

# THE ADVOCATE

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## Comment.

World not politics be in better shape if people would pay more attention to business.

The prohibition vote in the United States elections does not appear to have been counted.

Toronto apparently has a pretty city council to pass an early closing by-law in the interests of morality.

It has been discovered that gin is the best medium for rendering soiled jewels brilliant. Another use for the "accused oil."

A MAN known to be a fool is a subject to pity rather than anger. This truth is seldom applicable by recent public events.

There are improving, business is improving, collections are easier. Take heart of grace, there are better times ahead.

Is it not true that persons who take up a great deal of time in attending to other people's business are very seldom successful in their own?

Who is going to elect that man in London, anyway? Is it the electors of London or Bro. Buchanan of Hamilton and Bro. Casey of Toronto?

It is harder for a Prohibitionist to get drunk through his head than for a rich man to crawl through the eye of a camel or words to that effect.

It is alleged that the prohibition ballots in New York State got into the waste paper basket instead of the ballot box. Spence should inquire into this.

A NEW JERSEY woman horsewhipped her own wife and his mother-in-law at the same time. Who says women are incapable of exercising the franchise?

His Majesty, by and with the consent of F. S. Spence, is to be permitted through the Ontario Legislature to allow his keepers to live, but they must not carry business.

No matter how many fine apples there are in the country, there will always be a market for the wormy and scraggy ones. The maggoty male person can get a job as whiskey informer and it is about what he is fit for.

VERY fair observations of the transit of Mercury were made on Saturday, but these were nothing to the observations of Bro. J. J. McLaren & Co. when hunting through the papers for the Prohibition vote polled in the United States elections.

WHEN there is business to be done the wide awake merchant or dealer advertises, brings his wares before the public and secures the largest share of patronage. THE ADVOCATE is the best medium for advertising all matters connected with the trade.

"He who has but tears to give Must weep those tears alone."

So wrote Tom Moore, and though he had not the United States Prohibitionists in his eye at the time, his verses apply to-day. There were so few of them that they had to force to weep alone or travel long distances to find company.

A WHISKEY flask in the corsage of a woman at Washington turned aside a bullet and saved her life. In working out the moral lesson taught by this incident, our Prohibition friends will probably conclude that the life of a woman who would carry a flask is not worth saving.

WHEN some men do wrong it is gossiped about in whispers. When other men do wrong it is yelled upon the streets. When a church-going sealwag robs his employers and decamps, the matter is as far as possible hushed up, but let a liquor dealer get off the straight path never so little and the howls of the Pharisees will crack the welkin. What is sauce for the goose is not always baiting for the male bird.

WHY are brewers' horses always big, round, sleek looking fellows, apparently capable of doing twice the work they are set to, is a question we have been asked. It is because they are fed on "brewers' grains," the barley after it has been malted and mashed. These "grains" are most excellent food and are largely used by neighboring farmers and dairymen.

The Detroit W.C.T.U. have distinguished themselves. The labor party of that city issued dodgers calling meetings. At the head of the dodgers was a figure of Justice. The good ladies passed a resolution denouncing the labor party and its candidates because the figure of Justice had no clothes about the waist. Hereafter Justice will have to wear corsets at least.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HANCOCK, of the State of New York, last Friday gave a decision in which he holds that in the matter of selling liquor on a train, the law is not violated if the commodity is sold in the buffet, or licensed car, and not hawked through the train, though after being purchased in the buffet it may be taken to any other car. It would be well to ascertain the rights of the railway companies in Canada in this respect.

The city council of Portland, Ore., after a thorough investigation, decided that it was better to allow bars to remain open all night and have open trade and competition rather than the shoddiest work that was done behind closed doors. They therefore passed an ordinance giving effect to their views. The mayor, however, was of another way of thinking, and vetoed the bill. This roused indignation and His Worship is no longer His Worship.

The scientific fact that a frog cannot breathe with his mouth open is nowhere compared with the number of people who cannot see with their eyes open, or can see what does not exist with their eyes shut, as occasion serves. We have been in the company of prohibitionists who could not see a drunken man in a Scott Act town if the aforesaid drunk was tumbling over him, and yet in a licence town could discover evidences of debauchery at every step.

We have no sympathy whatever with the prurient minds that can see grave indecencies in theatrical posters. Two men are now under arrest in Toronto for the iniquity of putting upon the boards posters that somebody thinks are not quite apropos. This is an outrage. These men should not be subjected to this indignity in order to test a case in law. The law should be able to test its own jurisdiction without casting a slur upon the reputation of citizens. As to

the pictures, he must be a wretched being indeed who would be influenced by such lithographs.

CONROE has had the Curfew bell, but the people have taken a turn towards common sense and propose to abolish it. The idea of this relic of the Middle Ages being given a place on the Provincial Statute book made Ontario the laughing stock of the world. That is that portion of the world that has heard of Ontario. Train up a child by rod and rule, and when he is old he will raise Sheel. That is why so many sons of clergymen go to the ditch. Children are naturally good, but pure water will go stale if not allowed to run. And in saying this we do not mean running the streets at large either.

BRO. JOHN CAMERON had a long head when he wrote, a little over a week ago: "In many of the States the Prohibition party have candidates of their own in the lead independent of either of the two great political parties. These 'third party' men and women have been working very hard for months, but there are little prospects whatever that they will come anywhere near success in their efforts to elect their candidates. We cannot but admire their zeal and earnestness, but we very greatly question the wisdom of their course. Another week will show what the results have been. We shall be agreeably surprised if they prove at all successful."

A DESPATCH from Washington says: "An international exposition of wines and liquors is to be held in Bordeaux, France, from May to November of next year, under the auspices of the Philomatic Society of that city. The French ambassador communicates this information to American wine growers and American manufacturers of spirits and fermented liquors throughout the department of agriculture, with a cordial invitation to avail themselves of this opportunity to extend a knowledge of their resources in these products to the people of Europe. Bordeaux being the center of an important and extensive wine-making region, he represents that it is certain that American wine growers could on this occasion, in addition to exposing their own wares, acquire much useful knowledge in regard to the wine industry." Our Canadian manufacturers should not lose sight of this.

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## THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

Written for "Bonnie's" by a Scandinavian.

CERTAIN influential politicians among us have been hard at work for the past five or six years educating public opinion in favor of the so-called Gothenburg system for licensing the liquor traffic. Judging from present appearances they are likely to meet with some success. Only the other day the Massachusetts House, by a vote of 132 to 29, passed a second reading of a bill permitting cities which had voted license for two successive years to adopt the Scandinavian method of majority citizens voting its trial.

But before this system becomes favored on American life it would be well for the public to examine a little more closely into the character and working of the system. To be sure magazines and papers have been filled with eulogies of the system, special commissioners who have investigated the workings of the system heartily recommended it, and yet with all due respect for Mr. Gould, Mr. Koon, and their writings do not show that they know what they are talking about. There are many resemblances and only few differences between the American and the Scandinavian systems of licensing public good, both are conducted under the eye of the law. In both systems it is required that the keepers of houses shall be of good repute, conduct their houses respectably, sell only pure liquors and close according to law, etc.

American licenses are granted at fixed fees; the Scandinavian are sold at auction. Then, as regards the difference between the American and the Scandinavian system, the American grants license to individuals for all kinds of liquors; the Gothenburg to licensing companies restricted to the sale of distilled. The American license is good only for one year, the Gothenburg for three years. According to the American plan the whole profits of the business go into the pockets of the licensee; according to the Scandinavian all the net profits, save 5 or 6 per cent. on the capital invested in the business, go into the public treasury, and are expended for stated public improvements or charity. That is about all the difference there is between the American and the Scandinavian licensing systems. The supposed advantages of the Scandinavian system, according to its champions, are,

1. Complete divorce of traffic from politics.
2. Private gain entirely eliminated.
3. Reduction of licenses, and reduction of temptations to drinking.
4. Advancement of temperance.

Rightly or wrongly there is a general belief that the liquor traffic is the chief corrupter of the public mind. Any scheme, therefore which excludes the saloon from influence in politics is likely to receive warm and general public approval. But what reason is there can be for expecting that from the adoption of the Gothenburg system is not apparent. It may take the traffic out of party politics, but even at present the traffic is largely non-partisan, following the party that favors the trade. But still, isn't it rather odd conclusion that the abolition of individual monopoly, and substitution of a corporate one, should serve to remove that monopoly from the arena of politics? Prior to the introduction of the Gothenburg system in Sweden, the traffic had very little to say in politics; now, however, the case is quite different, and there is danger that in a short while, by reason of the licensing companies, Sweden will be the worst liquor-ruled country in the world.

Then as to the elimination of private profits. This is another immensely tak-

ing prospect as result of the adoption of the Gothenburg system. That squares one of the principal planks in the Populists' platform, and satisfies the demand of a vast number of lofty reformers. But it is true only in the letter, not in the spirit. No doubt the adoption of the Gothenburg system eliminates private profits, but it substitutes corporate profits. The champions of the system assert that the only profits the companies get is the 5 or 6 per cent. on their investments. And literally speaking that is true, but there are various outside channels connected with the monopoly which yield enormous profits.

If it were not so, let me ask a commonsense question. Considering the vast outlay necessary for establishing such a company and to conduct it properly, can a salaried its short tenure of power (three years) conditionally according to lease, or even at the mere pleasure of the provincial Governor, where, either in Sweden or the United States, is the body of typical business men who would undertake the job?

No, there are various sources of great revenue indirectly connected with the business, the chief among which, and the only one to which in the present paper I allude, is the sale of liquor. The companies are pledged to supply only pure and undiluted liquors in their homes. What is then more natural than for the companies to establish their own refineries. This they do, buying crude liquors in large quantities, they refine these and charge the respective towns from 20 to 30 per cent. for the operation. I have been told that Mr. Gould says that only 5 or 6 per cent. of the profits for retaining go to the companies, but a little reflection ought to show him the absurdity of such contention. The bond between the company and the municipality extends only to the sale of liquors. The refining is done under the supervision, and has no more to do with their contract than if the company should decide to go into the business of making chairs for their homes, and in their bill of expenses charge for the supply of chairs.

Some years ago when I visited Gothenburg the people were enraged because the company had presented a bill for 10,000 broken brandy glasses (heavy, almost unbreakable ones). No, the Gothenburg system creates invincible brandy trusts, who use all kinds of devices to bolster up the system, and they seem to have succeeded in fooling our special commissioners as thoroughly as the Czar did Dr. Talnage.

Of late the companies have become zealous missionaries in distributing their wares—so zealous that a bill has been introduced in the Swedish Riksdag to prohibit companies from sending their agents about the country touting for brandy orders.

Consider next the argument as to the reduction of licenses and reduction of temptations to drinking. This is only the old high-license fallacy. Does the system advance temperance? How? Because the surplus profits are devoted to public improvements and charitable objects, the maintenance of temperance organizations, etc.? But is not such an allocation of the means a bribe to the public conscience? Advancement of temperance, forsooth! Yet brewers and distillers have seats upon the company boards, and the municipal machinery is used to disguise and conceal the increase in liquor by the drink, as well as shut the mouths of reformers by the monetary aid it gives to reform movements, especially temperance and Good Templar societies.

Permit me to give a few glimpses into the workings of the Gothenburg system. The army of officials are paid fat salaries; managers are paid as much

as one of our high-school teachers, having besides free home and perquisites from food and fermented drinks. Now the report issued by the Massachusetts Commission showed a large reduction of drunkenness traceable to the company's shops. Of course a manager is rightly interested in not letting any drunkenness on his premises if he can prevent it, and as magistrates and judges on the licensing board are shareholders in the refinery, the police have great difficulty in seeing drunken men coming from the company's shops. And if the police arrest such magistrates and judges there, and reimburse the police for arresting sober men.

But while the convictions for drunkenness traceable to the company have multiplied increased, the convictions for drunkenness contracted in other places has increased terribly; so that in Gothenburg, for instance, in eleven years, from 1880 to 1891, it was more than doubled.

In recent articles in *The Forum* Professor Gould, the indefatigable defender of the Gothenburg system, says: "A plan which has stood the test of more than a quarter of a century of successful operation offers an augury of hope."

When did professor Gould get that assurance? For years past I have frequently visited Gothenburg, and closely inquired into the working of the system. The temperance people of Gothenburg itself declare that it is a sham and a fraud, and are some exceptions, but they are rare, and have little weight.

We had the subject before us at the International Congress at Christiania in 1891, and of more than a dozen delegates from Gothenburg there were not more than two who tried to defend the system. The radical temperance forces all over Sweden and in Norway and Finland strenuously oppose it, having found by experience that when it is adopted, it becomes entrenched behind the cupidity of the taxpayer and hypocrisy of the reformer, and shielded and upheld by the respectability, influence and wealth of its promoters. Dr. Hedberg, the American and president of the *Gothenburg Commercial*, the most influential paper in Sweden, and truly styled the "father of the Gothenburg system," has become convinced that it is a failure, and now is advocating the total Prohibition of distilled liquors.

Our last error will be worse than the first if we adopt the Gothenburg system in this country.

## THE DUKE AND THE TRADE.

At the annual banquet of the Country Brewers' Society, held at the Hotel Metropolitan, under the presidency of Mr. James Stewart, (Messrs. Hawker & Co., Bishop's Stortford), on Monday, the following letter was read from the Duke of Devonshire:—"Vienna, Oct. 17, 1894, Sir.—I regret that absence from England will prevent my being present at the dinner of the Country Brewers' Society on the 22nd, as I should have been glad to have shown my sympathy with a trade and interest which are, in my opinion, exposed to an unfair and unjust attack. I observe your program, and has stated that it has been his duty on the part of successive Liberal Governments since 1883 to announce their acceptance of the Local Option (Veto) Bill. This statement, if correct, would indicate a Government of which I was a member. I am unable at present to refer to the terms of Sir W. Harcourt's statement on behalf of that Government, but I should be very much surprised to find it contained any allusion to the principle of confederation, the property of any class or trade without adequate compensation. I remain, yours sincerely, (Signed) DEVONSHIRE." The reading of the letter was greeted with loud cheers.

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Hobby—"I was out to a stag party last night, dearie."

Debbie—"Yes, I heard you stagger as you came in."

Charlie seizes his change size for a trip away, doesn't he?"

Frances—"Indeed, he does—so like another girl almost."

Husband—"Why so happy?"

Wife—"Bridget, the cook, is going to remain with us after all. Mrs. Jones, whose situation she was going, did it last week. Wasn't it sweet of her?"

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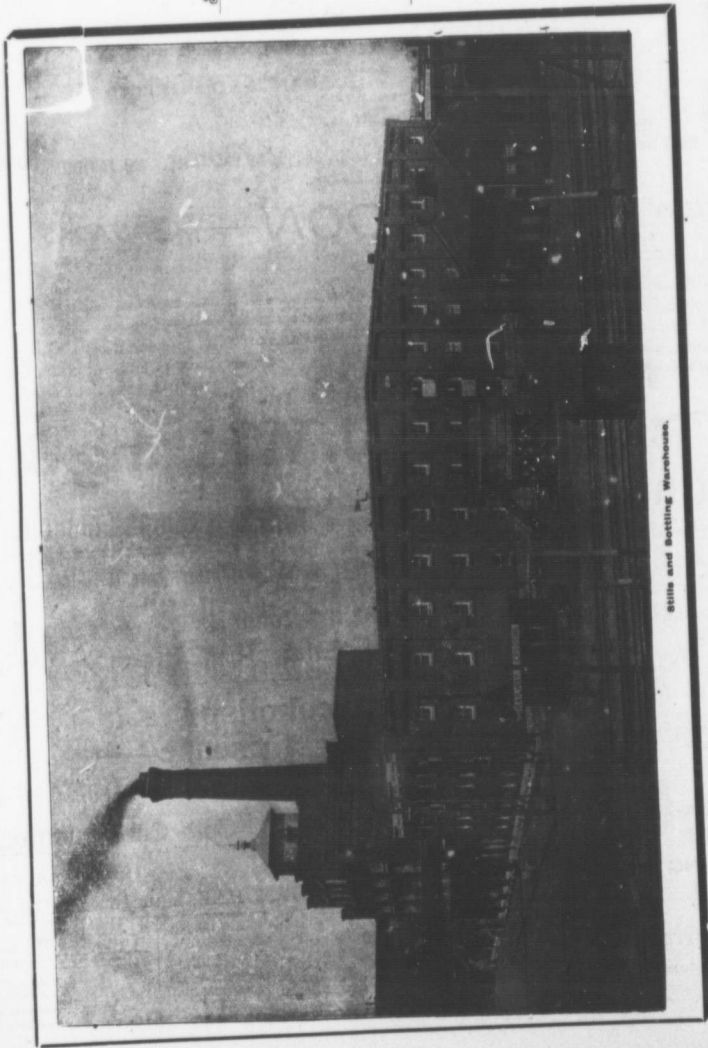
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MATTRESSERS, ETC.

**Trade AND Notes.**

There is no accounting for the actions of a hotel deal beat for the higher you make his hotel bill the more determined he is to jump it.

The wretched are capable of violence as well as perseverance. wisdom would suggest caution in provoking such to opposition or resistance.

It is claimed that an English syndicate has already erected a large hotel on the Isle of Royale, Lake Superior, before another season opens.

The Montana House has changed hands and become the property of Mrs. Em Bourassa, who paid a snug cash price for the Hotel. Mrs. Bourassa contemplates making many improve ments in the house. — *Chatham Planet.*

MINEHOS McNABB is making the Rivardale hotel, Rivardale, one of the best in the country and is rapidly gaining popularity with the travelling public. It is said to be hard to find a better or more cleanly-kept hostelry in the country.

The waitresses in the Pacific Hotel Company's eating-houses and lunch-rooms (salads have struck because the company requires them to wear black dresses, white aprons, collars and cuffs, and a white linen cap perched jauntily on the head.

IN ENGLAND they have what are termed bad lifts, just what some of our hostesses have needed during the business depression. If the article so denominated lifts a hotel man who has lost his bed balance a lift the thing should be adopted at once.

MISS HOSKINS, proprietor Mansion House, Prescott, was in at Providence, Rhode Island, his race horse Blue Gartered won a great race. Though many thought it a dead heat between Blue Garter and a dour, the judges gave their verdict in favor of the Canadian entry. The race was a mile and a sixteenth. — *Windsor Recorder.*

DR. Mcgrove of Ottawa has dismissed the suit brought by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Toronto, against Mr. John Taylor, manager of the Murphy Dispensary of that city, charged with illegally practicing medicine. A large number of witnesses were examined, all testifying to the administration of the ointment having been carried out under the direction of the medical superintendent of the institution.

HOSTKEEPERS are warned to be on the alert for a pair of croppers. Two men were seen separately and apparently unconnected, take a room each on the same floor of a hotel. One has a large trunk, the other a smaller. At the first chance, one is about, the smaller is put into the larger. The owner of the room then declares his loss, declaring the trunk has been stolen, and often leaves the owner with a substantial sum in his pocket as a compensation for the vanished trunk.

The fashion of entertaining one's self at a hall or dinner at an hotel instead of at home seems to be gaining ground. It shows a revolution in our customs, borrowed from America. We are more receptive at home and toil and to the amusement and admiration of our neighbors; we are no longer known by our peculiar hangings, our specialty in our favorite decorations. We prefer the order, we press the button, the hotel management does the rest. — *Windsor Telegraph.*

Advertisement in a trade paper, which people like to wish to read, has led him above merely the orders it

directly brings. He does not figure the value of the sign above his door merely on the basis of the patronage it happens to attract. It is there to tell everybody who passes, whether patrons or not, "sign" that he is in business there, so the ad. in the trade journal is a "sign" year in and out to those who wishes a business that he is still in business. — *Maritime Journal.*

SPEAKING of London hotels, Nat C. Goodwin, who has traveled much in England, says: "No, I must confess it right to tip the hotel servants, such as the valet, porters, butlers, and waiter. However, when they have the opportunity to stand in line, and beg a tip, it is foolish to even notice them. The cook, hotel porter, second and third chambermaid, slayer, butler, and dress, and a few invited guests from another hotel, form an army, which strikes terror to the soul of the departing traveler. This should never be countenanced, and the hotel proprietor who permits it should be avoided by all tourists."

J. B. TERRY, proprietor of the Terry House, St. James st., Montreal, is absent. He has not been seen since Saturday last, and his present whereabouts are unknown. A writ for \$1200 has been entered against him for rent. A petition was presented to the court on the 31st ult., to call upon him through the press to attend a meeting of creditors in order to appoint a curator. This petition was granted and the meeting is called for 12th November next. Terry has been in the business quite a number of years and has a very good connection in bygone times, but lately owing to competition in his neighborhood "to fall behind." — *Trade Review.*

OUTSIDE the largest of our cities no hotel is equal in appointments to the Walpole House, at Berlin. The furniture throughout is of oak, solid, and comfortable, while the carpets and decorations are most attractive for their elegance and good taste. The office, reception, reading, dining, sleeping, and other rooms are very convenient, and well appointed. The house contains 80 rooms, the upper ones being made readily accessible by an electric elevator. If the London snarler at Canada were taken to the Walpole, and our other leading hotels, for a good square meal, he would discover something about Canada of which he seems very ignorant.

The well known firm of cigar manufacturers, Woods Bros., have dissolved partnership, and the business will in future be carried on by Mr. Geo. M. Woods, Mr. R. R. Woods retiring from the firm. Mr. Geo. Woods has been for many years the representative of the firm on the road, where both he and the firm's goods were very popular and there is no doubt the business will continue to prosper under his management. This is the oldest cigar factory in Brockville, and one of the oldest in the country, having been started in 1857, and has always enjoyed the confidence of its customers, which it will doubtless continue to do. — *Brockville Recorder.*

THE New York liquor dealers have risen in revolt against the gang who rule the city. They say: "We have been blackmailed and persecuted beyond endurance. \* \* \* During the year we are subject to constant assessments. We have to join the Tammany Hall general committee and pay \$5 for the honor; we have to join the Tammany Club of the district and pay \$10 initiation and \$1 a month dues, buy five chowder tickets a year at \$5 apiece, and contribute \$50 or \$100 to the campaign fund." Besides these extortions it has been proved that the habit of levying blackmail fees on all manner of store-keepers, who to keep themselves from frivolous prosecutions,

have paid annual dues of \$100 to \$500 to police agents.

Bronze J. P. Grace, C. H. Flood of Burford and W. Good of Cathoon were charged with violation of the liquor law. It appears that some people have been complaining to the Ontario department and as the result an Inspector was sent round from Hamilton. The official stated that he secured a drink of whiskey at Floods last Sunday but the case was dismissed on the ground that the prosecution had not proved that Mr. Flood held a license. W. S. Brewsterford, and M. F. Muir for the Crown. Good pleaded guilty, stating that while he was away last Sunday, the inspector had begged his wife for a drink of whiskey. She twice refused to supply him, but finally did so. The Magistrate expressed his disapproval of that sort of thing, but imposed a fine of \$20 and costs. — *Bramford Courier.*

It is announced that hotel keepers in Germany are greatly exercised over wild rumors coming from London to the effect that the hotel keepers of the latter city are actually providing hotel patrons with soap. In some of the hotels in the metropolis a cake of soap is now to be found in every room. This daring innovation has caused consternation among German hotel keepers. If London hotel keepers furnish soap free, what may not happen next? Who knows but some reckless and daring boniface may soon be led to furnish candles and matches without charge. That there is intense commotion among the hotel keepers abroad no American who has ever traveled in Europe will doubt when he hears of the reckless and extravagant custom that is being introduced by the hotel keepers of London!

WITH a small handful of meddling fanatics, who probably has not got one dollar invested in any commercial enterprise whatever, in the city or elsewhere, assume to denounce the liquor trade as immoral and illegal, they not merely seek to defoul the nest they give a poor shelter, but they utter the most arrant nonsense and untruth. There are no better citizens in the metropolis than those engaged, in one way or another, in this much maligned liquor trade. They are prominent both in the church and in political affairs. They contribute most liberally to all our missionary, charitable and philanthropic undertakings. They are our most public-spirited citizens, and most strenuous advocates of public improvements of every name and nature. How absurdous to denounce such men as immoral and law-breakers. — *Wine and Spirit Gazette.*

THE following figures show the number of proof gallons of British Spirits distilled in each of the three Kingdoms, England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, separately, and in the aggregate, during the years ended 31st March 1894, and 31st March 1893, respectively:—

England	Scotland	Ireland	United
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
198,192,872	21,472,441	13,288,087	233,953,400
193,100,576	20,107,977	13,615,098	226,823,651

The number of distilleries at work during the year ended September 1893, was 11 in England, 132 in Scotland, and 28 in Ireland. The following is an estimate of the quantities of the principal material used:—Malt 1,020,709 quarters; Molasses, 409,772 hundred weights; Rice 36,600 hundred weights; Sugar 26,415 hundred weights; Duri 114,882 hundred weights; Honey 21 hundred weights; Caskin Seed 146 hundred weights; and Millet seed, 172 hundred weights. — *Wine and Spirit Gazette.*

A BOSTON paper compares the prohibition movement to the anti-slavery struggle. There is a vital difference between them which was overlooked by our contemporary. To the slave trade there

(Continued on page 972)

**'WE WANT YOU TO SAMPLE OUR COAL. WHY? Because Every Sensible Man Considers Well His Best Interests.**

**HAVE YOU TRIED "OUR SPECIAL" GRADE? It Will Pay You to Do So. You Will Find What You Have Been Long Looking For—The Best Coal in the Market. Its Heat Producing Qualities are unsurpassed.**

**ACTUAL TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST. RING UP 1836 Order a Sample Lot and Be Convinced that We Make Things Hot For Our Customers.**

**THE STANDARD FUEL CO. 58 King Street East**

**No Bar**  
Or, perhaps, to be more technical, no conditions, as to habits of life, or manner of death, are placed upon the Insured who holds one of our Unconditional Policies. They are also non-forfeitable after the first year from any cause whatever.

**To all Men...**  
The future is a sealed book, and the advantage of having a policy which will be paid, if the premiums are paid, unconditionally, is beyond prophesy. Get a sample policy from Head Office.

**MANUFACTURER'S LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
Cor. Yonge and Colborne Sts. Toronto  
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**Coal AND Wood**



**CONGER COAL CO.**  
General Offices: 6 KING ST. EAST

The Markets.

Barley

The market is steady but there is no change in prices. The local market was weaker for a few days but is rapidly coming back to the old figures. Owing goes to 63 cents.

MARKET PRICES.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Montana, Montreal, New York, and Western products.

Hops

Cables from Germany within two days create a little stir. They are to the effect, that, owing to the large demand and the consequent decrease in stocks, prices must advance from 3 to 5 cents. The advance has not yet been made, but may be to-day, and this will have an effect upon the other quotations. Trade is not brisk.

UNITED STATES MARKET.

Table listing United States market prices for State N.Y., N.Y. State, Pacific Coast, and Bavarian products.

CANADIAN MARKET.

Table listing Canadian market prices for N.Y. choice, Washington choice, Oregon, and Canadian products.

Prices Current.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table listing Toronto market prices for Oats, Hay, Straw, Beef, Mutton, Spring Lamb, Hogs, Turkeys, Chickens, and Ducks.

PRODUCE.

Table listing produce prices for Butter, Creamery, Dairy, Eggs, Beans, Potatoes, Honey, and other items.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing provision prices for Bacon, Pork, Ham, Breakfast Bacon, Lard, Compound Lard, and Fatback.

LIQUORS DUTY FREE.

\*All quotations are duty paid.

Table listing liquor prices for Pure Spirit, Family Pure Whisky, Old Blend, Old Rye, Old Blend, Old Blend, and other spirits.

Table listing liquor prices for various brands including Ales, Lager, and others.

LIQUORS FOREIGN.

\*All quotations are duty paid.

Table listing foreign liquor prices for Brandy, V.O., Martell, and others.

JULIE BRUNS

Table listing Julie Bruns liquor prices for Quarts, Pints, and other units.

PINK CASTILLON

Table listing Pink Castillon liquor prices for Quarts, Pints, and other units.

F. VALLARY

Table listing F. Vallary liquor prices for Quarts, Pints, and other units.

LA GRANGE

Table listing La Grange liquor prices for Quarts, Pints, and other units.

MELLELD & CO.

Table listing Melleld & Co. liquor prices for Quarts, Pints, and other units.

J. & HAMILTON

Table listing J. & Hamilton liquor prices for Old Grape, Quarts, and other units.

A. MATIGNON & CO.

Table listing A. Matignon & Co. liquor prices for 1 doz. quarts, 2 doz. flasks, and other units.

RUM.

Table listing Rum prices for C. W. Harris, Jamaica, and other brands.

SAKES & CO.

Table listing Sakes & Co. liquor prices for 32 O.P., 1 doz. quarts, and other units.

Table listing liquor prices for Red Cases, Green Cases, Blue Cases, and other brands.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

Table listing Scotch Whisky prices for Glenlivet, J. & J. Burke, and other brands.

HEATHER BELL

Table listing Heather Bell liquor prices for Quarts, Pints, and other units.

LOCK KATRINE DISTILLERY

Table listing Lock Katrine Distillery liquor prices for Quarts, Pints, and other units.

ROBERT BROWN

Table listing Robert Brown liquor prices for Quarts, Pints, and other units.

HUSK WHISKY

Table listing Husk Whisky prices for Quarts, Pints, and other units.

BUNNVILLE

Table listing Bunnville liquor prices for Quarts, Pints, and other units.

BANNAIGHER

Table listing Bannagher liquor prices for Quarts, Pints, and other units.

W. JAMISON & CO.

Table listing W. Jamison & Co. liquor prices for Quarts, Pints, and other units.

H. THOMAS & CO.

Table listing H. Thomas & Co. liquor prices for Quarts, Pints, and other units.

WINES.

Table listing Wine prices for W & J. Graham & Co., P. & S., and other brands.

FEUERBERG

Table listing Feuerberg liquor prices for Quarts, Pints, and other units.

MACKENZIE & CO.

Table listing Mackenzie & Co. liquor prices for V.P. Quarts, V.V.P. Quarts, and other units.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

The elections in the United States everyone now knows, proved such a clean sweep for the Republicans that we need make no reference to the land slide. In New York, Hill the Democrat, was voted under 100,000, and New York City elected a Republican Mayor. This may be taken as a specimen; the whole North and West have seen a Republican victory, perhaps the single exception of North Dakota, where the Republican candidate for Governor allied himself with the prohibitionists, and thus probably won his defeat, though the result is yet a doubt. Even the solid South has broken into, and the Republicans elect have a majority of 150 of more in the next House of Representatives, and it is possibly have a majority in the Senate, over both Democrats and Populists.

One gratifying feature is the pull out of the ranks. Alcedo, the Populist leader in Kansas, disappeared from the scene, and with him goes "William" Jerry Simpson. The author of the "whiskey bill," who was always considered level-headed man until he went to England, was beaten by over 2,000. One of Colorado, the man who was going to take the horses' bridges in human progress, never even escape from the circus of our own followers. "Tom" Johnson, the colonel, is wiped out, and the celebrated Coxy sustained crushing defeat. The only exception is the notorious Tillier of South Carolina, who threw his filleters into the Republican ranks and by defeating his old party associates and the promise of a United States Senator.

What concerns the Trade, pending in these elections, was the effort of the prohibitionists. They put forth candidates nearly all of the States; in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin. So far we have been unable to get any figures whatever of the vote polled. It was certainly as to cut no figure at all in the result. In most of the States it is not referred to at all, while in others it is reported "scarcely anything," "largely away" and so on. The official count develop the figures in time, but I sent it is safe to say that the question was totally buried out of sight and greater questions that occupied the minds.

The States which, at the previous elections, ran Prohibition candidates which did not this time, were Nevada, Tennessee, North Carolina, Washington and Wyoming. On the occasion Montana polled 549 Prohibition votes and Nevada 85.

Miss De Flott—"Oh, I have not. The janitor has a cold." Mrs. P.—"Glorious! Now he'll start a nance."

THE

THE QUAR

That drew Hops

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THE ONTARIO BREWING AND MALTING CO. (Ltd.)

**INDIA PALE ALE**

AND

**- PORTER -**

**WE GUARANTEE**

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

BOTH IN WOOD AND BOTTLES

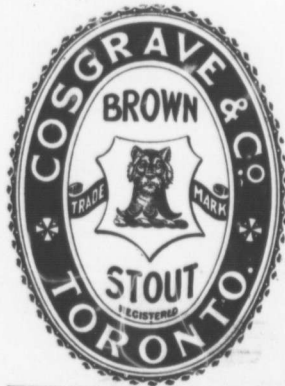
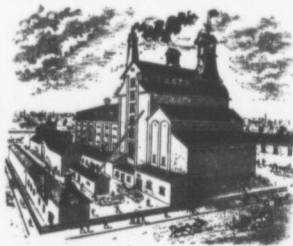
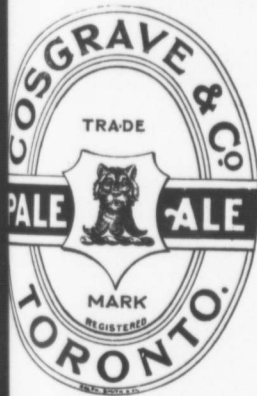
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Bottlers



Highest Award of Merit at Paris Exposition, 1878  
 Medal at Industrial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876  
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ICES, BREWERY AND MALT HOUSES

NIAGARA STREET, TORONTO

“CANADIAN CLUB”

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LIMITED,  
WALKERVILLE, CANADA.



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but there are occasions when only the plainest speech will serve and this is one of them. If the *Templar* will get back within the bounds of journalistic decency, if it will remember that the public may be quite as good as itself and perhaps a great deal better, though saying less about it, well and good. We like to see it. But if it will not, if it will continue to impute evil, exhibit malice and all uncharitableness, give false judgments and all the while thank God with clasped hands that it is not even as these publicans, we will do with it as will every reputable journal—drop it into the cess-pool to which it belongs.

### HOBBS ON PROHIBITION.

The first great Liberal meeting in the London contest was held on Tuesday evening, when the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Education replied to Mr. Marter. The speeches were of the usual style and the meeting was a great rally.

Mr. Hobbs, the Liberal candidate, spoke first and made a reference to the Prohibition question in these terms as reported in the *Globe*:

He said he had been asked to answer certain questions relating to Prohibition. He had answered the question last June, and he would read the answers he had then given, for his opinions had not changed. His reply was that he was opposed to municipal control, and to the Prohibition of the retail sale of liquor only. If there was to be a licensing system, he thought the Crooks Act was the best that had been devised. He would support Sir Oliver Mowat in any measure which he might introduce in the Legislature for the carrying out of the will of the people of the Province as shown in the plebiscite.

This means that Mr. Hobbs, though personally not in favor of such a law, will abide by the decision of his leader. The next speaker was Hon. John Dryden. He, too, referred to Prohibition, but only in reply to Mr. Marter. He said:—

On the question of Prohibition Mr. Marter's position was a peculiar one. He declared that if Sir Oliver Mowat introduced a Prohibitory law he would support it, and he asked London to elect Mr. Essery to vote with him. What if by any mischance Mr. Marter should get into power? He would not know what party he would happen. At present he was into a party of one on the Prohibition question. He could not speak for his followers, he said, and this notwithstanding that a caucus of the elected members had been held, and this question properly fully discussed. Then, too, Mr. Marter had told the licensed victuallers and Prohibitionists that he deserved the credit for the advanced position of Prohibition, and the next moment he invited the temperance people by telling them that he knew them, and that their principles were always subordinate to their partisanship. He fired his gun in all directions and at all angles, so that it was impossible to know what would happen.

It will be observed that Mr. Dryden makes no reference to the government's position on the subject. On the contrary he carefully refrained from any such declaration and this is the more significant when it is considered that Hon. G. W. Ross, the father of the plebiscite, the

temperance member of the Cabinet, who made the speech of the evening, never even mentioned the subject. Will Prohibitionists look upon this as a rift in the cloud?

### ANOTHER OF 'EM.

OTTAWA proposes to have a winter carnival in order to boom things a bit and make the town bright. The Mayor and all the leading citizens are working up the project with a will, money is being liberally supplied and the Ottawaites are filled with a wholesome determination to outdo Quebec's effort of last year. Not all however. One would expect that in such a matter citizens would be a unit in the effort to do credit to their city. Not so.

Rev. Dr. Armstrong, speaking at a revival meeting in St. Paul's church thus delivered himself:

The lines are being drawn more closely than ever between the world and Christ. While a meeting was being held in this church last evening to bring people to Christ and Christians to deeper consecration, another meeting was being held to start a carnival in Ottawa. The carnival is the world, the flesh and the devil combined. I hope no Christian man will give a cent towards it. It is outrageous that the taxes paid by the Christian people of this city should be asked for such a purpose.

Let those who believe in carnivals support them. Did you ever know of a soul converted or blessed at a carnival? We know that many a soul has been ruined at them. I hope the ministers of the city will organize a series of revival meetings like these during the progress of the carnivals.

Good Lord deliver us! Walking on snow-shoes is of the world worldly, building an ice fort savors of the flesh, and the Devil takes the souls of those who fire off Roman candles. To your knees, you miserable people of Ottawa, so that you perchance may receive pardon for your fearful transgression.

In the name of common sense where is this fanaticism to end? If there is an innocent form of healthful public recreation we should judge it to be an ice carnival. If that is not to be allowed what is? Or is any form of amusement whatsoever permissible. Rev. Dr. Armstrong may be so malignly constituted that it takes him all of his time between meals to obtain pardon for his sins. But why should he judge others?

### BISHOP NEELY SPEAKS.

His Grace Bishop Neely, of Maine, has recently written a deliverance on the results of Prohibition in Maine, in answer to an enquiry from Mr. S. Blagden of Boston. His Grace says:—

MY DEAR MR. BLAGDEN.—I have been absent from home for a month or more, and have allowed myself to give heed to none but the more necessary item of correspondence, otherwise your request for my opinion concerning the practical working of a prohibitory law would have received earlier attention. My friend, Mr. Neil Dow, still insists that the law has had a very marked effect in diminishing the sale and use of intoxicating

beverages in the state, and it is true, I presume, that spirituous liquors are much less in general use than they were fifty years ago in Maine. But they can still be had of a very impure and pernicious quality by all who want them, not only in our cities, but, I believe, in a vast majority of our smaller towns and villages, and I do not think the vice of drunkenness has been in the least lessened in its prevalence here by any legislative enactments or provisions for the enforcement of the law within the past thirty years.

Mr. Dow has been more stringently legislating more and more stringently legislating more and more for enforcing the law and has generally obtained them up to and even beyond the insertion in the constitution of a prohibitory clause, he assuring the people that, with such measures adopted, liquor selling would be completely suppressed. But the conviction is now spreading that such assurances are quite illusive, and with that a disposition is becoming more and more apparent to resort to other means. There will be, I think, a serious reaction against the "Maine law," as it now stands, very soon. What we want is to stop drunkenness as a social evil, and to that end I am, myself, as satisfied that legislative enactments of the kind are, in themselves, of little avail. Furthermore certain prevalent notions, such as that the sin of the drunkard lies exclusively at the door of the liquor seller, the drunkard himself being merely a victim and an object of pity, etc., must be dispelled and drunkenness come to be regarded as in St. Paul's category by Christian people, if we are ever to exterminate it as a social evil. I have no time now to present my views in extenso, and so you will not pardon that; and begging you to pardon my delay in saying even so much, I remain, very sincerely yours,

H. A. NEELY.

These views are concided in by Bishop Healy, in fact both of the Maine Bishops so expressed themselves to the Royal Commission. This agreement of the Protestant and Catholic prelates may perhaps indicate to Canadian prohibitionists that there is something wrong on the bands of the Kennebec, even though the veteran Dow will not admit it.

### HOW IT WORKS.

"Kir" of the *Mail* has been down on Prince Edward Island and this is what she has to say:—"The Scott Act is in full force on the island yet the result of it seems to fill the streets with intoxicated men. We saw a number on market day, and the day after no less than four stumbled across our path. 'What's the matter with the people?' quoth I of my pretty girl. 'Scott Act,' she replied laconically.

and the *Templar* has published the correspondence regarding the dismissal of ex-C.P.R. employee W. W. Smith.

No, we would not call Mr. Meredith "Moses" and Mr. Marter "Joshua." By no means. Mr. Meredith did not lead his party to within sight of the Promised Land, and neither will he be buried on the Mount to which he has ascended, and no man know the place of his burial.

Our Stayner correspondent writes a deer shooting story that leaves in the shade even the killing of the buck in the Queen Street subway last week. He says: "I now write you what I think is the most extraordinary shooting of deer on record. Mr. Alexander McDonald, an energetic and successful agent for agricultural implements of this town is the enviable person who holds the distinction. I will warrant, of shooting a deer with the most ancient gun and the most remarkable bullet ever heard of. As Mr. McDonald tells it, he was out of his farm about three miles from town, cleaning a load of grain for market on the 8th inst., when he saw a deer running with his cattle in front of his barn. He at once went to the house where there was a gun over 100 years old loaded with bird shot, and having no ball. Mr. McDonald showed his ingenuity in use of emergency by unscrewing a nut of the rod and forcing it down on top of the shot; made for his deer that was to be and by carefully keeping a hay stack in line between himself and deer he managed to get within five or six rods of the deer, when he took careful aim just cutting through the spinal column and the withers. The buck, which is a large one, ran about sixty rods when he dropped, and in a few minutes gave up the ghost.

### MEETINGS.

MR. E. DICKE, Secretary of the L.P.A. will hold meetings as follows:

East Lambton at Watford, 12th inst. at 2.30 p.m.

West Lambton at Petrolia, 16th inst. at 2.30 p.m.

Victoria at Lindsay, on Tuesday, 20 inst., at 2.30 p.m.

Peterboro at Peterboro, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 2 p.m.

It is important that every licensable in the districts should attend the meetings.

### WEDDED IN THE SOUTH.

MR. JOSEPH POWERS, President of Toronto L.P.A. left for Jacksonville Fla. last week, accompanied by daughter Miss Lizzie Powers, to attend the wedding of his son, Mr. William Powers to Miss Burns of that city. A happy event took place yesterday. A young gentleman has a host of friends in Toronto who extend to him their warm congratulations, while Miss Burns is one of the most highly respected families in Jacksonville. The couple will spend the winter in the States. President Powers before returning pay a visit to his eldest daughter, L. H. Pearson of Portsmouth, Va., will not reach Toronto until the next week.

# J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER



SOLE MANUFACTURER OF  
THESE RENOWNED BRANDS

**"OLD TIMES"**

**"WHITE WHEAT"**

DIRECT IMPORTER OF



## WINES...

AND

## LIQUORS

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to be the choicest flavored  
Whiskies in the Market



Malt and Family  
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### J. E. SEAGRAM, - WATERLOO, ONT.

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# WISER'S CANADA WHISKES

## Prescott Distillery

PURE SPIRITS, RYE AND PROOF  
ALCOHOL, TRADE MARK WHISKIES

### J. P. WISER & SONS, (Limited).

ONTARIO, PRESCOTT, CANADA.

Fully Ripened

and Matured

in Wood



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

## COMPENSATION.

The question of compensation is right to the fore front in the discussion in England. The *Methodist Times* having said, "By all means let the Scandinavian method be tried, and let Mr. Chamberlain prove his sincerity in the matter by suggesting that the experiment shall be made in Birmingham. But he will never be permitted to compensate existing licensee-holders. If he attempts to set up any such claim, everybody will understand what his temperance zeal really means." For the present, we prefer to regard his suggestion as honest and humane." The *British Weekly* takes it up roundly. Says the latter, "The most disheartening sign of the temperance movement is the apparent determination of many reformers to close their eyes to the plainest facts." If our contemporary has any doubts on this subject a visit to Canada and a perusal of Prohibition orations and editorials, as they are delivered on this side of the water, would amply convince.

But to resume. The *British Weekly* then observes that it has drawn attention again and again to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain, the Bishop of Chester, and all the responsible advocates of the Gtobenburg system have, from the first, put compensation in the very forefront of their scheme, that they have denounced in the plainest and strongest language at their command the injustice of what they call confiscation, and that they have been fiercely opposed to the Local Veto Bill and the Liberal Government. The *Methodist Times*, it says, "knows this very well; at all events, it cannot be ignorant now, after the speech which Mr. Chamberlain delivered at Birmingham last Thursday." After quoting the exact words of that speech in reference to Mr. Chamberlain's views on the question of compensation, the *British Weekly* continues:—"The full compensation which Mr. Chamberlain desiderates would, we are authoritatively assured, amount to something like 250 millions. Why does not the Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance take our advice and write to Mr. Gladstone, asking whether in supporting the Gtobenburg system he supports a principle of compensation? If we get a reply to that, we shall know where we are. Further, we invite any of our readers to explain to us how it is possible to reconcile the principle of selling drink for the public profit with refusing compensation to dispossessed publicans. How can it be wrong for individuals to carry on the trade if the community is to carry it on for profit?"

To this the *Licensing World* responds: "These are very awkward questions for the cold water cranks to answer, so we leave the *Methodist Times* to reply as best it may. But if either it or the *British Weekly* is mad enough to think that the Trade is going to be quietly robbed of its 250 millions, whatever else may be the outcome of teetotal enquiries, the cranks will at least be doomed to disappointment in that respect. To think otherwise, one must have entered the stage almost beyond even that of incur-

able lunacy. On this question of compensation, if the "imposture" party do not know where they are, the Trade does.

In England the sum required for compensation is twelve hundred and fifty millions of dollars. In Canada we estimate the sum required at sixty-two millions of dollars, or to be exact \$61,797,615, and we can repeat with our contemporary, if the Prohibitionists suppose that the Trade is quietly going to submit to be robbed of its sixty-two millions they make a great mistake. By the way, where is the sixty-two millions to come from?

## TRADE NOTES.

(Continued from page 963.)

were two parties, both human beings, and one of them, the slave, was an anti-slavery advocate. The prohibition movement has only one party a human being, the other is inert, unconscious matter, addition will put in his hand to put their agitation on all fours with that against slavery, they will have to get an opinion from the beverage as to whether they wish to be abolished! The comparison anyway is senseless. The slaveholder deprives a fellow-creature of the most precious boon of liberty by force; the temperate drinker interferes with no one's liberty or rights. It is in the prohibitionist who is working on slave trade liberty of his neighbors, and to bring them under degrading bondage to the wills and whims of their fellow-mortal. Men will have to sink very low in the scale of humanity before they submit to such a tyrannous deprivation of their freedom.

A new hotel is to be erected at Maidstone village, but who the proprietor will be we cannot tell, as several are struck with the notion of getting it. — *Trade Review*.

Mr. D. MARTIN, proprietor of the Wellington Hotel, Guelph, returned Saturday night from Port Rowen, where he has been duck shooting during the past week. Mr. Martin met with splendid success, and, as evidence of the fact, brought thirty-two brace home with him.

THE EXECUTIVE of the I.L.P.A. for Elgin and St. Thomas met yesterday. Communications were read and recommendations adopted from the Central Executive (Toronto), and also from the Distillers, Brewers and Cigar Makers Unions and other business of the trade transacted. — *St. Thomas Times*.

MANCHESTER, Iowa, has a man who is 115 years of age. For a century back, however, he has smoked tobacco and drunk whiskey, and although he is still vigorous of body and clear minded, it is not to be expected that he can always escape the consequences of those vicious habits. One of these days infirmity will lay his hand upon him.

St. McCabe, the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Arthur, is still making improvements inside and out, and neither sparing labor nor money in making the house second to none in the village. He is having the building repainted and a fine sign erected. The work is in the skillful hands of A. R. Hazelwood and R. E. Carson, painters, who deserve great credit, for it is some of the finest painting to be seen anywhere.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Hotel Keepers' Benevolent Society was held yesterday in the Joseph Hall when the report of the year's operations was

adopted. The following officers were elected: President, Chas. Boyer; vice-president, G. A. Arnaud; recording secretary, G. Chartrand and treasurer, E. Cadieux. Committee, N. Richard, A. Labaree, Alphonse, Alphonse, Alphonse, P. Millaire, W. Chénier, Thos. Barry and W. Debatie. — *Montreal Star*.

LATELY when in Jordan a representative of the *Journal* had the pleasure of being shown through the well known "Serravallo" restaurant, and the fire in that village last spring. It is well erected in modern style and handsomely furnished throughout. The bar and dining rooms have fancy metallic ceilings, the bed rooms are lightsome and cheerfully furnished, and all the surroundings in good keeping with a neat country hotel. Mr. Oscar McPherson, formerly of this city, has leased the establishment, and will no doubt obtain a full share of the trade as he is a thorough and obliging landlord. — *St. Catharines Journal*.

HIBAM WALKER has a scheme on hand to erect an extensive creamery and cheese factory near Walkerville. His idea is to organize a stock company in which he will take a large interest. He has already put in his land in the vicinity of Walkerville, about 2000 acres, and 2000 acres at Marshfield at a low rental for twenty years. The plans provided for a creamery to use the cream of 1000 cows. It will be 126x40 and two stories high and will be equipped throughout with the latest machinery. It is proposed to use the cream of the farmers, besides what the company has from its own cows. — *Stearford Herald*.

A MOHAMEDAN feast was recently given at Bramley, says a foreign exchange, by Mr. Adamjee Beerbisli, a wealthy Boree contractor and manufacturer of tents and leather goods. The festival marked the closing of the Mohorrah holidays, and some twenty partook of a religious character. No fewer than 12,000 Borees of both sexes and all ages accepted their philanthropic co-religionist's invitation. The feast was given in the factory compound, tents being used. The dinner consisted of several courses, there being salads and meats, rice, sweetened rice, and a native confection known as *halwa*. The first to partake of this feast were 4,000 women and children. As they were all Zenana ladies, their dinner was served for them at 1 o'clock by 150 young lads from Mr. Adamjee's orphanage. The women and children were placed in groups of ten or twelve, huge metal dishes being placed for each party. When the ladies had done, the men came forward in parties of one to two thousand. The first sat about 9 o'clock, and the last rose at about 9 o'clock. The cost of the entertainment is put down at something like 6,000 rupees.

## COOKING A GOOSE

KNOWING how very strongly the *Edo*, as a rule, favors the cold water party, it seemed strange, yet most refreshing, to read in its columns on Friday evening a very slashing article by Lady Cook on "Social Purity and the Empire," in the course of which the writer, after having in fact the Lady Henry Somerset was the first to commence the so-called "purity" attack, proceeds to give her ladyship some very hard knocks. Lady Cook says: "We have written for the advancement of temperance, but not that any should be compulsorily debauched from the moderate use of intoxicants. An amiable and clever literary man, not long dead, was partial to rats. He liked them cooked any way and every way, but for genuine epuistic gratification he preferred the live. All his family enjoyed it, and rat pie constantly graced his board. Visitors partook of it,

ignorant of its contents, and praised its dish. But we should not all care to make 'our breakfast, dinner and luncheon,' of rat pie, and should very much object to be compelled to eat it. When, however, this interference with the tastes of others has been once well started, there is no saying where it will end. Are the liberties of the people of this great country to be sacrificed to the whims of a few mad hobby-horse riders? Are we to be told what we shall eat and drink, where and when we may walk, and whereabout we may be clothed? We have no share in the Empire, nor any interest whatever, we only demand a great and inviolable principle—liberty. Neither do we say public-houses or rotten tenements and preach compulsory abstinence and aid the poor at the same time. We leave that for consistent teetotalers and church-mongers. If, however, a system of legislation is to commence, it is not only our fallen ones who will suffer. Glass houses exist in every direction, and showing the helpless and defenceless women of the world." Coming from one of her own sex, these horse-thrusts will probably be very keenly felt by Lady Henry Somerset. The article, however, ought, like wholesome medicine, to do the patient good, though we fear it is little likely, suit her palate. — *The London, Eng. World*.

## SALA'S STORY.

DURING a recent visit to Paris I sat quite by accident, my old friend Mr. George Adams Cook, who was spending a few days, by way of vacation, in the French capital, he sat together, at one of the most famous restaurants on the Boulevard des Capucines where the tariff was high, and first got out the wine, my only modification being. Apropos of the latter, I have it on the authority of the well-known war correspondent, leader-writer and novelist the illustrious Lord Brougham, that according to the French usage, it is not the second speech, was not a judge of good wine, but also very large paying his bills. It seems that he owed a firm of London wine merchants £15 for an invoice he had sent. The book wrote and wrote and dunned and dunned, but to no purpose, until one morning a solicitor called at his lordship's mansion in Grafton street and respectfully told the proprietor that although it would be expressly painful for him to see a Lord High Chancellor for a wine bill, he would be constrained to take proceedings if his claim were not at once settled.

"But the wine was so bad," grumbled "that it set my teeth on edge, made my tongue rough and my friends ill." "But, your Lordship," returned the solicitor "let us end the affair at once. To settle with a writ would be scandalous and write me a check." "Well, said the pleasurable peer, "the people shall have their money." He sat down, £15 in the required document, and handed it folded, to the solicitor, who, with the most courteous bow, took it as his parture. When he reached his office he looked at the check and found that it was thus:

Pay to Messrs. Stomach, Ache & Gt. Bowels, 68s.

H. BROUCCAN  
The check was duly cashed; but had been drawn to order, requiring indorsement, instead of to bearer, it is probable would have led to the threatened effect.

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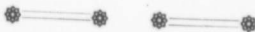
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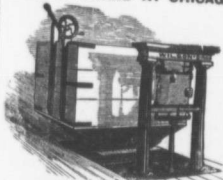
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down. This feature is the chief novelty of the new boat. Even if more weight be used, however, the difference in the weight of ballast between the new boat and the Valkyrie will not be more than two tons.

I understand that the increased sail billowing the sail area up to, and possibly beyond, that of the Vigilant. It is evident that a lesson has been learned from the oft quoted remark of Mr. Iselin, that the Vigilant was built for the sole purpose of retaining the America's Cup, and therefore was adapted primarily to the conditions of the Sandy Hook course. Yet has the success of Mr. Herreshoff's rater, the Dakotah, on the Clyde last season been lost on either Lord Dunsuven or Mr. Watson. In detail of rig, the new boat will show no important deviation from the Britannia, though the spars may be somewhat lighter. It is expected that the challenge for the America's Cup will be forthcoming within the next fortnight.

All of which is submitted for consideration.

\* \* \* The anti-racing amendments of the New York State constitution have aroused. The vote was very light but there was a majority the wrong way. What could be expected when this amendment was tied up with fifteen others and it meant kill one kill all. The result is most serious. To consider. There are three methods of relief so far brought out. The first is to kill the anti-pool bill in the New Jersey Legislature and open up the tracks in that state. This is a precarious and doubtful remedy indeed and would give no relief to the western and northern sections. The second is that the amendment just carried provides no penalty for infraction of the law. Here there is something to work upon, but if it means anything it is to throw the door wide open when the riggers and skaters would soon make the condition worse than the first and let the Legislature to provide a penalty. The third is an amplification of the first, to provide tracks in all the existing territories, Canada included. A Vermonting would be allowed to exist in Ontario just long enough to pass a law to suppress it. Neither of these three schemes will do, and here in Ontario, as we have before pointed out, the critical time is coming.

\* \* \* The condition of affairs is well expressed in the words of a member of the New York Jockey Club who said:— At least the prospect for racing next year looks dark. The gentlemen in control of the big tracks will, of course, not do so illegally. Hence under the constitutional amendment it will be necessary for the Legislature to act before there can be any thought of future meetings on Jockey Club tracks. Now, the legislative body will convene until the first of January, and they are in session until then. They may not take any action, and if they do pass any legislation they may delay it until the end of the session. You can see that the prospects for any legitimate early information are slight indeed. Personally, of course, we all desire to race, but none of the Jockey Club, of course, however great the sacrifice may be, would wish to race if it is illegal to do so.

From the above it will be seen that nothing likely to transpire in the near future will alter the present aspect of the

matter, especially in so far as betting is concerned. This chaotic state of affairs is especially hard on the owners of large stables, many of whom, if there is to be no racing in N. Y. State, would like to make entries in the West, or in England and France. The Jockey Club may get together in the near future and seek some solution of the difficulty.

\* \* \* The latest views in pugilistic circles is that the city council of Jacksonville, Fla., has repealed the ordinance permitting fights with five ounce gloves and guaranteeing police protection. In consequence, there is consternation among the local sporting men who hoped to see the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight pulled off here. It will probably be fought at some other point in Florida. The council, it is said, got a "tip" that a newspaper was about to make war on the ordinance, and so "stole its thunder" by repealing the objectionable law.

\* \* \* MATCHMAKER Stoddard, of the Atlantic Athletic Club, is trying to arrange a match between young Griffo and "Jack" McAuliff. Griffo has had no experience with this club. He would not entertain a proposition to take \$2,000 to box McAuliff twenty rounds at 133 pounds.

"I am perfectly willing to fight McAuliff either a limited number of rounds or to a finish," said Griffo, "but I want an even chance of winning. If I fought McAuliff before the Atlantic Athletic Club I do not believe I would have such a chance. My reasons for thinking so are these—'Jack' is one of the directors of the club, and every man in it is his friend. He also has many friends among the police. If he were to make my nose bleed the police official in charge might stop the fight, and the referee would surely decide in McAuliff's favor.

"I am more than anxious to meet McAuliff again, and I will agree to fight him before the Seaside Athletic Club or any other reputable club in the country offering the largest purse and having a fair referee. I will not quibble over the weight. I will meet McAuliff at 125 pounds, 133 pounds, the light weight limit, or at catch weights."

\* \* \* THE GREAT New York horse show is in full swing at Madison Square Gardens, and is proving a tremendous success. The Canadian exhibitors include Robert Davies, Adam Beak, Robert Beith, George Cockburn, G. W. Cook, H. H. Crossby, Graham Bros., G. H. Hastings and the Hillhurst Farm. Next week we will be able to give the prize list.

\* \* \* GRAHAM BROS, the well-known breeders of Claremont, have met a sad misfortune in their enterprising effort to make a good showing at the New York horse show, which commenced yesterday. Queen's Own was shipped from Claremont in a box car for New York on Saturday, but died on the way at 3 a.m. on Sunday morning. He was the finest Clydesdale in all Canada, and year after year won the first laurels at the Industrial Exhibition. He was foaled in May, 1886, and bred by Wm. Craig, Buchley, Scotland. He was imported in 1891 by Messrs. Graham Bros. He was by Prince of Wales out of Burchey Kate, by Paisley Jock.

GREAT WINNERS.

An Interesting Article by "Captain Absolute" in the "Horseman"

During the past four years that I have contributed to the Horseman it has been my custom towards the end of each season's racing, to compile a table showing the amount of money won by the great racehorses. Such a table I conceive to be of general interest as showing the relative standard of the horses as money winners from which comparisons can be instituted and conclusions drawn. I do not pretend that the money-winning standard is a conclusive test of relative merit. (Circumstances have too great an influence to admit of this. Yet the money-winning standard is not far wrong.

Perhaps the most important lesson to be drawn from these tables is that it conveys better than any other means the "winning capacity" of the racehorse. It exhibits him in the light of an investment. Thus Domino, who cost \$3000 a year as a yearling, as we find, won in two seasons \$190,000. Roughly figured his feed has cost \$800; his trainer's perquisites, jockey's fees, forfeits and expenses of traveling, etc., about \$25,000—say that amount covers all. This leaves a profit of \$165,000. Domino's winnings are the largest in the history of American racing, but the others show also that a great racehorse is capable of becoming a profitable investment, as his capacity for earning has been greatly augmented by the offering of enormous stakes, such as the Futurity, Matron, Hyde Park, Eclipse, Trial, Withers, Jerome, Realization, American Derby, Sheridan, etc.

The table below gives the winners of about \$50,000 and upward with the date of their foaling, the number of seasons they raced, number of times they started, number of races they won, and the total amount of money they won during their entire careers.

Table with columns: Winner and Age, Seasons, Races Won, Amount Won. Lists winners like Domino, Kingston, Hanover, etc.

Domino, who heads the list, has a total such as may never be equalled during the present generation. The bulk of it was won in 1893 as a two-year-old; for the past year his three-year-old winnings only netted him some \$19,000. With no desire to detract from the merit of Domino I am compelled to say circumstances (a "luck" as some people call it) favored him. He came in a year when the stakes

(Continued on next page.)

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**GREAT WINNERS**

(Continued from page 973)

were more than ordinarily valuable and being the best colt of the year he had them at his command. To good fortune in this respect may be added the good judgment displayed by his stable in his management. Instead of taking advantage of his superiority by racing him day in and day out for every event offered, the many owners would have done, for the Messrs. Keene reserved him only for the most valuable ones.

The consequence was Domino only ran nine times as a two-year-old, and won all the rich stakes—the American, the Eclipse, the Trial, the Hyde Park, Produce, Fatuity and Matron. Contrast this with the policy pursued with the unfortunate Dubious, who the same season started in twenty-five races, in big stakes, small stakes, purses, etc. He won fifteen of them, but as there was no great difference between him and Domino who shall say he would not have won a great deal more had he been managed as mercifully as Domino? Therein it is that Domino was lucky again in having his chief rival so harshly handled.

Domino is generally regarded as the best two-year-old we have ever had. I am not sure he was any better than Sen-sation or Hindoo, but there is no denying he was a veritable racing machine. Never an entirely sound horse, he has passed through his three-year-old ordeal and lost no prestige. While I believe, and have throughout the season, that Henry of Navarre is his superior, his last defeat by that colt was too bad to be a real test. Domino's limit seems to be about nine furlongs, beyond that his rapid action seems to tire him. He is undoubtedly the speediest horse that has appeared during the decade. He is not a robust colt, and cannot stand hard races close upon one another, but he has run gamely and consistently, and if he never starts again he will take a leading place in racing history.

Kingston has quit the turf, after nine seasons' campaigning, and stands second on the list of American winners. To my view Kingston's total of money won is never meritorious than Domino's, as it covered a longer period and was made up of small stakes. He never won a stake of great value. As a two- and three-year-old he ranked high, and as a four- and five-year-old he was quite at the top of the tree. Some idea of his "class" at the time may be gathered when it is remembered that he always defeated Frenz at scale weights. Nine furlongs was his best, although he won at a mile and three-quarter, and once at a mile and three-quarters. After his sixth year, however, his staying ability declined, as it did with Parole and many other winners. He was as fast as ever for six furlongs, but beyond that his speed slackened, and for

the past few years he shone as a sprinter pure and simple. This has led many to forget what he was over longer distances and that he was one of the best of his generation.

Hanover, who is third on the list, was probably one of the best general race horses we have ever seen. His career during the first three months of his third year was one of unbroken conquest. But he was overdone and never was the same horse again although he raced as a four and five-year-old and with great success. He was one of the highest types of a blood colt I ever saw and his form in that class of his three-year-old year so high that I have often thought I never saw higher. He was seven pounds better than Kingston when the two were in the same stable, and had he not been raced so early that year I doubt if he ever would have been beaten. Last season was marked by the appearance of the first of his colts and they showed an higher average than the get of any other stallion. The Commoner, Handepun, Urania, Handsome and Handwell being among them.

Potomac who is fourth on the list owes his position to having won the Fatuity at two and the Realization at three—the two colts which have ever performed the "double event" exploit. It is difficult to place Potomac among the great race horses, as he was a "magnificent cripple" all his life, the bad feet of the Sallie Lewis family showing in him as it did in his uncles, Sensation and Onondaga, and as in their case it drove him off the turf at an early age before he could show how great he really was.

Raceland is dead; he died in the harness, being in training to the last, and had long passed his prime, but "old bones" will live long in the public heart. I have always regarded Raceland as one of the best racehorses America has produced, his Great Eastern performance as a two-year-old alone should have pointed to that, not to speak of the five seasons following, in which he was successful with all the great horses of each year. He won the Suburban in 1889 by more ground than any winner in its history except Pontiac. It was Raceland's misfortune that he was not only fast but raced long after he had over-raced, but raced long after his best days he met served to dim the estimate in which he was once held.

Miss Woodford was perhaps the best race mare that appeared during the present generation. Her great size, her bone and substance made her almost invulnerable, and her great length of stride enabled her to wear down her fields with little trouble. She held her own with the colts and horses of her era, and a pretty good lot they were. It is seldom a mare has done this, and considering the ailments peculiar to the sex I have always thought nines over two years old

would have an allowance of 5 lb. throughout the season. A great many consider Frenz the best mare we have had, but I think Miss Woodford was the best of the pair, and this is no disparagement of Frenz, for Miss Woodford was quite a phenomenon.

Salvator is generally quoted as the racehorse of the century. No horse which has appeared in recent years has had the same prestige. But prestige is largely due to the impression its object creates in the public mind. Salvator was a sensational horse, and it is the fault and not the merit of his owners rather than the colt. Salvator, however was the most cunningly managed horse. His stable after he was a three-year-old would never take a chance of his defeat. They had an eye to his going into the stud with a prestige which defeat

would dim. Hence, it is not so much his credit that he passed through an unbroken career without defeat; had he taken the chances other horses had to take in handicaps, it is by no means certain his record would have been so fine from defeat.

In writing the above I give expression to no want of faith in Salvator's merit, but merely draw attention to a fact in connection with his career which may have escaped attention. In fact, he was so great a horse that I question if he should ever have been defeated. He has three defeats and I saw them all. The first was his debut as a two-year-old in the Junior Champion, when he had seven shins; the second when he was defeated for the Fatuity by Preceptor Knott, also for a jostling match in the stretch. His third was as a three-year-old in the

(Continued on page 978.)

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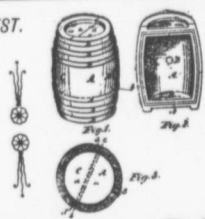


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FIG. 2 is an interior perspective view of construction of the Cask.  
FIG. 3 is a transverse horizontal section through the middle of Cask.

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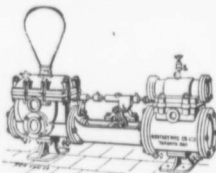
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Wit and Humor.



S' Hellup Me Isaac.

MR. GOLDSTEIN as customs officer examines his baggage—'Certainly I will pay duty duty on der hies. I brings him home fer my leebie, you. You don't dakes me for no 'smugglers, do you?'

THE POWER OF THE SPIRIT.

A VERY thin woman had felt the power of the Spirit and had been converted and she appeared before the session in Philadelphia last week to pass a preliminary examination.

'Have you experienced a change of heart?' asked the elder, gently.  
 'Yes, sir, I believe I have.'  
 'And you want to live a new life?'  
 'Yes, sir, I hope I do.'  
 'Are you willing to renounce the world, the flesh and the devil?'  
 'Do I have to do that?'  
 'Certainly, if you would be a consistent Christian.'  
 'Can't I give up two of them and still go into the church?'  
 'No; the renunciation must be complete.'

'Well, then, you must excuse me. I want to be a Christian. I want to give up the world and the devil, and if a woman as thin already as I am has to give up any more flesh she might as well give up wanting to be a Christian, and go and join a side show as the great American only living skeleton. Gentlemen, you will have to excuse me. I want to join the church, but I'm not prepared to join a side show just yet.'

Oh, would that the man who planes invented were iting today.  
 And stopped next door to some people  
 Whose children were learning to play!

ONE WAY.

Wade—'Great heavens! Old man, what shall I do? My country cousins have come down on me for a three days' visit and want me to take them around.'  
 Belder—'Take them to a continuous performance every day. They'll never leave it till the show's out, and then it's past their bed-time.'



MR. GOLDSTEIN (tarrying at his jewelry store)—'S' hellup me grations! Dot pird was schoot pull for our business!'

BEQUEATHED HIS PENSION.

SAID B. C. Rains, a special pension agent, 'I had a peculiar case in Washington County, Tenn. A man named Adams drew a pension for total disability, and I was instructed to call and see if the disability was still total. When I reached the house a young man came to the door. I asked:

'Is this where John Adams lives?'  
 'It's whar he did live, stranger.'  
 'Where does he live now?'  
 'He don't live. He's been dead for goin' on five ar. I'm his son.'  
 'Then I explained my mission, and he said:  
 'Oh, that's all right. Walk right in and take a cheer. Pap could write an' he made a will; the pension war the only thing he had to leave, but it's cum in mighty handy.'

'He produced the will, and, sure enough, the pension had been devised to him. I didn't have the heart to tell him that it was not valid, but he received no more pension.'

CORRECT DIAGNOSIS.

Woman—'I offered him a glass of water and he im-mediately went into a fit and frothed at the mouth.'

Man—'What do you think it is—hydrophobia?'

Woman—'No; I imagine it is a tramp.'



A Man's View.

The high hats were had enough—

NO SPECIFICATIONS.

Hicks—'You used to be good at guessing conundrums; now how am I like a jacks?'

Mrs. Hicks—'Oh, in lots of ways.'

NOT FORGOTTEN.

Primus—'Did your rich old uncle remember you in his will?'  
 Secundus—'Yes; he inserted a clause urging his executors to collect at once the sums he had loaned me.'

WILLING TO PAY FOR POINTERS.

A PROSPEROUS looking farmer, who looked as though he had not always been so prosperous, and a hungry, cadaverous looking individual who, by his conversation, had evidently seen better days, met at the gates of the stockyards in West Philadelphia. The farmer had just sold a drove of steers, and had a big wad in his pocket. The other had nothing to sell, and an aching void below the belt. The man who had seen better days asked the prosperous looking farmer for aid. He of the wad looked the hungry stranger over carefully.

'You say you haven't had a square meal in a week?' he interrogated.  
 'That's right,' replied the other.  
 'And that you were well brought up and once moved in fashionable society?'  
 'Right again.'  
 'Then steer me to the nearest restaur-



—but the high hats and big sleeves are simply too much.

ant, and I'll buy you a dinner of spaghetti and beef ribs. I want to learn how to eat the dorned things.'  
 And the pair walked off, arm in arm.

A LOST TYPE.

O ran the gimper of the natural boy.  
 A boy with freckled face,  
 With limbed devil, 'neath the tangled hair,  
 And limbs devoid of grace.

Whose feet toe in, while his elbow flare,  
 Whose knees are patched all ways,  
 Who turns as red as a lobster when  
 You give him a word of praise.

A boy who was born with an appetite,  
 Who seeks the pantry shelf  
 To eat his 'piece' with resounding smack,  
 Who isn't gone on himself.

A Robinson 'Cruse' reading boy,  
 Whose pockets bulge with trash;  
 Who knows the use of red and gum,  
 And where the break trout splash.

It's true he'll sit in the easiest chair,  
 With hat on his tonsured head;  
 That his hands and feet are every where—  
 For youth must have room to spread.  
 But he doesn't dub his father 'old man,'  
 Nor deny his mother's call,  
 Nor mince what his elders say,  
 Or think that he knows it all.

A rough and wholesome, natural boy,  
 Of a good old-fashioned breed;  
 God bless him, if he's still on earth,  
 For he'll make a man some day.

—Mrs. M. L. Payne.

A VERY POLITE UMPIRE.

At a cricket match played in the park of a well-known baronet in Sussex there was a scarcity of available talent. It was necessary, in consequence, to secure the services of one of the footmen of the hall as umpire. In due course the baronet, his master, went in, and the village bowler was put on. The second time he bowled the baronet stopped the ball with his leg, and the cry of 'How's that!' was raised.

It was the footman who had to answer, and, turning to his master, he exclaimed, in a half-apologetic tone, 'I'm afraid I must say "Not at home," Sir George.'

'Not at home?' cried the baronet.  
 'What do you mean?'  
 'Well, then, Sir George,' James made answer, 'if you will have it, I mean that you're hot!'

WHAT A BRICKY-BRACK MEANS.

The simple process of discovering the meaning of a foreign word or phrase by virtue of its sound sometimes leads to peculiar results.

'Shure, an' fwat is this bricky-brag the mistress is all the time talkin' to yer about, an' tellin' yer to be so careful as it?' inquired the cook of a housemaid in a large family mansion. 'Fwat does bricky-brag mean, O dunno!'

'It aint bricky-brag; it's bricky-brack,' returned the housemaid, noddingly; 'an' 'D'm thinkin' if 'twas yerself had the care av it, yer wouldn't be long findin' out what it meant. It's French for breaky-break, that's what it is. It's a lot av little ornaments an' 'fooge an' vas, just made for ketchin' in the duster av draggin' thin silves off enter the floor, an' smashin' into bats before a poor hard wurkin' gell's eyes. That's wha bricky-brack means, an' a good name it is for the whole lot av 'em.'

ODD.

Visitor—'What are they hauling out to the boiler-house for? I thought they heated these buildings by steam.'

Dier—'Do you take any stock in the stories of the moon being inhabited?'  
 He—'Well, nary a time I've seen more than one man in the moon.'

Triet—'Young Spuds takes Miss Munn's refusal very much to heart.'  
 Dier—'Well, it is a very serious matter with him. He'll have to try to earn his own living now.'

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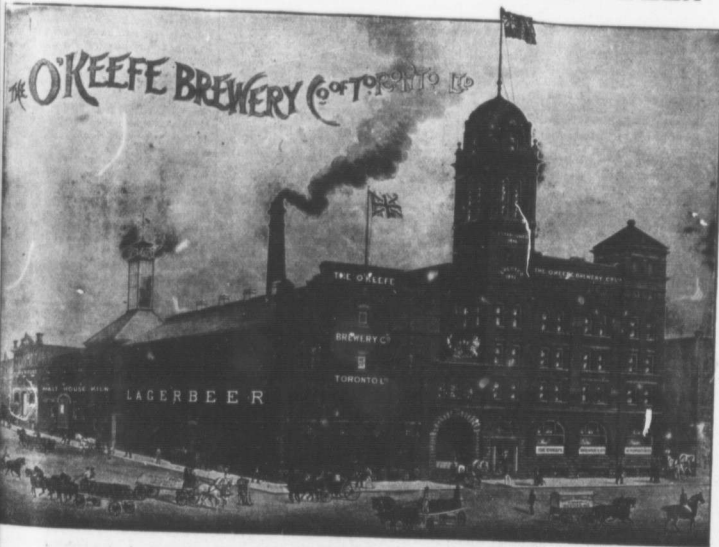


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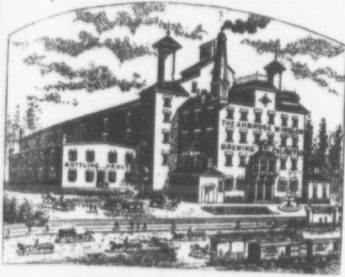
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lected, in the annual report of the  
ative Committee. A very large por-  
of this document is devoted to con-  
ing whether the pledges given by  
Government to the "temperance"  
rate, or are not "absolutely worth-  
whether they were ever "mean-  
fulfilled," or were "deliberately  
sided to deceive." In the latter case,  
of the report express the  
that "political morality in this  
they must have reached the later  
of decay and rottenness, and, so  
the present generation is concerned,  
of any real help to the temper-  
movement through the Legislature  
will be abandoned." After much  
and con- ing the report comes to a

laggard conclusion that the Government  
does not quite deserve this heavy censure;  
but it hastens to add that "a very large  
number of communications have been re-  
ceived," expressing disappointment and  
dissatisfaction, and even impatience and  
indignation, at the delay of the Govern-  
ment dealing with the Veto Bill, and in  
many cases the authors of these com-  
plaints declare that "they cannot trust  
the Government further."

"So your oldest son holds a position  
of trust, eh? Cashier in a bank?"  
"No; manager of a big instalment  
house."

ROBT. DAVIES, *Manager.*

- THE -

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

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