Vol. 1 .- No. 41.

Toronto, Canada, Thursday, November 15, 1894.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

# Comment.

World not politics be in better shape specple would pay more attention to

Ten prohibition vote in the United Sutes elections does not appear to have wen counted.

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

Ir has been discovered that gin is the st medium for rendering soiled jewels elliant. Another use for the "accursed

A MAN kaown to be a tool is a subject be pity rather than anger. This truth rendered applicable by recent public

Times are improving, business is imring, collections are easier. Take met of grace, there are better times

Bit not true that persons who take up post deal of time in attending to other ple's business are very seldom sucsoful in their own ?

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

his harder for a Prohibitionist to get both through his head than for a rich to crawl through the eye of a camel words to that effect

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

ANEW JERSEY woman horsewhipped mon's wife and his mother-in-law at same time. Who says women are capable of exercising the franchise?

ha Majesty, by and with the consent I. S. Spence, is to be permitted gh the Ontario Legislature to allow Reepers to live, but they must not

No matter how many fine apples there THE Detroit W.C.T.U. have disting- the pictures, he must be a wretched being are in the country there will always be a uished themselves. The labor party of indeed who would be influenced by such merket for the wormy and scraggy ones. that city issued dodgers calling meetings. lithographs. The maggoty male person can get a job as At the head of the dodgers was a figure whiskey informer and it is about what he of Justice. The good ladies passed a

of Mercury were made on Saturday, but Hereafter Justice will have to wear these were nothing to the observations of Bro. J. J. McLaren & Co. when hunting through the papers for the Prohibition

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 natters connected with

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

in his eye at the time, his verse applies to-day. There were so few of them 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 breathe with his mouth open is nowhere

When some men do wrong it is gossiped about in whispers. When other men do ers 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 basting 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"

its candidates because the figure of Very fair observations of the transit Justice had no clothes about the waist. corsets at least

vote polled in the United States elec-State of New York, last Friday gave a Train up a child by rod and rule, and decision in which he holds that in the when he is old he will raise Sheol. That matter of selling liquor on a train, the is why so many sons of clergymen go to law is not violated if the commodity is the ditch. Children are naturally good, sold in the buffet, or licensed car, and not but pure water will go stale if not allowed hawked through the train, though after to run. And in saying this we do not 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., So wrote Tom Moore, and though he after a thorough investigation, decided had not the United States Prohibitionists that it was better to allow bars to remain open all night and have open trade and party' men and women have been workcompetition rather than the clandestine that they had perforce to weep alone or 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 wisdom of their course. Another week Worship.

The scientific fact that a frog cannot prove at all successful." 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 France, from May to November of next wrong it is yelled upon the streets. When in the company of prohibitionists who year, under the auspices of the Philocould not see a drunken man in a Scott Act town if the aforesaid drunk was French ambassador communicates this tumbling over him, and yet in a licence information to American wine growers town could discover evidences of debauch- and American manufacturers of spirits ery at every step.

the prurient minds that can see grave indecencies in theatrical posters. Two resources in these products to the people men are now under arrest in Toronto for of Europe. Bordeaux being the center the iniquity of putting upon the board- of an important and extensive wine-makings posters that somebody thinks are not ing region, he represents that it is cerquite apropos. This is an outrage, tain that American wine growers could These men should not be subjected to on this occasion, in addition to exposing this indignity in ord r to test a case in their own wares, acquire much useful are most excellent food and are largely law. The law shoul be able to test its knowledge in regard to the wine inused by neighboring farmers and dairy own jurisdiction without easting a slur dustry." Our Canadian manufacturers upon the reputation of citizens. As to should not lose sight of this.

COBOURG has had the Curfew bell, but resolution denouncing the labor party and 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 ATTORNEY GENERAL HANCOCK, of the of the world that has heard of Ontario. 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 field independent of either of the two great political parties. These 'third ing 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 will show what the results have been. We shall be agreeably surprised if they

A DESPATCH from Washington says: "An international exposition of wines and liquors is to be held in Bordeaux, mathetic Society of that city. The and fermented liquors throughout the department of agriculture, with a cordial We have no sympathy whatever with invitation to avail themselves of this opportunity to extend a knowledge of their

oderham & Worts "1884 SPECIAL." Fully Matured in Wood, TEN YEARS OLD

#### THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM

Written for "Bonfort's" by a Scandinavian

CERTAIN influential politicians 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 39, passed a second reading of a bill permitting cities which had voted license for two successive years to adopt the Scandinavian plan if a majority of citizens favored its trial

But before this system becomes grafted on American life it would be well for the to examine a little more closely nto the character and working of the plan. 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 recommend it, and yet with all due respect for Mr. Gould, Mr. Koren, et al, their writings do not show that they know what they are talking about re are many resemblances and only differences between the American and the Scandinavian systems of licensing

Both alike professedly aim at securing 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 differences between the American and Gothenburg system, the American grants license to individuals for all kinds of liquors; the Gothenburg to licensing companies re-stricted 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 improve ments 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 champ-

Complete divorce of traffic from

Private gain entirely eliminated. Reduction of licenses, and reduc-tion of temptations to drinking.

Advancement of temperance Rightly or wrongly there is a goral belief that the liquor traffic the chief corruptor of our poli-tics. Any scheme, therefore which the saloon from influence in politics is likely to receive warm general public approval. But what reaons there can be for expecting such result from the adoption of the Gothenbe 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 Sweeden, 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 licens-ing companies. Sweeden 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 Gothenbu g system. That squares the Gothenbu g system. That squares one of the principal planks in the Popu lists' 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 elimates private ofits, but it substitutes corporate profits. The champions of the system assert that the only profits the companies get is the 5 6 per cent. on their investments. And literally speaking that is true, but there are various outside channels with the company monopoly which yield enormous profits.

If it were not so, let me ask a commo sense question. Considering the vast outlay necessary for establishing such a company and to conduct it properly, con sidering 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 of practical business men who

ild 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 can refer, being the brandy refineries The companies are pledged to supply only pure and unadulterated liquors in their What is then more natural than for the companies to establish their own refineries? This they do buying crude iquors in large quantities, they these and charge the respective towns from 25 to 35 per cent. for the operation. I have been told that Mr. Gould says that only 5 or 6 per cent. of the profits for refining go to the companies, but a little reflection ought to show him the absurdity of such contention. The bond between the company and the munici-pality extends only to the sale of liquors panty extends only to the sace of reposition, and has no more to do with their contract chan if the company should decide to go into the business of making chairs for their houses, and in their bill expenses charge for the supply of

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

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

Consider next the argument as to the reduction of licenses and reduction of temptations to drinking. This is only reduction of needed and reduction to the temptations to drinking. This is only old high-license fallacy. Does the system advance temperance? How? Because the surplus profits are devoted to public improvements and charitable ob ects, the maintenance of temperance organizations, etc.? But is not such an allocation of the returns a bribe to the ablic conscience? Advancement of emperance, for sooth! Yet brewers and public conscience? distillers have seats upon the company boards, and the municipal machinery is used to disguise and conceal the increasing havor done 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

Permit me to give a few glimpses inside 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 Com mission showed a large reduction of drunkenness traceable to the company's shops. Of course a manager is n interested in not letting any drunker guest 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 them the judges release them, and reprimand the police for arresting sober And if the police

But while the convictions for drunken ness traceable to the company steadily decreased, the convictions for drunkenness contracted in other places has increased terribly; so that in Gothen-burg, for instance, in eleven years, from 1880 to 1831, it was more than doubled.

In a recent article to 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 operaon offers an augury of hope

Where did Professor Gould get that assurance? For years past I have fre-quently 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 There are some exceptions, but 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 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 that once it is adopted experience stays, as it becomes entrenched behind the cupidity of the taxpayer and hypocrisy of the reformer, and shielded and upheld by the respectability, and wealth of its promoters. influen lund, editor and proprietor of the Gothen-berg Commercial, the most influential paper in Sweden, and truly styled the "father of the Gothenburg systen," has become convinced that it is a failure, and now he is advocating the total Prohibition of distilled liquors.

Our last error wiil 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 Cou Brewers' Society, held at the Hotel Met ropole, under the presidency of Mr. James Wigan (Messrs. Hawkes & Co., Bishop's Wigan (Messrs. Hawkes & Co., Bisnops stortfort), on Monday, the following letter was read from the Duke of Devonibire: "Vienna, Oct. 17, 1894, Sir.—1 regret that absence from England will prevent my being present at the diminer of the Country Brewers' Society on the 22nd, as I should have been glad to have shown my sympathy with a trade and in-terest which are, in my opinion, exposed to an unfair and unjust attack. I observe that Sir W. Harcourt has stated that it has been his duty on the part of successive Liberal Governments since 1883 to an-nounce their acceptance of the Local Op-tion (Veto) Bill. This statement, if cortion (Veto) Bill. rect, would include 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 adoption of the printhat it contained any adoption of the pro-ciple of confiscating the property of any class or trade without adequate compensa-tion.—I remain, yours sincerely, (Signed) DEVONSHIRE." The reading of the letter was greeted with loud cheers.

PIC-NIC parties should not fail to include in the lunch basket a supply of ST. JACOBS OIL For Sprains, Bruises, Insect Bites.

Sunburn, Headache, Neuralgia, &c., it is invaluable . . . .

A good rubbing with the Oil after a day's outing will both surprise and delight you

# THE CONCORD GRAPE.

The Concord grape was originated r. E. W. Bull, of Concord Mass. Mr. E. W. millions of his countrymen who have joyed the fruit of the vine owe an doubted debt of gratitude to this n who, by the creation of this new for did more for viticulture in Eastern A erica than all our other grape America is really indebted him not only for the Concord, but for t fine varieties produced from the Cor by others. The children of the Cor by others. The children of this legion. A few of them are Pocklington, Worden, Eaton, Camb Challenge, Black Hawk, Martha. Washington, Jefferson, El Dorac Victoria, produced by the late T. Miner, of New York; the Woodruffk by Mr. Woodruff, of Michigan; Mos beautiful Triumph, given to the South Mr. G. W. Campbell, of Ohio; also new Campbell Early; the Brighton Diamond, by Mr. Jacob Moore, of S York, and last, and among the best, of many seedlings by Mr. Bull him his new vines, the Esther and Rocket

Hubby- "I was out to a stag party last night, dearie."

Dearie—"Yes, I heard you stage

" CHOLLIE seems so change! since! trip away, doesn't he?"

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

Husband-" Why so happy ! Wife—"Bridget, the cook, is goin remain with us after all. Mrs. Jone whose situation she was going week. Wasn't it sweet of her

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It will save you much trouble It will bring you comfort and es It will save your clothes and hand It does not require washing pow

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ORIGINAL FLAVOR GUARANTEED PURITY

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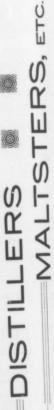
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Whiskies Dotable =







# Trade other Notes.

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

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THE wretched are capable of violence a well as perseverance; wisdom would suggest caution in provoking such to oppion or resistan

Iris claimed that an English syndicate sill surely erect a large hotel on the Isle mer season open

THE Montana House has changed and and become the property of Mrs. Ein Bourassa, who paid a snug cash mic for the Hotel. Mrs. Bourassa con-Eim Bourassa, templates making many improveme ntsin the house. — Chatham Planet.

MINEHOST MCNABB is making the MINEMOST McNabb is making con-pardale hotel, Riverdale, one of the best the country and is rapidly gaining pop-tic, the travelling public. It arity with the travelling public. It aly-kept hostelry in the country.

THE waitresses in the Pacific Hotel spany's eating-houses and lunch-rooms Omaha have struck because the com-ay requires them to wear black dresses, ite aprons, collars and cuffs, and a

Is ENGLAND they have what are termed stell lifts, just what some of our hostis have needed during the business If the article so denominated give a hotel man who has lost his ak balance a lift the thing should be

bessy Higgins, proprietor Mansion nee, Proscott, was in it at Providence, nde Island, his race horse Blue Garter ng a great race. Though many and Calarus, the judges gave their on against the Canadian entry. was a mile and a sixteenth.

se Mosgrove of Ottawa has dismissed t brought by the College of Physiand Surgeons. Toronto, against Mr.
Taylor, manager of the Murphy
Cure institute of that city, charged gally practicing medicine. A larg of witnesses were examined, ng to the administration of the nt having been carried out under ction of the medical superintendf the institution.

EKEEPERS are warned to be on the at for a pair of sharpers. Two men g separately and apparently untake a room each on the sr One has a large trunk, er a smaller. At the first chance, the larger. The owner of the forrty has been stolen, and often leaves se with a substantial sum in his as a compensation for the vanished

Er fashion of entertaining one's s at a ball or dinner at an hotel inof at home seems to be gaining of at home seems to be gaining at Itshows a revolution in our from America. We receive at home and toil and or the amusement and admiration guests; we are no longer known by eculiar hangings, our specialty in ag, our favorite decorations. We me the order, we press the button, shotel management does the rest. lon Telegraph.

advertisment in a trade paper, people he wishes to reach, has

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, where his place of business is—it is a "sign" that he is in business there, so "sign" that he is in business there, s the ad. in the trade journal is a "sign year in and out to those he wishes a just rons, that he is still in business .- Mari-

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 boots, buttons, and waiter. However, when they have the impertinence to stand in line, and beg a tip, it is foolish to even notice them. The cook, hotel porter, seeond and third chambermaid, slavey, but tons, laundress, and a few invited guests from another hotel, form an array, which strikes terror to the soul of the departing traveler. This should never be count-enanced, and the hotel proprietor who permits it should be avoided by all tourists.

J. B. TERRY, proprietor of the Terry Rouse, 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 again 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 had a very good connection in bygone times, but latterly owing to competition in his neighborhood he fell behind. — Trade Review.

OUTSIDE the largest of our cities no he is equal in appointments to the Walper 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 tractive for their elegance, and good taste. The office, reception, reading, dinging, sleeping, and other rooms are convenient, and well appointed. The house c-utains 80 rooms, the upper cheeping made readily accessible by an electric elevator. If the London snarler at Longda were galaxy to the Walner, and Canada were taken to the Walper, 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 part nership, and the business will in fu carried on by Mr. Geo. M. Woods, Mr B. 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 startoldess in the country, having been start-in 1857, and has always enjoyed the con-fidence of its customers which it will doubtless continue to do.—Brockville Recorder

Recorter,

THE New York liquor dealers have risen in revo't against the gang who rule the city. They say: "We have been blackmailed and persecuted beyond en-blackmailed and persecuted beyond en-blackmailed and persecuted beyond en-blackmailed and persecuted beyond the persecuted by the combittee and pay 85 for the honor; we committee and pay 85 for the honor in the have to join the Tammany Club of the have to join the Tammany Club of the district and pay 8810 initiation and 81 a. district and pay a \$10 initiation and \$1 a month dues, buy five chowder-tickets a our favorite decorations. We the order, we press the button, but management does the rest. Telegraph.

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

Before J. P. Grace, C. H. Flood of Burford and W. Goold of Cathcart 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 up from Hamilton. The official stated that he secured a drink of whiskey at Floods last Sunday but the case was disnissed on the ground that the prosecution had not proved that Mr. Flood held a license. W. S. Brewster forder, and M. F Muir for the Crown. Goold 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.—Brantford 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 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 fur nish candles and matches without cost That there is intense commotion among 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 intro-duced by the hotel keepers of London!

WHEN 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 mezely seek to befoul the nest that gives them shelter, but they utter the most arrant nonsense and untruth. There are no better citi zens 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 po affairs. They contribute most liberally to all our missionary, charitable and philan-thropic undertakings. They are our most public-spirited citizens, and most strenuous pating advocates of public improvements of every name and nature. How slanderous to de-nounce 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 Gals. Gals. Gals. Kingdon 1894. 10,182,675 21,472,441 13,293,687 44,948.194 1893. 10,691,576 20,107,077 13,615,668 44,414,321

The number of distilleries at work durng the year ended September 1893, was, 11 in England, 132 in Scotland, and 28 11 in England, 132 in Scotland, and 28 in Ireland. The following is an estimate of the quantities of the principal material used:—Malt, 1,920,769 quarters; Molanda, 469,777 hundred weights; Rice 36,660 hundred weights: Spar 26,414 hundred weights; Dari 14,882 hundred weights; Dari 14,882 hundred weights; Corbotal Mongo 21 hundred Honey 21 hundred weights; Cockle Seed 146 hundred weights; and Millet seed, 172 hundred weights.—Wine and Spirit Gazette.

A Bosron paper compares the prohibi A Dorton paper compares the profiles tion movement to the anti-slavery crus-ade. 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

SAMPLE OUR COAL

# WHY?

Because Every Sensible Man Con-siders Well His Best Interests.

# HAVE YOU TRIED "OUR SPECIAL" GRADE?

It WIII Pay You to Do So. You Will Find What You Have Bee Long Looking For-

The Best Coal in the Market. Its Heat Producing Qualities are surpassed.

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	THE ADVOCATE.						
66	Domones	In Glass. Per case					
m manlacke	Quarts. In Bottle. Per case. \$7 00 6 75	Red Cases Green Cases Hlue Cases Boll & Dunlop.					
The Markets.	** 1885 6.50 ** 1886 6.95	Bul & Dunlop.					
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Carles from Germany within two days	Bock, per barrel 8 00 bottled, per dozen, quarts 1 00 pints 9 60	Ouarts					
create a little stir. They are to the character than the	LIQUORS FOREIGN.	BOOTCH WHISKEY. , brok					
	*All quotations are duty paid.	DIPNAGET. have					
must auvance trans ando but may be	In Glass. HENNESSY, Per Case	Quarta					
to-day, and this will have an effect upon the other quotations. Trade is not brisk.	16 00 18 00	In Wood. Per gal. over					
the other quotations. Trade is not orisk.  UNITED STATES MARKET.	V.O. 18 00 In Wood, Per Gal.	Qr. Casis 4 10 Octs 4 25					
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Prices Current.	Pints In Wood. Per G	al. In Glass. Per case. et					
TORONTO MARKETS.	Qr. Casks 4 1	Quarts, round 8 00 b Pints, flasks 11 0 tl Quarts, impl. flasks 11 0					
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low grades to common   0 20 0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	15 Qr. Casks and Octavion & Co.	29   Pint Bottles   In Wood.   Per gal.   3.75					
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1 30   1 30		00 Quarts 8 75					
Honey, extracted 0 12}	DUM	WINES, PORT.  r gal. W & J. Graham & Co., Per gal.  60 Per gal.					
phorisions	In Wood. JAMAICA. Pet 1 O. W. Harris, Seville Estate, 32 O.P	r gal. W & J. Graham & Co. In Wood. Per gal.					
Bacon, long clear, per lo	100 C. W. Harris, Jn Glass, Per	ease 0 2 30 1 1 1 2 30 1					
Pork, short-cut, per bbl. 19 60 Hams, smoked, per lb 0 111 Hams, smoked, per lb 0 091	12 1 doz. quarts	00 00 210					
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rough 0 02	J. DeKuyper & Son. In Glass. Pe	r case *Qr. Casks					
LIQUORS DOMESTIC.		1 00 "Octs Clode & Baker In Glass. Per case. rgal. In glass. 11 00					
* All quotations are duty paid. SPIRITS. Per Imp	In Wood.						
In Wood. Pure Spirit, 65 over proof	Gal. Hhds	3 25 Pages & Sons. Ja Wood. Per gal. 3 35 Old Tarragona 1 50 Superior Old Spanish. 1 75					
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Old Malt Rye Whisky, I years old	1 91	3 00 V.V.P. Qr. Casks 3 90 Octs. 3 95					

R. C. Ivison

# THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

THE elections in the United States as ryone now knows, proved such a cle sep for the Republicans that we no ke no reference to the land slide. w York, Hill the Democrat, was bu der 150,000, and New York City els Republican Mayor. This may en as a specimen; the whole No d West have gone Republican w rhaps the single exception of Nor kota, where the Republican candid Governor allied himself with the p bitionists, and thus probably ear defeat, though the result is yet oubt. Even the solid South has be oken into, and the Republicans sve a majority of 150 or more in ext House of Representatives, and a ossibly have a majority in the Se ver both Democrats and Populists.

One gratifying feature is the a ut of the cranks. Llewellyn, the P ist leader in Kansas, disappears he scene, and with him goes "sack lerry Simpson. The author of the V on bill, who was always consider evel-headed man until he went to E and, was beaten by over 2,000. Wa of Colorado, the man who was going wade to the horses' bridles in human cannot even escape from the curses own followers. "Tom" Johnson, cfC land, is wiped out, and the cele Coxey sustained crushing defeat. only exception is the notorious Tills of South Carolina, who threw his foli ers into the Republican ranks and the by defeated his old party associates a the promise of a United States Se

What concerns the Trade, part in these elections, was the effort of the hibition ists. They put forth candinearly all of the States; in California Colorada, Connecticut, Delaware, I Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, M chusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Miss Nebraska, New Hampshire, New 1 Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. So far we have unable to get any figures whatever the vote polled. It was certainlys as to cut no figure at all in the n In most of the States it is not refe at all, while in others it is rep "scarcely anything," "largely away" and so on. The official con develop the figures in time, but a sent it is safe to say that the qu was totally buried out of sight un greater questions that occupied

minds.
The States which, at the precisions, ran Prohibition candidate which did not this time, were Managara, Tennessee, North Ge Washington and Wyoming. 6a occasion Montana polled 549 Prål votes and Newada 85.

Miss De Flatt—"Oh, I have sud The janitor has a cold." Mrs. Bi —" Glorious! Now he'll start to nace."

THE

WE GUA

SOS

10

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- PORTER -

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Ar London Sarter deliving accession operate Opp as waited it is apparently on, though oncey must pay minds some of his spece, and we have a specific or a lader were must be to a transfer or a lader were must be to a lader were go and also a lader were go and a lader were a lader were go and a lader were a lader were go and a lader were go a lader were go a lader were go a lader

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# The Eldvocate.

OUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK HEAD OFFICES

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Toronto, Thursday, November 15, 1894.

#### UR. MARTER ON PROHIBI-TION

ar bondon a week ago to-night, Mr. later delivered his first address since accession to the loadership of the ario Opposition. His deliverance waited for with some interest, and apparently made a fairly good impresa though his calm, deliberate style of ory must have raised a contrast in ay minds with the impassioned elonce of his predecessor, London's great W. R. Meredith. As to the matter speech, except at the close, there be no two opinions. Those who ed for a wew policy from the new er were disappointed. He clung dy to the old lines, expatiated upon nd she like, kept clear of the school nd dissipated the surplus. For magine Mr. Marter is not to He has an advisory committee. is probable that this committee not yet decided upon the changes in y, if changes there are to be.

at the close however, he did make re, and it was in connection the question of Prohibition. We

his words in full: ish to close with a few remarks on hibition question. I want to say, and gentlemen, that for the past I have been a Prohibitionist not taken up that question bethought it was popular, and I in votes, or make votes out of it. were my object, I would to-drop it. Why? Because tempeople do not respect temperance a rule, when politics come in. suffer. But, sir, I man t as I say, taken that question up ny conscience tells me it is right worked during the past thirty netimes hard, sometimes not se I have, though, always kept in 1 hope, consistently labored in the direction of trying to do god I can in this way. Two years atroduced into the House a bill to with the retail sale of liquor. e I believed it was as far as Legislature, had power to go. n, sir, that it was the duty of re to do away with the using h we believed to be an evil

a temperance man in the

what will say to license the

or is wrong; and, if wrong,
I be a party to it? I felt my
ty. If I had a right to say it

ontinue, it was my bounden

tion which had not been given to it for years before, and I do not believe it will years before, and I do not believe it will ever die till great good is accomplished thereby. As far as I am concerned per-sonally—at.d I am speaking for myself in am speaking for myself in this matter—I say my views in this mat-ter are in favor of Prohibition. If when the courts determine that we have power the courts determine that we have power to pass such a law, I find still occupying the Treasury benches this Government, or any other Government, I will do my or any other covernment, I will to my utmost to assist them in passing such a measire. I cannot speak for the mem-bers. Why? You know we have re-cently had an election. We have not the question brought before as to know what is the position, the standing f members. Of each member I want t say this, that in the selection of as leader they took me as I am. I have not forfeited, I will not forfeit, one jot or one tittle of my interest in the great tenperance question. Now, I underst my friend Mr. Essery is of like mind Derance appeal to the temperance people of this city of London to say for whom should you cast your vote on the 20th of the present month. Be consistent. Do an act for which you will respect yourself, and it will gain the respect of those whose eyes are upon you. whose eyes are upon you. I say for you temperance people of the city of London. it is the grandest opportunity you will ever have to show your colors. I do hope that there is not an honest temperance man in this city who intends to shield imself for party's sake and vote for Mr. Hobbs, saying in doing so "I am v for a Government that will give us Pro hibition." I know that has been said. but I say it is not an honest course to pursue. When you have before you a years, who is a total abscainer day in and day out, and year in and year out, I say tand by him under those circumstances and prove to me that you are what you profess to be, temperance men in deed and in truth." I feel confident that if the ladies of the city of London had votes they would poll their votes for Mr. Essery. The ladies are more consistent than are men on these great moral questions. Ladies, if you have not a vote, you possess an influence. Us fluence on behalf of Mr. Essery. Use that in-

Here there is a distinct departure When Mr. Meredith in the same place declared in favor of Prohibition he bound his followers to the policy. Now the question is an open one, each member is to act upon his own volition, the leades speaks but for himself, In fact nothing else could have been expected, and Sir Oliver will find when put to the test that he will have to allow the same latitude to those of the people's representatives who sit to the right of Mr. Speaker. Will the prohibitionists look upon this as a rift in the cloud?

# VALUE OF ORGANIZATION.

To those in the trade who do not fully appreciate the undoubted value of a thorough organization, and there are still a few in this predicament, we would commend a study of the work done against the Local Option Veto in England, by the licence holders associations. The trade organized for this purpose as they do organize in England, and in one year they not only forced the Government to take that stand. I took that do not regret it; I am glad it but they so split up the prohibition factions that the faddists have fallen out keep the Veto bill in the background,

feated, I think it has borne fruit and with each other in the most wholesome and palmed it off. And finally that the fashion. The Licensing World speaking in this matter says :- "The great efforts put forward last year by the Trade shivered the Veto into fragments-a re sult which well repays every penny of money and every ounce of energy expended. We must bear in mind that if these efforts had not been made the Veto would almost certainly have become the law of the land at this moment; and that if we allow the Vetoists time to recompose their differences, to re-cement the fragments of their shattered idol, and to re-spin their broken webs of sophistry, we shall have to fight the whole battle over again, perhaps under less favorable onditions than before. But if we maintain our organizations in their present state of splendid efficiency, and still keep the field ready for instant action whenever called upon, we shall be able to mould the future pretty much as we choose. Our foes are dispirited and disunited now, but any laxity or apathy on our part would soon enable them to recover all lost ground. We must be ready to meet them at the next Session, and especially next General Election, in such overwhelming force as will ensure that they shall not only be defeated, but absolutely crushed." What has been done in England can be done in Canada, if the same means are adopted.

#### THAT CABLEGRAM.

It is hardly worth while, perhaps, taking space to refer to an article in the last issue of the Templar regarding a bogus cable despatch that appeared in sundry of the daily papers a week or so ago, but the matter is dealt with in such an ungentlemanly, not to say dishonest fashion, that a few words may not be out of place. The facts are these: Many weeks ago TRE ADVOCATE published the figures of the British Medical Association as to the relative longevity of total abstainers and drinkers. Some enterprising cable manipulater on the other side of the line got hold of this nearly three weeks later, added somewhat to it. and sent it to the newspaper as a report of the Association just prepared. Nearly all the Canadian dailies which use cable despatches printed the bogus message as of course they would, it having come in the ordinary way as any other item of cable news.

The Templar went into rabid hysterics over this. It first accused the Empire of having manufactured the bogus despatch. Then it charged Mr. Creighton with having sat up on Sunday to manufacture a lie. Next it blurted out that the Mail, the World, the Times and Spectator were as bad as the Empire and were all liars and Sabbath desecrators. Next they were all found to be prostituted in the interests of the liquor traffic. Immediately after it discovered that the bogus cable had been delivered on Saturday. Then it became convinced that THE ADVOCATE was corrupt and lacked principle. Next that the liquor interest in Toronto manufactured the despatch daily journals mentioned were not deceived when they published the same. Now what is to be made out of this mass of contradiction, perversion, fabrication, contortion and insanity.

If the despatch was delivered on Saturday Mr. Creighton could hardly have sat up late on Sunday to manufacture it. Nor were the other papers Sabbath breeking ghouls and grave diggers. And if the liquor dealers are responsible the Empire could not have been the cause of the trouble And if the Empire is not guilty and the liquor dealers are, how can the Mail, the World, the Times, the Spectator and the other journals be. And how could the liquor dealers palm it of and the newspapers not be deceived. And if THE ADVOCATE is corrupt and lacks principle what necessity for the liquor trade to palm off anything upon a confiding daily press who were not deceived. And-but what is the use of dealing with the Templar's foolishness further

That paper would have it to be believed that THE ADVOCATE, the liquor trade, the telegraph companies, and the leading public journals of Canada entered into an unholy conspiracy to deceive the public upon a matter that was within the purview of thousands, was bound to be at once discovered, and which could have no object under the sun. This is the worst piece of ranting prohibition madness we have yet discovered.

We have this to say in the matter. Whether THE ADVOCATE is corrupt or lacks principle is for this paper and its patrons to settle. We do not need to constantly parade our virtue to have it believed in. Whether the Templar believes in it or not matters not a rush. But we may tell that journal that its constant assumption of the sole possession of all the virtues is calculated to rouse the gravest suspicions and to lead to retorts that it may not relish. For instance, in this very matter it knows as well as we know that the cable matter used in Canadian papers is made up in the United States by the Associated Press and is delivered by that association through the telegraph offices. It knows that this very despatch was so made up and so delivered and was printed in good faith by the papers receiving it. And to make a point for its cause, a cause that must be desperate indeed when resort is had to such foul dishonor, it had to lie, and did lie, all along the line, and in a great part proved its lies to be lies out of its own columns. I lied, knowingly, wilfully lied, when it accused the Empire of being the author, when it accused that paper of spending Sunday in that occupation, when it accused the other papers of knowingly printing a falsehood, when it accused the Toronto liquor dealers of having a hand in the matter, and when it accuses THE ADVOCATE of having had any part or parcel in the affair whatever. And it lies, and knows it lies, when it says the figures we published are not contained in the report of the British Medical Association.

We do not like to use this language,

plainest speech will serve and this is one made the speech of the evening, never of them. If the Templar will get back within the bounds of journalistic decency, if it will remember that others 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 ertain questions relating to Prohibition. He had answered the questions 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 neasure which he might introduce int 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 sup-port 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 would happen. At present he was a party of one on the Prohibition question He could not speak for his followers, he said, and this notwithstanding that caucus of the elected members had been held, and this question probably 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 insulted the temperance people by telling them that he knew them, and that their principles were always subordinate to their partyism. 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

but there are occasions when only the temperance member of the Cabinet, who 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. Pauls church thus delivered himself

The lines are being drawn more close ly 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 deep ecration, another meeting was b ing 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 sup Did you ever know of a s port them. onverted or blessed at a carnival? know that many a soul has been ruined at I hope the ministers of the city will organize a series of revival meetings like these during the progress of the

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 fanatacism 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 be 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 items 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 diminish ing the sale and use of intoxicating

beverages in the state, and it is true, I presume, that spiritious liquors are much less in general use than they were fifty ears ago in Maine. But they can still (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 enact-ments or provisions for the enforcement

of the law within the past thirty years.

Mr. Dow has been continually demanding more and more stringent legislative asures for enforcing the law and has generally obtained them up to and ever eyond the insertion in the constitution of a prohibitory clause, he assuring the people that, with such measures adopted, liquor selling would be completely sup-pressed. But the conviction is nov spreading that such assurances are quite usive, and with that a disposition is becoming more and more apparent to resort to other means. There will be, I think, a serious re-action 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, satisfied that legislative enactments of 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 expect that; and begging you to pardon my delay in saying even so much, I re-

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 prohibition ists that there is something wrong on the bands of the Kennebec, even though the veteran Dow will not admit it.

# HOW. IT WORKS.

"KIT" 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.

HUNTING for the Prohibition vote in the United States elections is like going down into a deep cellar on a dark night without a lantern to look for a black cat that is nt

By the time Toronto city council cleans out its stables it will have no time left to pass a by-law preventing Joe Price earning an honest living by bill-posting.

CANADIAN railways are in a bad way. The Grand Trunk bondholders are appointing an investigating committee next week.

and the Templar has published the Cor. respondence 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 baried on the Mount to which he has ascended, and no man know the place of his burial

OUR Stayner correspondent writes us 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 McDonaid. an energetic and successful agent for agricultural implements of this town is the enviable person who holds the distinction, I will warrant, of shooting deer with the most ancient gun and th most remarkable bullet ever heard of As Mr. McDonald tells it, he was out his farm about three miles from town cleaning a load of grain for market of the 8th inst., when he saw a deer ru ning with his cattle in front of his bar He at once went to the house whe there was a gun over 100 years old load with bird shot, and having no ball. Mr McDonald showed his ingenuity in or of emergency by unscrewing a nut of a rod and forcing it down on top of th shot; made for his deer that was to and by carefully keeping a hay stack in line between himself and deer he man aged to get within five or six rods of th deer, when he took careful aim and fred cutting through the spinal column just the withers. The buck, which is a f one, ran about sixty rods when dropped, and in a few minutes gave the ghost.

#### MEETINGS.

Mr. E. DICKIE, Secretary of the LI P.A. will hold meetings as follower East Lambton at Watford, 15th ins at 2.30 p.m. West Lambton at Petrolia, 16th in

at 2.30 p.m.

Victoria at Lindsay, on Tuesday, 29 inst., at 2.30 p.m. Peterboro at Peterboro, on Wedne 21st inst., at 2 p.m.

It is important that every license he in the districts should attend to meetings

# WEDDED IN THE SOUTH

MR. JOSEPH POWERS, President of Toronto L.H.P.A. left for Jackson Fla. last week, accompanied by daughter Miss Lizzie Powers, to all the wedding of his son, Mr. Will Powers to Miss Burns of that city. happy event took place yesterday. ung gentleman has a host of friend who extend to him their w congratulations, while Miss Burns of of one of the most highly reses families in Jacksonville. The pre couple will spend the winter in the Sa President Powers before returning pay a visit to his eldest daughter, L. H. Pearson of Portsmouth, Va., will not reach Toronto until the st

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WISER. RLOW G.

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NADA IS

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d the Corsmissal of nith.

"Joshua. lid not lea e Promise buried o cended, an burial.

aves in the buck in the week. He t I think is t I think is McDonald I agent fo this town is olds the dis f shooting gun and the

er heard of e was out a from town or market o a deer ru of his ban house when are old leade no ball. M nuity in ca g a nut off on top of that was to h

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olia, 16th
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Attend

President of for Jacksoni apanied by owers, to att n, Mr. Will f that city, yesterday, host of friend aim their wan disa Burns of

E SOUTH

highly respectible. The pointer in the Sa ore returning st daughter, I tamouth, Va., o until the sa

#### 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 licenseholders. 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. 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 Week'y 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 Gothenburg 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 Gothenburg 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
Weelty 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 teototal empirics, the
cranks will at least be doomed to disappointment in that respect. To think
otherwise, one must have entered the
stare 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

In England the sum required for compensation is twelve hindred and fifty millions of dollars. In Canada we estimate the sum required at sixty-two millions of dollars, or to be exact 861,797,615, and we can repeat with our contemporary, if the Prohibitionists suppose that the Trade is quietly going to admit to be robbed of its sixty-two millions they make a great mistake. By the way, where is the sixtytwo millions to come from?

# TRADE NOTES.

(Continued from page 965).

were two parties, both human beings and one of them, the slave, was an anti-slavery advocate. The prohibition moveslavery advocate. The prohibition move-ment has only one party a human being, inert, unconscious matter. If our prohibition friends wish 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 ison anyway is senseless. The slaveholder fellow-creature of the mo 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 pro-hibitionist who is working on slave trade ines, for he is seeking to take away the liberty of his neighbors, and to bondage to the them under degrading ills and whims of their fellow-mortals. Men will have to sink very low in the scale of humanity before they submit to such a tyrannous deprivation of their freedom. - Trade Review,

A xew 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. Mr. Savage has the best show of getting it.— Windsor Review.

Mr. D. Mastris, proprietor of the Wellington Hotel, Guelph, returned Saturday night from Port Rowen, where he has been due, Mr. Martin met with splendid success, and, as evidence of the fact, brought thirty-two brace home with

The executive of the L.H.P.A. for Eigin and St. Thomas met yesterday. Communications were read and recommendations adopted from the Central Executive (Toronto), also from the Distillers, Brevers and Cigar Makers Unions and other business of the trade transacted.—89. Thomas Times.

asy its abate upon 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 St. Joseph Hall when the report of the year's operations was

adopted. The following officers were elected: President, Chas. Boyer; vicepresident, G. A. Armand; recording secretary, G. Chartrand and treasurer, E. Cadieux, Committee, N. Richard, A. Labelle, Alph. Poitras, Alph. Lacroix, P. Millarre, W. Chenier, Thos. Barry and W. Depatie.—Montroul Star.

and W. Depatte.—Monitoris Start.

LATELY when in Jordan a representative of the Journal had the pleasure of being shown through the well-known being shown through the well-known that village last spring. It is well erected in modern style and handsmuchy furnished throughout. The drining rooms have fall some subject of the drining rooms have fall some and cheering municiped, and all the surroundings in good keeping with a neat country botch. Mr. Oacar 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. Catherines Journal.

HIRM WALKER has a scheme on hand to erect an extensive erammyr and classes factory near Walkerville. His such as the company in which he will take a large interest. In addition he will take a large interest. In addition he will put in his land in the vicinity of Walkerville, about 2000 acres, and 2000 acres. and 2000 acres and 2000 acres and 2000 acres and 2000 acres in the work of the w

A MOHAMMEDAN feast was recently given at Bombay, says a foreign exchange, by Mr. Adamji Beerbhai, a wealthy Boree contractor and manufacturer of tents and leather goods. The festival marked the closing of the Mohorum holi-The festival days, and consequently partook of a re-ligious 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 halca. The first to partake of this feast were 4,000 women and chil-As they were all Zenana ladies, dren. their dinner was served for them at 1 o'clock by 150 young lads from Mr. Adamji's orphanage. The women and Adamjis 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. down about 3, and the last rose at about 9 o'clock. The cost of the entertainment is put down at somethnig like 6,000 rupees

# COOKING A GOOSE

Knowno how very strongly the Echo, 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 alluding to the fact that 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 debarred from the moderate use of intoxicants. An amishe and clever literary man, not long dead, was partial to rats. He liked them cooked any way and every way, but for genuine epicurean gratification he preferred the pie. All his family enjoyed it, and rat pie constantly graced his board. Visitors partook of it,

ignorant of its contents, and praised dish. But we should not all care to m our breakfast, dinner and luncheon rat pie, and should very much obje be compelled to eat it. When, how be compelled to eat it. When, howe has been once well started, there is saying where it will end. ties of the people of this great count be sacrificed to the whims of fanatic hobby-horse riders? Are we to be what we shall eat and drink, where when we may walk, and wherewithal may be clothed? We have no share the Empire, nor any interest whate we only defend a great and inval-value of the control of the control of the control of the value of the control of the c principle—liberty. Neither do we public-houses or rotten tenements preach compulsory abstinence and sic the poor at the same time. consistent teetotalers and ch If, however, a system of mongers. dation is to commence, it is not only fallen ones who will suffer. Glass h exist in every direction, and stoning helpless has ever been a cheap a ment." Coming from one of her sex, these home-thrusts will proba very keenly felt by Lady Henry Se set. The article, however, ought, wholesome medicine, to do the good, although we fear it is little likely suit her palate.—The London, E. World.

#### SALA'S STORY.

DURING a recent visit to Paris I m quite by accident, my old friend a colleague, George Augustus Sala, a was spending a few days, by way vacation, in the French capital. W dined together, at one of the most fa restaurants of the Boulevard des Ital where the tariff was high, the food but the wine of only indifferent Apropos of the latter, I have it authority of the well-known war pondent, leader-writer and novelist the illustrious Lord Brougham, according to G.A.S., taught ham make his second speech, judge of good wine, but also very le paying his bills. It seems that he paying his bills. wed a firm of London wine m £65 for an invoice of claret. wrote and wrote and dunned and du but to no purpose, until one morn solicitor called at his lordship's ma in Grafton street and respectfully to proprietor that although opressibly painful for him to sue al High Chancellor for a wine bill, he w be constrained to take proceedings claim were not at once settled.

" But the wine was so bad, the famous advocate of Queen that it set my teeth on edge, m tongue rough and my friends ill tut, your Lordship, "returned the "let us end the affair at once. returned the you with a writ would be sca-Be your own noble self and and sit do and write me a check." "Well, said the placable peer, "the people He sat have their money." He sat down, in the required document, and has folded, to the solicitor, who, with most courteous of bows, took When he reached his office looked at the check and found that it thus :

Pay to Messrs. Stomach, Ache & Conbearer, 865.

The check was duly cashed; but had been drawn to order, requiring indement, instead of to bearer, it is probath that Brougham's playful bit of may would have led to the threatened story.

"With what are you going to surply your husband on his recovery from long illness?" "With my new hat." J. E.

Liquor

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# Sporting.

## SO TIRED!

(Dedicated to the boys who have followed the

I'm tired ob all dis racin' so I wants sum yndder frolic— I'm seasick watchin' pacers go, An' trotters gib me colic.

Er mile track makes my head go 'round-le pool room moves my liber, An 'dead-beat' Judges! - Lord of lub Pass Ole Wash o'er de riber!

I has heart failure when I see Er piece of pasteboard ticket! Er blankit brings de sweat on me Er score card makes me wicket.

When I beahs "Whoa!" I has er fit, At "Go!" I jumps my briches; At night I dream I'm er Davis bit, An yanked by forty witches!

Ef I owned Robert J. right now. I'd ride him 'round to meetin', I'd hitch up Alix to de plow. An' turn my winter wheat in.

I'm tired ob all dis racin' so Wid yaller flags an' buntin'— I'm gwinter let dese race tracks go An' stick to'nossum huntin',

Ole Wash in The Horse Review.

# NOTES.

The English papers have not yet got through with discussing why Indian Queen should have won the Cambridgeshire, and thereby have put all of the talent at fault. We say "all" of the talent, for practically it was that. It is finally settled down to this that the mare was never before run in anything less than a five or six furlong sprint, and this with intent to deceive, as she was capable of going a mile and a half in fast time. So it is said the handicapper was taken in. This it is probable is all nonsense, as a very few good men were not unable to judge her worth. Joe Thompson, the antipodean ex-bookie, for instance, made a good win on the run. By the way Indian Queen and Gardevisure are the only three-year-olds that have won the Cambridgeshire under the burden of six stone, two pounds.

Amongst the cause celebre which will occupy the attention of the Judges of the Divorce Court at the ensuing Michaelmas Sittings of the Probate and Divorce Division of the High Court in London, is the suit of Cox r. Cox and Dybell, in which the petitioner is a well-known owner of racehorses, as well as a bit of a gentleman rider, but is equally known as a newspaper proprietor, possessing as he does the leading sporting weekly and the leading ladies' weekly. In another somewhat prominent case damages are claimed by the petitioner against a famous master of foxhounds.

On the football field the crisis was reached on Saturday. Queen's beat the Hamilton Tigers in the most hollow fashion for the senior series, taking 14 to 2. This leaves the Limestone city Presbyterians to combat with the Ottawa College team for the Dominion championship. The match will be in Toronto on Saturday next. In the intermediate series London defeated Kingston by 12 to 0, and in the junior series the Lornes II. defeated the Granites of Kingston by Springfield out of Bon Bon, a daughter of

the Ontario Rugby Football Union cham-

pious :
SENIOR SERIES.
Toronto   188   Toronto   189   Toronto   18
INTERMEDIATE SERIES.
H. Osgoode Hall.   18   London   18   JUNIOR SERIES.   18
H. Varsity   18   H. Queen's University   18   H. Osgoode Hall   18   H. Varsity   18   H. Lornes   18

THE Harlem Racing Association at Chicago have announced a fine lot of stakes. Among the rich ones to be run in 1895, '96 and '97, are: National Derby, 1895 and '96, mile and a half, guaranteed cash value, \$20,000. Entries for the '96 Derby to be reopened October '95, nominations costing double. Brewster stakes, for two-year-olds, 1895, 51 furlongs, \$3,000 added; Garden City handicap, 1 3-16 miles, gnaranteed cash, \$10,000. Futurity stakes, 1897, produce of mares covered in 1894, 3-4 mile, \$10,000 added to the value estimated between \$30,000 and \$35,000. This is an excellent showing.

At the annual meeting of the Lake Yacht Racing Association held on Saturday the classes were rearranged, doing away with the 46-footers and adding 22footers. The chief officers were elected as follows: President, Æmilius Jarvis, R. C. Y. C.; Vice-President, A. E. Ames, Oswego; Secretary, E. H. Ambrose, R. H. Y. C. There were present : A. R. Boswell in the chair, E. H. Ambrose of the Hamilton Yacht Ciub, H. F. Ellis and Æmilius Jarvis of the R. C. Y. C., Commodore Schofield, Messrs. Martin and A. G. Cuthbert, Q. C. Y. C.; Messrs. T. B. Pritchard, Peas and J. E. Burroughes, Rochester Yacht Club; Commodore Rev. C. E. Whitcombe, Thomas Stephens, A. R. Hunter, Victoria Yacht Club, Hamilton; and W. J. Grant, E. H. Ambrose and G. F. Monck, Hamilton Yacht Club; A. E. Ames, Oswego.

WOULD it surprise anybody if Mr. Joseph Seagram won the Queen's Plate with Bonniefield and took second place with Millbrook? The event is a long way off, but it might not make bad betting at long odds. Mr. Seagram was in town the other day and saw his youngsters work at the Woodbine. The twoyear-olds, Confectioner, Athletic, Bonniefield and Millbrook, are all eligible for the Queen's Plate of next year, as is also Vicar of Wakefield, Bonniefield, by Springfield-Bonnie Ino, is the best looking of the lot, and his work has been very satisfactory. Millbrook is a full brother to Joe Miller, and in his earlier days was brought up on the milk pail, his dam, imported Milly, having died shortly after his birth. Confectioner looks much like Joe Miller. He is by

22 to 19. Following is a complete list of old Bounie Vic. Athletic is another Springfield colt, his dam being Athena III., by Algerine-Grey Gown. Athena III. was the dam of Athalo. These youngsters give promise of adding to the reputation of Springfield as a sire of race horses

> PAT POWERS, the genial president of the Eastern Baseball League was in Toronto last week. It is the intention of Mr. Powers to get Toronto and Rochester into the Eastern-league circuit if such a thing is possible, and he believes it is. He has some outside capitalists who are willing to put up money to back clubs in each city. A. C. Buckenberger, who last season managed the Pittsburg Club, and who has been prominently connected with the game for years, wants to take the club in Toronto, also. As to Rochester, Chas. Leimgruber, who is one of the most ardent baseball men in Rochester, and who has been connected with several of the ill-fated clubs who have played for that town, had a conference with Mr. Powers. Mr. Powers is very anxious to have Rochester in the circuit, and things look very favorable. However no definite steps can be taken until the annual meeting of the Eastern League, which will be held in New York on December 5th.

THERE is to be another challenge for the America Cup and Lord Dunraven is to be the challenger. That is if the New York rooters are not too hoggish to prevent any gentleman from competing with them. Lord Dunraven has written the following letter to secretary Oddie of the New York Yacht Club :

DUNRAVEN CASTLE, BRIDGEND, GLAMORGAN, Oct. 25, 1894.

DEAR MR. ODDIE-I should have written you before now on the subject of challenging for the "America Cup," but that I was anxious before doing so to ascertain what alterations if any were to be made in our R.Y.A. rating rule. However, as time is running on, it would be well I think, that certain preliminaries should be discussed without committing myself definitely to a challenge.

The terms and conditions governing the Vigilant-Valkyrie matches would be quite satisfactory to me, with the follow-

ing modifications:
First, as by length on the L.W.L. is obviously meant length on which a vessel sails, I think yachts should be measured with all the weights on board, dead and alive, which they intend to carry during a race, and should be marked; that no alteration should be made in the amount of those weights and no ballast trimmed without notice given to the Sailing Committee not less than twenty-four before a race; that the committee should be entitled to take any steps they may think fit to ascertain that the vesse not when racing exceed their measured length and that a limit—a generous one to the number of persons on board should be fixed accordingly to L. W. L. length

or rating. Second, that all dead to windward and leeward matches should be started to windward.

indward.

The superiority of a sailing length (rating) limit over a length on the L. L. limit had been advocated, I notice, both in the United States and here. If, in the opinion of the New York Yacht Club, a fairer test of the relative merits of yachts can be so obtained, the sailing

length according to your rule, instead of L.W.L. length to be furnished by the challenger.

I do not think it possible to find a naturally better place for sailing the matches than the outer bay of New York but it is open to two disadvantages First, the distance from the port, and second, the overcrowding, and for those reasons I should prefer Marblehead. The superiority of Marblehead in the first respect is, I believe, undoubted. To what extent it possesses advantages over York in the second respect is difficult for me to say. Obviously the New York Yacht Club, or any committee appointed by them, will be more capable of judging. I hope you will clearly un-derstand that I attribute no animus what ever to the steamers, but I am sure the members of the late committee will agree with me as to the extreme difficulty experienced in trying to keep a clear course last year. It is of the utmost importance last year. It is of the utmost im-that the elements of uncertainty from a crowded course should be as far as possible eliminated, and if there is even a probability of reducing it by sailing at Marbiehead I hope the New York

Yacht Club will consent to do so It appears to me somewhat unfair theoretically that a challenging club should be confined to one vessel, while the challenged club can select a champion from an indefinite number. In practice, if a challenger should be inferior to another vessel of his nationality, a contest for the America Cup would have no interest or importance as an international I would therefore suggest that both parties should have equal rights of selec-

Will you kindly submit this to the New York Yacht Club at the earliest opportunity, and as in the event of challenging it is desirable that I should have a speedy answer to the question whether LL length or sailing length should be given length or sailing length should be greatly obliged if you would cable me "Length" or "Rating," according to the decision of the club.

I remain, dear Mr. Oddie, yours very truly,

This letter was considered at a meeting of the club last Friday night when the sportsmanlike New Yorkers decided to refuse every request therein contained We will not comment upon either the wisdom or the fairness of their action at this date.

A later cable despatch to the New York Herald reads as follows :

I understand that Lord Dunraven and Mr. George L. Watson have determined to beat America at her own game, so to speak, by building a yacht as a net challenger for the America's Cup designed especially for the international course off Sandy Hook, and without reference the requirements of English waters of

English weather.
While the new yacht will not show any radical departure from the lines of the Valkyrie and the Britannia in the mater of form of her hull, she will, neverthe less, embody the new ideas taught by the Valkyrie's failure in 1893. În surfat power she will not differ greatly from the Britannia, although, as already a-nounced, she will be a trifle longer on the water line.

At the same time she will carry non sail, but probably a smaller amount of lead, as the design of the keel will be quite two feet deeper than the keel of the Valkyrie, and very possibly more, the giving her a draught of twenty-one is the manufacture.

or thereabouts. The principle is that with a longer let than either the Valkyrie or the Britans and in order to carry increased sail wi decreased amount of lead, the weigh will be concentrated considerably le

down. weight of two tons. will bring beyond. evident t from the purpose of Nor has t season bee All of w

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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

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I anderstand that the increased sail rill bring 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, purpose of retaining the America's Cup, and therefore was adapted primarily to the conditions of the Sandy Hook course. Nor has the success of Mr. Herreshoff's ten-rater, the Dakotah, on the Clyde last season been lost on either Lord Dunrayen or on Mr. Watson. In detail of rig, the newboat 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 fort-

All of which is submitted for considera-

THE anti-racing amendments of the New York State constitution have carried. 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 thers and it meant kill one kill all. The result is most serious to consider. There we three methods of relief so far brought ut. The first is to kill the anti-pool sill in the New Jersey Legislature and pen up the tracks in that state. This is precarious and doubtful remedy inled and would give no relief to the sestern and northern sections. The scond is that the amendment just arried provides no penalty for infraction the law. Here there is something to work upon, but if it means anything it is throw the door wide open when the ingers and skaters would soon make the st condition worse than the first and ring the Legislature to provide a enalty. The third is an amplification the first, to provide tracks in all the stlying territories, Canada included. A attenberg would be allowed to exist in stario just long enough to pass a law to appress it. Neither of these three hemes will do, and here in Ontario, as te have before pointed out, the critical me is coming.

The condition of affairs is well exressed in the words of a member of the New York Jockey Club who said :-

At best the prospect for racing next par looks dark. The gentlemen in-terested in the big tracks will, of course, tot race illegally. Hence under the connot race illegally. utional amendment it will be necessary or the Legislature to act before there an be any thought of future meetings on lockey Club tracks. Now, the legisla-ies do not convene until the first of beingy, and they are in session until lpd. They may not take any action, as if they do pass any legislation they and delay it until the end of the session. l carry more er amount of keel will be he keel of the ly more, that renty-one fee o you can see that the prospects for any ite early information are slight inmel. Personally, of course, we all de-me to race, but none of the Jockey Club, an sure, however great the sacrifice may s, would wish to race if it is illegal to

> From the above it will be seen that thing likely to transpire in the near are will alter the present aspect of the | Paisley Jock.

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 permit ting 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 one experience with this club. He would not entertain a proposition to take \$2,500 to box McAuliffe twenty rounds at 133

"I am perfectly willing to fight Mc-Auliffe either a limited number of rounds or to a finish," said Griffo, "but I want an even chance of winning. If I fought McAuliffe 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 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 ny noes bleed the police official in charge might stop the fight, and the referee would surely decide in McAuliffe's favor.

"I am more than anxious to meet Mc-Aulife 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 offering the largest purse and naving a fair referee. I will not quibble over the weight. I will meet McAuliffe at 126 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 Beck, Robert Beith, George Cockburn, G. W. Cook, H. H. Crossly, 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 Clare mont in a box car for New York on Satmont 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. Revuland. He was insured in 1830 by 1896, and ored by win. Claig, Scotland, He was imported in 1891 by Messrs. Graham Bros. He was by Prince of Wales out of Buchley Kate, by

#### GREAT WINNERS.

An Interesting Article by "Captain Ab-solute" 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 show ing the amount of money won by the great racehorses. Such a table I conceive to be of general interest as show-ing 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 this. Yet the money winning standard is not far wrong.

Perhaps the most important lesson to be drawn from these tables is that it conbe drawn from these tables is that it conveys better than any other means the "earning capacity" of the racehorse. It exhibits him in the light of an investment. Thus Domino, who cost 83000 a year as a yearling, as, we find, won in two seasons 8190,000. Roughly figured his feed have 88000 his two ways. his feed has cost \$800; his trainer's pernis feed has cost 8890; his trainer's per-centages, jockey's fees, forfeits and ex-penses of traveling, etc., about \$25,000 -say that amount covers all. This leaves a profit of \$165,000. Domino's winnings are the the largest in the history of American racing, but the others show also that a good racehorse is capable of becoming a profitable invest-ment, as his capacity for earning has been greatly augmented by the offering oeen 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.

Winner and Age.	Seasons	Races,	Races Won.	Amount Won.
Domino, 1891. Kingston, 1894. Hanover, 1884. Hanover, 1884. Harciand, 1895. Miss Woodford, 1895. Miss Woodford, 1895. Harciand, 1895. Harciand, 1895. Harciand, 1895. Harciand, 1896. Harciand, 1896. Harciand, 1897. Harciand	29438538536468535848424676842488883284422	17 134 50 20 130 48 19 22 44 44 151 151 26 56 64 38 56 61 37 47 47 26 30 57 77 117 116 35 36 31 31 32 34 44 44 44 44 44 44 45 46 46 46 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	15 87 32 11 170 32 1170 36 113 12 12 12 58 59 27 111 228 66 7 7 12 25 36 12 25 3 3 19 15	\$190,630 131,852 120,912 1118,650 1118,650 114,770 113,7705 114,770 113,7705 114,770 113,7705 114,770 113,7705 114,770 106,300 101,613 101,040 85,323 85,233 85,260 82,630 82,630 83,645 80,000 74,142 71,875 63,800 63,125 60,002 54,550 64,775 64,800 63,125 60,002 54,550 64,775 64,800 63,125 60,002 54,550 64,775 64,800 63,125 60,002 54,550 64,775 64,800 63,125 60,002 54,550 64,775 64,800 63,125 60,002 54,550 64,775 64,800 63,125 64,775 64,800 63,125 60,002 54,550 64,775 64,800 63,125 64,775 64,800 63,125 64,775 64,800 63,125 64,775 64,800 63,125 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,800 64,775 64,775 64,775 64,800 64,775

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 975.)

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

most valuable ones. The consequence was Domino only ran the consequence was rounded only and the rich stakes—the American, the Eclipse, the Trial, the Hyde Park, Pro-duce, Futurity and Matron. Contrast this with the policy pursued with the unfortunate Dobbins, who the same season started in twenty-five races, in big son started in twenty-twe races, in tig 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 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 deny-ing he was a veritable racing machine ing 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 lost no prestige. While I believe, and have throughout the season, that 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 undeniably 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

Kingston has quit the turf, after nine seasons' campaigning, and stands second on the list of American winners. view Kingston's total of money won is more meritorious than Domino's, as it covered a longer period and was made up of small stakes. He never won a stake of small stakes. He never won a stake
of great value. As a two and three-yearold 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 Firenzi at

Nine furlongs was his scale weights. Nine furlongs was his best, although he won at a mile and a quarter, and once at a mile and three-quarters. After his sixth year, however, is staying ability declined, as it did with Parole and many other horses. He was as fast as ever for six furlongs, but beyond that his speed slackened, and for always thought mares over two years old

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

Hanover, who is third on the list, was probably one of the best general race His career we have ever seen. during the first three months of his third year was one of unbroken conquest. he was overdone and never was the same ne was overdone and never was the same horse again although he raced as a four andfive-year-old and with great success. He was one of the highest types of a blood cold I ever saw and his form in June of this three-year-old year so high bidge. He success the same of the same of the same higher the same of the same of the same of the same higher the same of the same of the same of the same higher the same of the 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 to a standstill that year I doubt if he ever would have been besten. 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 stallioh. The Commoner, Handspun, Urania, Handsome and Handwell being ong them

Potomac who is fourth on the list owes his position to having won the Futurity at his position to having two and the Realization at three—the only colt which has 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 har

ness, 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 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 successfully con-tended 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 Race-land's misfortune that he was not only over-raced, but raced long after he had lost his once electric speed, and the de-feats he met served to dim the estimate in which he was once held.

Miss Woodford was perhaps the best Miss Woodford was perhaps the best race mare that appeared during the present generation. Her great size, her bone and substance made her almost masculine, 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 resette great her have great to the subdown It is seldom pretty good lot they were. It is seldom a mare has done this, and considering the ailments peculiar to the sex I have

should have an allowance of 5 lb. throughout the season. A great many consider Firenzi the best mare we have had, but I think Miss Woodford was the better of the pair, and this is no dis paragement of Firenzi, for Miss Wood was quite a phenomenon.

ford was quite a phenomenon.
Salvator is generally quoted as the racchorse of the century. No horse which has appeared in recent years has the same prestige. But prestige is largely due to the impression its object creates in the public mind. Salvator was in the public mind. Salvator was a sensational horse, and it is the fault and habit of Americans, due to their tempera ment, to lean toward the sensational rather than the solid. Salvator, howrather than the solid. Salvator, flow-ever 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 his credit that he passed through are fouryear-old 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 free

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 ould ever have been defeated. three defeats and I saw them all. The first was his debut as a two-year-old in nest was no denut as a two-year-old the Junior Champion, when he had sessinis; the second when he was defeate for the Futurity by Proctor Knott, after a jostling match in the stretch. He third was as a three-year-old in the

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# GREAT WINNERS

(Continued from page 976.)

Opinibus. It had rained for two weeks steadily before the race and to get dry going he was taken to Mr. Walden's saud track near Eatontown, and galloped. The track, wholly sand, was very heavy, almost like lead, and the colt was dead on his feet when the day of the race aericcol.

After that the stable began the shrewd policy of taking no chances. The Dwyers bantered Mr. Haggin, with Longstreet, for a match all that summer. Salvator remained in the stable The next year as a four-year-old he kept out of the handicaps, although often let in at 125 and 127 pounds whenever a dangerous horse opposed him. His race against time over the Monmouth straight in 1.354, gave him enormous prestige, but I think we have had other horses capable of doing it. Salvator was one of the grandest horses this country has ever seen. His length was enormous a point in which so many American horses are wanting. He was massive, a point in which horses are wanting. He was massi-blood-like. He bred after his yet very blood-like. He bred after his sire. Prince Charlie, in looks and in dis position, rather than his dam, Salina who was a crazy mare, and so was all her colts, bar Salvator. He was probably a first-class horse in every respect, although the lung fever he had the spring he was three made his wind a trifle thick; yet he seemed able to go any distance. His stock, the first of which ran last year, are extremely high in quality and have performed credit ably. As yet no stallion of the female line of Levity has been a success, but or may prove an exception.

His Hall sees created a furor as a twoyear-doll 1891, which has only been the bears and played with high weights. As a three-year-dol he was a failure owing in part to a cold he contracted. At four he quite redeemed himself, but got cast in his box and injured his leg and retired early. I do not think he was a stayer, but he could stay far enough for reasonable purposes, was a magnificent home bull-doz. His was a magnificent home bull-doz. His hold he half-brother Royal Hampton is and airc of Marcion, one of the best horses in England.

bins has won more money than any American horse save Domino in two seasons' racing. Dobbins is probably the most abused horse of which we have Nature cast him for a great any record. Nature cast him for a great racehorse. As a two-year-old he was so and loose-jointed that he was hardly fit to race, yet he was dragged out in early spring and raced twenty-five times before the season closed, and ever thenhe was only beaten a neck for the Futurity, and ran a dead heat with Domino in the match. People generally he would never recover enough to be much account as a three year-old, but he did, and won the Reali zation, the Fleetwood, Brooklyn, Derby and other events, his three-year-old winnings reaching \$55,000. Had he been kept until the autumn he was two ears old, and more tenderly raced, it is likely we should now be talking of him as we talk about Salvador. I do not think he was real good at any time last year his two-year-old labors had taken the edge off his speed-but his naturally high-class asserted itself and enabled him to win. He may win plenty of races yet, but he will never be what he might

have been.

Tammany's merit as a two and three year-old was well established, but he did nothing as a four year-old except to beat Lamplighter in the match. He was a very great accidence, one with Salvator, and gaining at the best of the decade, but was very more than the was a very great match with Salvator, and gaining at the best of the decade, but was very more than the was a very great accidence. In each of the decade, but was very more than the was a very great accident. In each of the decade, but was very decaded was very great accident. In each of the was a very great accident accident was a very great accident accident accident was a very great accident a

est speed, and could have gone four miles if necessary, so true anditreless was his action, but withal he was a delicate coit, and could not stand more than our hard race. How good he was we shall never know, as the same stable that unanged Salvator managed him and carried out the dodging, cautious policy of Salvator to the letter. Tanuanay's prestige as a stallien was looked after and no chances were ever risked.

Firenzi raced six seasons and retired to the stud a sound mare. This is a great tribute to the grand little mare. I have said that in my judgment she was not as good as Miss Woodford. She was a pony beside Miss Woodford. yet she packed heavier weights than Miss Woodford ever carried, and beat most of the best horses of her day. Distance had no terror to her, and throughout her career she was never sick or sorry

Tournament, for a horse which played so reprominent a part, has been less respected than any horse I can call to mind. He is to this day remembered as a cur, "a regue," "a duughil" and "an imposter. "He had a habit of holting and lost many races from it yet he ran some game races. His turn of speed was enormous and his muscular power equal to that of a hunter. This enabled him to revel in muddy ground, in which he won most of his rich stakes. He was creatie and unreliable, yet I think I never saw a horse heat a field so badly as he did the Realization field of 1890.

Banquet is the most popular horse now in training. He is also the greatest canpaigner of which we have any record among the first rate horses of America, as will be seen by his record of 161 rese of which he has won more than one-third. His races, too, have been of the most trying kind, in handicaps over good distances against the best horses of the past six years, and generally he has conceded great weight. While not strictly first-class he has beaten more first-class ones than any horse in training, as he is one of the kind that handles weight with ease and his ability to rate is better than many of the "stars" who depend upon a rush at the finish.

Tenny will go down in turf chronicles as the most unfortunate horse that has ever essayed renown upon American race He seemed under an unlucky COMPRES. At three he had Salvator beaten in star. At three he had salvator beaten in the Realization, when Littlefield let go his head and he, bolting as he was apt to go, lost the race. At four he should have beaten Salvator in the match, but Garrison let go his head and he swerved just enough to lose by a nose. he was only beaten a head for the Metropolitan, with 129 pounds up, in the fastest race ever run in this country. Yet he won the Brooklyn handicap with 128 pounds, and many good races was curiously shaped as to his back, which was hollowed to deformity; otherwise he was a magnificent horse. He was also erratic and liable to bolt when least expected, yet a gamer horse never lived,

have. The Metropolitan of 1891 was another proof of his indomitable will.

Yorkvile belie was a grand mare, but not a good does and she had the luck to encounter a bel lot of fillies in 1892, which enabled her to win all the stakes of her sex. Lumplighter, like Dobbins, unight how the loss roughly handled. It was his modern not to have been engaged may of the three year-old stakes of his port, but for which he would probably seven here had been the search of the property of the proper

Morello is considered by Fred Taral, the jockey, to have been the best horse he ever saw, and not a few will say age. His winning the Futurity, of course, gave him the bulk of the sam credited to him above. He was not engaged in the other great stakes of this year; had he been he would no doubt have reached the rank of His Highness or Potomac. He completely outranked all the colts of his year; his grand size, his length, his action and speed, bespoke a racer of the highest out of the eastern circuit and thus denied many another he was raced and traveled until he lost all form.

Tambien added some \$21,000 to her winnings last season. It was won in the west, and her autumn campaign the east brought her nothing as she lost her form, and was so irritable that it was difficult to prevail upon her to break with her field at the post. season Yo Tambien had lost only nine out of thirty-nine races. She was at her est certainly a great mare. Longstreet has retired, and how good he was we shall never know. Good as he seemed he never know. never raced up to his private form, and the confidence his owners, the Dwyers, showed in 1889 in bantering Salvator for a match, showed what those who knew him best thought of him. Diablo only race last year, and has re started in one race last year, and has re-tired. Judge Morrow is only a shadow of what he was, and has become a rogue into

Hindoo's record is one of the best in American racing records. He was a very good racebore—a greater, perhaps, we never had. At the stud he got quite as good as himself as Hanover in his first season. But while he has since got some good ones he has not upheld his early stud promise, and his son Hanover promises to surpass him. Boundless did nothing last year to add to his total and, Brodobh, dil were little herts.

menting use year to not to its total and, Rudolph did very little better. Ramapo, by winning the Metropolitan, Subriban and Oriental, raised his position. Ramapo was never unplaced last year, and indeed only lost three races. In the forty-five races he has run during his career he has been unplaced only five times. Don Alonzo, too, won enough to elevate himself among the "Great Winners." Don Alonzo is not a popular horse, but an examination of his record shows him to be a better one than people think him. In forty-nine starte he has won twenty-eight, was second variety entire and unplaced in only five.

people think him. In forty-nine starts be has won twenty-eight, was accoudtwelve times, and unplaced in only five. Butterlies holds her position purely by winning the Futurity. She was a cripple and only started three times and it is doubtful if she adds much to her total. St. Florion has retired. He was a very great raceborse, one of the best of free decade, but was very unfortunate as regards accidents. Iroquois and Excell learn mad of their monar, in

England and France, but are included in the table.

the table. In the above table I have presented winners of \$50,000 and over. I have made exceptions in cases of Henry of Navarre and Rey el Santa Avita, for the reason that they were the prominent three-year-olds of last season, and only fell short of the standard by less than \$2,000. Henry of Navarre was not engaged in the Realization, and only lost the Withers by bad riding, or he would have led the season's winners. He closed the season the champion of 1894, and will naturally hold the highest place in public expectation for 1895. Rey el Santa Antia was undoubly a better oil than his record makes him. He was railroaded and raced too severely.

As yet we have no horse which has reached the point attained in England by Donovan, Islinglass or La Flech. Indeed, it is doubtful if the winners of the next few years will attain to the figures quoted above. There is a disposition on the part of racing managers is cut down the great stakes and distribute the money in a greater number of stakes of moderate value. Last season we had no Lorillard, Onmibus, or Junior Champion. Next year there will be no berly at Chicago, no Columbia Handicay or Hyde Park stakes. In 1806 we shall lose the Matron. Indeed, if adverse jesislation now threatened becomes a reality necessity will compel a reduction of the added money and enormous stake winning will become a thing of the past.

As I stated at the beginning of this letter, the novice in racing matters must not be misled by the table of winnings. The largest winner was not always a bet-ter horse than some of those which won Circumstances had a deal to do Many a norse could have won with it. the rich stakes, but his owner was to mean to enter him. It is a lesson shor-ing the necessity of engaging a colt in the really great events of the turf, as these are valuable and the winner on win more money in one of them than he can in a lifetime of minor affairs. would Boundless have amounted to, as a winner, but for the American Derby, or Domino but for the Futurity, and Mat-ron or Potomac but for the Futurity and Stake racing is besides the Realization. legimate; racing for purses is only the outcome of over production of horses. All the frauds of the turf are in purse In stake races the prize is itself PRCCB. worth winning, and there is not the same inducement to resort to other means of CAPTAIN ABSOLUTE profit.

# HIS FAVORITE COLOR.

Old Mr. Kerr-Muggeon, who hate potry and painting. and who is neer agreeable except when he is smoking, we engaged in this favorite anusement es his doorsten, when Miss Gusscher passel "Oh, Mr. Kerr-Muggeon!" she sal, "I am glad to see you enjoying the

beauties of nature."
"Heh? What d'ye mean?" asked Mr.
Korr Muggeon.

Kerr-Muggeon.
"Why, weren't you looking at the sunset?"
"The sunset! Well, no, not just or

The sunset: Wen, no, nor just a settly. But now that you mention it, i does look fine, don't it? Looks a good deal like a meerschaum pipe just after if begun to color!"

Jack (rapturously)—"Now, darling will you please name the happy day!" Minnie (blushingly)—"Three weeks from Thursday, Jack." Nordh, the kildiemaid (through the keyhole)—"A ya plaze, miss, that's me reg'lar day sa. Ye'll have to get married in the sat/ part of the wake." 0u

John T

BALMOI One of era Canada

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# Wit and Humor.



S' Hellup Me Isaac.

# 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 deril?"

Do I have to do that

"Certainly, if you would be a consist-

"Can't I give up two of them and still go into the church?"

'No; the renunciation must be com-

"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 any more flesh she dilgar 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. want to join the church, but I'm not pre pared to join a side show just yet.

Oh, would that the man who pianos Invented were living to-day. 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

wisit and want me to take them around."

Botcher—"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 (arriving at his jewelry store, "S"hellup me gracious! Dot pird vas schoos

# BEQUEATHED HIS PENSION.

SAID B. C. Rains, a special pen 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. Lasked

'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 y'ar. I'm his son." "Then I explained my mission, and he

"Oh, thet's all right. Walk right in ad take a cheer. Pap could write an

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

thing he had to 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 immediately went into a fit and frothed at the mouth."

Man—"What do you think it is—

hydrophobia Woman-"No; I imagine it is a



A Man's View.

THE high hats were bad enough

# NO SPECIFICATIONS.

Hicks-" You used to be good at gu sing conundrums; now how am I like a Mrs. Hicks-" Oh, in lots of ways.

# NOT FORGOTTEN

Primus—"Did your rich old uncle re-member 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 looked as though he had not always been so prosperous, and a hungry, cadaverous looking individual who, by his conversa-tion, had evidently seen better days, met at the gates of the stockyards in West 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 presperous looking farmer for aid. over carefully.

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 brack manes, an a good name it is for the and reed birds. I want to learn how to whole lot av 'em'." eat the derned things. And the pair walked off, arm in arm.

#### A LOST TYPE.

O FOR the glimpse of the natural boy, A boy with freekled face, With forchead white, neath the tangled hair, And limb devoid of grace.

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

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

A Robinson Crusoe reading boy Whose pockets bulge with tra Who knows the use of rod and g And where the brook trout spi

It's true he'll sit in the easiest chair, With hat on his tousled head; That his hands and feet are everywher For youth must have room to spread

But he doesn't dub his father "old man," Nor deny his mother's call, Nor ridicule what his elders say, Or think that he knows it all.

A rough and wholesome, natural boy, Of a good old-fashioned clay; 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, as unpire. 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 afr must say 'Not at home,' Sir George. "Not at home!" cried the bar

"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 hout!"

T. A. SLOCUM & CO. 188 Adelaide \$1.8 You're hout!

# 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. peculiar results.

"Shure, an' fwat is this briggy-brag
the misthress is all the toime talkin' to
yez about, an' tellin' yez to be so careful yez about, an' tellin yez to av it?" inquired the cook of a housemaid av it?" Fwat does

av it? "inquired the coos of a nosemod in a large family mansion. "Fwat doe briggy-brag maine, Ol dunno?" "It aint briggy-brag; it's bricky-brack, "returned the housemaid, moedily." "an' tò'ir mhinkin' if 'twas yersill had the care av it, yez wouldn't be long fointin' out what it meant. It's French for the breakety-break, that's what it is. It's breakety-break, that's what it is. It's a superior of the care average of the lot av little ornamints an' joogs an' vases jist made for ketchin' in the dusther an' dragging thim silves off onter the floor, an' smashin' into bits befoor a poor hard wurrkin'gell's oiyes. That's what bricky

#### ODD.

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

SPECIA

Crown Se

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Dix-"Do you take any stock in the stories of the moon being inhabited?

Hic—" Well, many a time I've seen more than one man in the moon.

Trieret-" Young Spudds takes Miss Munn's refusal very much to hear."

Dicer—" Well, it is a very serious matter with him. He'll have to try to earn his own living now.

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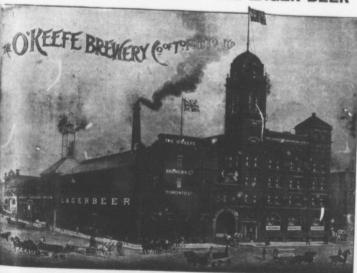


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#### STRAIGHT TALK.

Regarding Voluntary versus Compulsory Temperance.

(Newcastle "Daily Chronicle," Oct. 27d.)

The United Kingdom Alliance will hold its annual meeting to-day, and we have n told by some of its master spirits that they mean to "speak out and let the Government know that they will no We are glad to longer be trifled with. learn there is to be such a display of in-The bane of our times is dependence. The bane of our times is cowardice. People are afraid to assert their opinions and bring their outward lives into harmony with their inward convictions. If the temperance party will abandon all shuffling and diplomatising; no longer counterfeit a reverence they do not feel; or cling to conventionalities whose incongruity they recognise, they will do the State a service. We, too, will will do the State a service. be outspoken, and, we trust, the freedom they claim for themselves, they will not deny to us, and others. We believe that to us, and others. intoxicating beverages are not necessary to men in health; but the contrary belief s entertained by many persons, and we have no more right to force them to abstain than they have to force us to drink. Whether the moderate use of liquor is, or is not, beneficial, is a matter of opinion; but that the immoderate use of it is injurious, is not a matter of opinion but of fact. It is the cause of a portentous amount of crime and profligacy, and an enormous waste of national wealth and individual means. When the vice takes hold of a man everything is sunk in a predominant and brutal appetite. The is abstinence. cure for it remedy is simple and easy. No one to make any sacrifice to practice it. The exercise of his own will is all that is required. And if he has not the resolu tion to avoid disgrace and misery, he deserves to suffer. No change can be stable or healthy that owes its origin to No change can be evanescent excitement. To be permanent it must be based upon a reform in the moral and intellectual condition of the individual. This was the opinion of the fathers of the temperance movement.
The burden of the gospel preached by
Mr. Livesey and his unlettered associates,
with rude but genuine and unsophisticated eloquence, was personal abstinence. They went with courageous hearts and sympathising souls into the market places and by-ways at one time pouring out instruction, and at another singing glowing lyrics; now telling some racy anecdotes, and then thundering forth some impetuous climax. By this combination of argument and appeal, they tried to fire their hearers with the resolution either to take nor touch intoxicants. Their work was sneered at, but the principle they taugh\* with such force and fervor survived, and has, in sixty years, wrought a perceptible improvement in r national habits. It is true we have t got rid of drunkenness. It has its It has its ebbs and flows, which are sometimes traceable, sometimes mysterious. whether on the increase or on the decrease, the custom has become what it once was not-opprobrious; whilst the ctice of abstinence has become general, and is regarded as meritorious. result we owe, in no small degree, to the proselytism initiated at Preston.

But, like all moral movements, temperance spreads slowly, and its latter-day advocates have got impatient at its progress. They cannot plod on with the fortitude of their precursors. They want to achieve success with telegraphic speed. They do not say much against the use of alcohol; but they say a great deal against its sale. Little fault is found with the buyer, but a thousand anathemas are launched against the seller. Instead of

passing temperance convictions through passing temperative the minds of the people, they bent their efforts to pass laws penalising the traffic through the legislature. They think they can eradicate an inveterate and ingraine They will find by legislation. themselves mistaken, or all experience is wrong and all history false. It is not the public-house but the drink that is the temptation. It is not the victuallers blandishments, but the drunkard's love olandisminents, but the drumsards rove of liquor that cuslaves him. The people have the game in their own hands. Let them cease to drink and there would be an end not only of "The Trade," but of our drinking customs as well. Drunkard are sordid, sensual, and reckless. They would starve their families, rob their creditors, and ruin themselves to gratify Life disclose their vicious propensity, Life discloses many painful pictures, but none more distressing than a scene of domestic peace blighted by intemperance or dashed by sorrow. The persons who cause this misery are entitled to no forbearance. and yet our prohibitionists elevate them almost to the position of martyrs; whilst the dealers in beverages whose moderate consumption the mass of mankind think harmless, if not essential, are held up as We fail to see the justice of infamous. compassion for one class, and of execra-We do not believe in tion for the other. We do not believe prohibition. Its advocates support with zeal and ability, and with pouring of money and energy that proves their sincerity. Yet they will never get people to treat a man who sells drink in a prohibited area, or after closing hours, as if he were a burgler legislation affecting public morals can be successfully enforced that is not sustained the enlightened sentiment of the There is no such sentiment ex isting for the Alliance policy. There is, however, a silent section of the community less noisy than drunkards, and less prominent than prohibitionists, but more influential than either, who are not likely to sanction the forcible and total suppres sion of the sale of drink. But if such a stoppage did take place, people would drink in clubs, or in their own houses, and private is infinitely worse than public

The cry for prohibition is another example of the craving for the substitution of coercion for conviction in matters of opinion; whilst the demand for the opmon; whist the definite for the purchase of public houses by the muni-cipality is a further advance towards State Socialism, which, if it ever prevails, will be fatal to certain home-spun virtues more precious than even total abstinence. The fact that these schemes are proposed is evidence that our modern teachers temperance have not the unpliable strength of purpose, fidelity to their ideal, and faith in themselves and their cause, that their forerunners had. harbingers of the temperance evange sought adherents by persuasion, not com pulsion. They pledged all the powers of their intelligence, all the discrimination of their judgment, all the authority of their conscience, and all the energy of their will, to the service of sobriety propaganda so conceived and so pursued, more entitled to honour, and more calculated to win recruits than one which relies upon legal penalties, social cupidity, or party interests, for securing ascend indomitable But the tenacious and indomitable advocacy of a moral principle or mode of life is not so attractive as whipping the surface of society into a froth of excitement against the publicans, or arousing public passions in support of a favorite political faction. Hence the substitution of attacks on the traffic for the teaching of the doctrine of teetotalism. But the new method will fail, as all attempts to subordinate such movements to party exigencies have failed. The members of the Alliance are such infatuated Glad-stonians that they cannot see that they

drinking.

are being "used" by the Government. After all their rebuffs and disappointments, they are silly enough to believe that the Ministers mean to pass a Local Option Bill next session, tyro in politics knows that it will be impossible to do so, if the programme the Cabinet is pledged to carry is fulfilled. have undertaken to pass a Disblishment Bill for Wales, a Land Bill for Ireland, and some project—not yet defined—concerning the House of Lords. They can no more do all this and pass a Local Option Bill than they can extract sunbeams from cucumbers. The temperance group is the weakest of all the group group is the weakest of all the groups that go to make up the party who support our channeleon-like Ministry. And they play with them. They know that their declamation is only oratorical pyro-technics. There will be the usual display technics. There to day. The rockets was at Manchester to day. The rockets was at Manchester to day. The caucus rise with a whizz and a flash, but they rise with a way like sticks. The Caucus will come down like sticks. has the measure of the men. that, notwithstanding all their bombast, the prohibitionists. Local Option or no Local Option, will vote with lamb-like docility for the Gladstonians. How captivating is bunkum! And what a captivating is odificual: And what a protent factor it is in popular agitation. Old Samuel Butler was right—the pleasure is as great in being cheated as to

# A "SOLID" BILL OF FARE.

Here is a copy of the bill of fare of a banquet served the International Typographical Union at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Louisville, recently:

Wrong Font Veal and Ham "Pi,"
American Style.
Two-Revolution Lamb.
Mrs. Courtney's Rest Sauce.
Small Plea Salad.
Apple Custard Pudding Hanging Indention.

Satter Sa

### DISPIRITED

A Disunited Crowd is The United Kingdom Alliance.

(From The Licensing World).

THE United Kingdom Alliance people made a brave attempt on Tuesday, at their annual gathering at Manchester, to pose as a successful, if not quite triumphant host, upon whose banners victory linal and complete is certain to set its crowning seal—to-morrow, or to-morrow, or to-morrow. But the attempt was as unsuccessful as it was determined, and deceived no one, least of all themselves. On every hand there were unmistakable proofs of dejection, of valu and purposeless anger, of divided counsels. The host proved to be a mere agglomeration of mutually-interjarring and repellant atoms, possessed of no cohesion or com-

mon purpose. These blind leaders of the blind cannot make up their minds on so simple a point as whether they shall may be a be stored overment of the following bit of the stored overment of the stored overment of the stored overment of the stored overment of the stored over the stored

\$5,000,000 is an immense

fortune, but is only a conservative estimate of the amount saved in doctors' bills to the people of the Dominion by the use of

St. Jacobs Oi!
Its timely use not only saves
money, but much suffering: a
trial will win your endorsement.

by no means shared this confidence, and pointed out the bodeful fact that on the previous evening one of the Governmen next year, had made no mention of the Local Veto Bill. Mr. Caine word Local Veto Bill. Mr. Caine went much further than this. There was, he said, an ominous silence about the Local Veto Bill on the part of Cabinet Ministers and Liberal leaders generally, who "meditate turning aside from the disestablishment of the parson." He warned Ministers that they would have to pay death for such treachery; that they depends for their existence upon the votes of the U.K.A. and its followers; and that he would give trouble if the Veto Bill wen again hung up, or given a second place. At his instigation a resolution was passed declaring that "it has now become also lutely imperative that the Government should give this measure their earlie attention in the next Session of Paris ment, and press it with consistent deter mination to a successful issue. speakers expressed "strong indignation at the conduct of Liberal leaders, as bitter complaints were levelled again numbers of Liberal numbers who alleged to have done much mischief intl Parliamentary lobby and in the co by talking disparagingly about the Ve Bill in private. All these threats a ons contrast strangely with Wilfrid Lawson's expression of anal confidence in the Government, and contrast seems to have struck the U.K. President very forcibly, for at the ev ing meeting he altered his tone cons ably, and valiantly echoed Mr. Caine's claration that the Vetoists would not shunted any longer. Encouraged this advance on the part of his le Mr. Caine went a step further than he had previously gone, and issued ultimatum that the Veto must had place in the Queon's Speech; that first reading must come before the sec reading of any other bill; that it a ave its second reading before any of bill went into Committee; and must go on side by side with any of measure that the Government broa forward.

All these curious divergencies and sudden changes of views are suplemented,



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ected, in the annual report of the laggard conclusion that the Government tive Committee. A very large porhis document is devoted to con-whether the pledges given by ternment to the "temperance" t, or are not "absolutely worth-shether they were ever "meant to deceive." In the latter case. In the latter case, hors of the report express the that "political morality in this must have reached the later decay and rottenness, and, so resent generation is concerned.

t 5c. 0

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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 ceived," expressing disappointment and dissatisfaction, and even impatence 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."

Drink the

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TORONTO

of any real help to the temperoment through the Lagislature of trust, ch? Cashier in a bank?

"So your oldest son holds a position for trust, ch? Cashier in a bank?"

"No; manager of a big instalment trust, ch? Cashier in a bank?"

"No; manager of a big instalment trust, ch? Cashier in a bank?"

"No; manager of a big instalment trust, ch? Cashier in a bank?" Every Description of Corks on hand and cut Wire, Capsules, Tin Foil, Bottle Baskets, etc.

# BAR SUPPLIES ...

Muddlers, Strainers, Bitter Tubes, Corks.

Bottle Holders Towel Holders, Ice Scoops, Ice Shredders, Automatic Cork Screws.

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A full range of the BEST American Flint Tumblers at less than wholesale prices .

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# DOMINION BREWERY COMPANY

# BREWERS MALTSTERS

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

WHITE LABEL ALE

INDIA PALE ALE . . .

AMBER ALE ... XXX PORTER

Which is now taking the place of the best imported.

For the above brands we hold Diplomas and Gold Medals when competing against the most celebrated brewers in the world.



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OUR ALES AND PORTERS ARE KNOWN AND USED FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC, AND ARE IN GENERAL FAVOR

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And See that our Brand is on Every Cork

THERE ARE MANY IMITATIONS OUR WHITE LABEL.

SEE THAT . . .

ROBERT DAVIES

NAME IS ON EVERY LABEL

Have been examined by the best Analysts, and they have declared them pure as OUR ALES AND PORTER Have been examined by the been from any deleterious ingredients.