing tea prices for various items like Gunpowder, Half chests, and Young Hyson.

CHINA GREENS.

Table listing China greens prices for various items like Gunpowder and Half chests.

JAPAN.

Table listing Japan tea prices for various items like Finest, Choice, and Good medium.

INDIAN.

Table listing Indian tea prices for various items like Darjeelings and Pekoe Souchong.

CEYLON.

Table listing Ceylon tea prices for various items like Broken Pekoes and Pekoe Souchong.

AUGUSTE - BOLTE

47 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

Advertisement for Breweries' Supply Merchant HOPS, featuring text like 'GENERAL', 'Brewers' Supply Merchant', and 'HOPS'.

Wurtemberg, Bavarian, Bohemian, Pacific Coast, New York State, and Canadian.

Sole Agent for Messrs. E. BEANES & CO'S. (Falcon Works, London, Eng.)

Brewing Materials Potassium Sulphite

The Best Known Preservatives In Use.

AGENT FOR... D. D. Williamson's Bi-sulphite of Lime and Porterie, Hugh Baird & Sons, Glasgow, Imported Porter Malt, Cleveland Faucet Company's Beer Pumps.

Advertisement for VON NEUBRONN & CO. Manufacturers of No. 1 Havana and Domestic Cigars.

"CANADIAN
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 Distilled and Bottled by
 HIRAM WALKER & SONS
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The Advocate.

LOUIS F. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

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Card of Rates on Application.

Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, April 5, 1884.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S LIQUOR LAW.

The people of South Carolina are in arms against an obnoxious liquor law. Four men have been killed, two of them being informers. The military have refused to act against their fellow citizens. Banners inscribed with "Freedom" on them and "No tyranny for free men" have been carried in procession and the people seen altogether with the demonstrators. Governor of the State Tillman is in a quandary as to how to act. The law has assuredly received its death blow. All that the governor now seeks to do is to restore the old order. Such is the nature of telegrams published in Saturday's and Monday's daily papers.

Previous to the enactment of the law which has caused all this trouble, South Carolina's experience as regards the liquor trade has been pretty much the same as that of Ontario. High license and local option had been tried and found wanting.

In 1892 the lower house of the legislature passed a Prohibition law by a bare majority, but the Senate simply allowed it to lie on the table without consideration. In the expiring hours of the session of 1893 Governor Tillman arbitrarily interfered and sprang on the legislature what is known as the Evans dispensary law. This act he forced through both houses, stretching his power to the utmost, and, it is claimed, acting unconstitutionally by high-filing methods, to accomplish his ends. It is this act that the people have risen against, and of which we herewith give the main provisions:

The manufacture, sale, barter or exchange of any spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors or any mixture thereof, which will produce intoxication, is prohibited save in the manner prescribed by the act. The liquor business is to be conducted by a commission to be appointed by the Governor, who is to sell liquors to such "dispensaries" as are appointed by the government, the management of the business in the various counties being entrusted to a county Board of Control, also appointed by the Governor. The state commissioner is to sell liquor, wine and beer to the county dispensers at a profit of 50 per cent over the net cost thereof, while the other 50 per cent of profit is to go to the county fund. The State Board of

Control consists of the Governor, the Comptroller-General, and the Attorney-General. Dispensaries are to be appointed in each county upon the application of the majority of the freeholder voters in the county. The law limits the number of dispensaries to one for each county in the State, save in the County of Charleston, which is entitled to ten dispensaries, and the County of Richland, which may have three. Even druggists who want alcohol for the purpose of compounding medicines must buy it of the county dispensaries. No provision is made for the supply of alcohol by druggists in counties where no dispensaries have been appointed.

Transportation companies are forbidden under severe penalties from carrying liquors other than official liquors, and all such merchandise in transit is declared contraband and confiscated. Special enactment is made and a summary process provided for violation of the law. Fearing the failure of grand juries to indict violators, provision is made for trial and conviction upon "information"; the penalty is \$100 to \$1,000 fine and imprisonment from ninety days to one year in the penitentiary for all violations of the law. Search warrants upon ex-parte statements can be issued by any trial justice (petty judge or magistrate) against all suspects, and the constables are given almost unlimited power of search. The maxim that every man's home is his castle is obliterated entirely, and the writ of replevin is abolished in a two-line section of this act. Provision is made for the appointment of a constabulary force with almost unlimited powers, and special provision is made to prevent the transportation of liquors by railroads and other common carriers. The agents, servants and employees of railroads, steamboats and express companies who shall handle such freight are made punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the corporations are also subject to heavy fines for the same offence. In case any person or corporation arrested should appeal to the courts special provision is made to suppress them, and liberal fees are provided for the officers who may make arrests of violators of the law or seizure of contraband spirits. Sheriffs, constables and other officials who fail to report violations of the law and to furnish evidence are punished by fine and imprisonment.

The act came into force on July 1st, last year, and that the people are generally law-abiding and were willing to give even legalized robbery a fair trial is proven by the fact that nothing disastrous has occurred until now. It is doubtful if anything of that sort would ever have happened if the specially appointed constables under the act had not violated every principle of right and freedom by entering people's houses *advena advena* and insisting upon searching the premises from roof to basement for concealed liquors. So far as human ingenuity can go, we are told, the Dispensary Act leaves no loophole for its violation. One of the clauses especially prohibits the selling of liquor by clubs incorporated or chartered for "social, literary or other purposes."

It is the Toronto *Globe* that proudly flaunts at the head of its editorial page this motto:

"The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures."—J. S. M. S.

It is Dan, of *Saturday Night*, who writes:

"The Prohibitionists received very scanty encouragement at Ottawa. No doubt they are worthy and high-minded folk, but I must confess I always experience a certain contempt for people who appoint themselves a committee to attend to other people's business. Nobody is bathering the Prohibitionists to make them drink at lawful or unlawful hours, and why should they be organized and force themselves upon the public and Government, upon everybody in fact, with their contentions that they should be permitted to regulate the eating and drinking of other people? I think Prohibitionists are busy-bodies. If they would attend to their own business and pay their debts—and they are not the best people in the world to pay their debts—they would be fulfilling the primary duties of citizenship better than they do as denunciationists and propagandists and distasteful. Taking it altogether I imagine the world is old enough to have demonstrated that it pays a man best to mind his own business and let his neighbor attend to his own affairs. The ordinary Prohibitionist is not noted as a philanthropist, in fact he is the reverse, and I don't know why the community should be so continually disturbed by the airing of his notions. It may be a very pleasant task to assume the censorship of public morals, and yet those most qualified for this task are not the ones that assume it, and we have the privilege of asking that the assumption of the right to dictate in any matter which is within the law should be treated as a case of impertinence and egotism. However, the opposite is the case. Those who resist these very assumptions are branded as improper people. I take the following to be a parallel. A man stops me on the street and tells me that I ought to get my hair cut or my nose trimmed. I tell him he should mind his own business, or even suggest that he should buy a tooth-brush and clean his teeth, and he then has me arrested for disturbing the public peace. This is the condition that the Prohibitionists are trying to place us in. I imagine that the very extremity of the measures which they propose will defeat their purpose."

We are on record. Our motto is the scriptural one of "Be ye temperate in all things." Our consistent advice to all who think as we do is: Strict obedience to the law; calmness in the presence of antagonism, violent or otherwise; conciliation, but never force; argument and strictly constitutional acts. Above all be temperate in language and in habit.

HEALTHINESS OF ALCOHOL.

LAST summer an Anti-Alcohol Congress was held at The Hague. Great things were expected by the temperance people of the proceedings, but, according to their views, they were woefully disappointed. Right at the outset a startling turn was given to the order of affairs by one of the vice-presidents, no less a personage than Sir Dyce Duckworth, honor-ary physician to the Prince of Wales and

lecturer on medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. After giving in some detail his professional observations, Sir Dyce Duckworth put forward certain conclusions which, he maintained, had been inductively established. In the first place, it had not been proved, he said, that the moderate use of alcohol is hurtful to the inhabitants of Europe and was necessarily prejudicial to civilized nations. As a matter of fact the most enlightened people made the most extensive use of alcoholic liquors. His next avowment was that there exists no trustworthy testimony to show that the moderate use of alcohol in conjunction with sound food can injure the organs of the human body. On the other hand there was substantial proof that such a use was generally beneficial. It following, according to the speaker, that for many people complete and continual abstinence from alcohol is not at all to be recommended. Neither should such abstinence be practised for the sake of example, inasmuch as it must now be recognized that such a course of conduct, adopted as an exemplary measure, has never succeeded in effecting the disappearance of intemperance. It was suggested that a more efficient method of preventing the abuse of pleasant and necessary stimulants would be to educate the young to recognize the proper and legitimate use of alcohol.

It is easy to understand that, as the report from which we glean these particulars says, a bombshell cast into the camp of total abstinence could not have produced a greater shock than this speech by Sir Dyce Duckworth. Remonstrance at first took the form of hisses; but indignation gave place to dismay when it turned out that the English physician had numerous and powerful supporters.

Professor Sokvis, of Amsterdam, one of the recognized heads of the medical profession in Holland, declared that man could not do without a stimulant, and insisted that alcoholic liquors were the very best stimulant that could be provided. If taken in reason simultaneously with good nutritious alcohol had no evil effect, though, naturally, if an ill-nourished, half-starved man were to absorb liquor in excessive quantities the results would be disastrous. Yet, even he would find the greatest benefit and sustaining power: from using liquor moderately, as had time and again been proved in the movement of great armies, when solids were either scarce or there was not time to serve them out. By the use of alcohol at proper times and in decent quantities a weak man could accomplish more and even secure strength without any subsequent evil effect to compete in hard work with far sturdier men.

Dr. Sneider, representing the Dutch Society of Medicine, placed himself unreservedly on the same side as Professor Sokvis and Sir Dyce Duckworth; and Dr. Schnitz, speaking in the name of the main body of medical men in Holland, asserted that there was absolutely no danger to a healthy man in the moderate use of alcoholic drinks. On the contrary such use might be made of them with distinct advantage to health.

LIQUOR DEALERS IN SEN- SION.

As we go to press the great convention of liquor dealers of Ontario is in session in Toronto. Several hundred representatives from all parts of the Province are present, and a thorough organization is being perfected. A full report will be given in our next issue.

J. S. HUGHES, formerly of Indianapolis, Ind., but now of Chicago, who was twice nominated to lead the Prohibition ticket in Indiana, running first for Secretary of State and afterward for Governor, says he has left that party, which he denounces a huge fraud. He says the vote this year will show a decline of 25 per cent., which will not give over 10,000 Prohibition votes in all Indiana next fall.

The organ of the Patrons of Industry says Patronism and Prohibition must go hand-in-hand. One of those hands will be very sore before the other lets go. In the meantime we commend to the notice of our contemporary and to every Patron, first, the article on our statistical page of March 22, headed "The Farmer" and, secondly, the editorial in our number of March 29, headed "Look before Leaping."

A strenuous deputation of Ontario wine manufacturers waited upon the Dominion Government a few days ago, and presented a numerously signed petition against the ratification of the French treaty. Their claims were ably set forth and they made out a strong case as between their own products and the French wines. The Premier would make no promise, but asked for further statistical information. The impression is gaining ground that the treaty is to be accepted.

The following point raised by a legal gentleman is worthy of consideration:—"The powers apparently claimed on behalf of the Provincial Government would practically amount to a power of levying import duties. If the Provincial Government can restrict the importation of a particular article, and can at the same time give licenses for the sale of that article, it can, in effect, levy an import duty if it pleases, which would be a clear violation of the principles of the constitution."

The whiskey detectives are having it all their own way in South Carolina. A dispatch from Charleston says, "They are going into private houses indiscriminately, insulting the residents and bullying everybody." This is the kind of thing we would be subject to in Canada, if our attempt would be to enforce Prohibition. In fact it is the kind of thing past records of the so-called morality department indicate that some people of Toronto have previously been subject to, thus proving that we have ample justification for what we say would happen under certain circumstances.

The Lewiston, Me., Journal, a paper on the side of the Maine Prohibition law,

has the following instructive statement upon a new agitation among the clergymen of Portland to stop rum selling in that city: "They will preach sermons on the subject and send the rallying cry from their pulpits. Then they will set on foot a sort of people's enforcement league and will lead off valiantly in a crusade against rum. Liquor is now sold openly all over Portland, and therefore the campaigners will not lack for employment." And this is all that Neal Dow's seventy years of service has resulted in—"liquor is sold openly all over Portland," and a prohibitory journal is forced to admit it.

In noticing the birthday anniversary of Gen. Neal Dow a contemporary says that since the Maine liquor law was enacted 43 years ago, a generation has grown up in the State without ever having seen "a licensed grog shop." Possibly the statement is true and for the good of their souls we sincerely trust that every member of that generation has not seen an "unlicensed grog shop." We both fear and know, however, that the truth is far. We know also that there are more men in the State of Maine that have broken the law, comparatively speaking, than in any state of the union. They have not been prosecuted because the State is governed on a false basis; because the money from the natural state of affairs is not forthcoming to provide the necessary law officers, and because as the *Toronto Globe* quotes, from Jenkins: "The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures."

The Rev. Dr. Van de Water in a sermon recently preached at St. Andrew's P.C. church, New York, said: "A perfectly healthy body means healthy morals. The body must be used or destroyed, but excess is always a sin. The abuse of intoxicating liquors is a social vice. There is a proper and legitimate use for intoxicating liquors. I preach and I practice temperance—not total abstinence. God made liquor to be used. If a man chooses to be a total abstainer it is purely a matter between himself and his God. It is neither a virtue in him nor a discredit to me. Drinking is not a sin, but drunkenness is. If I had the power to close the liquor stores in which the poor laboring man gets his beer I would not do it." This statement has caused to descend upon the reverend gentleman's head whole volleys of thunder. He is accused of pandering to society and of having champagne sent up to his house by the case. We do not know that there is very great sin in a clergyman taking a glass of wine. He might even find it beneficial. But every man who stands forth against prejudice and for the equal rights to all must expect to have to make front against a torrent of abuse.

If you do not know me watch me work. Always up to time and ready for business. I am the silent guardian; 70,000 of us in constant work. My comrades can be found at 43 King street west, city. No introduction necessary.

THE BUDGET.

THE IMPORTANT RELATION OF EX- CISE TO REVENUE.

Increased Contribution Last Year. Why the Malt Duty Was Reduced.

HON. MR. FOSTER'S budget contains a great deal that is of interest to the trade besides the reduction of the malt duties announced in our last issue. Referring to the revenue for last year and his estimate in his previous budget that it would roughly speaking be \$38,000,000, Mr. Foster pointed out that the actual revenue has exceeded the estimate by \$168,498, the Customs overrunning the Customs receipts of the preceding year by \$452,944, the Excise overrunning the Excise receipts of the preceding year by about \$422,267, and a miscellaneous revenue of savings overrunning those of the preceding year by \$371,526. So that the overplus of revenue from these three sources, besides being \$168,698 more than was estimated, shows \$1,246,637 in advance of the revenue of the preceding year.

Among the increases were \$164,918 in spirits and wines and \$22,075 in tobacco, Ale, beer and port decreased \$21,071.

THE EXCISE DUTIES.

Proceeding, Mr. Foster said: The movement in excise is shown by the following comparative table of the quantity taken for consumption and duty accrued on excisable articles in 1892-93 as against 1891-92.

	1892-93.	Qty.	1891-92.
Spirits	92,118,000	2,578,973	2,747,307
Malt	46,425,882	30,982,730	30,982,730
Wines	11,866,884	11,866,884	11,866,884
Cigars	40,147,200	42,870,100	42,870,100
Tobacco and Snuff	9,572,196	10,990,062	10,990,062
Total	\$5,782,801	\$1,139,266	\$986,363
	62,983	691,228	57,676
	1,003	161,245	1,373
Tobacco and Snuff	2,356	2,373,411	2,373
Total	\$7,848,107	\$8,398,736	\$109,800

The duties accruing in 1892-93 as compared with 1891-92 show an increase in spirits, in malt, in cigars, in cigarettes, in tobacco and snuff; that is, along the whole line. This shows an increase on the revenue accrued of \$420,509. The per capita consumption of these articles as revealed by the report of the Controller of Inland Revenue is:

Average from	Spirits		Beer		Wine		Tobacco
	galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.	
1892-93	1,129	2,768	187	2,132	189	2,132	189
1891-92	791	3,216	119	2,291	191	2,291	191
1892-93	710	3,205	187	2,132	189	2,132	189

There is a slight increase in tobacco over the average, and over the consumption per head, over the year 1891-92. The House will see, then, from what I have stated that the remarkable fact about the year 1892-93—and I think it is a fact well worth noting just here—has been the extraordinary recuperative power which has been exhibited; a recuperative power in Canada which has been in marked contrast with the history of greater nations, and I may say, in fact, with all the great nations of the world. For, whereas these other countries have during the year 1892-93 experienced exceedingly great disturbances in trade, with a falling off in exports and imports, and a falling off in revenue as well; the fact remains that as far as trade is concerned, as shown by the Custom House revenue, as far as excise is concerned, and as far as the earnings, the miscellaneous revenue of the country is concerned, there was an increase in each item; a considerable and a steady increase over the year preceding, which, as the House may remember, marked the high-

est period which has been attained from Confederation up.

THE NEW TARIFF.

In introducing the new tariff, Mr. Foster said:

The first item in the schedule of dutiable goods is that of liquors and tobaccos. In tobaccos we have made no change whatever. In spirituous liquors we have made no change whatever. With reference to malt liquors, we have made one change. It will be remembered that two or three years ago, when I undertook, in the face of a fairly buoyant revenue, to reduce that duty by \$3,500,000 or more, I had to have recourse, for a limited period at least, to some speedy method of recouping the great drop in the revenue caused by the reduction of the sugar taxation. I did so by putting a larger duty—although small in degree—upon tobacco; by heightening the duty to a small extent on spirituous liquors, both excise and customs; by heightening also the excise on malts, making the excise, which had always been in this country, with the exception of a very short space of time, 1 cent a pound, 2 and 3/4 cents in the fact was felt to be a very large increase. It operated in this way: The malt, and consequently the beer duty, in this country being 7 cents, as compared with 4 cents in Great Britain and 3 and 3/4 cents in the United States. The revenue has since come up largely to the expectations formed. The chess that was made has been filled, and, under these circumstances, the Government has determined to take off from the malt duties one-half cent per pound, leaving it at one cent and a half instead of one cent, which it was all the rest of the time since Confederation, with the exception of one or two years. The loss which will accrue to the revenue from that will be in the neighborhood of \$200,000. We will get some accession of revenue probably from the larger amount made, because, under the 2 cent duty on malt, the production decreased to a certain extent, and sugar and other substances were used which, it is said, are deleterious in their effect.

CASH RECORDERS.

It has become a necessity to all well regulated hotels and sample rooms to have a cash register or Recorder. It is acknowledged to be the only reliable check on the cash receipts, and it is encouraging to find that a Canadian have brought out a machine which is a decided improvement in machines heretofore used. The Anderson Trading Co. are manufacturing a Total Adding machine, invented and patented by Mr. John Sharp, a Canadian born and bred inventor. At the company's office, 561 King St. East, we were surprised to see the perfection of the machine they are producing.

The machine is a total adding machine, adding one or several amounts to previous recorded amounts instantly. We examined the machine closely and it is an absolute protection against manipulation by the operator in every possible way, and is always accurate. We believe it will sell everywhere and in retail dealers to use these machines. They are a credit to Canada. Their advertisement will be found in another column and the opportunity to see these machines while the Convention lasts should be taken advantage of.

D. Hewis, of Midland, has erected a large brick hotel in that town. It is laid out in a most convenient and comfortable double will command a large share of the commercial trade of the district when opened. It takes the place of the Hewis House, which was burned last September.



THE

WE GUARANTEE
They
Hoped

IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD



HONORABLE MENTION
PARIS, 1878.
AWARDED THE HIGHEST
MARK OF MERIT.

Maltsters
Brewers
Bottlers

MEDAL AT THE
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
PHILADELPHIA,
1876.

COSGRAVE & Co.

MEDAL AT
THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION,
ANTWERP, 1885.

PALE ALES . . .
EXTRA STOUT
HALF-AND-HALF

PURITY OF FLAVOR
AND
GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF
QUALITY.

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

THE ONTARIO BREWING AND MALTING CO. (Ltd.)

INDIA PALE ALE

AND

- PORTER -

BOTH IN WOOD AND BOTTLES

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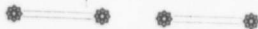
That this ALE and PORTER is brewed from pure Malt and Hops only.

ASK FOR IT.

311 King Street East, - - TORONTO

REINHARDT & CO.

Lager Beer Brewers - - Toronto



Only Brewers in Canada of those justly Celebrated Brands, viz.:

Export **"SALVADOR"**

Select **"HOFBRÄU"**

Genuine **"BOCK"**

Original **"BAVARIAN"**



Liquor Merchants and Leading Hotels throughout the Dominion handle these Goods

J. E. Doyle & Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

...Corks

Corks, Corking Machines, Tinfall, Bottling Wax and Wire.

421 St. James Street, - - Montreal
P.O. BOX 502

Corks of any Size Cut to Order

HARVIE & CO.

- Box Makers -

10 SHEPPARD STREET, - - TORONTO

Brewers' Cases a Specialty...

Best Workmanship - Best Materials
Self-Sealing Fasteners -
Home Address, etc., Printed on Cases to Order.
Low Prices. Prompt Delivery.

See Particulars to

HARVIE & CO.

No Hotel can be run successfully without

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MATCHES and -
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Mammoth Factories, - Hull, Can.

FOYLE BREWERY 
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P. & J. O'MULLIN
BREWERS AND BOTTLEERS OF

India Pale Ales
AND
Brown Stout

Specially -
"GOLDEN SHIELD" INDIA PALE ALE
In Pints and Quarts.



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



RUPTURE

THE WILKINSON TRUSS

The only Perfect Fitting Truss in the World. Leading Physicians say it is the Best Satisfaction Guaranteed.

B. LINDMAN, JAMES BULLOCK,
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WHOLESALE IMPORTER

Wines, Liquors
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OFFICE AND BONDED WAREHOUSE:

46 Colborne Street, - - Toronto.

BOWIE & CO.

BREWERS

Brockville, - - Ontario

R. BOWIE A. G. BOWIE

Sporting.

WAITING AT THE BARS.

TAKER'S clover in the pasture lot.
And dandelions, too,
And over by the shady brook
A bed of violets-blue
They're calling to the stabled ones,
The yearlings, black and bay,
To open wide the meadow bars
And enter life more gay.

The thrush is ringing from the hedge,
The lark doth gladly cry,
And like a signal over the brook
The oriole swings high;
Breck rubs its sides against the green
Where graceful squirrels play
The only note that's lacking
Is the yearling's happy neigh.

—GEORGE E. BOWEN, in *Chicago Horseman*.

NOTES.

RACES will be held on the 24th of May under the auspices of the Stayer Riding & Driving Association. Good purses will be hung up for competition. See adv. next week.

W. H. CRAIG, V.S., Cornwall, Ont., is going to take a carload of stallions to Vancouver, B.C., about the first of May. He is getting together a splendid lot of animals that should be of great service in the West. The doctor is one of the most enterprising horsemen in all Canada.

THE loss of the greater part of their caudal appendages did not apparently detract from the beauty of the team of Canadian horses presented to Princess May for Her Royal Highness has expressed herself as being exceedingly pleased with the animals. This manifestation on the part of the Princess will doubtless be a source of much gratification to the loyal Canadian ladies who sent in their five-dollar bills.

MR. J. E. SEABORN'S racing string arrived in Toronto from Waterloo on Tuesday. The horses are twenty-two in number as follows: forming aside the largest and best stable ever got together in Canada:

Stonemason, ch.h., a. Stonehenge—Mary Buckley,
Victorious, b.g., 6, by Terror—Bonnie Vic.
Orinoco, blk.h., 6, by Omadago—My Nannie O.
Fugmiss, ch.h., 5, by Faustus—Allorinda.
Laughing Stock, b.g., by Cassatt—Mirth.
Martello, b.g., 5, by Crombach—Counterscap.
Martyrdom, h.f., 4, by St. Blaise—Dauntless.
Saragosa, b.c., 4, by Duke of Montrose—Elaino.
Imp. Morphus, b.c., 4, by Chippendale—Marina.
Bonnie Buff, h.f., 4, by Buffalo—Bonnie Vic.
Meadowbrook, br.g., 3, by Springfield—Lady May.
Joe Miller, b.g., 3, by Springfield—Milly.
Vicar of Wakefield, b.c., 3, by Springfield—Bonnie Vic.
Imp. Eppleworth, b.c., 3, by Quicktime—Lana.
Counterfeit, b.c., 3, by The Ill—Simple Gold.

Imp. Silk Gown, blk.f., 2, by Queen's Counsel—The Bride.
Imp. Halting, b.c., 2, by Machoath—Moisty.

Rosmar, b.c., 2, by Imp. Springfield—Margery.
Bonniefield, b.c., 2, by Rossingfield—Bonnie Ino.
Millbrook, blk., 2, by Springfield—Milly.
Confectioner, b.c., 2, by Springfield—Bon-Ino.
Athletic, h. c., 2, by Springfield—Athens III.
Furnish and Laughing Stock are stepchildren.

THE English racing season proper commenced last week with the running on Tuesday of the Lincolnsire Handicap. There were nineteen starters, the winner turning up in Baron de Rothschild's Le Nichean, 4 years, by Tristan—La Noce, with 119 lbs. up, T. Lester being in the saddle, won Mr. Cooper's Juvenal, 5, by Springfield—Satire, 104 lbs., second and Sir J. Bunnett Maple's Maccreezy, 5, by Thurio—Adele, 97 lbs., third. Le Nichean was the favorite at 5 to 1 against and won easily in exceptionally fast time. On Friday the Grand National Steeplechase of 2,500 sous was run over the stiff Aintree course of four miles 856 yards. Cloister, last year's winner, was the favorite up to a few days before the race, when having gone wrong the pen was put through his name. Fourteen started, Why Not and Nelly Gray being equal favorites: 5 to 1 against, Ardlean coming next at 11 to 2, then Aep at 1 to 1, Father O'Flynn 14 to 1 against, Lady Ellen II. 25 to 1 against and Wild Man from Borneo 4 to 1 against. The conclusion of the race was very keen and exciting between Why Not, Lady Ellen II. and the Wild Man, the first-named, owned by Capt. C. H. Fenwick, only winning by a head from Lady Ellen, who was but a neck in front of the fellow from Borneo. The time for the distance was 9 mins. 45½ secs., remarkably good considering the course presented heavy going. Why Not is aged and carried 167 lbs., while Lady Ellen, who is 6, had up only 147 lbs., and Wild Man from Borneo, also 6, 149 lbs. Why Not ran second to Frigate in this race in 1889, and third to Cloister.

THE Governor-General has sent his magnificent pair of Irish hunters to Mr. T. C. Patterson of this city to be sold. If no one will buy them here, and they are to be had cheap, they will be sent to New York and disposed of by auction. His Excellency has sixteen horses in his stable at Ottawa, having brought them over with him and having no time to use them all he is disposing of these two Irish fellows. Mr. Patterson also has the Irish hunting stallion Hard Lines still on his hands. He is a magnificent animal well calculated to get just such horses as Canada needs for exportation; just such horses in fact as are marketed everywhere and especially in New York, where our horses have secured a reputation for their size, power, ability as fences and weight-carriers, and general conformation. Hard Lines is held at a figure that a year ago would have been considered as simply throwing him away.

THE programme for the Bel Air Jockey Club's meeting at Montreal on June 14, 15 and 16 is out. Five races are to be decided each day, the added money and purses totalling up to something like \$5,000. The races are as follows:

First day, Thursday, June 14th—Purse \$200, all ages, 6 furlongs: The Queen's Plate, 1½ miles; purse \$300; 1¼ mile, Walker's Hunters' flat handicap, for a challenge cup valued at \$500 and presented by those most generous and enterprising distillers, Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, of Walkerville, Ont., 1½ miles handicap steeplechase, purse, \$300.

Second day, Friday, June 15—Fifth purse \$200, 5 furlongs; Bel Air Handicap, \$400 added, 1¼ miles; Forest and Stream, purse \$300, 1 mile; Broker's Purse \$250, 6 furlongs; St. James Handicap Steeplechase, purse \$300, 2½ miles.

Third day, Saturday, June 16—Dorval Scareway, purse \$200, 6 furlongs; Canadian Derby, for three-year-olds, \$500 added, 1½ miles; Yalota purse, \$250, 1 mile; Ladies' Purse, \$250, 6 furlongs; Farewell Handicap Steeplechase, \$200, 2½ miles.

A GOOD deal has been said recently about the low price of horses. There does not appear to be any material ground for such talk. Recent sales prove that prices for the right kind are as good as ever they were, but that they are worse than poor for the crooks that used to be driven around and were thought to suit their purpose tolerably well. With the advancement of breeding taste in horse-flesh people are a little fastidious nowadays as to the horse they drive or ride. It is a healthy sign of the times that it should be so, for it indicates that material developed and appreciative intelligence go hand in hand. Apropos of this subject the New York *Sun* said the other day: "The quality of the horses seen in New York fashionable thoroughfares is much higher than it was some few years ago. We can thank our Canadian cousins for this, as they have yearly sent thousands of half-bred high-steppers across the border, knowing that in New York, Boston and Philadelphia their animals would command a ready sale. The American hackney, descended from imported stock, makes a brave showing, but he is shorter-bodied and stouter than the Canadian half-bred, and uses not possess the stamina or spirit conveyed by the warm thoroughbred blood. The time was when Canadian farmers bred almost exclusively to Clydesdales and other ponderous families, but heavy horses are a drug on the market to-day and the thoroughbred and trotter are the fashion."

A CORRESPONDENT in the *Stockman and Farmer* offers the following good hints to would-be possessors of the "first premium" colt: If it is intended to "show up" a colt or horse at fair or sale, the animal should have a few preliminary lessons. Stand on the near side, just forward of the shoulder. Grasp the halter strap about a foot from the halter with the left hand. Have a small whip in the right hand. Grasp a lock of the mane with thumb and finger of right hand,

just forward of wither. Lay the whip over to off side, with the forearm hanging along top of shoulder. Now start the colt forward, touching him up with the whip on off side, and you will see that you can run along with him as fast as far as he will trot, you being careful along with him in a position where you can control every move and run no liability of being struck should he rear. You can show up every point possessed by your horse in this manner.

A JOCKEY club has been organized at Windsor, Ont., and the following officers have been elected; President, J. A. Davis; vice-president, W. J. McKee; secretary, W. A. Harsham; treasurer, J. W. Alexander. The meeting will hold June 7, 8 and 9, in line with Trenton, Hamilton and Montreal. It has been determined to hang up \$5000 as a start, and some valuable cups will also be added. Messrs Walker & Sons have promised \$500 cup, and Hon. J. C. Patterson has said that he will give a piece of plate worth running for.

MATTERS in billiard circles are looking up. Not only is the demand for pool larger than it has been for years, but several matches played recently have attracted large crowds of spectators. Joseph Capron, of Galt, the Canadian champion who recently beat George S. Tom of this city in a thousand point billiard game by 190 points, has made match to play D. Thomas of Meunier for Sittou is arranging a tournament for native players, at which the prize to be given will reach at least \$700. The boom in one of the grandest games of creation is due to Messrs. Samuel May & Co., the famous billiard table manufacturers who have worked without ceasing to attain and improve interest in the sport. On this topic we might mention to Messrs. May & Co. have supplied to the new Leiderschmid building with especially new billiard tables and furnished these tables are of carved oak, highly polished and nicely trimmed with leather. Some furnished brass mountings have fine Vermont slate beds, and are quick and fitted with the celebrated "Club" cushions, best "Siam" cloth, ivory balls, polished cues and a complete outfit of the highest class, and bowling hall has also been furnished with a fitted up in a first-class style by Samuel May & Co., the bowling beds, billiard balls, pins, swing cushions, and being all of the very latest design and best workmanship.

THE sixth match in the contest now on foot in Paris is in its weekly. The *Sartha* Turf Club has announced that the fourth annual meeting will be held on the 14th of the month. The Granite Club has won the Gold Cup default from Dundas. GAUBARD and MAESTRI, TEXAS, on the 15th is most likely they will. BRETHER'S get around; two years were lately sold respectively.

THE Manitoba and Ontario opens on the new Leiderschmid building with especially new billiard tables and furnished these tables are of carved oak, highly polished and nicely trimmed with leather. Some furnished brass mountings have fine Vermont slate beds, and are quick and fitted with the celebrated "Club" cushions, best "Siam" cloth, ivory balls, polished cues and a complete outfit of the highest class, and bowling hall has also been furnished with a fitted up in a first-class style by Samuel May & Co., the bowling beds, billiard balls, pins, swing cushions, and being all of the very latest design and best workmanship.

HORSES FOR SALE.

TROTTER STALLION.—Forest Marbrino; entered in service fees last \$2,100; grand sire in Canada, produced more fast trotting stock than any other horse in the Dominion; will sell cheap on easy terms or rented of responsible party. This is a class life-time. Apply John Brennan, 67 street, Toronto.

CHESTNUT GELDING.—Advertiser, Miser out of Peradventure, 5 year

winner at Gutterton in capital of sale in 50 score broken down; a pair, to be sold by auction, by Surriage, street, Toronto.

Clydesdale 5 Darnock Day, Darnock, near General Neill, by son, by Surriage, Samuel Johnston.

HERE is the regular first importation by contract.

ALL-ROUNDER.

SCHAEFER, the first in Paris is in its weekly.

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MURPHY
WILLIAM H
Patients Treated at

winner at Gutfenberg and Gloucester last year in capital company; can run half mile in 50 seconds sure and cannot be broken down; a regular Barium for campaigning. To any one wanting a cheap horse to win in Canada this is a rare chance. Address, John Brennan, 69 Bay street, Toronto.

CLYDESDALE STALLION.—Imported, Darook Davy, bred by Wm. Viners, Darook, near Ardhan, Scotland; sire General Neill, by Doreaster, by Wellington, by Surprise. For particulars address Samuel Johnston, Newmarket.

HERE is the place to advertise. One dollar first insertion; subsequent insertions by contract.

ALL-ROUND SPORT.

SCHAEFER, the Billiard expert at present in Paris is in receipt of a \$350 salary weekly.

The Sarnia Turf Club has claimed the dates of May 23, 24 and 25 for their spring meeting.

The Toronto Kennel Club will hold their fourth annual show on the 15 and 16th of the month.

The Granite Curling Club of Toronto has won the Gov. General's medal by default from Dundas club.

GARDNER and **DURMAN** will leave for Austin, Texas, on the 10th of this month. It is not likely they will go to England at all.

BRETTUM's get seeds to be in great demand; two yearlings, a filly and a colt, are lately sold for \$575, and \$875, respectively.

The sixth match in the championship has content now on between Steintz and Laker was declared a draw. Both contestants have won two games each.

H. H. ISURAM, Sherbrooke, Que., has purchased the pacing filly Rock Farm by by Clonmore, dam by Monte Carlo, sired by G. K. Foster, Danville, Que.

W. H. RIDDELL, Orangeville, Ont., has sold to R. Marlin, Montreal, the five-year-old chestnut horse Starlight, by Crown Imperial, out of Sa lie, by General Gordon.

The Manitoba and North-West Circuit has opened on the 24th of May at Brandon, and in connection with which turf associations have fixed dates for meetings.

CARSON of Galt easily defeated George Eaton of Toronto in the deciding half of a thousand point game at Galt. The score at the finish stood Capron 1,000, Eaton 810.

As a result to his knock-out of Dixon, the Champion featherweight boxer, Walter Edgerton, has issued a challenge to fight Dixon for \$5,000 a side and the championship.

MR. GEO. SLEEMAN, of Guelph, has formally donated a trophy to the newly formed Central Curling Association.

MR. SLEEMAN is an enthusiastic lover of the roaring game.

DEEPLY satisfactory prices were got for Mr. John Hendrie's horses at the recent sale at Tattersall's in New York. The total for 54 head was \$11,400, an average of \$211.11 each.

Doc, the trotting dog, owned in Brighton, Ont., was outclassed by the pony Nat, March 10, at Los Angeles, Cal. The pony won in the straight heats. Best time for the half mile was 1:47.

A MATCH has been arranged between Jos. Capron, the Champion billiardist of Canada, and Max. Thomas of Montreal for \$250 a side and the championship. April 25th is the date selected for the contest which will be played in Montreal.

The Executive Committee of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen has decided to hold the annual regattas at Hamilton Beach for five years, the idea being to make a permanent course there.

The lacrosse players of the Western Association have organized an association distinct from the Canadian Lacrosse Association. Brantford, St. Mary's, Tilsonburg, Woodstock and Simcoe will have teams in the new organization.

The LaFramboise Club, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., has selected June 12 and 13 as the dates for their summer meeting. The officers selected for the ensuing year are: J. V. Guertin, president; J. B. Brosseau, vice-president; G. W. Henshaw, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

When a young mare sells for \$10,000 and a two-year-old trotter for \$6,000 the same week, it doesn't look as if the horse business had quite "gone to the dogs." These were the prices fetched by Harrietta and Belle Meta, both grand-daughters of George Wilkes.

MR. FRED. P. THOMPSON, of Fredericton, N. B., is the owner of the five-year-old stallion Burton B. H. 11,177, by Harry Wilkes, dam by Constellation. He intends to send him to Maine to be handled this spring. He is expected to go into the 2:30 list.

The native Cape Breton horses are descended mainly from the French stock. They are small, weighing about 850 pounds each, are very hardy and all day goers. Upon this foundation, by the importation of modern sires, quite a useful race of animals has been developed.

The daily papers have given a good deal of prominence to the fact that pugilist Fitzsimmons lately gave an exhibition of his skill as a blacksmith, which trade he learned in Australia before he blossomed out as a hero of the twenty-four-foot ring. In his exhibition he turned out a set of iron in twenty minutes and presented the products of his skill to local "sports." Fitzsimmons might better have stuck to his anvil and hammer notwithstanding the position he had won for himself in the arena. On the ground that under certain circumstances it is better to be a jackass than a lion, it is better to be a good blacksmith than a champion pugilist.—Chicago Horseman.

FACTS—A—Absolutely.
B—Best.
C—Cure for Pain.

St. JACOBS OIL

FIGURES 1—A Prompt Cure.
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Cash Recorders

EVERY WIDE AWAKE HOTELKEEPER USES A .. CASH RECORDER

THE BEST
Is the
Sharp.
Cash ..
Recorder



IT IS ALWAYS ACCURATE
IT CANNOT BE FALSIFIED OR MANIPULATED BY THE OPERATOR

.. TWO ..
Years' Guarantee

We have now on the Market ..

Size No. 3a. Twenty-one Keys (From \$50.00 to \$85.00), Price \$165.00
Size No. 3b. Twenty-one Keys (From \$50.00 to \$85.00), Price \$175.00

The ANDERSON TRADING COMPANY, Ltd.
56 1/2 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

CORKS **CORKS**

P. FREYSENG & CO.

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Machine Cut Corks

MOUNTAIN DEW

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Manufactured from the best Barley Malt. Double distilled, fully ripened in wood, and recommended by Physicians for Medicinal purposes, being free from Fusel Oil and other deleterious substances.

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TORONTO

Every Description of Corks on hand and cut to order. Also Cork Wood, Cork Life Preservers, Bottling and Capping Machines, Bottling Wire, Capsules, Tin Foil, Bottle Baskets, etc.

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Perth, Ontario, Canada.

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Pleasant to the taste—Rich Aroma.

La HISPANIA, KHEDIVE and REPUBLIC

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BRYAN & LEE WINNIPEG

MURPHY GOLD CURE CO.'S INSTITUTE

For Treatment of ..

ALCOHOL AND MORPHINE DISEASES AND ..
TOBACCO HABIT

253 WELLESLEY ST., TORONTO

WILLIAM HAY, Manager. JOHN TAYLOR, Managing Director.

Patients Treated at Their Residence When Required.

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GREAT BATTLES OF THE WORLD.

REPORTED BY MEN WHO WITNESSED THEM.

KING TURNS THE TABLES ON MACE.

Last week we told how Jen Mace defeated Tom King on January 28, 1862, in a forty-three round "go." This week we tell you how King, who claimed that his last fight was the result of accident, reversed the former verdict in twenty-nine rounds, occupying thirty-eight minutes, on Nov. 26th, 1862, for a stake of £200 a side and the championship belt. As soon as the office was given by Fred Oliver, the referee, the men approached the magic circle, Mace being the first to drop his caeter within the ropes. He was attended by his old opponents Bob Brettle and Ish Travers, while King, who was somewhat behindhand, was waited on by Bert Tyler and Macdonald. Both men were welcomed with loud cheers from their partisans, which each acknowledged in a suitable manner. There was a good deal of lively betting at 7 to 1 on Mace, and his backers, we believe, would have gone to any extent at that figure. A brisk business was done by the sale of inner ring tickets, but by no means to the extent we have known on former occasions. The sum received was nearly £37, or only \$185. Among the spectators were Tom Sayers, Heenan, and many otheristic celebrities, who eyed the tounney throughout with curiosity. And now the men stand up, side by side, each with one guard band, then separate; the seconds retire to their corners, and all eyes are fixed on them as they upraise their daddies, and square their elbows for

THE FIGHT.

Round 1.—The moment so fraught with interest and excitement to the partisans of the belligerents had now arrived; the busy and careful work of the seconds is at last completed to the entire satisfaction, and the men were delivered at the scratch. While their toilettes were being arranged, the "making ready" had been eagerly watched by all with almost breathless silence. As Jen turned to face his opponent, he gave a momentary glance at the sky, whose dull, cheerless aspect was anything but calculated to enliven the combatants. Both advanced to the scratch with that firm, confident step which denotes the action of well drilled practitioners. Perhaps the first thing that riveted the attention of the spectators, as the men stood front to front, was the striking difference in height that existed between them. It had been confidently stated Mace had never been in better condition; certainly as he stood thus confronting his antagonist there was nothing in his appearance that even the most fastidious could find to be in any fault with, and in all things he looked a far superior man to what he did at their former meeting. In weight Jen, when he last joined the beam, pulled down (hat 4lb., and with inward confidence beaming in his every look, he stated it was impossible for a man to feel better, and this assurance there can be no doubt had great weight with his admirers, many of whom from over-caution had waited for this "opinion" from Mace himself before they had ventured to "put it on." If confidence of itself could alone endow a man with the requisite "resin" to tune the first fiddle in such a grand pugilistic overture, Tom might well put the thing down as "certainty." It must be true, however, he was all the most critical could desire, and spoke of the result with a confidence

devoid of anything in the shape of bragadocio. The moment the men had been "set" by their seconds, there was perceptible that twitch and shrug of the shoulders which denote a disapproval of the footing, and Tom being up the prop in proper order drew from range, and of his position it may be said the skill of the master was at a glance displayed, for he was well covered at all points. Tom also showed considerable agility, and although by some good judges he is stated to be a little too fine about the loins, and by no means deep set enough about the jaw and neck, yet we think it was comradely by all impartial persons that he looked most formidable opponent. Mace, as he manoeuvred, looked at his man with a sharp, penetrating glance, as though he was mentally summing up "the King's affairs." The result seemed satisfactory, for Jen gave up his well-known jerks of his nose, as much as to say, "Tom, I intend to give you another dressing." King smiled at his man, as to intimate, if he really imagined he was capable of meeting such a man as he, there needed something in the shape of excitement to warm up the system. After a little sparring, Mace drew from range and dropped his manleys, and then with his right hand held his breast and arms, King imitated his action, as he felt nervous about the arms, and thought it necessary to do the burnishing to promote the circulation. Jen, with a cautious step, drew out of range, and then by way of a feeler slighted let go the left, but Tom, who was decidedly quicker on his pins than we had found him in any of his preceding bouts, got well away with the back stop, thus showing that these efforts on the part of his opponent to draw out his guard were not likely to be successful. As Mace broke for the purpose of getting from distance, King dashed at him in the most abrupt manner, and almost immediately entering a fine right-handed shot from the fore-arm. Mace, as Tom came on to the purpose of forcing the fighting, retreated, but just opposite the referee and umpire and men closed, who were in the way, likely to be in an awkward position, ducked his head and went down, King looking at him. Both men were loudly cheered, and as there was just a shade of commotion among those who formed the outskirts of the outer circle, Professor Duncan, attended by "the faculty," promptly administered a mild dose of his efficacious remedy for disorder—"a yrup of whips"—and the cure was instantaneous.

2.—At the call of "Time," both men, with the eagerness of summerers for the first plunge, rushed simultaneously from the knees of their seconds, and threw up their hands at the scratch. After toeing the mark, each again drew back from range, and being tight in mind, looking unweary as each other like two game-cocks, Mace then led with the left, but did not get it home, as King got out from range. Tom now dashed at his man, and delivered the left on the top of the head, and put in another from the fore-arm on the mouth, which had the effect of producing a slight show of the crimson. ("First blood," as on the former occasion, for Tom.) Jen, after getting himself slightly agitated, went to the face, closed with his man, when, finding he was likely to get into an awkward position, he slipped from him and got down, there being so far not much harm done on either side. King fighting with remarkable fairness; his opponent decidedly more crafty and shifty, though, as Jack Meebold said, "We'll give him all that in."

Jen was the first from his corner, but no sooner did the busy seconds of King see that his antagonist was on the move than they gave the office, and with that

impetuosity of action so characteristic of him, he at once advanced to the scratch. After shifting, changing position, and taking fresh ground, King went dashing at his man for the purpose of forcing the fighting, and immediately over Mace's right cross-guard, planted the left on the right cheek, and with a wild, slinging round hit from the right also got home on the side of the knowledge box. Mace, in the counter, hit his antagonist once again with the stinging left on the jaw, when, as Tom was not to be kept out, they closed. In the struggle for the fall, King got his right arm around his man, and they went down in the performance in corners, awkward fall. Mace, who had his head bent down, hitting the top part of it against the ground. It was imagined by many at the moment that Jen might have received some severe harm, but they were soon convinced to the contrary, for when the men had become disengaged, and Jen with his usual agility had righted, he looked up with a broad grin, as much as to say, "Don't be uneasy, I'm all right." There was in fact, again a slight manifestation of pressure in "Court," the "special jury" being the least bit inconvenienced, but Duncan, as head usher, brought up his efficient corps to enter, and the weight of this legal element was on the instant sufficient to restore matters to their proper balance, and the business of this admirably kept ring went on as smoothly as ever.

4. While the combatants were in their corners, every movement of the seconds was watched with the utmost minuteness, and it was a treat to observe in what fine order they sent them up to the mark. Tom was the first to present his towering height at the scratch, but was almost on the instant met by his opponent. Bob Tyler pointed at Mace, in a good-humored manner, as much as to intimate Jen had had some of the burnishing powder. Mace feinted with the left, but finding this would not produce the desired effect, he did not let it go freely from the shoulder. Tom, for the purpose of taking better range, followed up, and with the left got home on the side of the nose, and then again from the right. As Mace broke to get away, Tom hit out with both manleys, but did no execution, as Mace threw the left off well with the right guard. After slight increasing in interest, for there was marked speciality about the manner of fighting he was using, so that he possibly felt to enhance its importance among the admirers of bold and genuine boxing. There can be no disputing, but men had been from the commencement fighting remarkably well, and the battle as well as he had already presented striking and prominent features. It was, though, until Jen had thoroughly gotten measure of his man, King had in the opening bout been considered to have the best position; but Tom, since Mace was now performing was sufficient to convince all that there had not been the slightest mistake made in his merits regards pugilistic excellence. The combatants came simultaneously from their corners. Tom, as he stood at the scratch, opened his mouth and rubbed his hands and then, on again putting himself in position, drew out and retreated to his own corner. Mace following, both closed, and Mace, in the counter with the left got well home, Jen doing execution of the snout. Tom on the top part of the cranium. Mace, on breaking, got his right arm up with a wild noise, and as he slipped from the embrace of the young giant and got down.

8. From the manner in which the battle had been rubbed in, it was apparent colors had been well worked up, and that the combatants were well worked up. Tom did not have his opponent's, for King's peepers had a small lump on the side while the nose and mouth looked a good

in a rally, Jen pegged away with both manleys, left and right, with astounding rapidity, doing a good deal of head execution. In the close they struggled for the fall, when Jen threw his man a clever style, most to the credit of Mace were offered on their pet.)

6. Tom in the first two or three rounds had unquestionably had a shade the best of the style in which he had gone dashing at his man, and the quickness had displayed. Mace did not exhibit that steadiness in his practice he afterwards did. Now, however, that deathly close, Mace had the advantage, and there was a total change in his tactics, and the manner in which he now fought proved that he was in all respects superior to that "big tom" in science. Both, on pressing themselves at the mark, were evincing of having been by no means idle, for Jen was swelled about the ivory in a very conspicuous manner, while King, from the appearance of his left peeper, gave unmistakable proof of having been well worked up. Mace, on breaking, was in the nose. Still there had been a serious damage done on the part of either. After some little manoeuvring, the combatants changing and shifting position, King took the lead, and almost immediately, getting home left and right on the head. Mace met his man as he came out the rush on the milling suit, and, in one of the finest rallies that could be witnessed in the combatants' ring, the righter of the ring; there was something delicate to the admirers of boxing in Jen's style of fighting his man with both hands, left and right, at the nob. These blows were delivered with a rapidity that was quite new in boxing, so that Mace was all over his man in an instant, the blows making an impression as though Tom had been stumped with a couple of fists. Tom, by his man's head, but almost immediately his man with the left on the head and right on the body in merry fashion. In the close they got on the ropes, when Jen, at the moment touched the top cord with his right hand, as Jen threw slighted his position, as he was not to be kept fall, when Tom, as a termination to what would follow, round.

7.—As the battle progressed, so did the increasing in interest, for there was marked speciality about the manner of fighting he was using, so that he possibly felt to enhance its importance among the admirers of bold and genuine boxing. There can be no disputing, but men had been from the commencement fighting remarkably well, and the battle as well as he had already presented striking and prominent features. It was, though, until Jen had thoroughly gotten measure of his man, King had in the opening bout been considered to have the best position; but Tom, since Mace was now performing was sufficient to convince all that there had not been the slightest mistake made in his merits regards pugilistic excellence. The combatants came simultaneously from their corners. Tom, as he stood at the scratch, opened his mouth and rubbed his hands and then, on again putting himself in position, drew out and retreated to his own corner. Mace following, both closed, and Mace, in the counter with the left got well home, Jen doing execution of the snout. Tom on the top part of the cranium. Mace, on breaking, got his right arm up with a wild noise, and as he slipped from the embrace of the young giant and got down.

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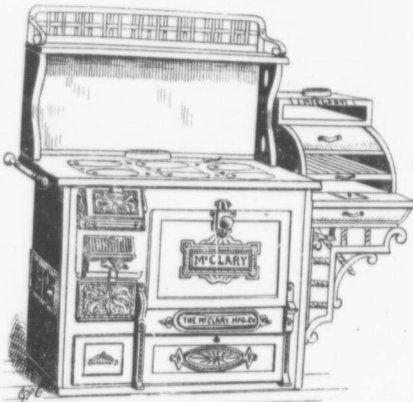
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deal puffed. Tom, as usual, taking the initiative, lunged out the left, but did no execution, as he was not well to distance. Mace, after King had opened with this will hit, took up fresh position, and in doing so, as he was followed by his antagonist, he hit the back part of his head against the stake. As Tom pressed in, Jen pulled himself together, and after some fine left-handed counter-hitting, in which Mace delivered very heavily on the middle of the head, he closed and went down, Mace through the ropes. The battle had now lasted twenty-two minutes, and it had been nothing but down right hard fighting and no mistake.

9.—King made another dash at Jen, "on hostile thoughts intent," and got home apparently a hot-put on the right eye, but there was no sign of injury, evidently owing to Jen's excellent condition. Jen instantly returned a severe prop on the dial with the left, and then countered a second effort on the part of King, who essayed his right. Tom despaired, now dashed in with best-riding determination, and bore his man through the ropes, to the delight of the Kingites, who, however, declined to take six to four, freely offered by the backers of Mace.

10.—Mace, the instant the signal was given, came forth with the utmost urgency to renew the struggle. King, as an opening to the attack, lunged out the left and administered a telling squawk on Jen's right jaw; and then, as Tom came dashing on, the men fought in a fine two-handed rally right across the ring, in which King got his man's nob for an instant in the right arm lock, and pegged away in the fibbing beautifully. Jen, like a good tactician, extricated himself; and after some severe milling, in which Mace got in the most telling manner on his man's mouth, cheek and nose—going, in fact, all over the dial with his clenched digits in a rapid and surprising manner—the men closed at the opposite end of the empire and referee, when Jen got his man in position, and gave him a fair back-head fall. Immense cheering for Mace.

11.—King's left eye looked worse than ever, while his good-looking nose was knickered out of symmetry. Nevertheless, he was again first to begin the attack, and in leading got home the left on the right cheek, following it in with one from the right on the side of the pimple. Jen, who timed his man beautifully, administered another tremendous left-hand-er on the mazzard, when Tom's nob, from its effect, went waving back. On the instant, however, he pulled himself together and dashed in to renew the struggle, when Jen met him, and delivered a tremendous left-hand-er on the nose, which produced a copious flow of blood. As Mace took fresh ground Tom again dashed in, and they fought in a fine ring-down, slugging give-and-take to a close. Tom with his usual style of bending his head slightly forward, went dashing at Jen, and got more than one straightening prop. They again fought in regular ring-down to a close, when Tom, while receiving Jen's prop on the dial, made use of the right once or twice in a very efficient manner on the body, upon which Mace got from his man and went down. The referee here called the attention of Tom seconds to the fact that their man had struck Jen while he was down, which was true; but Mace was just on the go and King could not help the hit, which was evidently unintentional, and no harm was done.

12.—Another splendid rally in this round. Mace again in a telling manner doing execution with both mauls, but evidently forced back by King's irresistible advance. The men, who had fought right across the ring, closed in Mace's corner, when Jen got down, Tom falling on him. During this round the referee

had several times to caution the seconds, who, in a most reprehensible manner, followed their principals so closely as frequently to be in the way of the combatants.

13.—The men again went to work in a spirited and determined manner, Jen, with his left, got well home on the front of his man's dial, and jumped back; when Tom, with his right, administered some sounding squawks on the ribs, as Jen tried to get off. King followed him up, and Mace went down to end the round.

14.—Mace commenced operations by getting well in range and delivering a pretty left-hand-er full on the nose, knocking Tom's head round as though it had been shaken off its connections; nevertheless Tom again tried to force the fighting, when after many exchanges, antagonists, and in the fall went down together in the centre of the ring. King's friends cheered him heartily, as he fully deserved.

15.—Some sharp fighting, rather in favor of Mace, who, in the end, went down in the hitting, and King fell over him.

16.—Tom dashed in viciously, and after a fine exchange of compliments, in which each did execution, they closed, and Jen, who had had the best of the exchanges, fell down.

17.—Tom again forced the fighting, but though he delivered with his left, he was a little too round with his right to be effective. Mace, after counting with his left in the middle of the head, and following up at half measure with the right, got cleverly away from his man. As Jen took fresh position, Tom followed him up, and the men in a rally fought to the ropes. In the close both got under the top-ropes full-erly out of the ring.

18.—Such a certainty was the battle looked upon by some of King's admirers that Johnny Gordon here offered £50 to bet on Mace, but this was not taken. Indeed, Tom's umpire, a good judge, said that, bar accident, Mace could not lose. After some more severe fighting, in which Mace again delivered in a telling manner on Tom's chest, and the latter made a slip in getting from his man, and fell on his knees. On the instant the game fellow recovered his perpendicular, and as Jen noticed this he beckoned him to renew the round. King was willing, but his well-skilled seconds, seeing the fast work he was doing, refused to allow him.

19.—It now seemed "all over, but shouting," to the partisans of Mace, who called out any odds, without response. As the men came up, it was easy to see that Jen, thinking himself already victorious, was anxious to finish off the business, led the appearance of the police, which had been rumored, should hob him up, and the men in a rally fought to the ropes, in which both men worked in with both hands in weaving style to get well to distance, and as he took up his position, he got into a slight hollow of his ring. Jen, who had repeatedly tried to hit a clipping, crossed himself with the right, but just opened himself for the purpose of trying it on, when Tom, who stood firmly by his guns, met him with one of the most tremendous hits we ever saw. It was a cross-counter on the left cheek with his right hand—a blow that seemed to go all over Jen's face with crushing effect. Jen, bleeding from the mouth and nose, reeled and staggered from the effect of this visitation, and then, to the consternation of friends, fell in the middle of the ring all of a heap. So sudden a change in the aspect of affairs had hardly ever been witnessed in the memory of the oldest ring-goer, and Jen's seconds were working with a zeal which told how serious was the position. Down came the odds. "The Champion's licked," said twenty voices in a sort of stage whisper, and

all eyes were strained in the direction of the busy group in Mace's corner.

20.—King walked up to the scratch, watching the referee with ill-concealed anxiety to hear the word of "Time." When, however, that functionary had twice repeated his summons, Mace, who had by no means recovered from the settler he had received, came unsteadily from his corner. Tom walked up to him, and Mace tied a wild delivery with his left. Tom retorted with a hot blow on the nose, and Mace, in getting away, went down close to the referee's seat like a lump of lead. There was now the greatest commotion and excitement all round the ring. It was now as clearly King's victory as it had previously been Mace's. Brettle and Travers worked with a will, doing for their man everything possible, and he gallantly seconded their efforts, resolutely refusing to allow them to throw up the sponge.

21 and last.—Before Mace left his corner, Tom was waiting for his man, and no sooner did Mace come up than King went to him, and with a slight push on the head, sent him down. Jen, who was weak and exhausted, and who had the right side of his piz swollen in an extraordinary manner from the effects of King's right-hand-er, was now clearly horsed combat, and his friends, seeing he had not the remotest chance of winning, threw up the sponge in spite of his protests. This token of defeat was hailed with loud shouts by Tom's friends, who were, of course, doubly delighted at the heavy and good fortune of their man, and they crowded enthusiastically around King to hail him as the last addition to the roll of brave men who have born the proud title of Champion of England. The battle lasted exactly thirty-eight minutes.

REMARKS. There can be little question as to the fact that King's decisive victory was more immediately due to the tremendous hit to which Mace laid himself open by his over-eagerness to plant what he considered a sort of coup de grace on his glib adversary. His skill in administering, as well as avoiding punishment, had given him an apparent best, but he had not reduced the courage and confidence, nor exhausted the strength of his dangerous antagonist. The "hit" that King had "left in him," was, as Jen found to his cost that day, worth the Championship of England. That this is

no disparagement of King's victory all must admit, and a more gallant display of skill and bravery could not have been witnessed in any day present or past. King's fairness of style in the finish of several rounds, when the lead trembled, the balance, shone conspicuously, and was warmly acknowledged by the spectators.

At the giving up of the stakes, on the Thursday night week, King for a second time announced his intention of not contesting the Championship. This was generally understood as owing to obligation of another description in which "King" also had a part, and not a few of Young Tom's intimates drank a toast to his matrimonial felicity, in the old formula of "The single married, and the married happy."

A curious telegraphic controversy, which may serve as a caution to the one clever, occurred on this occasion. Mr. William Wright, of Fulwood's Bend, who was at this period an immense authority, had arranged with his London clerks that, to prevent surreptitious use of the earliest intelligence, for which he had incurred a large outlay, his telegram would give the losing man as winner, and the winning man as loser. It was, however, given to the read it and magnify it accordingly. Having therefore sent off at an earliest possible moment, "Mace beat King," with the number of rounds, etc., the telegraph clerk on the spot, thinking he knew to the contrary, innocently sent the message right, and, out of business, sent over the wire, "King beat Mace;" whereupon the clerks dutifully followed their instructions, and the result was extensively circulated to club subscribers, etc., and for some hours bewilderment and uncertainty prevailed.

Previous Battles.

The following fights have already appeared in THE ADVOCATE:

Tom Sayers and J. C. Heenan.
Tom King and J. C. Heenan.
Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan.
Nat Langham and Tom Sayers.
John Morrissey and J. C. Heenan.
Benigno and Caunt.
Tom Sayers and Bob Brettle.
Jem Mace and Tom King (No. 1.)

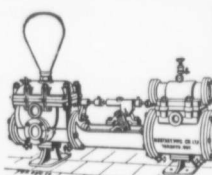
Our next will be an account of the meeting between Benigno and Deal

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The Victoria Hotel destroyed by fire. A SINGAPORE has a club a brewery at

The list of candidates for the London, Ont., was only three and as these were necessary petition to be unaltered.

The poetry is bad, and, with soda water, who was abbreviated "Collins" sublimated Tom Collins" is a

A MEETING of hotel-keepers to Prohibit on Monday was decided to for the title of "The City of Brantford," with the following: J. H. Adair, treasurer.

The drink called "Coca-Cola" is a derivative was a famous water here was a song about

Mr. name of John Collins, former of Conduit Square, who was working in the oil gentlemen.

At the meeting of the License Holders on March 26th were reported

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Trade AND OTHER Notes.

The Victoria Hotel at Virden, Man., was destroyed by fire on Monday.

A SYNDICATE has been formed to establish a brewery at Mossonin, N.W.T.

The list of candidates for licenses at London, Ont., was completed on Monday. There were only three new applications, and as these were not accompanied by the necessary petitions the list will probably be unaltered.

The poetry is bad, but the liquor was good, gin, soda water, lemon and sugar. It was abbreviated to "gin," and Collins' sublimated to "slimg." A Tom Collins' is a "gin slimg." The end of the gin which is Old Tom.

A MEETING of hotel-keepers and others opposed to Prohibition took place at Montreal on Monday at the Kirby house. It was decided to form a society under the title of "The Trades Association of the City of Brantford and County of Brant," with the following officers: J. S. Hamilton, president; R. S. Dunlop, vice-president; J. H. Adams, secretary, A. J. G. treasurer.

The drink called "gin slimg" has a reputation as it is a delectation. John Collins was a famous writer in a popular inn. There was a song about him:

My name is John Collins, head waiter at Limmer's,
Corner of Condit Street and Hanover Square;

My chief occupation is filling of brimmers,
For all the scoundrel freemasons there.

At the meeting of the North West-enth License Holders' Association in London on March 26th, all parts of the report were represented and the associa-

tion was formally organized with the following officers: Frank Collins, Dundas, President; Jas. Duffy, Freetown, secretary-treasurer. The association will be represented at the Provincial convention in Toronto and will meet again immediately thereafter.

THE Ale Brewers' Association of the States of New York and New Jersey has elected the following officers for 1894: President, Chas. Schutte; vice-president, Fred. W. Woertz; treasurer, John H. Ballantine; secretary, A. E. J. Tovey; trustees, Jos. M. Knapp, J. M. Fuller, Louis B. Schram, Chas. C. Clausen, Chas. W. Ferris, Wm. L. Flanagan, David G. Yuengling, C. H. Childs, J. W. Brown, Herbert Ballantine.

SEVERAL bills are pending in the New York Legislature to regulate the liquor traffic. Senator George A. Owen (Rep.) of Brooklyn and Mr. Foley have introduced bills authorizing saloon keepers to have their side doors open on Sundays between the hours of 1 p. m. and midnight. Senator Donaldson has introduced a bill which provides for local option in towns, wards and assembly districts. Another bill provides for high-licence.

If lager beer is a cholera-preventer, the popular respect for it must be increased. Dr. Weyl, of Hamburg, who has been collecting statistics on the subject since the disease was epidemic there last autumn, gives judgment in favor of Gambrianus. He has found that, of 1,837 men employed in the breweries of Hamburg and its suburbs, only two died of cholera; and he argues that "either the drinking of beer saved them from the dangers of the city's pest-laden water or the acid elements of the beer destroyed the bacillus, and thus acted as a prophylatic."—*New York Sun.*

It has long been a popular opinion that tobacco is an antiseptic, and Prof. Tassarini has recently made some experiments on the supposed germicidal virtues of tobacco. In order to imitate as nearly as possible the processes going on in a smoker's mouth, the professor passed tobacco fumes through a horizontal tube into a receptacle kept moist by damp cotton wool, which contained a colony of bacilli. It was found that the smoke retarded the growth of some kinds of bacilli, and absolutely prevented the growth of others. Among the latter were the bacilli of cholera and typhus.

NEAL Dow has passed the ninetieth birthday of a life spent in contention trying to destroy the liberties of his fellow-men, and has not been wise enough to see that he has been fighting an impossibility. When he gains the power to prohibit death from overtaking himself, he will then have the power to prohibit men from eating and drinking what they choose to eat and drink, and not before. Neal Dow too will "pass away," but human liberty never. Blessed is the man who can and does mind his own business, for he shall sit in peace under his own vine and fig tree and shall be beloved by all good men, and not by a few partizan bigots only, who are more noisy than wise.—*Wald's Fibre and Fabric, Boston.*

The census bulletin on manufactures in the United States has been made public. The total number of manufacturing establishments in the United States is reported as 355,401, as against 253,852 in 1880. The summary of totals gives the following figures for 1891: Capital, \$6,524,475,305; miscellaneous expenses, \$630,944,068; aggregate of the average number of employees, 4,711,832; total wages, \$2,292,823,265; cost of materials used, \$5,158,868,353, and the value of

products, \$9,370,107,462. The contribution to the wealth of the country, it is stated, is more clearly shown by deducting \$5,158,868,353, the cost of the materials used, from the value of the products. This leaves \$4,211,239,271 as the increased valuation of the raw materials.

VISITORS to the Convention should not fail to call at the office of the National Cash Register Co., 63 King street west, and investigate this system, it will be time well spent.

PROCLAMATION.

Know ye sufferers with Rheumatic Pains, Neuralgia, Lumbago and La Grippe that a few applications of St. Jacob's Oil will not only give grateful relief, but perfect a cure; thousands testify as to its efficacy and its cures when everything else has failed.

Buy a bottle and keep it handy; as an investment it will repay you a hundred fold; where there is St. Jacob's Oil, pain cannot exist, it wins the battle every time.

hamilton.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, HARRY MAXEY,
Prop. Cost \$1.00 per day House in the City

Toronto

GLADSTONE HOUSE, 1204-14 Queen Street West. Special Rates for Families and Boarders. Rates \$1.00 Per Day. Mrs. S. ROBINSON, Proprietress. R. ROBINSON, Mgr. Telephone 561.

BROWN'S HOTEL, (formerly "Avalonde," Cor. Simcoe and Wellington Sts., Newly furnished throughout. One minute's walk from Union Station.
BROWN BROS., Proprietors

Wit and Humor.

A WITTING GAME AND HOW IT FAILED.



CHARLEY SHAMFLE has the winds his way churchward about 3.00 p.m.—“I’m not clumsy enough to go to church with a girl and have to listen to a dreary sermon. I’ll get there just about the time she is coming out.”

HAD STUDIED ONE BRANCH.

Sunday School Teacher—“Do you know how many translations of the Bible have been made in the work of converting the heathen?”
Boy—“Yes, ma’am; but I know all about the guns that was used.”

AN EXPLANATION.

He—“I assure you, I would never dare to rob those sweet lips of a kiss.”
She—“You hypocrite! Didn’t you attempt it last night?”
He—“Never! Far from intending to rob you of a kiss, I was trying to give you one.”



WILLY WIMPLE—“Billiards is far better than sitting in a sleepy church with your girl, when you can meet her at the door and take her home. I’m no glib!”

EQUALLY INTERESTED.

Mrs. Newbore—“Mr. Goodman seems to take equal interest with his wife in their family cares.”
Mrs. Blockaway—“Yes, their family cares are twins. He holds one while she feeds the other.”

A VALUABLE PILLOW.

Billings—“Yes, it was a remarkably vivid dream. Why, I dreamed that the springs on the mountain side were pure whisky. I never tasted anything more plainly in my life.”
Ed. Blomquist—“My gawd, sah! Er—would you have the courtesy—er—to loan me the pillow you dreamed that on, sah?”



CHARLEY—“By Jingo! There’s my rival, Well, I’ll outstay him.”
 WILLY—“A rival, have I? Well, see me do him up.”

EYES RIGHT, EARS WRONG.

The Colonel, on his tour of inspection, unexpectedly entered the drill-room, when he came upon a couple of soldiers, one of whom was reading a letter aloud, while the other was listening, and, at the same time, stopping up the ears of the reader.

“What are you doing there?” the puzzled officer inquired of the letter.
 “You see, Colonel, I am reading to Piton, who can’t read himself, a letter from his sweetheart.”
 “And you, Piton?”

“Please, Colonel, I am stopping up Bequillan’s ears with both hands, because I don’t mind his reading my sweetheart’s letter, but I don’t want him to know what she writes.”—*La Famille.*

NO PLACE FOR THEM.

“Have you got any barons or lords stopping here?” asked the newly arrived guest.

“No, sir,” answered the proprietor. “We ask cash in advance from all people without baggage.”



CHARLEY—“Gee whizz, it’s cold! When will this church leave out! That fellow appears frozen to the spot.”
 WILLY—“My feet are like cukes of ice. If that air don’t go away from here I’ll have to do something to warm myself up!”

HER FAVORITE WAY.

Mrs. Prim—“How do you like hymns my dear?”
Mrs. Gidley—“Umming.”

NO EVIDENCE.

“I UNDERSTAND that the deceased was a man of very nervous disposition and given to petulance,” said the old lady to the undertaker.
 “I didn’t notice it, ma’am,” replied the undertaker. “I’ve been busy with him for the past forty-eight hours, and he showed no signs of petulance—but then most corpses are quiet.”



CHARLEY—“Who you looking at, you meanly looking, worn out dude?”
 WILLY—“Who you looking at—you mark of misery?”

OBVIOUS.

“It that young man comes this evening, I suppose I’ll be turned down,” remarked the gashly, gloomily.
 “And if it rains he’ll certainly use me up,” commented the umbrella from the hallway, in a hollow voice.

WELL BROKEN IN.

Brown—“Well, old man, now you’ve been married six months what do you think of wedded bliss?”
Jones—“Why, old boy, I gave up thinking for myself some five months ago.”

SYMPATHY.

“Was there no one to sympathize with the poor wretch who was being lynched.”
 “I believe a voice did call out and tell him his necktie was up behind.”



CHARLEY—“I’ll take two.”

JUST WHAT HE WANTED.

Agent—“I’m selling mottoes appropriate for use in Wall street.”
Broker—“How do they read?”
Agent—“You do the other fellow or he’ll do you.”
Broker—“I’ll take two.”

THE BLIND PASSION.

PALE lover, full of thoughts sublime,
 You little know the while you woo,
 That she is thinking all the time
 She’ll make an April fool of you.

HER PROPRIETIES.

It was the court of oyer and terminer.
 A woman had been called into the witness-box and started at once to address the judge.

“Here, madam,” said the clerk; “you are to kiss this book.”
 “As I was saying,” she remarked, “I wanted to tell you, judge, that—”
 “Stop,” said the clerk; “kiss this—”
 “I started to say,” said the woman again to the judge.
 “But, madam,” began the clerk, “you must kiss the book.”
 “Sir,” returned the woman, now very nettled, “I am not speaking to you. I’m talking to that fat man up there.”

NAUTICAL.

Now Lent is over,
 And now no more
 To church each sinner flies;
 The churches sleep
 All filled with desert abides.

SOME FORCIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS.

“I WANT two boas, four cobras, and six rattlesnakes.”
 “Yes, madam. But may I enquire—”
 “Certainly. In my temperance lecture I introduce a ‘Tableau Vivant’ from ‘Ten Nights in a Barroom.’”

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

Robinson—“Does your baby cry as much as it used to?”
Parker—“No, not quite; the nights are getting a little shorter now, you know.”

THE CIGARETTE FIEND.

“HAS Burns given up smoking?”
 “I can’t tell.”
 “Why not?”
 “He’s dead.”



BORN—“Church is out; let’s toss up for it!”

A GENUINE EXCUSE.

Mr. Figg—“If I hear you swearing again I’ll tan you till you can’t see.”
Tommy—“But you swear sometimes.”
Mr. Figg—“I’ve got some excuse, and you have not. You are not the happy father of a thirteen-year-old boy who asks more questions than a civil service commission.”

A TRUTHFUL POEM.

If you want to be glad
 Read every ad
 In THE ADVOCATE.

ONE THING OVERLOOKED.

“AND NOW,” said the country cousin to the city girl, “I have shown you everything on the farm.”
 “Oh, George, you haven’t done any such thing. Why, I heard papa say before I started that you had a mortgage on it that covered nine-tenths of the ground.”



WILL—(Dismay of the combatants as the young lady in the case appears on the arm of young fellow there.)

GOOD PRACTICE.

“His first training for pugilism,” said a man concerning a celebrated prizefighter, “he got in a regimental band.”
 “Pounding a big drum, I suppose?”
 “No—blowing a big horn.”

HER WISH.

He—“I’m going to ask your father for your hand to night. Don’t you wish no luck?”
She—“Yes; I hope he will have on his slippers.”

MANY a man in the country is known by the horses he keeps.



THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

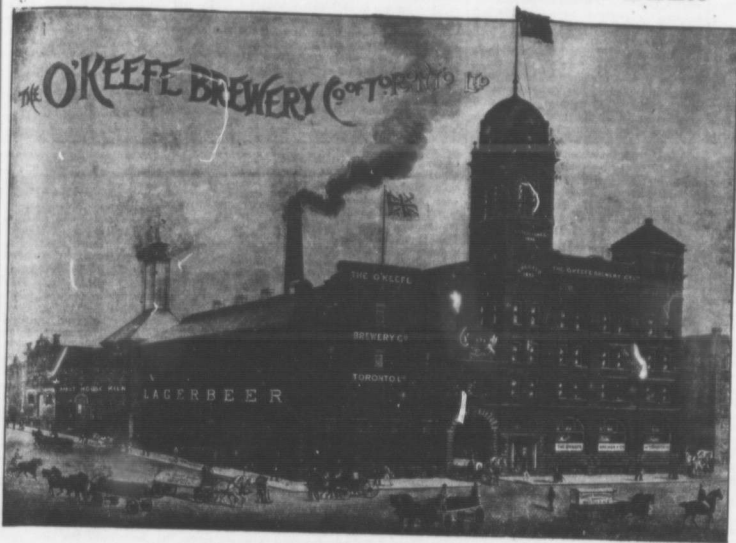
Now comes the season—then a man doth mend his chicken-coop
 In order that the birds may not throughout his garden troop;
 But in the party fence that lins his neighbor’s little patch
 He leaves an aperture where through the hen may go and scratch.
 —*Faustker’s Gazette.*

“JONSSON always hits the nail on the head.”
 “Yes—his thumb-nail.”

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that we have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. We shall be glad to send two bottles of our remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send us their names and post office address. Respectfully,
 T. A. SLOCUM & CO., 125 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Brewers of ALE, PORTER and LAGER BEER



Capacity, 165,000 Barrels per Annum

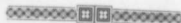


Brewery situate corner of Gould and Victoria Streets, opp. Normal School, where the public are cordially invited to inspect the premises and see our products in course of manufacture.

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

EUGENE O'KEEFE, President.

WIDMER HAWKE, Vice-President



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

Hamilton, Ont.

— BREWERS OF —

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



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

IN CASKS AND BOTTLES

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

THE FATHER OF THE TURF.

An Interesting Chapter on the Early Days of Racing.

It is the usual practice of historians to go back into far antiquity and trace the beginnings of things. Were we disposed to follow this example, we should not go far to find as remote as those of Athelstan in search of the origin of horse-racing in England, for Joseph Strutt, no mean authority, informs us in his *Sports and Pastimes* that the foundation of the turf was laid by the first great man who figured on the turf. We prefer, however, plunging in *medias res*, and without troubling ourselves to ascertain when and how the taste of the English for horse-racing originated, shall be content with stating when it first took definite shape. The Turf, as we understand the term, can hardly be said to have been established before the commencement of the last century, when the famous Adolphus Arabian, so-called from the nobleman who introduced him into England, appeared upon the scene, and became the founder of Britain's best blood in horse-flesh. Little is known of the life of Arabian beyond the facts that he measured fourteen and a-half hands, that he was originally given by a Mr. Coke to the proprietor of the St. James Coffee House, and that he died honorably at the age of 25, in the Cog Magge Hills, in 1753. It is possible that he was preceded by another famous sultan of the stud, the Hierarchy Turk, whose advent has been placed at 1669; but this is doubtful. Our merry monarch, Charles II., undoubtedly had more for horse-racing, and indulged in it to some extent at Newmarket; but the animals which ran then were wholly different from the thoroughbreds of the eighteenth century. The reign of Charles, however, is noteworthy for having produced the man to whom memorial tradition has assigned the proud title of "Father of the Turf." The gentleman alluded to is the Duke of Devonshire, Tregonwell Frampton, Esquire, of Moreton, Dorsetshire, who was born 1642, and appears to have filled the post of Keeper of the King's Running-Horses, to William III. Anne and George I., and possibly Charles II., and James II. In an age of amateurs Frampton was essentially a professional, and matched his horses, cocks, and greyhounds, against those of his contemporaries with a professional astuteness and skill which rendered him almost invincible. There are two portraits of Tregonwell Frampton extant; and it must be confessed that his face is not a prepossessing one. I has the mean, crafty look of a miser, and one can well believe the tales told of both his avarice and his cruelty. There is one horrible story narrated of him, which, if it could be proved, would stamp him as one of the most hideous misanthropes of the age. It related that he had a famous horse, named Dragon, who had won his master a fortune in stakes and bets, and this noble animal, so runs the tale, met with a cruel and diabolical death. He had defeated a mare of extraordinary speed in a match for 10,000 guineas, and the owner of the mare, chagrined though he was at losing the race, nevertheless, immediately after it, backed her to run any gallop in the world for double the sum he had just lost. Frampton took the bet and said that he would on the morrow produce a gelding that should beat her. That very night Dragon was, with shocking inhumanity, qualified to run as a gelding, and the next day the race came off. Again Dragon was victorious; but, when he reached the winning-post, he fell down and died. It is only fair to Frampton to say that this ghastly act rests on very slender authority. Public attention was first directed to it by Dr. Hawkesworth, in the *Adventure*, a periodical of the *Spectator* type, and no

other evidence has ever been adduced in support of it. A veterinary surgeon, however, agrees that it would be possible for a horse so mutilated to retain his full speed, and from what we know of Frampton's character, we can almost believe him capable of any crime that would not hurt his credit. When the matter thus, in strict justice, a charge so feebly supported by evidence, should not be entertained, least of all against a man who associated with all the best sportsmen of the day. What sporting society was like, and what scenes Newmarket witnessed in Tregonwell Frampton's time, we shall proceed to describe. James II. does not appear to have patronized the sport; but his successor, at least occasionally, lent his countenance, though probably he took little interest in it. "On the 17th of October," writes Maanuly, "William went to Newmarket—now a place of business rather than pleasure, but in the autumn of that age the gayest and most luxurious spot on the island. It was not unusual for the whole Court and Cabinet to go down to the meetings. Jewellers and milliners, players and fidlers, were invited to the meetings, and followed in crowds. The streets were made impassable by coaches-and-six. In the places of public resort peers flitted with maids of honor, and officers of the Guards, all phurges and gowns, costed professors in trenchcoats and black gowns. For on such occasions the neighboring University of Cambridge always sent her highest functionaries with loyal addresses, most sedately her ablest theologians to preach before the sovereign and his splendid retinue." Such was the Newmarket of the middle of the reign of William III. What it was in the reign of Anne we can gather from the following description of the doings there, given by a gentleman who visited the place at that time. He writes: "Being there in October, I took the opportunity to see the horse-races, and a great concourse of nobility and gentry came from London as from all parts of the country; but they were all so intent, so eager upon the sharpening part of the sport, their wagers, their bets, that to me they seemed just so many idle spectators, as the horse-racing is, the greatest of them, from their high dignity and quality, to the picking one another's pockets and biting one another as much as possible, and that with so much eagerness, as it might be said they acted without respect to faith, honor, or good manners. There was Mr. Frampton the oldest, and, as they say, the cunningest jockey in England. One day he lost 1,000 guineas, the next he won 2,000, and so alternately. He made as light of throwing away £500 or £1,000 at a time as other men do of their pocket-money, and was perfectly calm, cheerful, and unconcerned when he had lost £1,000 or more. He was the prize of his horses, they say, were all cheats, how honest so ever their master was, for he scarcely ever produced a horse but he looked like what he was not, and was what nobody could expect. He was so good at the light as he was sure and could fly like a meteor, and was used to look as clumsy and as dirty as much like a cart horse as all the cunning of his master and the grooms could make him; and just in this manner he hit some of the great gamesters in the field. I was so sick of the jockeying part that I left the crowd about the posts and pleased myself with observing the horses." Here I fancied myself in the scene of Maximilian's being the ancient games, and under this deception, was more pleased than I possibly could have been among the crowds of gentlemen at the weighing and start-

ing posts, or at the meetings at the coffee houses and gaming tables after the races were over. Pray take it with you as you go, that you see no ladies at Newmarket, except a few of the neighboring gentlemen's families, who come in their carriages to see the races, and then go home again. On the whole, then, we may conclude that the turf in its infancy was extraordinarily precocious in wickedness, and that even the gentlemen who now-a-days scratch their horses an hour before a race is run, had their counterparts nearly two centuries ago in persons of the Tregonwell Frampton stamp. Yet, clever as this reputed Father of the Turf was, he sometimes met with those who were more than a match for him, as the following anecdote will show. The celebrated horse, Merlin, was matched to run at Newmarket against a favorite animal of Frampton's, Merlin, being a northern country horse, was back by the Yorkshire sportsmen to a large amount, and was sent to Newmarket to be trained, under the care of one Heselstine, a jockey. Frampton's groom accidentally meeting Heselstine, proceeded to run the horse privately at the weights and distance stated in the match, so that, by accertaining which could win, they might have an opportunity of enriching themselves at their particular expense. Heselstine refused, but in a manner which gave the other hopes he might yet be induced to accede to the proposal. Heselstine then immediately communicated the affair to Sir William Strickland, a Yorkshire baronet, who was principally interested in Merlin's match. Sir William returned for answer that Heselstine might agree to the proposal, and directed him to carry 7lbs. more, but without touching Frampton's jockey of the course. Soon after the receipt of these instructions, Frampton's jockey met Heselstine and renewed the proposal, using the most persuasive arguments to induce Heselstine to accede to the purpose. Heselstine in the end consented, but with seeming reluctance. Now, Frampton had given similar orders to his groom to carry 7lbs. extra weight. The result was, however, precisely the same, as the distance for which they were matched, each jockey believing that he had defeated the other in the matter of weight. After a very close race Merlin won by about a length. The jockeys respectively communicated the result of the trial to their employers, who were both equally confident of winning. The result was that each backed his horse heavily. Sir William Strickland's friends, who were in the box, arguing that as Merlin had beaten his antagonist with an extra 7lbs. on his back, he must win easily at even weights, whilst Frampton calculated that as his horse had run the other so close, under such a disadvantage, he must win at an even level post. It was said that so much money had never before been known to depend upon a single match. At length the eventful hour arrived. The horses started—there was a gallant and exciting race, and Merlin won, as in a secret trial, by exactly a length. Hundreds who put their faith in Frampton's astuteness and, following his lead, betted their all upon his horse, were ruined, and the result himself received a staggering loss from which he was some time in recovering. Not very long afterwards "that plant was blown upon," to use the slang of the modern race-course, and the greatest indignation was expressed against Frampton—though why he should have been considered more guilty than Sir William Strickland we are at a loss to understand. It was a case of diamond cut diamond, that was all, and the canny York merchant got the best of it. But the curious part of the affair was that, in consequence of the heavy losses incurred by the backers of Frampton's horse, "the Legislature in order to put a stop to such

ruinous proceedings, enacted a law to prevent the recovery of any sum exceeding ten pounds betted upon a horse-race. This was the forerunner of the Gaming Act, which prohibits the recovery by law of any wager. For that sound and wise reason, that we have already mentioned, that Tregonwell Frampton, against his will, thus became a public benefactor. As *we* do not know that sportsmen have any reason to be grateful to legislation of this kind, it is quite clear that Tregonwell Frampton ever did anything to merit that venerable title. He was rather the proprietor of that objectionable set of men called by our principal writers "Legs," whom an old turf writer describes as "the most odious, unprincipled and abandoned set of thieves and hangers, who ever disgraced civilized society." At the same time, it is impossible to deny that Tregonwell Frampton typified in his own person the most conspicuous features of the turf in our day—the lowest and least reputable characteristics of a noble sport, and in as far as he did it he may be held to deserve the epithet which is generally assigned to him. He died in the year 1728, at the patriarchal age of 86, and lies buried at Newmarket, where the curious in such matters may still read of the noble and illustrious Merlin, the All Saints's epitaph, which, with its usual unblushing effrontery of monumental eulogium, elaborately sets forth his many virtues.

FAMILY FOUNDATIONS

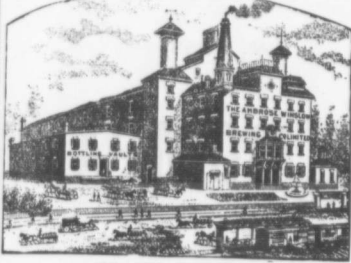
The Effect of Thoroughbred Blood on the Trotter.

There is a growing tendency among breeders of the country to experiment more and more with the blood of the thoroughbred in the breeding of trotting horses, and very few have any idea but that the introduction of such blood during and immediately after the war "Distance lends enchantment to the view," so time as it lapses would lead to think lightly of those earlier attempts. It is a matter of history that Alexander Pilot, Jr., was quite successful on running bred mares, and that his fastest son by the records was out of a strictly thoroughbred dam. Yet with all the advantages that lay in the stud, and the opportunities of his descendants at Farningham Farm, there is to-day no question what the mantle of Pilot's Jr.'s greatness falls—Bayard, out of Bay York, by Adam American; Bayard with the willow of the family, with one eye put out by the darky helpers at Woodburn, often in the earlier years of the seventies at the low price of \$175, was purchased in 1857 from the then manager at Woodburn by the late Mr. J. B. Gentry, of New Hampshire, where he was not permitted to remain, but by the advice of his manager, the late Mr. J. B. Gentry, was sent to Maine for public sale. This mare was retained by the premier of the small but choice collection of matrons at Langdon Stud Farm. During his sojourn in Maine, from a mare by Gentry Harry, son of Thurston Blackhawk, Bayard sired the best of the sires Dixie, 2:22, and the best of the best against him, and he is sent to Springfield, O., where in the hands of an incapable, by reason of his financial shortness, he had no opportunity of showing his greatness against the best sought for and obtained the control of Bayard and a contingent of the best mares from Langdon Stud Farm, at the stand of Paper Mill Village, N.H. It is well known that the Fillet's pedigree is not and has been disputed; there are some to be little doubt that Mrs. Pope and Nancy Taylor were either saddle-gaited or pacers. Bay York by American and out of a mare claimed

Guelph and An...

to be of Vermont
Bayard met in his
Burlington, O., and
Hazard (dam of
1847) and Brook,
sire), and the dau
Miss Green, son of
lost animal at cit
of Pilot, Jr. The
Bayard sire breed
and Faust (3, 2:1
Bayard held the t
half-mile track, not
to remember the
id "It needs the
be thoroughbred
hoop, 2:18, or 4
Pilot, Jr. was the
finishing bred mare,
he stage and was
they have been
sons of the two rec
July Eye-See, an
sires three-to-day,
found to be str
they have been
in all probability
little pacer-bred
will be written in
a seducing daughter
of sires Dixie, 2:22
used in season and
feeding on. Col
by Dixie by Col
play by Manbrin

CAR



Highland Spring Brewery

THE AMBROSE-WINSLOW BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY, LTD.

Brewers of
FINE ALES

and
PORTER
Half-and-Half

MANUFACTURERS

OF
CHOICE MALT

PORT HOPE, ONT.

Guelph Brewery...
Guelph, Ont.

THOS. HALLIDAY

Proprietor

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

EAST KENT ALE

**XXX and XX Pale
and Amber Ales and Porters**

Made from the Finest Imported East Kent Hops

Dealer in Malt and Hops

to be of Vermont Black Hawk blood. Bayard met in his new home at New Burlington, O., such matrons as Dolly Hazard (dam of Bliss, 2.214; Miles, 2.7; and Brock, sire of three 2.30 trotters), and the dam of Kitty Bayard (by Billy Green, son of Scott's Hatog), the best animal at either gait sired by a son of Pilot, Jr. The sons and daughters of Bayard are breeding on, and appear in such good ones as Diablo, 2.094 pacing, and Faust (3), 2.181 trotting. Kitty Bayard held the trotting record over a half-mile track, notwithstanding we, some of us remember the time when we were told "It needs the sustaining blood of the thoroughbred to sustain the clip of Gossip, 2.18, or Gossip, Jr. 2.13." Pilot, Jr. was the first to sire speed on running-bred mares. Almost came on to the stage and was quite successful in that way, and Miss Russell and Midnight, the dams of the two record-breakers, Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See, and the greatest of wing sires to-day, were out of dams sired to be strictly thoroughbred. They have become famous as matrons. It is in all probability Waterwitch, out of the little pacing-bred St. Lawrence mare, that I have written in history as the great producing daughter of Pilot, Jr., and the two sisters Dixie, 2.30, and Tackey, 2.26, bred in season and out of season, are breeding on. The daughters of Dixie, by Dixie by Colman's Abdallah, and by by Mambrino Patchen, continue

to add new laurels to the family of Jenny Lind, by Bellfounder. There is no question but that it was the same blood that gave us Rysdyk's Hambletonian and Green's Bashaw. The greatest matron yet developed among the daughters of Bayard is Clair, 2.31, out of Lady Kittridge, by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, that was by Cassius M. Clay, 18, out of a mare by Chancellor, son of Mambrino. This mare took a record of 2.31, but was too wild and unsteady for a race mare. She was sold for \$5,000 as a brood mare and was bred to the inbred Hambletonian stallion Florida. The result was Faust, 2.181 at three years of age. In 1893 she enters the great brood mare list with a pace. This mare is standard by breeding, standard by performance, and standard by the performance of her produce, under trotting rules, and standard by the performance of her offspring under pacing rules. Medora has two trotters with records of 2.26, while Barcina is the dam of Bayard Fawn, 2.15, and produced the dam of Diablo, 2.094. There are fully as many daughters, as stand to the credit of Trotters in first and second generations. Bayard has as many sons that have sired great brood mare lists out of seven producers. The fastest animal by a son of Pilot, Jr.,

is Kitty Bayard, and the fastest animal out of a daughter of a son of Pilot, Jr., is Bayard Wilkes. In taking Abdallah 15, there are two of his producing sons out of running-bred mares—Jim Monroe and Colman's Abdallah. I do not think it has ever been shown that Lizzie Peobles was strictly thoroughbred, but it is claimed she was by Wagner, that "dumped" Kentucky in the great Grey Eagle-Wagner contest. She is a producer, and in those of Joe Downing and Jim Monroe she has two great families; but no one to-day would think of comparing either of them with the tribes of Almost, whose dam was by Mambrino Chief; second dam Kate, by Pilot, Jr., or Belmont, whose dam was by Mambrino Chief; second dam Belle Laize, by Brown's Bellfounder. These are some of the running-bred mares bred to trotting horses twenty to thirty years ago and the results after years of opportunity in the stud. Some will point to Mambrino Patchen, whose second dam, it is claimed, could pace faster than she could run, and Woodford Mambrino, whose dam was by Woodford. They were undoubtedly the best sons of Mambrino Chief, yet the greatest success of both has been with the strongest Hambletonian blood, especially his pacing son George Wilkes. The Holbert colt, that appears as the sire of Egbert's second dam, is always spoken of as a pacer. The daughters of Abdallah

is that are breeding on are Rosalind, 2.31, and the daughters of old Black Rose, by Tom Towner, pacer. Rosalind was out of the Hatch mare, by Brown Pilot, of the old pacing Pilot tribe. Newer infusions of running blood may give extreme speed, as in the case of Palo Alto and Vic. H., and developed trotting speed from hot sources, like that of Venture 2.27, and his daughter Steamwinder, 2.31, may now and then give a Directum, but I would rather trust sires bred more deeply in trotting lines, if you must have a fast record to breed from, than one with a record away below 2.10 who is backed by a too close infusion of running blood.—Chicago Horseman.

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