



KING SKATE.

With stealthy stride, o'er fleecy covered ways
Of Winter glides and grips the ice as they
Beneath his numbing grip its action stays
And sagged stands all nature's circling blood.

Then do I reign!

Then call I forth my subjects, myriad told,
The long have ceased their inquiring eye for me,
Straightway I bid grin winter's terrors, hold!
And fill the world with carnival of ice.

But 'tis right merry to my yearly reign,
And ever welcome is my happy day,
The glow of health to faded cheeks again
Ere long I bring, and all the world making gay.

I show my blast I and swift 't' exposing days
Whose doughty contests centre round "the
puck,"
Gather from farthest corners of the lands,
In flocked straggles of sustained pluck.

Or gentle dances, and knights in serried ranks,
Through the nice measures of the lay maze,
While, midst the waltzers Cupid plays his
pranks,
And few escape the ardor of his chase.

For what gives music like my glassy plane,
Typical clear, and wind-awing by the breeze,
The poetry of motion mine at all?
Who can compare with my fair Corymbes?

Who then can boast of merrier days like mine,
Or who can hold so wide a sphere in thrill?
I warn the hearts of millions with my wine,
And winter's monarch I am crowned by all.

C. TURNER, in *Outing* for January.

FAVORITE DRINKS OF CELEBRATED MEN.

FREDERICK THE GREAT drank Tokay, according to a French writer, who has been investigating the favorite drinks of great men; Peter the Great drank Madeira; Cardinal Richelieu, Romanee; Balens, Marsala; Cromwell, like Clarence, malvasy; Marshal Saxe, champagne; Talleyrand, Chateaux Margaux; Byron, port; Goethe, Johannisberg; Hamblott, Sauterne; Charles V., Alicante, and Francis I., sherry.

HYPNOTISM GETS JUDICIAL RECOGNITION.

HYPNOTISM has acquired a legal standing, and very properly in a court in prohibition Kansas, that paradise of cranks, where of all places on earth one would expect to see an active revival of Salem witchcraft.

It appears that a Kansas man, just up to the moral average of that prohibition semi-savannah, hired himself out to assassinate another Kansan. He did the killing to the satisfaction of his employer and was paid the fee he earned. The officers traced the murder in him and put him on trial. He promptly acknowledged the killing but stipulated the jury that he had been hypnotized by his employer, and therefore was not responsible. On the showing the astute Kansas jury found him not guilty, and returned a verdict of murder against the man who hired him.

And now the assassin, although a self-ordained murderer for hire, walks the main plaza of Kansas a free man, all because Kansas prohibition jury thought

he was hypnotized. The *Champion* confidently expects many great things from Kansas besides prohibition and grass-hoppers.—The *Champion*.

RUSSIAN PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOL.

During recent years Russia has made rapid strides as one of the most important alcohol-producing countries in the world, and it promises to reach quite a unique position in this respect. According to the *Gazette du Commerce et de l'Industrie*, which is of the nature of an official publication, Russia produced during the period from January 1 to June 1, 1894, no less than 29,282,951 vedros of pure alcohol. In the corresponding period of 1893, 25,694,345 vedros represented the output, so that there is a considerable advance this year. Turned into imperial gallons, the output of alcohol up to June 1, 1894, amounts to 71,833,741 gallons.—*Wine Trade Review*.

JACK FROST TAKES A HAND.

The stars in their courses fight against the unnatural principles of prohibition. This we have long known, but until we read the following from Sioux City, Ia., we did not know that Jack Frost had entered the ring to do up that monstrous scurp of prohibition, the mule law.

"The weather department and the Martin mule law are likely to have a clash here this winter. The mule law enacted by the legislature last winter for the regulation of saloon business, provides that no obstruction may be put in saloon windows. Since the cold weather has set in and the windows of saloons were covered by frost some of the ardent prohibitionists have been raising objections to the condition and want the officials to insist that the windows be kept clear."

How would it do for the prohibs who have nothing else to do than attend to their neighbor's business, to take a hand at window-cleaning themselves.—*Critic*.

THE UTILIZATION OF SPENT HOPS.

The profitable utilization of spent hops has always been an attractive problem to brewers, and of the processes which have been devised to that end it may be said that their name is legion. It is clear that the general opinion is that we have not yet hit upon the best solution of the difficulty; and in these days of small profits and great competition, an inventor may at least be sure that anything he may propose with a view to strengthening profit margins will receive serious attention and be considered on its merits. *Le Gazette du Brevete* recently described a process, by means of which it is proposed to convert waste hops into cattle food. This involves apparently the use of a

special machine, by means of which the hops are thoroughly disintegrated, and reduced in fact to very small pieces. This is done while they are damp. The reduced hops are then dried, either in a revolving cylinder, heated by means of hot air, or else by placing them for a time in a chamber through which is drawn heated air, this being supplied by a pipe situated in the centre of the chamber, and furnished with springs at intervals along its length. When the hops are quite dry they are allowed to cool, and then the grains are separated off by a system of fanning. These grains are then packed and sold for cattle food. As for the leafy and fibrous matters which remain as a residue, they can be usefully employed for horticultural purposes, or better still as a stable litter. If intended for the latter purpose they are made up into bales similar in appearance to the bales of German peat.

DRINKING HEALTHS.

DRINKING healths was a Roman custom. Thus, in Plautus, we read of a man drinking to his mistress with these words: "*Bene vos, bene nos, bene te, bene me, bene nostrum estom, bene vestrum estom*." Here's to you, here's to us, here's to all, here's to me, here's to my dear—"
Nich, v. 4. Persius (v. 1, 20) has a similar verse: "*Bene mihi, bene vobis, bene nostrum nostrum*." ("Here's to myself, here's to you, and here's to I shall say who"), Martial, Ovid, Horace, etc., refer to the same custom. The ancient Greeks drank healths. Thus, when Thermestes was condemned by the Thirty Tyrants to drink hemlock, he said: "*Hee protero Criton*"—the man who condemned him to death. The ancient Saxons followed the same habit, and Geoffrey of Monmouth says that Hengist invited King Vortigern to a banquet to see his new levies. After the meats were removed, Rowena the beautiful daughter of Hengist, entered with a golden cup full of wine, and, making obeisance, said, "*Loved kining, woeht heil*" ("Lord King, your health"). The king then drank and replied, "*Drine heil*" (Here's to you").—Geoffrey of Monmouth, book vi. 12. Robert de Brunne refers to this custom:

"This is ther custom and heyt geit
When they are at the ale or feest:
Ik man that salys, he shal drink
Salle say "Wosselle" to him drink;
He that bidith salys say "Woeht heil"
The tother salys say again "Drinkalle."
That says "Wosselle" drinks of the cup,
Kise and his felaw he gives up."

—Robert de Brunne.

In drinking healths we hold our hands up towards the person toasted and say, "Your health—." The Greeks lauded the cup to the person toasted and said, "This to thee." "*Geos to gilia psichom*." Our holding out the wine-glass is a relic of this Greek custom.—*From The Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*.

AN IDYL OF HILLSBURG.

A VICTIM of circumstances is Mr. D. Man, of Hillsburg, Ontario. Mr. Mann is an able young hotel keeper who is referred to as Mine Host in the columns of the local press. It happened that on Dominion Day this year was celebrated in Hillsburg on July the 2nd, the 1st being Sunday. Mr. Mann arose betimes on Monday morning, if he did not stay up late on Sunday night. Early the week before he arranged for the services of four bartenders, and in order that they might not lose any time in making change Mr. Mann put \$120 in silver and small bills in the till.

When the first wagon rolled into the village Mr. Mann's four bartenders were behind the counter, and Mr. Mann's \$120 in silver and small bills were in the till. Never has there been such a day in Hillsburg. Country folks came in crowds bringing their hunger and thirst with them. The bar-room was crowded. The dining room was crowded. All the money was paid into the bar and Mr. Mann's smile broadened on up till midnight when he went to take the money out of the till.

Just then Mr. Mann ceased to smile. He had put in \$120 in the till in the morning and at midnight there was only \$250 remaining. The proceeds of the busy day in the history of the hotel had disappeared as well as \$64 from the original deposit of small change. Mr. Mann would not suspect the four bartenders for the world, but his experience is that busy days cost altogether too much.—*Exchange*.

A BEAR FIGHT.

It is one of the towns near New York there is a prominent bottler, who is over six feet in his stockings, and tips the scale at 250 pounds. One day, last month, an Italian with a performing bear was giving a street exhibition near the bottling factory, and while he was passing his hat around for pennies, the bear took the advantage of the auspicious moment to quietly disappear through the open door of the factory. Bears are inordinately fond of sugar, and the bear's keen nose had scented the syrup which the bottler had been preparing in an open slate tank. Eagerly the bear stuck his head over the edge of the tank and began lapping up the syrup, with a broad smile upon his countenance. But, in the language of the poet, "that bright smile was his last," on that occasion, for the bottler rushed in and grabbing the bear by the ears, stuffed his head down into the syrup. Now, wrestling was one of the tricks of this bear and he just grabbed that 250 pound representative of the aerated water trade and, in three shakes of a lamb's tail, he was floundering over head and ears in a saccharine bath, gaining 32¹/₂ Baume. Just then the Italian

ran in and taking the bear by the chain made his escape as the infuriated brawler, blinded by the syrup streaming down his face, rushed out swearing vengeance against brain and his master. In the street the brawler ran against one of his own horses, and, mistaking it for the bear, began to strike out from the shoulder in blows that would have almost laid the horse dead. The horse, however, failed to escape fell over on the botler, and by the time the boys had pulled him out and scraped the syrup off, the bear and his owner had disappeared down the railway track, and for two weeks afterwards not a smile lest it would be construed into meriment over the ludicrous recollections of the bear fight.

LOUIS REDON IS DEAD.

The Best Known Hotel Man on the Pacific Coast.

(From the Victoria Times.)

LOUIS REDON, one of the proprietors of the Dryard Hotel died suddenly this afternoon from the effects of a paralytic stroke. His demise was a terrible shock to his family, and will be to his many friends. He had not been by any means a well man for years, and the stroke which killed him was the third of its kind, although the former two were much milder. He was quite ill two years ago, and by the advice of his physician, Dr. John Davie, took an extended tour through the Southern States. He came back in apparently good health, and greeted his friends with his cheery smile as of old. Those who knew him well believed that his life would be spared for many years. This afternoon some trivial matter of business disturbed him and he became rather rattled over it, and he was after it was over, for he went up stairs to his room. He sat down for a few minutes and grew worse, finally swooning. The family were called, medical assistance summoned and everything possible done for him. It was of no avail. He never recovered consciousness, breathing his last at three o'clock.

Louis Redon was perhaps better known to the travelling public of the coast than any other man in the hotel business in the west. He came here over twenty years ago, and was first associated with Mr. Lucas in the old Colonial hotel. He then engaged with the late Mr. Harting for fourteen or fifteen years ago and later, at that gentleman's death, with Gus Hartnagle. He was a native of Poitiers, France, and about 56 years of age. His wife and his brothers, who live in New Orleans, survive him. Victorians generally will learn with the keenest regret the shocking news of his sudden death, for he was a kind-hearted, popular man, who did his share as a citizen of the city.

READ THIS.

It Will Show Why Organization is Necessary and What It Can Do.

At the fifteenth annual dinner of the Fullam and West London (Eng.) License Holders' Association, President Loftus, in proposing the toast of the evening, said in part as follows:

At the outset, permit me to call your attention to the satisfactory state of your Society. (Cheers.) From statements supplied me by your energetic secretary, Mr. Harrison, I find you were established in 1878 for the purpose of defending your rights against attacks in Parliament, and to uphold your local interests in such important matters as

assessments, and the unjust or frivolous prosecution of members. So well have your funds been managed that you now have a good balance in hand, which I hope will be considerably increased by the results of this night's dinner. (Hear, hear.) And I must congratulate the trade in the important district of Fullam upon the fact that you have had, during the past year, so many hard workers and public spirited men, and that you are now one of the strongest and best managed Societies in the whole of the metropolis. I am sure you will join me in the pleasure I must express at seeing amongst us tonight one of your first members, and your first chairman, in my old friend, Mr. John Bishop. (Cheers.) The times have changed in a wonderful manner since you were first founded, and to-day you are face to face with difficulties that were never thought possible even ten years ago. No one could have thought then that a period would ever arise in the history of the trade when reasonable Government would have taken up the question of the Local Vote on confessional lines; but, as you all know, that is the state of affairs at the present moment, and that is quite sufficient to account for finding yourselves together to uphold not only your legitimate business but also to protect your hearths and your homes. (Hear, hear.) No man who has given slight attention to the licensing question could blind himself to the fact that license property of every kind has been, and is now seriously threatened by the action of the present Government. Lord Rosebery, in his speech at Glasgow, said that it was the intention of the Ministry during the next Session to re-introduce a Local Vote Bill, and to press it forward as far as Parliamentary time and circumstances permitted of them so doing. On that point, there may be a great deal of truth; there may be nothing in such a qualified promise. His lordship, doubtless a good judge of a horse, but, I venture to think, has a very poor judge of the habits of the people when he pleads in regard to it the real state of the question. Had it not been for societies such as yours, and for the able manner in which they have been conducted, it seems to me by this time you would not have been standing upon (Hear, hear.) Again, it is a remarkable fact that, although the Chancellor of the Exchequer has introduced a Bill intended to cripple your trade and decrease the sale of drink, he flies to every trade to get him out of his financial troubles. I am afraid he was more in earnest over his Budget that he was over his Bill; at all events, we have had to pay the piper once more, and I should pity any Chancellor of the Exchequer who had not got the Excise revenue to fall back upon. Under the circumstances to which I have briefly called your attention, I think every trader in this room will agree that it is the solemn duty of every licensed victualler and brewer to become a member, and a working member, too, of his local association. (Hear, hear.)

One exceedingly pleasant thought comes now to my weary mind:—That I may be able to give you some Christmas cheer again!

ORIGIN OF THE MINT JULEP.

THAT the julep originated in one of the Southern States is certain, but the patient historian has reduced it to a question between Maryland and Virginia, and the weight of authority now points to the latter State. No state, however, but only a colony when the graded leverage was first coined.

In older days the julep, a mixture of whiskey, water and sugar, steeped in mint, was held to be a sovereign antidote for malaria, and in all the great hospitals it was customary to administer a proper modicum before breakfast to every member of the family, tapering off to a mighty forum for the elders to a mere thimbleful for the baby. In many an old-fashioned household the blessed custom is still kept up to this day.

So much for authentic history. But the julep, too, has its folk-lore. Oral tradition has woven for it a legendary history as recent origin as the year it was laid in Kentucky. Once upon a time, it is said, a horseman stopped in front of a farmer's house and begged for a glass of water.

"You shall have it," said the farmer, "and you shall not come out of my door without the good old stuff in it." "Not a bit, my friend," answered the traveler. (It will be noticed that the dialogue was carried on in a form of speech that indicates a recent origin for the story and so casts new doubt upon its authenticity.) Away went the farmer to supply the wants of the rider. He returned with a glass of clear spring water mixed with a generous quantity of the good old stuff. Meanwhile the stranger's nostrils had caught the fragrance from a large bed of mint in the adjoining kitchen garden. He asked for a bunch of this, and having accepted it, dipped it into his glass until the beverage was nicely flavoured. Then he drank it off with many manifestations of delight. The host's curiosity was aroused. To his many questions the stranger replied by suggesting that he should mix a glass for him. "Good," said the farmer, and after drinking he sneaked his lips and added, "Grand!" The traveler thanked his host and proceeded on his way. He had missed the first mint julep ever heard of.

Four years later the traveler passed along the same way. He again reined his horse before the old farmhouse to ask for a glass of water. But no good old farmer appeared to greet him. Instead there came out a nice old lady in a black bordered cap. "May I have a glass of water?" asked the traveler. "Certainly," was the kind reply. The stranger looked a trifle surprised, but he should mix a glass of water was brought to him, nevertheless he managed to gulp it down and then asked: "Where is your husband?"

"Well, you see, sir, about four years ago he was legged out the way and thought the poor man how to drink his whiskey with grasses. After that he never drank his whiskey without grass in it, and when the grass gave out he died."

From whiskey to brandy was but a step—the nighty step, however, from the ridiculous to the sublime. When Captain Maryatt came over to this country in 1857, he found the mint julep, as we know it and love it at present, the reigning favorite of the barroom and the racing board. He surrendered a willing victim to its fascinations. In his diary he has this note: "I must decant a little upon the mint julep, as it is, with the thermometer at 100 degrees, one of the most beautiful and insinuating potations that ever was invented, and may be drunk with equal satisfaction when the thermometer is as low as 70 degrees. There are many varieties, such as those composed of claret, Madeira, etc., but the ingredients of the red mint julep are as follows: I learned how to make them and succeeded pretty

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well. Put into a tumbler about a dozen sprigs of the tender shoots of mint; upon them put a spoonful of white sugar and equal proportions of peach and cherry brandy so as to fill it up one-third or perhaps a little less. Then take rasped pounded ice and fill up the tumbler. (It will be noticed that the dialogue was carried on in a form of speech that indicates a recent origin for the story and so casts new doubt upon its authenticity.)

When I was young and in my prime, My pockets always held a dime. And I always paid my tax. But now I've got a wife and six, And I am always in a fix, And always with my nose gay.

WINE A HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

A PARCEL of Tokay wine about 100 years old was recently sold to H. H. the Prince of Wales by Messrs. Barwell, Suggs & Challoner, of 19 Conduit street, London and Norwich. We afterwards called on Mr. Challoner at Conduit street and tasted the last bottles of the wine. The wine has been in the family upwards of seventy-five years, having been imported in 1818 by the late Mr. Barwell who was in the business in 1810 on the site now occupied by his law office cellars in Norwich. Twenty years ago the wine was reworked, and is now in perfectly sound condition, with high flavor somewhat like Malmsay Madeira. It has deposited a heavy cream of the quaint old-fashioned English bottle. It was imported from Austria via the Mediterranean, and was transhipped at Sicilian port to avoid the heavy duty of "foreign bottoms," which paid in these days a higher rate than British vessels.

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Trade AND OTHER Notes.

John Buckel, proprietor of the Imperial Hotel, New Hamburg, is confined to his bed with an attack of rheumatism.

The Waverly House in Adams' block, recently rented by Mr. Ingram, has been used by Mr. Alex. Reid, of Midland City, who is an experienced hotelman.—*Lindsay Post.*

Mr. C. A. See, proprietor of the Union House, Kingston, Ont., has recently had that house thoroughly renovated and repaired, and will conduct it in connection with the Tremont Park Hotel.

Mr. John Hammon is once again landlord of the City Hotel, Thorold, having completed a lease with Mr. Franklin, of New City, the owner. John will keep the house.—*St. Catharines Standard.*

Premier Talbot's (of Quebec) proposal to make Clubs pay the same liquor license as hotels is a fair one. Those who are allowed to be members of a Club can afford to pay the same tax on their liquor as those who cannot enjoy such a privilege.

Chief Hay, of Prescott, lodged in jail yesterday afternoon, for a period of thirty days one Wm. Harding. He was charged with purchasing liquor for Samuel Blacklock, a proscribed inebriate, and in default of \$27 fine, was sent to jail for thirty days.—*Brockville Recorder.*

There may be branches of industry or business which have made more rapid advancement than hotel keeping within the last twenty years, but we haven't heard of them. Many country hotels are to-day managed more skillfully and more business-like than some of the leading city hotels were managed that long ago.

Our citizens will no doubt be surprised to learn that Mr. John Randolph, a well-known Grand Trunk conductor, at one time resided here, and has now gone into hotel business. He has purchased the City Hotel, Kingston, for \$5,000, and will take possession to-morrow.—*Brockville Recorder.*

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Benjamin Beardsley which occurred Saturday afternoon. The deceased was the proprietor of the popular North Shore Hotel, at Malpeque. About a year ago he was stricken with paralysis but afterwards recovered and was in fairly good health till Friday morning last when he again seized and never afterwards regained consciousness. He was 76 years of age and leaves a wife and family of four.—*Charlottetown Patriot.*

The Queen's Hotel has experienced another change. To the great regret of the reading public Mr. E. M. Mathews, the manager of the hotel, has severed his connection with the establishment. It is said that the syndicate which controls the hotel's destiny is determined on a more economic management, and to that end have inaugurated several new departures. Mr. J. G. Fraser-Crierie, the chief clerk, has been placed in charge, and in all probability will succeed to the management.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A number of saloon keepers in the United States have recently been the victims of a new swindle which it may be well to ventilate in view of its being tried in your side in the same or any similar matter. A plausible, smooth talking man calls on the saloon keepers and secures permission to place a nickel-in-slot music box in the saloon on trial, and has then sign a paper which includes therein an agreement to that effect, to the surprise of the saloon keepers as supposed agreements turn up later as emissary notes for \$250, and then the saloon keepers kick, but a note in the hands of an innocent third party generally will be paid.

A NEW BREWING PROCESS.

A new system of brewing has been invented by Conrad Zimmer, of Boulevard St. Denis, Paris. The barley malt is first reduced to a fine flour and subjected to a complete process of "high milling"; in this way there is obtained, besides the principal product of pure malt flour, certain sub-products, such as the crushed outer skin, or husk, of the grain, germs and the like, which always contain a considerable quantity of sugar and proteids rich in nitrogen, capable of being utilized in the production of yeast. These sub-products are first stirred in water and warmed to the point of saccharification; the pasty mass is kept at this temperature for some time, and the wort, rich in diastase thus obtained, is used as "water of saccharification" for the principal product, which is poor in diastase. The malt flour is mashed by the indirect application of steam. When the heating is stopped the albuminous bodies separate from the wort, and the latter may usually be drawn off quite clear into the hoppers. If the wort is not quite bright, it may be clarified by treatment in a centrifugal apparatus. The hopped wort is next cooled to a temperature of about 112° F. by an ordinary refrigerator, and again passed through a centrifugal apparatus, in which it is freed from the substances which render it turbid, and where it is saturated with the oxygen necessary for fermentation. During treatment in an ordinary centrifugal apparatus much froth would be formed, and to prevent this M. Zimmer has contrived a special form in which a plate arranged obliquely and a helicaloid inlet pipe admitting the liquid to be treated in the drum in the same direction as its revolution prevents frothing.

GEORGIA DISPENSARY.

(From the "Western Brewer.")

The dispensary craze has invaded the Georgia legislature, a bill to establish the system for that state having been prepared by the Georgia Prohibition Association. It is only partially similar to the one now in force in Ontario. Capital of the principal feature of the bill being as follows:

"That the manufacture and sale of liquor be prohibited in the state except as provided by this bill; that upon the petition of a majority of the freeholders of any county, a vintner may be appointed who may sell liquors for medical and chemical purposes only; that he must sell in pints or quarts at a price sufficient to pay the cost thereof and the actual expense of conducting the sale, but without any profit."

In this respect and in some others it differs from the South Carolina law. The bill has also strong provisions to enforce which is called "the spirit of the system," which, as a temperance organ says, "is to prevent the sale of liquors as a beverage, and especially to prevent its sales to minors and intemperate people"; but we all know what "the spirit of the system" means in prohibition practice. It has been called hypocritical tyranny when it was Puritanism in early Massachusetts. The manufacturer of liquor is prohibited except under strict regulations and heavy bonds, and no manufacturer can sell to any one except a state vintner. The bill was referred to the house committee on temperance. It is said that it will have a strong support in that body, and it is believed, will pass. In the senate the bill was, after two weeks of consideration, reported on by the committee favorably. It makes, however, some very material changes in the bill as presented in the house. The new bill provides that the vintner of intoxicating liquors may sell to

any one except minors and drunkards and for any purposes, in quantities between a half-pint and five gallons. No liquor so sold is to be drunk on the premises, however, and no dispensaries can be opened in counties now under prohibition by legislative enactment. The feature prohibiting profits is also stricken out, and there is nothing in the new law to prevent the state from going into the liquor business as a money-making business. About three-fifths of Georgia is now under prohibition—most of this territory by special enactment. The new dispensary bill, if it becomes law, will provide for the closing of all bar rooms in the license portion of the state, and the substitutions of dispensaries. Dispensaries may be open whenever a majority of the legal voters of a city, township, or county so petition. Dispensaries must close at 10 o'clock p. m., and may not be open before 5 o'clock in the morning. The committee adds a unique feature in a provision prescribing how the rooms devoted to dispensaries shall be constructed. Not only shall there be no screens, but there shall be no back doors nor side doors, no back windows and no side windows. The measure, of course, will be strenuously fought, both in senate and in the house.

FUNCTIONS OF THE CONSTITUENTS OF HOPS.

In the manufacture of beer hops may be regarded as containing three useful principles, namely (a) the bitter matter or lupulin; (b) the essential oil, and (c) the tannin. Thus writes M. Bidard to *Le Moniteur de la Brasserie*. The bitter principle he regards as entirely unaffected by age; even in very old samples of hops, proving that they have been stored with care, his principle remains unimpaired after a lapse of years. As for the essential oil, age transforms it into valeric acid, the odor of which is intolerable, and has rightly been called the *bleu noir* of the well meaning brewer. The transformation of the oil into this objectionable acid is especially observed in samples of hops which contain an undue proportion of moisture; it is a characteristic of badly finished and carelessly stored hops. The tannin, which hops contain in proportions varying usually between four per cent. and six per cent., is absolutely without effect upon the taste of the finished beer, in spite of opinions to the contrary. Its function consists simply in coagulating the albuminous matters, and in forming with them an insoluble and non-putrescible substance in precisely the same way as tannin acts upon a hide in the tann yard. Bidard concludes that tannin beer is to be made, hops as rich as possible in tannin should be employed; but failing this, that the deficiency should be supplied by adding tannin in any suitable artificial form.

In the Melbourne (Australia) Stake, Russell and his full brother Patron were first and second respectively.

Recent advices from London (England) state that Lord Wolverton will unfurl his colors on the turf next season, with Lord Marcus Beresford as his advisor. The young lord is the possessor of vast wealth, and is regarded by all who know him as a fine sportsman.

The earnings of Alcantara during the past two years in the stud aggregate about \$60,000, and he has over \$0 in the 2.30 list, while his sons have about 20 trotters and pacers to their credit in the list. At the same age George Wilkes had practically no standing as a sire and his great fame in the stud was acquired during the years of life that are still before Alcantara.

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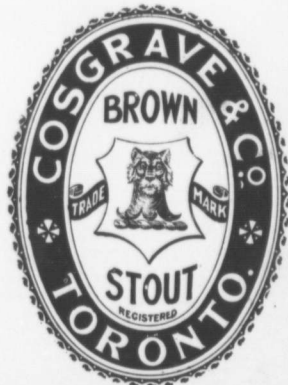
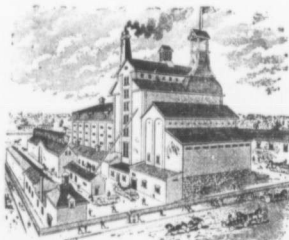
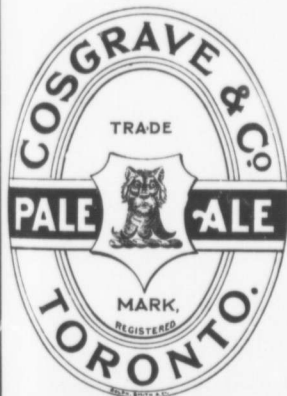
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The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

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Toronto, Thursday, January 10, 1895.

THE ARSENIC FIEND.

ARSENIC, of all drugs, is wonderful in its cosmetic effects. After a few months using the cuticle acquires a pellucid fairness, free from spot or blemish, because which the fine tracing of a vein or the unrestricted play of an emotion is requisitely pictured. To be sure there are some obtinate skins which will yield only to a prolonged dosing, but there is a further compensation in such cases through the softening of harshness in the usage and a general rounding out of what, in this way, becomes a lovely countenance. Now this pleasing state of things, like the ugliness of the silyl, is external only, says the New York *Advertiser*. The woman who uses arsenic for any length of time draws drafts upon the near future, which are only redeemed in the bankruptcy of her health. The languor which internally is delicious proves inwardly a torture. The exquisite whiteness of brow, cheek, nose and neck is concomitant only with an organic injury in comparison with which the path of virtue is triumph of the flesh. And when the repose of the pillow affords to an ugly girl the solace of dreams or sleep, her fair, drugged sister tosses like a skiff in a storm, fighting vivid nightmares. The devil, according to St. Cyprian, makes woman pay for her beauty. Arsenic, in this respect, is like the devil. It may not be known to many men, although it undoubtedly is to most women, that an immense business has grown up all over the country in the manufacture and sale of what are known as arsenic complexion wafers. In New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston these goods are delivered in wagons to the retail druggists, so great has the trade become. The wafers are white pellets, which must be taken morning and night indefinitely. Now these goods contain very little arsenic, but when a woman uses whose whole system does not yield readily becomes impatient for results she has another resource at command. This is to persuade a medical friend to give her a prescription for the drug or to purchase from some pretense at a store.

Young girls are the most frequent victims of this sort. It is a curious fact that very few women over 30 are arsenic leads in this country, which shows the

habit to be comparatively recent here. But when a woman once becomes a user of the drug in this way there seems no escape for her. The horrors set forth in "The Confession of an Opium Eater" are nothing compared to the ordeal of the woman who is letting the craving for arsenic. Even a few weeks' abandonment of the drug will convert her languorous beauty into faded ugliness. The skin assumes the tint of ancient whitewash. The nose grows flabby, and the lips which so adorn the cheek capriciously establish itself at the tip of the olfactory organ. The head grows heavy and the nervous system, like the horine of any paper-covered romance, is torn with contending emotions. A single look in the mirror makes this wretched creature an arsenic consumer once more.

Does any man dare show this an exaggerated picture, or that we are not suffering nationally from the habit which is responsible for it? Ask an authority on the drug trade or any active member of the board of health of any metropolitan centre. Moreover, the legislation of the states is not uniform. But now it is intended to prevent the sale of the drug unless specially prescribed and to break up the trade in arsenicated nostrums. A bill has been prepared and will shortly be introduced into various legislatures to this end.

It was Surgeon General Wyman who pointed out that there is danger from slavery to the drug in another direction. It gives occasion for a murderous use of arsenic, and will complicate the investigation of suspicious death. Traces of arsenical poison are now very weak evidence of murder. The victim may have been a "fiend." Indeed, some of the most interesting, murder cases have been complicated in this way. Mrs. Maybrick owed her peculiar type of beauty to indulgence in the luring poison, and one of the most famous of Wilkie Collins' novels hinged upon the same enslavement of the heroine.

TORONTO'S SCORCHING.

The great fire on Melinda Street, Toronto, on Sunday morning last, although it injured only one of the Trade, Michie & Co., and that not seriously, yet contains features that are worthy of discussion in a trade journal. It appears that the fire started in the *Globe* building about 2.45 a.m., that when discovered it had attained some headway, but an alarm was promptly rung and in three minutes the fire brigade was on hand and issue joined. Yet although the whole brigade was called upon, not only was the *Globe* building consumed, but the building next it, and the flames crossed both Melinda and Jordan Streets, burning out Webb's restaurant in the one instance and McKinnon's big wholesale establishment in the other. There was a high wind at the time but the roofs were covered with a couple of inches of snow. And, too, the fire was in a down town district, below the level of King Street where the fullest possible pressure from

the water mains should have been realized.

Why should the conflagration have been the better of the fire department? Two reasons are apparent; one the fact that the water pressure from the hydrants would not permit of a stream being thrown to the top of the burning buildings, the other that the street was too narrow to allow the firemen working in it. As to the first an investigation is needed. It is simply impossible that the pumping apparatus could have been in proper working order and such results have ensued. It is all well enough to talk of fire engines, but apparently the water was not there, and fire engines would not have helped matters one iota. A pressure of 95 lbs. to the inch should be easily obtainable on Melinda Street. With that pressure a stream from the hydrant could be thrown over a whole block. We believe the defect was in the lack of force from the Water Works pumping house.

As to the narrow street there can be but two opinions. Tall buildings should be forbidden upon such highways. One fireman was killed and others seriously, perhaps fatally injured from this cause. In addition is the immense loss of property and the owner on the wide street is made to suffer because of the building on the narrow one. This is a matter also for the City Council to deal with, and we may point out that a City by-law already exists forbidding the opening up of any new street of a width less than 66 feet.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The yearly battle for municipal honors in Ontario is over with results of much to be thankful for, some surprises, and a few matters of regret. We attach great importance to these annual contests believing that the people who guard well their municipal institutions will attain the fullest measure of self-government. In a democratic country like Canada, the old theory of governmental relations as standing Kings, Lords, Commons and People is reversed. Our system proceeds from the people and works upwards through our municipal and legislative institutions to the Commons, the Senate and Her Majesty's representative being ornamental as well as useful appendages. As our people take an interest in the first they will have intelligent appreciation of the other branches of our government.

It is not, however, our intention to enter into a general disquisition upon this subject but rather to consider results as they are known to us locally. Every municipality in the province had its separate and distinct issues, but each contest had also a direct bearing upon the Trade, of which we again and again warn our friends. We are glad to know that almost universally our warnings were heeded, and it is probable that never since the epoch of the Scott Act did the Trade generally take as keen, as active

and as united an interest in the election of representatives. That in the main these efforts were successful we are assured, and this adds but one more illustration of the immense value of organization.

In Toronto where of course we can speak from personal knowledge, the Mayorly contest was one in which the Trade took no special interest. Both candidates were life-long temperance advocates, both had worked us injury, and neither possessed the full confidence of the people in a measure such as the candidate for so high an office should have. There is no doubt that Mayor Kennedy's action in refusing to welcome the hotel keepers last spring lost him many votes, but outside this there was general apathy, the vote falling some thousands behind the preceding year and Mr. Kennedy being elected by a beggarly baker's dozen. Withal Mr. Fleming polled only one thousand more votes than he did last year when he was beaten by four thousand five hundred.

But with the aldermanic contest it was different. Ald. Lamb's 9 o'clock closing resolution which had been barely defeated in December, roused the Trade to their danger, and a vigorous united effort was entered upon and carried out until the last vote was polled. The result is most satisfactory. Ald. Lamb, if he introduces his resolution this year, will have just six votes for it, including his own and he will have eighteen against.

There will be no reduction of hours or reduction of licenses in Toronto this year.

Two of last year's council, who offered for re-election, were defeated. Both were supporters of Ald. Lamb.

The political complexion of the council is 16 Conservatives and 8 Liberals which is about a fair division taking the vote cast at the late legislature elections as a criterion.

With one exception every new man of pronounced temperance views who came forward was defeated. Chief among these perhaps was F. S. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, and General Head Pusher in local Prohibition circles. Mr. Spence made a great effort. Besides the usual methods of canvassing, he issued a private note to every elector thought likely to give him a vote, of which the following is a copy:

51 CONFEDERATION LIFE BLD'G.
TORONTO, Jan. 3, 1895.

(PERSONAL)

DEAR SIR,—At the request of a number of electors, I am a candidate for Alderman in Ward 2 in which you have a vote. My prospects for election are good, although a strong effort is being made to defeat me by parties who, for selfish reasons, object to the position I have taken on some important public questions.

We need a change. The recent victory proves this. We need keen, watchful, fearless aldermen, who understand our city's needs, and who can neither be bribed nor fooled. Honest

Sporting.

THE OUT LOOK.

Ninety four with all its wonders
With the past now quiet slumbers.
But the future's full of wonders
Of the past year haunt us still:
Men of every rank and station
Find there's trials and vexation,
Whatever their occupation
Or what wealth they've in their till.

Money does not make the mare go.
Although you perhaps may think so.
But it helps a fellow out though.
And there's trials and vexation.
Money can not make a work's stir,
Unless already in the street, sir.
But it helps to get the feed, sir.
Inside of the stable door.

As the breeders have been stopping
On account of prices dropping.
Soon you'll see prices go hopping
For good horses, that is plain:
And you'll find size, style and speed, sir.
Are the elements you'll need, sir.
When you choose a sire to breed, sir.
For top prices once again.

Size and style attract the buyer.
But he'll pay a price much higher
If he also is a flyer.
He's the ideal horse, you know—
If a small horse you breed, sir.
And you shouldn't get the speed, sir.
You will lose much on the feed, sir.
Check that down, for it is so.

—EM. PRINCE.

NOTES.

"CURIOUS" is informed that it was at Indianapolis on Sept. 6, 1894, that Robert J. made his record of 2:01 and that it was at Galesburg, Ill., that Alix went in 2:03, the date being Sept. 19.

"PETE" is informed that Mitchell and Corbett met at Jacksonville, Fla., on January 25, and that according to all the published accounts Corbett fouled Mitchell by hitting him when on his knees. "Honest" John Kelly, the referee, however, says he didn't see the occurrence. The foul, therefore, doesn't go and you lose your bet.

MR. T. C. PATTERSON, the postmaster of Toronto, has gone to England, where he will linger three months. Meanwhile he will look after his club, with President Hendrie at its head, has once more got down to work for the season's campaign. At a meeting held last week it was decided to race this year on Tuesday, May 21, Wednesday, May 22, Thursday, May 23, Friday May 24, and Saturday, May 25. As it would be unreasonable to ask owners to keep their horses idle until the fourth day of the meeting, it was resolved that the Queen's Plate should be run for on the first day, Tuesday, May 21. The President announced that the drainage works being carried on at the Woodbine were progressing most satisfactorily and that the track would henceforth be in condition to be raced over, no matter what the state of the weather happened to be. Mr. Hendrie also stated, on behalf of the executive, that, except as regards the two Redcoat races, on which during the last two years \$3,000 has been lavished, there would be no reduction in the purses. Mr. Joseph Doane, of Toronto, who was suspended two years ago for objectionable conduct, was reinstated, the unanimous opinion being that he had been more than suffi-

ciently punished for what was at first an exceedingly doubtful offence. It was decided that henceforth a shareholder should be at liberty to vote on as many shares as he holds. As the Hendrie family now either virtually or actually own over a half of the 92 shares that have been taken up this resolution of course makes them absolute in the government of the club if they ever desire to exercise their full power. There was one feature of the meeting that was particularly gratifying and that was its representative character, partizans of the old order of things manifesting a praiseworthy desire to aid the new order in continuing the club in its career of prosperity. Mr. J. M. Lottridge, president of the Hamilton Jockey Club, who was present, stated that his club would give a four day's running meeting this year the week following Woodbine, that Windsor would be heard from the week after, that Montreal would succeed the royal burgh and that Detroit with ten days' racing would wind up a great circuit. If this programme is carried out the dates will be something like this:

Toronto.....	May 21 to 25.
Hamilton.....	May 29 to June 1.
Windsor.....	June 5 to 8.
Montreal.....	June 12 to 15.
Detroit.....	June 25 to July 6.

In each case the dates will be inclusive. Hamilton some time ago announced for stakes to close on January 1. The thro to be run off next year have filled well, but the Eclipse and Futurity, to have been decided in 1898, the value of which was estimated at \$5,000, has proved a failure, as everybody outside Hamilton expected it would. Toronto and Windsor will announce their stakes in a few days. The Bel Air J.C., of Montreal, will have their book out before long. The executive propose to frame the conditions of their events with a view to attracting a number of foreign horses. In the Province of Quebec, we regret to say, the running stakes are not nearly so strong as they are in Ontario. Next year, it is said, Ottawa will enter the running field, and by giving a meeting after Montreal will round off a magnificent circuit.

WITH MR. D. J. CAMPAN, the head of the Detroit Driving Club, to resolve to act. Our readers need not, therefore, be surprised to hear that immediately had been decided to hold a running meeting over the Wolverine track, the following stakes were announced to close Feb. 1st.

International Derby—\$5,000 guaranteed; for 3-year-olds; one and one-half miles.

The Campan Stake—\$2,500 guaranteed; for 3-year-olds that have not won a race of the value of \$3,000 prior to Jan. 1, 1895; one and three-sixteenth miles.

The Hotel Cadillac Stake—\$2,000 guaranteed; a handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards; seven furlongs.

The Russell House Stake—\$2,000 guaranteed; for 3-year-olds; one and one-eighth miles.

The Wayne Hotel Stake—\$2,000 guaranteed; a handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards; seven furlongs.

The St. Clair Hotel Stake—\$2,000 guaranteed; a handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards; one and one-quarter miles.

(Continued on page 1164)

citizens willing to work are to-day idle, others are paying unreasonably high taxes, while money that ought to have been so used as to benefit all, is enriching hoarders, or being wasted in extravagant outlay.

If elected I shall work hard for cleaner, fairer, more helpful and more economical civic government and for justice to all classes. I feel confident that you also desire this. May I ask you to kindly aid the cause of genuine Civic Reform by voting for me yourself, and urging others to do the same.

Wishing you all the compliments of the season, I remain, with much respect,

Yours sincerely,
F. S. SPENCE.

Nevertheless he was badly beaten by Mr. Thos. Davies, the Don brewer. This is Mr. Spence's second defeat.

In the public school trustee election, the chief cause for congratulation lies in the defeat of Rev. W. Frizzell, one of the most narrow-minded bigots in all Toronto. It would seem too that ladies are not appreciated on the board as the two female candidates who presented themselves were defeated. Mrs. McDonnell, who had already served a term, and had the advantage of a large ladies committee, was badly beaten in No. 6.

As we have looked over the situation in Toronto, so our friends in each municipality can size up affairs in their respective localities. The Prohibition fanatics made an attack all along the line and we believe were defeated all along the line. We note with pleasure that in Orangeville a vote to reduce the number of licenses from nine to six was defeated by 126 majority. Our friends, almost everywhere, have done well. The next move will be upon the legislature. Get ready for it.

WHAT has become of that big million dollar hotel for Toronto. We have not heard anything of it lately.

THE beginning of the New Year is the correct time to send in your subscription of \$2.00 to THE ADVOCATE.

MINNIE HOST, MR. S. TAFTA, of Tuftsville, sending the compliments of the season to THE ADVOCATE says:—"I must congratulate you upon the excellent make up of your paper. It is without doubt one of the most interesting of my exchanges."

WRITING to THE ADVOCATE a few days since, Mr. Robert J. Halle, editor of Chicago Fair Play says:—"I must congratulate you upon the excellent make up of your paper. It is without doubt one of the most interesting of my exchanges."

POLICE MAGISTRATE JELLS, of Hamilton, the other day in sentencing a girl to the Mercer Reformatory made the following remark:—"If women would stay at home and attend to the wants and needs of their families, instead of running around attending Mosley meetings and

other things, there would not be so much of this."

MR. J. CASTELL HOPKINS is engaged in writing a life of Sir John Thompson for a prominent firm of publishers and it is understood that the work will be out in a couple of months. Mr. Hopkins is said to have obtained access to some valuable and interesting documents and letters in connection with the career of our late distinguished Premier, and as he is a writer of known power a work of great value is sure to result.

REV. MR. HASEY, one of the most prominent of Chicago preachers, a married man with a family, and enjoying high social relations, has been caught living in adultery with Mrs. Brandt, a woman he had enticed from her husband at Muscatine, Iowa. Mrs. Brandt had mysteriously disappeared and it was in tracing her up that it was found this Rev. Sealway was leading a double life. He had established her in a house on the west side. Bro. Casey, this is another for your horror column.

THE bright side of Sunday's fire in Toronto is found in the prompt manner in which the newspapers of the stricken Globe. The offers of all could not be accepted, that of the Empire was taken and the two party papers are domiciled together and will be until the Globe can get together a new plant. This is as it should be. When the Templar burns up or the mountain falls upon it, Bro. Buchanan will understand that THE ADVOCATE office is at his disposal.

THE HUBINGER-CARROLL CASH REGISTER.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of The Hubinger-Carroll Cash Register Co., which appears in another column. This register is the latest improvement in cash registers and is simple in construction, accurate in every detail and positive and correct in its work. These registers are made to suit all classes of business and the registering keys can be made for any special transactions such as charge sales, money paid out, money received on account, and change keys. It can also be arranged to click returns from hotel, bar, stable, etc., and Messrs. J. A. Barnfield & Co., agents for the new register, inform us that the price is fully 50 per cent. less than registers of similar makes. Anticipating purchasers of cash registers will do well to examine this register before placing their orders.

James Burgess has leased the club house at the Windsor Driving Park, Windsor, Ont.

THE WIT OF THE BOULVARDS.

The Author to the Printer—Why do you not increase the wages of your compositors?
The Printer to the Author—Because since they are printing your sensational novel they are constantly falling asleep.

J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER



SOLE MANUFACTURER OF
THESE RENOWNED BRANDS
"OLD TIMES"

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Conceded by Connoisseurs
to be the choicest flavored
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Malt and Family
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PURE SPIRITS, RYE AND PROOF
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ONTARIO, PRESCOTT. CANADA.



Fully Ripened

and Matured

in Wood



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

(Continued from page 1163)

The Hotel Normande Stake—\$2,000 guaranteed; for two-year-old colts; five furlongs.

The Strop Brewing Company Stake—\$2,000 guaranteed; for 2-year-olds; five furlongs.

The Malbey & Co. Stake—\$2,000 guaranteed; for 2-year-old fillies; five furlongs.

While it must be acknowledged that \$21,000 for nine races rather takes the shine out of anything that will be offered in Canada, the meeting is not likely to seriously affect any of our gatherings, as some of the cracks from both east and west are sure to bid for such plans. Our owners would consequently do well to be satisfied with the goods the gods have sent them; but it is hardly probable they will ever again consent to run their horses out as they did last year over the awful ground provided at both Toronto and Hamilton. Mr. Seagram, in a spirit of almost unparalleled chivalry and patriotism, sacrificed several of the best in his stable, including Halling, a youngster of extraordinary promise, and the resolute and speedy Queen's Plate Joe Miller. Victorious he saved and Saragoosa fortunately retained his form, or the liberal gentleman in Waterloo would have had a very bad time of it, indeed, with his venture in the United States.

It is announced that Mr. Richard Croker, the owner of Dominic's principal rival Dobbin, has entered four horses, including Montauk, for the Ashley Plate and other races at Newmarket and Ascot. For the Annet Gold Cup he has entered Dobbin, by cable. Including Thorside and other celebrated English race horses have also been entered for the last mentioned event. Ladies, the Derby winner, belonging to Lord Rosebery, is not entered.

It cannot be said that the entries for the Canadian Derby, of 1896, to be run over the Bel-Air Jockey Club's track at Montreal, are promising in number whatever they may prove to be in quality. There are sixteen of them, Messrs. Hendrie and Seagram each being responsible for five, Mr. J. P. Dawer for two and Messrs. John Dymont (Orkney), Fred Doane (Toronto), Hugh Paton (Montreal), and J. H. Love (Montreal), for one each. The full list is as follows:

Canadian Derby—For 3-year-olds (foals of 1893), swept in the Dominion of Canada. A stake of \$25 each; \$10 forfeit (to be paid at time of entry), with \$300 added; 875 for the stakes; two second horse, and \$25 to third. One mile and a half. To be run at the summer meeting, 1896.

William Hendrie's (Hamilton), b. g. Bugler, by Strathey—Banjo.

William Hendrie's (Hamilton), b. f. Flower, by Strathey—Pee Weep.

William Hendrie's (Hamilton), b. g. Walpole, by Strathey—Queen's Own.

William Hendrie's (Hamilton), ch. g. Caldon, by Strathey—Beautiful Star.

William Hendrie (Hamilton), b. f. Metcha, by Strathey—Irish Queen.

J. E. Seagram's (Waterloo), ch. c. Donald Dinmie, by Dandie Dinmont—Bonnie Vie.

J. E. Seagram's (Waterloo), br. c. Daniel, by Dandie Dinmont—Shamrock.

J. E. Seagram's (Waterloo), ch. c. Bowie Knife, by Marander—Bow Bells. J. E. Seagram's (Waterloo), b. f. Minerva, by Marander—Athens III.

J. E. Seagram's (Waterloo), b. colt, by Springfield—Bonnie Inn. John Dymont's (Orkney), br. c. Brown Dick, by Dandie Dinmont—Aunt Alice. Fred Doane's (Toronto), b. c. Clipmont, by Dandie Dinmont—Little Clip. J. P. Dawer's (Lachine), b. colt, by Redfellow—Siskin.

J. P. Dawer's (Lachine), br. or blk. g., by Redfellow—Little Jenny.

Hugh Paton's (Montreal), b. c. —, by Gladiator—Kee.

J. H. Love's (Montreal), b. c. —, by Leo Christy or Quito—Skylark.

Our talented contemporary, *The Empire*, says the paucity of entries is due to the closing of the stake so far in advance. There undoubtedly is sound reasoning in the contention, but it is very desirable that the breeding interests should be encouraged, and this is one of the ways that it can be done. Perhaps it would be a good idea to accept entries at a later date on payment of an extra fee. It is strange that Montreal, the commercial capital of the country, should labor by the way side in the matter of thorough-bred raising and racing.

It is pleasing to note that in spite of the "animosity of the outlook," breeders are making entries with nearly as much freedom as ever for the great stakes which still remain open in the New York district. Although some of the stakes closed on Jan. 2, the lists were kept open until the 9th in order to give nominations from the far west a chance to arrive. Up to the 3rd just the different stakes of the Brooklyn Jockey Club had received entries as follows:

Amson Stakes, for fillies, half mile, 48. Clover Stakes, for fillies, 5 furlongs, 49. Hanover Stakes, 3 mile, 52. Seaside Stakes, 5 furlongs, 54. For three-year-olds and upwards, Brooklyn Handicap, 1 1/4 miles, 27. Brooklyn Handicap, 1 1/8 miles, 24. Parkway Handicap, 1 1/16 miles, 25. Myrtle Stakes, 1 1/16 miles, 24. For three-year-olds, Boulevard Handicap, 1 1/8 miles, 28. Falcon Stakes, 1 1/16 miles, 30. May Stakes, 6 furlongs, 37.

The entries for the Brooklyn Handicap are: Aros, 3; Assignee, 4; Barones, 4; Backwell, 3; Bath Hampton, Imp.; 4; Baskin, 4; Counter Tender, 3; Deeds, 4; De Alozo, 5; De Rice, 5; De El. Kearney, 4; Hugh Penny, 5; Horn pipe, 4; Lazzarone, 4; Lehman, 4; Leonawell, 6; Matt Hyrnes, Imp.; 4; Patrick, 4; Hanaps, 5; Ray, 8, 6; Robinson, 4; Sir Francis, 5; Sir Knight, 4; Sir Walter, 5; Song and Dance, 4; Sport, 5.

Commenting on the prospects the New York *World* says:

The entries for the Futurity of 1897 number 525. Last year the January subscriptions were nearly 900. The Coney Island directors expect that fully 400 nominations are on the way by mail from the west and south. The entries for the Great Trial Stakes of \$250,000 to be run this season, thus far number 67, an increase of 6 over the January nominations in 1894, and the Double Event has 56 nominations, two less than last year. Under the rules entries made from any part of the United States mailed prior to midnight on January 2 are eligible, and the expectation is that these totals will be

increased when all the turfmen have been heard from.

"If breeding is a guarantee of speed, there should be many clippers among the two-year-olds, for they represent the choicest strains in the stud-book. James R. Keene enters a bay colt by Hinyar—Mannie Gray, and a full brother to Domino, a chestnut by Bayon d'Or—Ella, a full brother to that erratic performer, Tea Tray. Among Richard Croker's entries is True Blue, a chestnut colt, a full brother to the flying Tammany, and Byron McClelland has nominated a chestnut filly, a full sister to Heury of Navarre. It is nearly an established rule that the brothers and sisters of good performers are usually of little account, but this season may prove the exception, and the coming two-year-olds may prove as fast as their famous blood relations."

MR. SEAGRAM, it might be mentioned, has made a couple of entries for the Great Trial Stakes and also for the Double Event. Both are imported colts, one being Musmuslim, by Harvester out of Ayeda, and the other a half brother to Halling, being by Peter out of Moisty.

"Out, damned spot," he cried, but he failed against his fate! He had drawn a ton when he needed a mine to give him a weight.

MR. HARRY GIDDINGS, the famous trotting horse man, who is well known both in Europe and America, arrived in Toronto last week from Austria. He was accompanied by Herr Moser, of Vienna, who holds a commission from the government of Austria to secure eight or ten trotting stallions that can go in from 2:30 to 2:40, and have the size and style that the European market demands. They like them over there with a bit of action, horses from 15 to 16 hands, and from 4 to 11 years old. On Saturday Messrs. Giddings and Moser went to Hamilton to spend a day or two with Cape Stinson and see his stock. They propose to take in the coming New York and Buffalo sales and would like to get something in Ontario if they can. Letters addressed to Mr. Giddings, in care of R. C. Stinson, Hamilton, will reach him. A few mares bred to good sires will form part of the first lot they take over. It is understood that the gentlemen from Austria have made an offer from Mr. Stinson's great stallion Geneva. His price is said to be high, as might have been expected, considering his quality and the fact that he can turn a mile in 2:10 or better.

It is stated that there is to be a revival of steeplechasing this year in the United States. The proposition is to give a meeting with liberal purses and stakes at Morris Park the first fortnight in May. In England the steeplechase meetings are always held in the early spring and late fall, and there appears no good reason why the same system should not be followed in North America. A boom in cross-country racing should be good news to Canadian breeders, as this country has long held an enviable reputation for stout and speedy jumpers.

We regret to see that there is a bit of difference between the Windsor and De-

troit Driving Clubs as to dates. The Windsor Driving Club as far back as last August announced that it would hold a trotting meeting the first week in July, 1895. Now the Detroit Driving Club announced a running meeting to take in both July 1 and 4. Windsor is naturally incensed. It is to be hoped that some arrangement will be arrived at whereby Windsor can get at least three clear days, including July 1st, in return for giving Detroit July 4th.

The annual volume of the English Racing Calendar for 1894 shows that of a total of 1,768 races run under Jockey club rules, 705 were at five furlongs and under six; 208 at six furlongs and under one mile, 569 at one mile, 108 over a mile and under two, 48 at two miles and under three, eight at three miles and under four, two at four miles. The figures show that the proportion of long-distance races is increasing. The total value of stakes won in 1894, not including second and third moneys and exclusive of matches and private sweepstakes, which amounted to only £875, was, in England, £435,653; in Scotland, £11,28, and in Ireland, £18,801. In 1874 the amount won in stakes was: England, £206,958; in Scotland, £8,316, and in Ireland, £11,876. In 1884 the amounts were: in England, £381,857; in Scotland, £7,916, and in Ireland, £10,447.

The Century Road Club of America, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., has passed the following bicycle records: 30 miles—H. G. Kennedy and J. A. McGuire; time, 45m. 53s., tandem record.

36 miles—H. G. Kennedy and J. A. McGuire; time, 1h. 40m. Denver Valley tandem record.

100 miles—C. Merrills; time, 7h. 20m., Ohio State record.

120 miles—H. W. Upmeyer; time, 12h. 45m., St. Louis Washington record.

200 miles—C. Merrills; time, 18h. 57m., Ohio State record.

246 miles—C. Merrills; time, 21h. Ohio State record.

500 miles—Frank E. Devlin; time, 3d. 2h. 20m., American record.

550 miles—Frank E. Devlin; time, 3d. 3h. 10m., American record.

1,000 miles—R. P. Seare; time, 6d. 5m., American record.

842 miles—Frank E. Devlin, Boston to Detroit, 11d. 11h. 30m., course record.

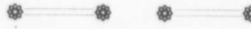
MEETS of the League of America Wheelmen come high. New Jersey has offered \$10,000 for the next, but it is thought it will go to Boston, Mass.

The Chicago Herald recently printed the following story, which will rather amuse both cricketers and baseball players: "W. G. Grace, the noted English cricketer, was the only opposing player score a run against the American ball players on their trip around the world. Grace went to Mark Baldwin, who was pitcher, and expressed an earnest desire to make a run. Baldwin decided to catch the ball. Mark told the story as follows: 'I asked him what kind of a ball he could hit, a high or a low one. He said if I pitched a straight ball he did

(Continued on page 1169.)

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NOTES.

(Continued from page 1164)

mind about the height. I told him to look out for a nice, straight ball, and if he got to first base to watch me, and I would give him a sign to start for second. He made a clean hit over short stop's head, and I gave him the sign and off he started for second. I pretended not to see him, and old Anson was yelling like a madman at me, telling me that I had better go to bed and take a rest. The old man wasn't on, you know. I turned in and called Anson down for not signing me to throw. After Mr. Grace had rested a second he was, according to my sign, playing off the base, and I wheeled around to nab him and throw the ball clean over the center fielder's head. The champion cricketer smiled home, amid cheers, and at the banquet that evening the feat of Grace was a feature of all the speeches. Anson did not know how that run was made until months after."

ONCE more it looks as if a race for the America cup has been assured. At a meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron on Monday, at which 40 members were present, all the terms of the New York Yacht Club were accepted, and that body was complimented upon its sportsmanlike conduct. The Prince of Wales, who presided at the meeting, was very enthusiastic over the prospects of a race. A cablegram was sent to New York announcing the decision arrived at. Commodore Smith announced that a meeting of the N.Y.Y.C. would be held on Wednesday, when the final steps would be taken in ratification of the challenge. He thought that the races, three out of five, for the trophy would take place about the middle of September next. Mr. Smith affirmed that no steps had yet been taken toward the building of a new yacht to meet Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III, but an apparently well-founded report has it that the Herreshoffs already have a boat well under way at their yards. Secretary Grant, of the Squadron, is credited with saying, "No matter how good our boats are the Yankees usually contrive to build one a little better, and I have no doubt, they will do the same next year." Secretary Grant is strictly correct. With the experience of 1893 with Valkyrie and of 1894 with Britannia to guide them, our neighbors to the south can well be depended upon to make a more determined fight than ever in 1895.

AMONG the entries for the Chicago Derby, worth \$25,000, to be run at Douglas Park next summer, is J. D. Sargent's Halting, the colt that as a two-year-old carried all before him last year at Toronto and Hamilton. We should very much like to see one good continental plum fall to the Waterloo Stable. Considering, however, that the great Butterflies, winner of the Futurity at Sheephead Bay, is in this race, Halting's chances cannot be considered as rosy as they might be.

INSTEAD of being frightened off by the non-conformist conscience last year, Lord

Rosbery has had his love for the turf strengthened. He proposes to increase the number of horses in his stables, which is at present 16, and to make double the number of entries he made last year. Lord Wolverton, who has just married a daughter of the Earl of Dudley, and is a partner with Lord Dunraven in his America cup yachting ventures, has also started a racing stable. Another addition to the English turf is a Cape Colony millionaire named Barnato, who made some big purchases at the recent blood stock sales in Newmarket, under the advice of Lord Marcus Beresford. Taking one thing with another, it does not look as if the English turf were in a very bad way, no matter how the sport of racing may be in America.

Mrs. LANGTRY, the Jersey Lily, is a great bicyclist. While in Philadelphia recently she completely shocked the good Quakers by riding on all the main streets in full cloth knickerbockers, with cloth garters to match and Russia leather boots. A weed skirt, a daintily colored shirt, a short coat and waistcoat and an Alpine hat of soft grey material completed her costume.

"FIGHT! Of course we will," was James Corbett's answer recently to a query as to whether his proposed contest with Fitzsimmons would ever come off. He added "Governor Mitchell did all he could to prevent my meeting his name-sake in Florida, but I met him, and I will meet Fitzsimmons in the same way." Corbett forgets that while there was no law in Florida against prize-fighting last January, the legislature when it meets in session shortly can easily make one. If he has no stomach for the fight he could not take any better course to prevent it than to keep on uttering defiance of the authorities. It is hard to believe that Corbett is possessed of a disinclination in view of his published words that he can defeat "Lanky Bob" easily, but it is an old trick of pug, when they want to get out of an engagement, or wish to avoid bringing it to an issue, to yell loudly and defiantly at the police. The result is generally peace, if not actually with honor.

GEORGE SUTTON, of Toronto, champion billiardist of Canada, is talking about holding a billiard tournament at his rooms, The Monarch, on King st., West. It is to be hoped that he will put his words into action, for it is twenty years since the last tournament was held in this city at the Revere House, then kept by Messrs. Riley & May, and now the Kensington. Jim Bennett, W. James and Jos. Capron were contestants then and the latter two would likely be now. If such an affair is to be held an early date should be set or the billiard revival that would result therefrom will be interrupted by the summer. Meantime that the game has taken a bound forward in the United States is proven by the fact that New York parties, men with the strongest kind of financial backing, have been for several weeks quietly investigating

the different cities that are considered billiard centres in order to establish a veritable billiard palace which will contain features of the most novel character and which will be unequalled in its appointments and general arrangements by any billiard establishment in the world. The men behind the enterprise have finally centered upon Chicago as the city offering the best inducements of this kind, and have instructed the local office of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company to procure a suitable location in the heart of the business center of the city. It is proposed to secure the lease of one large or two adjoining buildings and remodel them entirely. In addition to the main hall, which will accommodate more tables than any place of its kind in the world, there will also be separate halls for professional and amateur contests, and halls reserved for the instruction of amateur players, both ladies and gentlemen. The utmost privacy will be maintained in the portion of the building reserved for ladies, women attendants being present to give the fair players every assistance and also to act as chaperons in case the ladies should attend the lessons alone. Nothing of the kind has ever been attempted in any part of the world before, but the projects of the scheme believe that in the city of Chicago, above all others in America, it will be an assured success from the start. When complete the building will be opened with a tournament at which prizes will be given of sufficient value to tempt the best men from both Europe and America to compete.

PRESIDENT WM. HENDRIE, of the Ontario Jockey Club, has purchased the imported stallion Derwentwater, by Doncaster (son of Stockwell and Marigold, by Teddington), out of Thorwath, by Thornaby (son of Windhorse and Alice Hawthorne), out of Fairwater, by Leap Garou. Derwentwater was foaled in 1885 and is consequently nine years old. He has been standing for mares in the North-West, is a rich chestnut and stands 16 hands. He won the Gimereck Stakes at York in 1887, the Dentrick Stakes and Stewards' Plate at Newcastle in 1888, and the great Sir Wilfrid Handicap at Ripon and the Zealand Welter Handicap at Redcar in 1889. He is perfectly sound and has been benefited if anything by his sojourn in the north. Mr. Hendrie will probably exhibit him at the coming spring stallion show.

GOOD TROTTERS AT BELLEVILLE.

A CORRESPONDENT notes that the following trotters are in preparation in the Belleville district for the winter campaign: Sam Curry's Rowdy Boy, 2, 32, by Clarton Chief. This horse did well on the ice last year. He was a bold and open-gaited trotter, but has been converted to the lateral gait, to which he has taken kindly. He seems likely to take a good mark at this style of going.

The same owner's team gelding, Last Chance, no record, of Posora stock. This is a trotter, and although he did not do much last season, which was his first on the ice, he showed a lot of speed at times.

Demis Lake, public trainer, has the following under his care: Black mare Black Jess, by Manbrino Sotiano, will record. This young mare has taken part in many races and is a good one. Shoemaker, bay gelding, pacer, by Stanton; this is a big horse and fast, but he has hitherto been unreliable. Demis is also handling a brown stallion, by Legacy, brother to Islander, a nice-looking little fellow. He may not start this season, but will be heard from later.

Albert Garver, who is also a public trainer, has a sorrel mare by General Stanton. She is a pacer and has no record. A bay stallion, pacer, by Dr. Carver, with no record, but very promising, is also being trained by Garver. Jos. Lutton has a bay mare, by Little Peter, a pacer, which will doubtless be a starter in some of the ice races. She is green but goes fast.

Reuben Fairman, of Canifton, will probably start a few fast pacing mares, Annie Laurie, in some of the ice races. James E. Ketcheson, has a big bay mare, by Gen. Stanton, from a Shakespeare and Prince Albert mare, that is one of the great ones this season. She has been intractable heretofore, although showing plenty of speed, but in the hands of L. P. Church, who drove and trained the "man-eater" Harry Parker, who is now working her, she seems likely to take a fast mark. She is a trotter and is very smooth gaited. Mr. Church is also jogging a 4-year-old mare (trotter) by Imperial, and a 2-year-old mare (trotter) by Nutgrove. Mr. Ketcheson has also the Hazy mare, which is a very speedy one and will be developed later on.

Mr. James McGuire, proprietor of the Albion hotel, is one of our oldest horse men, and has a large number of well bred stallions Nutgrove (sire of two in the list) by Nutwood, and Goldust, and Elen Goldust. F. P. Sine, who is handling Mr. McGuire's horses, says that he is fitting the brown gelding Harry Star, by Star, dam by Phil Sheridan, for the ice races. Harry is a trotter and is moving well. Blanche M. by Nutgrove, dam by Phil Sheridan, is a very promising 2-year-old, and a yearling filly by Hermit, dam by Nutgrove, is also being educated.

Harford Ashley, who developed Slick Wilkes, one of the best colts ever bred in Canada, has a very promising filly by Mark Twain (a trotter) a weanling by Harry Nutgrove, dam by Moonstone (a very promising colt), also a weanling by Elm City, dam by Moonstone; and Cuts, a weanling by Harry Nutgrove, from his old grey pacing mare. Mr. Ashley's fine young stallion, Harry Nutgrove, who shows promise high speed as a trotter, is being jogged.

STABLE GLEANINGS.

The three Canadian towns, Stratford, Windsor and Hamilton, will each hang up \$6,000 for spring meetings.

At Moscow, Russia, trotting meeting is now in progress, which is to last till March. Racing is held twice each week, with very liberal purses.

Jack Kennedy, Clinton, Ont., has sold the chestnut pacing gelding Lord Tennyson, 2,25, by Onward King, to Wm. Regis, Toronto, Ont.

A Russian sportsman, Alexander Labeski, has just imported two trotting horses from America, Dora Cosack, 2, 25, by Don Cosack, and Glendella, by Messenger Wilkes, out of Bessie.

The Owen Sound (Ont.) Turf Club will hold their this year's meeting on August 6 and 7. The officers of the association for the ensuing year are: President, C. Eaton; vice-president, J. Gildstone; secretary-treasurer, W. M. Matthews.

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THE RED LIGHT UP.

An English Paper Terribly Incensed at a St. Paul Brewer.

(From the Licensing World.)

THE *Union Signal* has the red light up. Listen. A brewer of St. Paul's, Minnesota, U.S.A., has evolved a new idea which, flashes the *Signal*, in one of those splendid phrases which cause the "temperance" press to light the world, "strikingly illustrates the cunningly devised methods of the adversary in attacking the homes and recruiting the army of drunkards and criminals." This is the Machiavelian scheme of the St. Paul's brewer: "Thirty-five thousand circular letters were posted in one day to as many houses in the town—" mailed to homes in that city," the *Signal* hath it calling attention to a certain brand of beer, each enclosing two coupons entitling the holder to one glass of this beer if presented at any bar.

Then the *Signal's* virtue breaks out in its surging indignation sweeps all before. Thus: "No wonder that the white-ribboners of St. Paul are indignant that beer should be given away while thousands are crying for bread, and that the United States mails should be the medium through which the husbands and sons of thirty-five thousand homes are lured into saloons."

It is awful. No wonder that the "white-ribboners of St. Paul" are agitated to the soul. (I would remark in parentheses that there was nothing to prevent the "white-ribboners" giving away as much bread as they wanted to.) No wonder that the *Union Signal* makes itself so signally, so supremely ridiculous. The frightful temptation of a free glass of beer, which is to "lure into saloons"—and, inferentially to perdition thirty-five thousand of St. Paul's noble citizens is indeed a temptation too dire for adequate description. Is it possible that a man, even a citizen of St. Paul, eye even a "white-ribboner," could withstand the allurements of a free glass of beer? "No," thunders the *Union Signal* (in effect). The offer of a glass of free beer—even if the tempted be not thirsty—will lure any

man, any citizen of St. Paul, any "white-ribboner" to everlasting damnation.

Unlucky the "white-ribboner" among the inferentially damned because, you see, to a man who would have his glass of beer in any case the inducement of it being "free" would not be very potent, and, anyhow, one would not hurt him. No, it is the total abstainer that must fall. "Because, you will observe, although his principles may be proof against his buying a glass of beer, they are not able to withstand that glass of beer if it be free. Nay, the very receipt of a circular in the "homes of that city" is sufficient to deplete thirty-five thousand husbands and brothers, not to mention fathers and sweethearts. And yet that St. Paul brewer lives, and probably thrives, and has, no doubt, made a good thing of his clever advertisement. Yes, life is very hard, and full of strange anomalies.

THE TIMOTHY COMPLAINT.

SIR WILFRED LAWSON has not met with much success in his recent display of his wit, amount the "Timothy complaint," the press throughout the country having given him some exceeding hard knocks. The *Manchester Courier*, for instance, observes that, Sir Wilfred's expressed opinion that St. Paul would have advised St. Timothy "to take a little of the devil in solution had he thought that such medicine was suitable for the complaint" is under which Timothy was suffering, "is under quite enough to expose the absurd impropriety of the phrase in question to the practice for which Sir Wilfred in his intemperate haste censured the Bishop of Bath and Wells. St. Paul clearly did think that a little wine was suitable for his pupil's complaint, and it is just as clear that he would not have thought so if he had regarded wine in the same light that Sir Wilfred does. It is the besetting misfortune of teetotalers that they will not distinguish between qualities and purposes. There are scores of articles in the pharmacopœia which unite the most beneficial with the most useful qualities. A very ordinary sized drug shop may contain potentially the deaths of ten thousand people, as well as salace and relief for the sufferings of five times as many

patients. But no one proposes to suppress drug shops because their contents are misused by some people, to their own grievous hurt, or because there are other people who would "throw physic to the dogs" because they believe most conscientiously in the efficacy of faith-healing, or in the recuperative powers of Nature when left to her own resources. Sir W. Lawson may congratulate himself on his freedom from "the Timothy complaint," but he is not everywhere in the world, and no one can say with certainty to what he may yet come. It is even within the bounds of possibility that Sir Wilfred may yet distinguish himself by introducing a bill for the suppression of the Timothy complaint, always excepting those places where a majority of the ratepayers prefer to retain an option in the matter.

THE TREATMENT OF ALE.

A cool, sound, old British ale is a healthful and palatable drink. Americans in late years have developed a propensity for its consumption that might lay them open to the charge of angina, but which, if intelligently managed, would not be the matter of ridicule that English dunces generally is. Not one out of ten, however, who orders his bottle or glass of "Bass," and drinks the stuff brought to him, has the slightest idea of the true merits of the beverage he is calling for, or under what circumstances he would find them at their best and most enjoyable. Even the dispensers of ale—hotel proprietors, barkeepers and waiters—know but little as to when ale is in good quality, or how it should be served. The light beers, lager, etc., produced in this country require to be cold that they may be palatable or fit to drink. Heavy beers or British ales, on the contrary, are ruined by being made cold. I venture that there are not half a dozen places in New York where British ale is served fit to drink. It is almost invariably kept in refrigerators, frequently lying upon its side, the frozzen out of it, and in serving it, it is so shaken as to be thoroughly muddled and unfit to drink. Whenever a heavy beer is subjected to a temperature below fifty degrees it is greatly damaged.

So important is an equable and moderate temperature to the proper preservation and handling of ale, that the brewers, when shipping it in the autumn and spring, always throughout Great Britain they can count on a temperature of between fifty and sixty degrees. At those seasons it is shipped from the breweries to the cellars in the bottles where it is to be used, and those cellars are so constructed that the temperature rarely varies more than one or two degrees. Some years ago I visited, with Mr. Allopp, afterward Sir Samuel Allopp, his cellars at St. Pancras, in London. Throughout those vast subterranean warehouses, covering some three acres in extent, were thermometers, and I found that they did not vary a degree from 55, at which temperature, Mr. Allopp said, it was their aim to always keep their beers. Here were annually stored 300,000 casks, brought in from the brewery at Burton-on-Trent, in the winter months of October, or March and April. The beer is there allowed to rest until it is thoroughly settled and as clear as distilled water. When it is bottled and shipped it should always be under temperatures preventing the possibility of chilling or of heating, and after bottling it must rest for a considerable time with the bottles in an upright position. Not one water in a hundred, in serving one with a bottle of ale in this country, has the slightest regard for the manner in which he opens it. An intelligent man would open it so carefully as not to disturb the sediment at the bottom of the bottle, and would pour it into a glass or receptacle large enough to receive all the clear contents without reversing the position of the bottle for a second pouring. There is no beverage more delicious, particularly in the winter, with one's dinner or supper, than a bottle of good old ale at its right temperature, and paired with out shaking. Let users of strong beer insist upon having their beer at a proper temperature and decently handled, and they will be rewarded by a pleasure in drinking that is almost unknown in this country. I remember once meeting Mr. Burt at the buffet in the railroad station at Rouen, France, when he ordered a bottle of "Bass ale" to drink with his sandwich. He tasted it, and turning to me, said: "I don't know my own child. It was simply spoiled by bad handling."

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FIG. 1 is an exterior view of Cask. FIG. 2 is an interior perspective view of one end of the Cask. FIG. 3 is a transverse horizontal section through middle of Cask.

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UNWISE AND INTOLERANT.

The *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch* says, "Until recently the municipal government of Aberdeen was to a large extent controlled by a few fanatical teetotalers of the extremist type; but the public rebelled, and a more reasonable regime has set in. The attempt to deprive public assemblies of the right of partaking of liquor after 11 p. m. has been abandoned as a failure, and regulations similar to those in other towns have been drawn up by the magistrates. They have also acknowledged the failure of the New Year's Day closing of public houses by 'recommending' that all licensed premises should be closed only at three o'clock p. m. on that day. That is just as unwise and intolerant as the all-day recommendation. For one thing, it is a usurpation of authority which is not vested in the magistrates. Further, it infers that the mass of the people are so utterly abandoned as not to be able like magistrates to control their appetites; the working classes are to be hedged round by summary laws, while the privileged orders who are able to maintain clubs, are to be free to enjoy themselves without restraint. No more offensive distinction could be drawn between what are called the masses and the classes. If this system of restriction had any effect in diminishing drunkenness, or improving the habits of Society, something might be said for it; but experience shows that while education and other influences help to mould the character of a people, any attempt to drag them by the moral policeman is apt to be resented. Is it not a remarkable thing, too, that magistrates who on political platforms are in the habit of proclaiming their 'trust in the people' are the men who strain their own authority on the ground that the people are not to be trusted?"

SLACK MALT.

Slack malt is unquestionably a difficulty which every brewer would be glad to be free from, yet it is one which we all have to contend with at times. Sometimes it is the brewer's fault, sometimes the malsters, while often the blame may justly be put upon the shoulders of the railway company. Slackness is also caused through defects in the construction of the bins in which the malt is stored, either at the malt house or brewery. Before considering the difficulty, it will be advisable to define what may be considered slack malt. Malt, when it leaves the kiln, should not contain more than about one per cent. of moisture, and all brewers who persist in using malt which contains excessive moisture must expect their ales to show signs of instability soon after the commencement of storage. An experienced brewer will at once acknowledge that three-fourths of the difficulties in brewing may be put down to the slackness of malt, and, personally, I am sure of it. It leads, as I have said above, to instability of the beers brewed, and yeast impurity—in short, it renders the alcoholic beverage liable to decompose in every way. For example, we take a sample of ale brewed from slack malt, place the same on the forcing tray, keeping it at 80° F., allow it to remain for four weeks, at the end of which time we microscopically examine it and find it unstable, with the following micro-organisms developed in it: *Sarcina butyricum lactis* (the lactic ferment) and *Bacillus subtilis*. Can we express surprise at the result of our test when the composition of the work is inferior, the production of an inferior article from defective material?—*Country Brewers' Gazette*.

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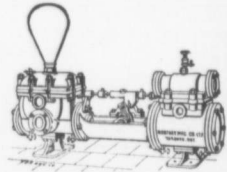
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IS KNEEBES GUILTY?

If He used Bethel as a Ringer He Will be Punished in Germany.

CHARLES H. HEFNER, the late partner of the American driver, R. T. Kneebes, who was arrested by the German authorities on the charge of "ringing" Bethel, 2:16½, in six classes at the name of Nelly Kneebes, told the story of Kneebes' misdoings before the Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association in Chicago last week. Not only did Mr. Heffner's testimony prove very damaging to the brother of Kneebes, but other witnesses were introduced who established beyond question that the mare Bethel is not in this country. Kneebes was arrested in Berlin May 5, and languished in a German prison until September, when he was admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000, affidavits having been forwarded from this country setting forth that Bethel was at the Kneebes stable farm, near Wakarusa, Neb. A photograph of a mare purporting to be Bethel was sent with the affidavits. The existence of a conspiracy among the friends of Kneebes, showing that by disfiguring a mare to represent Bethel and by such a kind of perjury it was hoped to blind the German authorities to the true facts and bring about Kneebes' release.

The American Trotting Association has been requested by the president of the Berlin Jockey Club to ascertain if the mare Bethel, 2:16½, was or was not in this country. Several horsemen who knew Bethel had been requested to appear and testify regarding their investigations. The first name called was Mr. N. Brown, of Omaha, Neb.

Mr. Brown stated that he had been a resident of Omaha for twenty years, and had known R. T. Kneebes for twenty-five years. He told Kneebes since she was 2½ years old he described her as a light bay mare about sixteen hands, with a slit in her left ear and a deep scar on her left fore-leg, and the outside of which was almost entirely cut away, as the result of a barb-wire accident. In fact, he would write on her face, not a large star at least, and if it was a very small mark. He said the mare must be 8 or 9 years old at this time. On June 29 Mr. Brown went to the Kneebes farm, near Wakarusa, Neb., and presented a request that Bethel was on the farm she be brought out for examination and identification. He was shown a mare said to be Bethel. He examined her and was satisfied it was not Bethel, but in his opinion was "a Chisholm." He was requested to make an affidavit through one Shaw that the mare shown was Bethel, which he refused to do. In response to questions Mr. Brown said that he had no interest in the matter, no animosity toward Mr. Kneebes, and on the contrary would be glad to help him could he do so honestly. Mr. Kneebes had driven horses for him for two or three years, and Bethel was in the same stable with his own horses. In fact, he took care of her last of the season, and he saw her so often he was satisfied he would know her anywhere that he should see her. The mare at the farm said to be Bethel had no slit in the ear. She had a scar on the fore arm, but not similar to that on Bethel, for it was of recent date, and was not entirely healed when he saw it.

Thomas N. Cullen, of Wapunga, Wis., was then placed on the stand. He said that he had been in the horse business all his life, as a breeder, driver and owner. He knew the mare Bethel well. He described her as a bright bay, about 15 hands 3 inches high. She had a dim star in the forehead and a scar on the fore leg, whether on the right or left, leg he could not state positively. She had a barb-wire mark in the left ear. He had known her

since 1890 and had seen her first at the brother meeting in Cuba. At the request of the American Trotting Association, he went to the Kneebes farm, Wakarusa, Neb., and presented a demand to William Kneebes to produce Bethel. He was informed that some five or six months previously William Kneebes, having to borrow some money, had given the mare Bethel as collateral security to George Freeman, of Elk Point, S.D., who could show him the mare if he so desired. This visit to the Wakarusa farm was made Dec. 1. Mr. Cullen stated that he went to Elk Point, S.D., and demanded that Freeman produce Bethel. He was driven to the farm of E. Parker, located about one mile from Richland, S.D. A mare was brought out to be Bethel, 2:16½, the same that William Kneebes had given as security for the loan. She was a bright bay, about 16½ hands high, with a large standing white star on the forehead and a barb-wire mark on her right forearm. Her mouth showed that she would be 5 years old next spring. He was fully convinced that it was not Bethel, but what animal it really was he could not say. An affidavit was presented, signed by Charlie Ahlman, stating that on Dec. 1, 1894, he went to the farm of R. T. Kneebes, near Wakarusa, Neb., and did then and there, request the representative of the American Trotting Association, Mr. Heffner, to produce the mare Bethel, by Beaulere, and said representative of R. T. Kneebes informed him that Bethel was at Elk Point, Union County, S.D., in charge of George R. Freeman. Ahlman then went to the place of said George R. Freeman in South Dakota and requested him to produce Bethel for examination and identification. Ahlman further swears that he is well acquainted with Bethel, having cared for her a part of one season. He said the mare was produced by George R. Freeman was not the mare Bethel, by Beaulere, 2:16½.

O. O. Heffner, whose experiences in "ringing" horses in Europe would fill a dining-room with a witness stand. He is a resident of Paxton, Ill., his father moving there when he was 16 years old. A number of years ago he engaged largely in the importation of English sires and brood-mares from the City and Lincoln, Neb. He has known R. T. Kneebes by sight for three or four years. He said he did not know Bethel. He did not know the mare that Kneebes pointed out to him as Bethel, with a slit in the ear. He saw her first at the farm in Nebraska by lantern light, which was in December, 1893. He next saw her at the Union Stock Yards in a light bay color with a slit in her ears and a scar on her left foreleg. That was in January. He saw the mare next in New York. R. T. Kneebes and his son-in-law were in charge of her, and spoke freely up to him as Bethel. He next saw her on board ship on route to England.

Kneebes up to this time had always referred to her as Bethel, but finally began calling her Nelly Kneebes. The horses were unloaded at London. He was at Manchester on or about Feb. 12, and said he had seen the mare. She was entered as Nelly Kneebes. He was not positive but believed that he made out the entry at Kneebes' request. Hefer then enumerated the races in which the mare Bethel was started under her real name. Nelly Kneebes at Edinburgh, Scotland, March 12; at Berlin in three races, at Hamburg in the same number of events, and finally in her match race against Lora at Berlin. The last was the final appearance and last start under her name.

In reply to an enquiry Heffner said in December, 1893, he went to Nebraska to purchase some horses to take to Germany. He had made one or two trips with horses

and found it profitable. I went to Nebraska City to see Guelch, 2:15½, and then to Beatrice, Neb., to look at Blayan. The latter had a bad leg. While there Dick Tibben said to me, "Why don't you go and see Ned Kneebes, he has some good horses and is broke?" The upshot of it was I wired Kneebes and went at Omaha one Sunday and talked over the transaction. He spoke of taking Jesse Gaines, 2:15½; Bethel, 2:16½; 14½; that could trot between 2:20 and 2:25; Uncolored and others. An agreement was made that he would take these horses to Europe, I to pay freight and entrance fees. He was to trot the horses and sell them, and I was to buy them at a certain price per head I was to have half. His money earned was to repay what I had advanced. Then he was to take out the price per head and afterward we were to divide equally.

"Then you were partners?" was asked. "Yes, I presume so, but Kneebes was broke all the way over and I had to keep advancing him money other than had been agreed upon. After we reached London he kept on from the way things were going that I was not going to get a square deal and told him I wanted to get my money out. I offered to give him \$250 to pay me what I had advanced and he could go his way and I mine. He promised that he would do it after the Manchester race and claimed that he was calling for money. In the meantime he sold a mare for \$750 that was listed at \$600. I should have received a part of the \$750, but he did not, nor any of the money he had won, he claiming to have lost about \$600 on the Manchester race. When we were ready to start for Germany Kneebes professed to have no money, and I again advanced enough to pay the passage to Berlin. He was to get me 75 per cent. of all winnings until I got my money out. Instead he held out \$500, claiming that he had to send it home.

"Did you send any horses of your own?" was asked. "Yes, I shipped two horses; one named Thompson A., that I purchased of Senator Yoeman's, of Iowa, Ia. I don't say whether they were sent to Berlin. I traded two diamonds for this horse and a mare about fifteen and one tenth hands — dark bay, one eye out and rapiddated. I started her in Germany as Lucille. Since I have returned I have learned that she had a record of 2:25. My object was to trot my horses and then sell them."

When asked as to Bethel's speed Heffner said she was very fast, and that he never said to go over the grass and under track, the turns of which were not thrown up, about 1,300 meters, at 2:21 gait to the English mile.

"Why did you not inform the English authorities that the mare Kneebes trotted under the name 'Bethel, 2:16½'?" was the pertinent inquiry.

"Because Kneebes said that he had things so fixed in this country that he could disprove any assertion that I might make. I had no evidence to show that he had called the mare Bethel, and then I had my money in and wanted to get it out. I did not like to lose \$2,000 without an endeavor to get even."

Further questions elicited the fact Augustus Sharpe of London, Eng., had been able to play the pools in a very happy manner in the match race between Lora Byron and Bethel, in which the latter was beaten, for, as Heffner said, "they had all kinds of money the night after the race."

Through Burdette Tappan, the witness stated he had heard that the mare Rigat that Augustus Sharpe campaigned this year in Germany was none other than Katie Greendander, 2:24½. The certificate

issued in New York for exportation, he said, showed both to be by the same sire, West End and said that he was sure that things were not all right with Kneebes. He asked me to tell what man the one called Nelly Kneebes really was. I told him that I came over with the old man and I did not want to name him, but if he would make good the money I had lost I would give him all that I knew. He would not do that and I finally gave him the name of Nat Brown, of Omaha, who I said knew all about Kneebes' affairs and could tell him what mare it was if anyone could. Smith called Brown and got a reply saying the mare was Bethel. The authorities attached Bethel and Kneebes disclaiming ownership. They were sure that things were not all right with Kneebes. He asked me to tell what man the one called Nelly Kneebes really was. I told him that I came over with the old man and I did not want to name him, but if he would make good the money I had lost I would give him all that I knew. He would not do that and I finally gave him the name of Nat Brown, of Omaha, who I said knew all about Kneebes' affairs and could tell him what mare it was if anyone could. Smith called Brown and got a reply saying the mare was Bethel. The authorities attached Bethel and Kneebes disclaiming ownership. They were sure that things were not all right with Kneebes. He asked me to tell what man the one called Nelly Kneebes really was. I told him that I came over with the old man and I did not want to name him, but if he would make good the money I had lost I would give him all that I knew. He would not do that and I finally gave him the name of Nat Brown, of Omaha, who I said knew all about Kneebes' affairs and could tell him what mare it was if anyone could. Smith called Brown and got a reply saying the mare was Bethel.

THE OHIO ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

The Ohio prohibitionists, that is the Interdenominational Omapianitism (O) Anti-Saloon League, held a three day convention last week at Columbus. There was much speechmaking and singing, in which leaders from other States participated, and a great display of the honor, and the courage of the men and women reformers who believe that it also sinks in to insignificance as compared with their special reform. All of these good people seem to overrate the importance of the special reform, and to neglect the other, with a little reason as the prohibitionists.

Their organs and orators talk as if prohibition had only to be given a fair chance to prove its usefulness as a panacea for all our ills and to win the underlying support of our bills and patriotic citizens, and the gentlemen and ladies assembled last week in Columbus were no exception to the rule. Now if the supporters of the Anti-Saloon League will give this matter but a few minutes' thought they must discover that this cheerful view of prohibition is not warranted by history and that most of those who pretend to have this faith in prohibition must be guilty of something worse than inaccuracy. They know that prohibition is given a fair chance nearly every State of the Union and that it proved a signal failure wherever tried; even in the few New England States which permit the prohibitory laws to remain on their statute books. The word of "Prohibitionists" word for it from Neal Dow down, that the laws are not to be enforced to their satisfaction. Some months ago we quoted from Howard Greeley in the New York Tribune a speech that nearly fifty years ago two-thirds of those States had prohibition, and that Horace Greeley, the great prohibition leader of those days said that he believed that the people of these States would sooner repeal the Ten Commandments than these prohibition laws. But since then every one of these States has repealed prohibition, except in New England, Kansas and Iowa, which have been the decade, are approximately half of the same. It is not a laughing matter to see the legislators of a State, and it is evidently afraid that prohibition will be defeated in Kansas if the question is resubmitted to the people, hence it pleads for a switch in prohibition to prevent the legislators from passing the resubmission bill.

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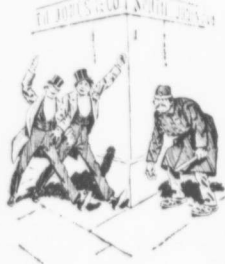
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CHIBBY. — As I said before, Willie, when we get a couple of bottles in us we don't give a d— cent for the biggest copper.

HE NAILED THE CENTRAL THOUGHT.

Into the Maine village where he had preached when he was a licentiate with few more hope than fame, there came a few Sundays ago an elderly and prosperous doctor of divinity. After the morning service an old, white-haired man approached the doctor, and holding out his hand said:

"Glad to see ye. I want to thank ye for what ye said this morning, and to tell ye that ye preached a sermon here two years ago I never forgotten."

Pleased by such remembrance, the doctor grasped the proffered hand heartily and said:

"By the way, what was that sermon I don't seem to remember."

"Well," answered the old man, "I don't remember the text, nor I don't remember what you called the subject, but the central thought was that theology ain't religion; no, not by a d—d sight!"

NOT A SUCCESS.

Father. — See here, Alice, I don't like that young Snooty that calls on you. Keep him away from the house. Sit down on him."

Alice. — That won't keep him away. I've tried it."

Hicks. — Phenser declares that he owes every thing to his wife."

Wicks. — Nonsense! Why, man, he owes everybody in town."



mine in Michigan.

WILLING TO TRY.

There was a soft, sad light in the eye which was next to him.

"No," she repeated.

"Perhaps," he suggested, desperately, "you could learn to love me."

She pondered.

"We might rehearse a few times," she faltered.

It was evident, however, that she was far from hopeful.

NO WONDER SHE SMILED.

Judge Peterby, of Harlow, is very absent minded, particularly when he takes a drop too much. He has a large family of children, and meeting a little girl on the street, he stopped and said to her:

"Little girl, why do you smile at me in such a friendly manner?"

"Because you are my papa."

BEFORE AND AFTER.

"Don't you think," said she to her husband, "that you indulge in poker altogether too much?"

"Well," he replied, thoughtfully, "I suppose it does look that way to you."

It seems his indulgence to an extent after the game is over. Then it is self-denial."

"I tell you," said Mrs. Hunkles, as she let the illustrated paper drop in her lap, "our Senator is gittin' ter be bigger an' bigger in national affairs." "What makes you think so?" "These here comic pictures air makin' him uglier an' uglier."

The Dogs and the Duds.



SOMETHING LIKE A WIND.

"It do blow a little sometimes out in Kansas," said the man with the fat away look that comes to those that are accustomed to gazing across broad prairies.

"Yes," assented the fat man.

"Yes. I remember once when it blowed so hard that I couldn't see the field that was less'n a hundred yard away."

"Air so full of snow or of dust?"

"Neither one. Air was as clear as could be. It jist simply blowed so hard that the sight of the barn was blowed away fore it could reach me. I was lookin' straight across the wind at the time, you see."

The fat man assumed as much dignity as can be assumed by a man who is broader than he is long, and waddled out of the room."

A SURE REMEDY.

Doctor. — Your husband, neclan, is suffering from nervous prostration."

Madam. — Yes sir."

Doctor. — And he needs something to quiet him. What is his business?"

Madam. — He is a waiter, sir."

Doctor. — Well, slip a few slines into his hand every two hours during the night and I'll call again in the morning. Good day."



HIS MISSION WAS DIFFERENT.

He stood at the entrance to the dentist's office and anon he glanced up the stairway, and something like a sliver passed over him. A score of aestheticians observed him and smiled as they passed on, but by and by one halted and said:

"My dear sir, you have my sympathy."

"Thank you."

"I have been right here myself and know how it is."

"Yes."

"I have stood where you stand and felt as you feel."

"You have, eh?"

"But I realized that I must face the inevitable, and so I walked upstairs and had it over with."

"Did he hit you very hard?"

"Hit? How do you mean? It hurt but have the tooth out of, of course. Perhaps you've got to have two out?"

"Oh, no; my tooth are all right."

"Then what's the matter?"

"Why, I'm a collector. I've a bill seven years old against this dentist, and last time I was here so said he'd knock my jaw off if I ever came again. Oh, no, I haven't the toothache. I'm just waiting around here to get my jaw up and tuckle him for \$4.50 and get out alive."

NOT EVEN STANDING ROOM.

At a recent "first night" at a theatre in Malta the following was a startling announcement contained in the hand bills, owing to a curious misprint:

"New scenery. No dresses. Electric light."

There was not a spare seat in the house.

THE AMOUNT OF HIS BILL.

Traveler. — How much do I owe you?

Hotel Proprietor. — Let me see; your room was —

Traveler. — I didn't have any room. I slept on the billiard table."

Hotel Proprietor. — Ah, well, then, twenty-five cents per hour."

Johnson. — "I've made a splendid New Year's resolution."

Thompson. — "What's that?"

Johnson. — "Not to make any."

A DISTINCTION.

Mr. Skidmore (severely). — "John, Mr. Jones tells me you thrashed his son shamefully to-day. Is that true?"

John. — "No, sir."

"Then what did Jones mean by telling me that?"

"He just made a mistake. I didn't thrash Sam Jones shamefully. I walked him beautifully."

"Tommy, I wish you'd try to be a gentleman."

"I do try, mamma."

"Well, you don't succeed very well."

"No, mamma, I guess it ain't in the blood."

Dick. — "I wish we had a great big dictionary."

Tom. — "Do you want to look for some thing?"

Dick. — "Yep; the preserved cherries grandma put up on the shelf, that I can't rock standing on a chair."

They pulled the rope, they beat him sev, but as he would not go.

Heently him his head and thought "This is my hour of woe."

Uppen A. Conning. — "The fact is, sir, women need more exercise. I'm going to give my wife a Christmas present of a football."

Tellus Y. Knott. — "I'm not. My wife does enough kicking already."

Padner. — "What was that little thing you picked up and threw away?"

Levee Walker. — "One of those long collar buttons. What does a fellow want with a collar button when he ain't got no shirt."

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HORSE DRUNKARDS.

Racers that Loved Liquor—Stimulants used to quite an Extent on the Turf—The Intention of Cocaine.

THE New York Sun says: The love for good liquor is not confined to the human family, many racehorses have a fondness for wine and whiskey that would make equine drunkards out of them in short order if they could always gratify their thirst. It is not generally known that stimulants are frequently resorted to to put false courage into a faint-hearted horse or to key a stout, game performer to still greater efforts. There have been tapers among racehorses for many years, but it is doubtful whether Mr. James Galway's old gadabout, Rupert, by Falmes, out of Marguerite, ever had an equal in the drinking line. This old rascal knew as well as his trainer when he was going to race, and he would whinny and clamp his bit impatiently while awaiting the sound of the saddling bell. We know that the ringing of the bell was always the signal for the appearance of a bottle of generous proportions, with a neck several inches long. The old rascal would take the cork out of the bottle, which generally contained whiskey, as an Irishman does to politics, and with eyes half closed would let the liquor gurgle down his throat, holding his head high in the air, meanwhile, so as not to miss a precious drop. It was an evil hour for Mr. Galway when he gave Rupert his first dose of Dutch courage, for having felt its exhilarating influence, he would not run a yard there-never content with a meagerly portion. In fact, he was a credit to Kentucky, where he was bred and reared. Appleby & Johnson once owned

A DISTINGUISHED HORSE DRUNKARD in the chestnut horse Ban Cloche. Whether from contract with D. C. Johnson, or whether the horse naturally had expensive tastes is a matter of doubt, but nothing but champagne would satisfy his palate and make him fancy that each of his legs was a quarter of a mile in length and capable of feats unheard of in the way of propulsion. It was at Monmouth Park one very bad day in July that Ban Cloche first "dilled" with the rosiniferous juice of the grape, and, like the boy after his initial smoke, he was sorry for it. Appleby & Johnson stood to win a great deal of money on their horse. It was speed, but he was a coward, and liked none too well to be pinched at any stage of the journey. It was conceded that victory would be certain if he could get far enough away from his competitors in the first half mile, but there were several good sprinters in the race, and it was no certainty that he could get to the front. To give him courage a pint of champagne was poured down his throat before going to the post. Unfortunately for Ban Cloche and his owners, that certain performer, Little Minch, was also a starter, and anybody who saw this horse during his long career on the turf knows that when he was in a race it was purely problematical when the flag would fall. He was a powerful, hard-headed brute, that spied more starts and gave starters more trouble than any other horse in the

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN TURF.

Little Minch was at his very worst on this day, and he was willing to jump the post. Polo Jim, Starter Caldwell's clever assistant, who died last year, or ran the wrong way of the track. For forty minutes the horses figured at the post, and still Little Minch was obstinate. When Ban Cloche came upon the course there was fire in his eye, and in the false start he could scarcely be restrained by his

trainer, so eager was he to be away. As the time passed and the hot sun began to make its influence felt, a startling change came in every pore and he was covered with foam. His eyes became glassy and with those of the spectators who did not know the cause, marvelled at the antics about. He lurched and rolled the expression in his eye. He was blind drunk and apparently proud of it. When the flag fell he ran well for a short distance, and then was left far in the rear. He had been kept too long at the post. The giving of stimulants to thoroughbreds is still practised, though not to the extent it was in former years. It is used extensively on the trotting tracks where horses have frequently to race six or seven heats during an afternoon, and there is no denying the fact that on occasions it is absolutely necessary, and has won

comes wet as though with perspiration. It was a common thing in the days of winter racing to see horses that were kind and good actors at the post, ordinarily, go through the most fantastic capers. Many animals that had been routed away from their competitors when "doped," and the fame of the "injection" spread. The owner of the secret gave the "injection" personally, and his terms were a bet of \$25 to be placed on every horse he operated upon. If the horse lost he expected his fee. Others have become

POSSESSED OF THE SECRET.

and it is no uncommon occurrence to see owners using the syringe themselves at some of the smaller tracks. It is only natural that the criminals of the race track, those leeches who have always fastened themselves upon the turf, found

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many races. But there is another stimulant which is used, although its employment has been forbidden on many tracks. This is called the "injection," and the originator of the system is said to have

MADE A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY

out of it. It was first heard of some years ago when the winter race tracks at Clifton and Gattsburg were flourishing, and it was in constant use then. This "injection" is said to be a preparation of cocaine, and it is administered through the medium of a hypodermic syringe a few minutes before the animal is to race. The effect is marvellous, and even a casual observer can tell when a horse is under its influence. The eyes have a wild look, and every faculty of the animal seems to be aroused. In fact some thoroughbreds of high nervous construction act as though crazed when under the effects of the potion. That part of the body where the syringe is inserted be-

comes wet as though with perspiration. It was a common thing in the days of winter racing to see horses that were kind and good actors at the post, ordinarily, go through the most fantastic capers. Many animals that had been routed away from their competitors when "doped," and the fame of the "injection" spread. The owner of the secret gave the "injection" personally, and his terms were a bet of \$25 to be placed on every horse he operated upon. If the horse lost he expected his fee. Others have become

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OUT OF SIGHT.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Sun says that Tom Murray, who keeps the Horse restaurant, has invented a new drink called the statesman's tonic. Here's the way he made one for a Southern member: Prince Tom took a glass, put a little ice in it, and reached for the sugar.

"You take the last bit of this statesman's tonic," he said, "and dissolve it in water, so. Then you pour in a tablespoonful of cream and add a dash of orange bitters—only a dash, mind! Then comes a half-jigger of old—be sure to get the old—Medford rum. Now you take a piece of fresh lemon peel and add—

"Drop it in!" the General interrupted. "Not in your life!" explained the member. "You'd spoil it, General. No, no. Just squeeze the peel and let a few drops of the juice go in. It's the touch of genius which gives it to just the proper flavor. And there—" The General set the compound before the General—"there you have the elixir of rejuvenation, the secret of youth. In Germany they'd call it the 'Watch an Rhein.' But as I said, I call it 'Statesman's Tonic.' Drink it. The General did so. First he lifted it between the light and his eyes. Being an artist he feasted on the rich red color of the tonic. Then he touched the rim with his nostrils. The aroma was exquisite. Then, closing his eyes like one about to lie down to pleasant dreams, he drank it with the deliberation of an epicure. The expression on his face told that the elixir tickled his palate. When the last drop had disappeared he shook the Prince's hand—words would not have expressed his feelings. He entered the House with the buoyant step of a boy on a vacation. Someone asked him how he felt, and he replied: "Out of sight."

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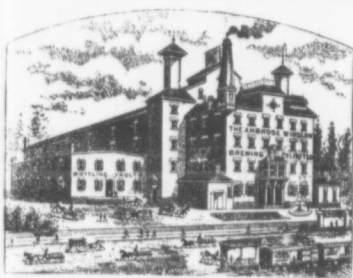


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