

THE ADVOCATE

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WHY HE WAS NOT REMEMBERED.

"I HEARD a great deal when I first went on the road," said an actor who was in Toronto recently, "about the extraordinary ability of some hotel clerks to remember names and faces, and I can readily understand that such an accomplishment would be very desirable in a hotel clerk. Nearly everybody, unless he is travelling under an alias, is vain enough to enjoy a hearty recognition by a hotel clerk, particularly if the hotel is an expensive one. But I had up my doubts about the truth of the tales I had heard of these wonderful exhibitions of memory, and when I came to Cincinnati I determined to make a test. I did so, but I am still undecided about the matter."

"In 1862, when I was about two years old, my mother brought me from the northern part of the state to Kentucky, where my father, an officer in the Union army, was stationed. I had been told that I was covered over night at a certain hotel in Cincinnati. When a company that I was in came here, I went to that hotel. An elderly clerk was behind the desk. I looked him up."

"How do you do, sir," said I, trying to look as if I knew him well.

"How do you do, sir," he said politely, but without a sign of recognition in his eyes.

"You don't remember me, do you?"

"No," he said, a little bit reluctantly, as if he didn't like to admit it.

"Why," I said, "I stopped here in 1862."

"Spring or fall," said he, apparently recovering himself.

"Spring, I think," said I.

"Oh," he answered, and he looked me right in the eye, "that accounts for my not recalling you, sir, I didn't come here until the fall of 1862."

BILL NYE'S VERSION

Of the Maine Liquor Law in Action.

BILL NYE, in one of his recent letters from Maine, explains the working of the Maine law as follows:

The Maine liquor law is always a very interesting endeavor to me. In fact, I have roamed around the charnel house of dead prohibitory measures for several years in the various States. They simply make drinking inconvenient and produce a more ruinous breed of rum.

In Lewiston, the gin palaces are under the streets, and a labyrinth of passages known only to members in good standing leads to the interior, with ever and anon a door marked pull, when it means push, and push when it means to be initiated pull. This confuses the officer, so that by the time he gets in fairly the doorkeeper has been emptied down the sink, followed by an acid that removes all traces, even of the odor. A guard is above both day and night, whose duty it is to press the button when the sheriff enters, and when he is sent last through this devious way he finds the bartender engaged in lathering and shaving a customer or shampooing him with a bottle of Angostura bitters.

Liquor is shipped all over Maine inside of molasses and tobacco barrels, in tobacco boxes and inside of big boxes ostensibly containing mill supplies and machinery. Bangor openly sells all sorts of liquor, and is considered the smartest city in Maine. In Portland the office of Sheriff Nye is said to be worth \$50,000. The Sheriff manufactures a cigar which he sells to those who also sell rum. But he raids these places regularly. It is an exciting spectacle to see the Sheriff with his foam flecked steed flying toward a liquor joint of which he has just heard. He has a loud, vociferous chime of bells on his foam flecked steed, and when he gets to the door of the rum palace he climbs out, carefully blankets his horse, "trigs" the

steigh runner so that he cannot back up, clears his steed in several intricate knots and enters the place. By that time the Sheriff has to get the frost out of his whiskers, and that takes time also.

"So all is nice and legal there. He sells the proprietor a thousand of his Stencher cigars, casts twenty cents worth of cloves, empties the silver dish of calamari root into his pocket, and then goes away to raid another snikker for inquiry and sell some Old Java cigars."

To be Sheriff of Portland is regarded as the goal toward which all the boys in Maine should aspire. It is as good as being President of the United States and is less exposed to assassination. Those who would not be sheriff hope some day to marry into his family and inherit his cigar trade.

MORAL BOYCOTTING.

The recommendation of an organized body of our law clerks that those grocers who hold a license to sell liquors be boycotted, is one of those unfortunate exhibitions of intolerance which are exceedingly harmful to the cause of which they are the official representatives by whom it is proposed. It is one also calculated to injure more than help the cause of temperance, in the interests of which the advice is unmistakably given.

The clergy who take this position virtually declare that no trader who deals in the popular beverage can be a Christian. They pass a sentence of excommunication upon: they wish to turn out of the synagogue "to ostracize from reputable society, a large body of citizens solely because they are carrying on a business which is patronized by a large body of the members of all our religious organizations." The official representative is shielding by its license and deriving an income from sharing in the profits of persons who, in their judgment are engaged in an immoral, anti-Christian business. If the trader who sells liquor is not a member of any church, then the members of the Government which shares in his profits and officially charters him to carry it on, are equally worthy of punishment; against the Ministers and their supporters in Parliament, a boycott ought in justice to be proclaimed; they also should share in the penalty of excommunication.

Why do not those clergy proceed to the logical end of their avowal by proclaiming a crusade against every Government in Canada? Then, if the storekeepers are to be so treated, why not their customers? Surely the church member who patronizes a licensed store for his beverage supply is equally guilty, and according to the law of God? Let the boycott proceed, and all the pew renters, the members, the office bearers of churches, be served with a writ of excommunication! If the man who sells beverages alongside of tea, sugar or other groceries, is worthy of being ruined by the withdrawal of custom of all good people, why do the churches accept the money of such wicked persons? Why are they allowed to rent pews when part of the rental money according to their contracts—from a sinful business? A church that takes the money made by a dealer in beverages, shares in his alleged guilt. A church that suffers any man to be one of its members, one, in most cases, therefore one of its rulers and governors, who buys liquor at a store, shares in whatever wrong is committed by that traffic.

To boycott the seller and keep in with the buyer is not inconsistent merely, it is cowardly, for it is a shrinkage of duty from fear of man, far in excess of pecuniary loss. But, intolerance is never brave or charitable, therefore never inspired by the higher Christian virtues. Temperance is not served by being linked with bigotry.

If the stores aimed at by these mistaken clerics were suppressed, it would simply add to the business of saloons, which would not be helpful to temperance, but far otherwise. The action of those who have recommended this boycotting proceeds on the utterly false and dangerous assumption that the selling of beverages is immoral. Those who so judge their fellow-creatures are guilty of a far worse offense against Christian ethics than that those they condemn, for they display such a lack of charity as shows they have boycotted the highest of virtues.—*Montreal Trade Review.*

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

How the Riots Against the Dispensary Law in South Carolina are Viewed in England.

(From the London Times.)

The legislation by which the State of South Carolina lately endeavored to deprive her citizens of the means of obtaining from alcohol has not been suffered to remain unchallenged. By a law which came into operation on the 1st of July in last year, all private shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors were closed without compensation to their proprietors, and the wants of the public in this respect were to be supplied from a limited number of so-called "dispensaries" carried on by salaried officials of the State. Even the previously recognized right of the private citizen to import from a neighboring State for his own consumption seems to have been taken away, and heavy fines were imposed upon carriers for the offence of conveying liquor illegally. In commenting last week upon Mr. Herbert's "Further Report on Liquor Traffic Legislation in the United States," we mentioned that the law in question, although it had only been in operation a few weeks at the date of the report, was said to satisfy nobody: the former sellers and the drinkers being necessarily hostile to it, while the Prohibitionists were shocked at the idea of the continued sale of such a "demoralizing traffic." The dissatisfaction smouldered for nine months, but on Saturday it burst into open flame. At Darlington a party of police entered a house in which liquor was being illegally sold, and attempted to arrest both the sellers and the consumers. Resistance was offered, two of the policemen and two citizens were shot dead, and, after a sharp conflict with an armed and infuriated mob, the rest of the police were driven to take refuge in a swamp, where, according to some reports, they were all to the number of nineteen, shot by the rioters. Some companies of militia were ordered on by the Government of the State, but refused to obey, and disbanded themselves rather than take part in supporting the law. The Governor has endeavored to procure the necessary force from other places, but no soldiers had arrived in Darlington when the last reports were despatched, and in the meanwhile the other places had declared in favor of the insurgents, and the inhabitants of the town of Florence had burnt open and hoisted the Government drink "dispensary."

The Governor, Mr. Tillman, appears to be an energetic personage, very little disposed to submit to defiance of his authority, and he is said to have seized all the telegraph wires and telegrams of the State so as to prevent the sending of messages either by or to the insurgents or the arrival of sympathizers to assist them. By these proceedings he has practically declared the lawless districts to be in a state of siege, and has put a stop to the conduct of ordinary business. The embargo placed upon telegrams has introduced an element of uncertainty into the reports which have reached us, and which may, in some particulars, be exaggerated; but

there can be no doubt that serious fighting has taken place, and that lives have been lost on both sides. The action of the Governor is described as being "autocratic," and is said to have occasioned "consternation," as if the number of a few policemen and armed resistance to the law by the majority of the citizens were matters which did not call for very active interference. So far as we have present heard, the party in opposition to the law remains in the minority, and it seems certain that, after such very convincing evidence of its unpopularity, the law itself must before long be repealed. The "sovereign people" are not likely to tolerate conditions in which they are compelled to abstain their own policemen as a means of attaining the small measure of liberty which would allow them to buy drink when and where they may think proper.

We have lately had occasion to observe, and we have already mentioned in our editorial of prohibitory liquor legislation that the conditions here and in America are so widely different as to render it unsafe to draw deductions with regard to either country from the experience of the other. It is not probable that the law is to be at least one deduction which may be drawn with safety, and it is that such legislation is not attended by success: that is to say, by the attainment of the objects of its promoters, unless it has the complete approbation of the affected community. In other words, a population which does not want alcoholic drink will welcome prohibitory laws, will submit to be bound by them, and will insist upon their being strictly enforced either by individuals or by an insignificant minority. When these conditions are not fulfilled, the laws, more especially if passed by some kind of management or stratagem, will either be evaded or openly defied. It seems to be a waste of legislative power to enact laws for the purpose of forbidding practice which few desire to adopt, and it is a waste of money to attempt, by a law, to bring all law into discredit, to enact any which the people legislated for are determined not to obey.

We published on Saturday a letter containing the suggestion that the rural districts of England need not "deprive" of the advantages of a "Liquor Traffic Control Bill" because the urban populations were unwilling to submit to it. Surely, if the inhabitants of rural districts feel the absence of such a law to be a deprivation, they are at full liberty to be a law to themselves, and to close their liquor shops by the simple expedient of ceasing to frequent them. Many constitutions have been brought against the persons concerned in carrying on the "drunk traffic"; but as yet, so far as we have seen, they have not been charged with such disregard of their own interests as would be shown by carrying it on in places where the law is so manifestly in force. From the reports that we have reached us would appear that the very stringent law of South Carolina was engineered through the State Legislature by methods well known to American politicians, and was passed by strenuous action on the part of Governor Tillman, rather than passed in a manner which would entitle it to be considered as the deliberate act of the community. In England a similar measure, if it were passed at all, would probably be more what it professed to be, and, if its operation were disappointing, it would be repealed without the shedding of any fluid more toxic than ink, or the expenditure of any greater force than that of the locality. Still, the disastrous failure of this last achievement of American restrictive legislation cannot but confirm the doubts of those who believe that all measures of the kind would be of greater mischief than they would cure.



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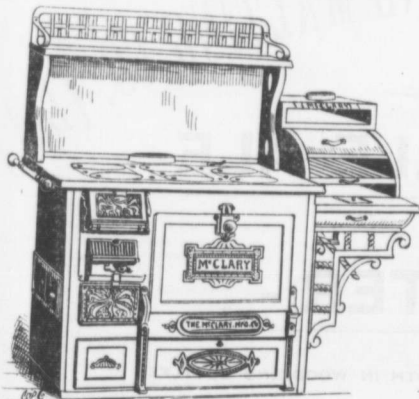
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Comment.

The *Western Brewer* remarks that "the Prohibitionists of Ontario are not so sure of grabbing the earth and squeezing a few months ago." Unfortunately the Prohibitionists of this province are in the same position as they were last January. (Our content)ary confounds the province of Ontario with the Dominion of Canada. It does not know that the party in power at Ottawa has men at the head whose prime virtue is outspoken honesty, while the party in power in Ontario take toll from the *ex* and give promises to the other.

An amusing story is told of the famed

their bodily ills, and then for every fanciful disease will dose themselves with patent medicine until they become walking apothecary shops. Consequently, their health is ruined, and the medicines are increased in quantity and diversity. It kills them as surely as the use of the most pernicious drugs. And yet the promiscuous sale of drugs is permitted, dry goods merchants even having the privilege of competing in their sale against the duly qualified druggist who has paid much money for his education and right to deal in medicines.

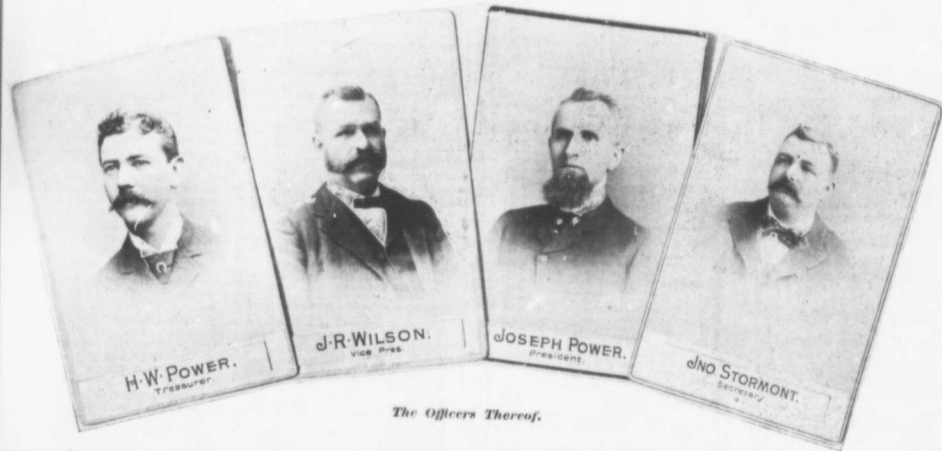
Judy is a New York comic paper, but sometimes it drops the melody and descends into the realms of cold, hard reason. Here is it, what it says regarding South Carolina's Dispensary Law: "The eruption in South Carolina is a natural result of the attempt of a state govern-

for the polling in any Parliamentary election all premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail, to be consumed on the premises, and which are situated in the constituency in which such election takes place, shall be closed throughout the day during and until the poll has closed. It will be noticed that unlike the unfair Ontario Act, the British Bill only requires license holders to close during the hours that the polls are open. It also makes exceptions in favor of guests and railway travellers. While in these respects the Imperial Act is founded on more common-sense principles than the Ontario law, it is just as unfair as the latter, in so far as it allows the rich man to enjoy his ease and his drink at his club while declining to permit the poor man to have his glass of beer at his "pub." It is not expected that the Act will be passed this session.

er's citizen soldiery, defence not defiance, to which might also be added, or aggression. They have borne regulation almost beyond bearing without complaining, and propose to continue in obedience to the law, but they cannot see why, when their legitimate means of sustaining themselves and their families is ruthlessly attacked they should not attempt some kind of defence.

A DANGEROUS practice prevails in some hotels in shutting off the supply at the meter after a certain hour. There have been some very serious results from this custom. There are, to be sure, notices posted in the rooms of the buildings where this is done, warning occupants against the danger of leaving their gas burning. But various contingencies are liable to arise whereby persons are likely to be suffocated when the gas is turned

Toronto Hotel-Keepers' Association.



The Officers Thereof.

Dr. Busby, head master of the Westminster School, that on a certain occasion he invited the boys to partake of a glass of wine. Being noted for his parsimonious habits, this unaccounted liberality excited some little surprise, which the Doctor observing, remarked "*Alipantum vini copiosum*" (a little wine sharpens the wit). One boy, more forward than the rest, having tossed off his wine, and holding out the empty glass, exclaimed, "*Pluvium, plus inguiti*" (the more wine, the more wit). "No, no," said the Doctor, "although you argue on mathematical principles, no more wine."

It is easier, say a man who knows, to come a slave to the habit of using patent medicines than it is to acquire the taste for opium or tobacco. Many men commence using reliable medicines for

ment to usurp a business that belongs solely to the citizen. The state has no right to sell liquor. It might as well set up corner groceries and put itself to the work of cobbling shoes. The law is the enactment of fools who have respect for nothing but their own opinion, and the searching of private houses naturally follows it. The governor of South Carolina is a fool for giving a higher sacredness to a crazy law than belongs to human life. A bad law ought not to be broken; but it ought to be ignored, as a great many bad laws are."

The Parliamentary Election Bill, now before the Imperial House of Commons, contains a clause similar to the one in force in Ontario, compelling license holders to close on election days. The English bill provides that on the day appointed

REPORT says that as the liquor dealers "have declared war" by forming a protective association, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor connected with Cooke's church in Toronto intends to do what it can "to usher in that day when the liquor traffic shall be crushed." Considering that the young people so far as we know have been engaged in the crushing business for some time we do not see that there is anything very terrible in the threat. But what an absurd thing it is to say the trade has "declared war!" Does a man who puts up a high board fence to protect his barnyard from the depredations of chicken thieves declare war against all mankind? License holders in organizing themselves have done no more, comparatively speaking, than this. Their motto is that glorious one of Britain's volunteers and of Cana-

on again, and left to flow uncontrolled through an open burner. A recent instance is that of a young lady who expected her room-mate in the place where she was lodging to come in before the time for the gas to be turned off, and so went to bed, leaving the gas burning for her. The latter did not return; the young lady awoke before daylight and found herself nearly suffocated by the gas flowing into the room, it having been turned on for use early in the morning. This shutting off of the gas at the meter is most culpable, and is not to be justified by any saving that it may effect. It places many lives in danger. It may also be said that people are warned, and must look out for themselves. But there is always likely to be a risk even where the best precautions are taken.

The annual meeting of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, better known as the Whiskey trust, was held at Peoria, Ill., on the 18th inst. President Greenhut's report of the business during the past year showed that, owing to the generally depressed condition of trade, the loss for the last six months was \$290,198, but the last six months gave net earnings of \$1,017,142, or \$729,344 net earnings for the year. Cash and cash assets on hand are \$5,272,439, or \$1,262,813 after deduction of rebates. The report shows bonds sold to the amount of \$1,000,000, and \$2,500,000 of bonds placed in trust to guarantee the payment of rebates. The company has recently made a contract for 10 years with the Grand Union Distributing Company for the distribution of the product in the western territory on very favorable terms, and expects to make similar arrangements with the western distributors.

President W. J. Thomas, of the Ontario Brewing and Malting Company, has purchased in his own name the brewery lately by an English syndicate, and until recently managed by Mr. Thomas Davies, near the junction of Queen street east and the Don river, Toronto. Mr. Thomas Davies retires. While the sale is made out in the name of Mr. Thomas, he states that he simply holds the property in trust for the English syndicate, which some four years ago purchased the controlling interest in the two breweries held by the Davises. The price paid, Mr. Thomas refused to divulge, but it is given that the original price paid for the brewery four years ago was \$250,000. The purchaser intends re-fitting and re-equipping the brewery with the latest machinery, and will go in extensively for the manufacture of lager beer. The estimated amount to be expended for improvements is said to figure out nearly \$500,000.

The annual meeting of the License Commission for Hamilton was held on the 19th inst., to consider any objections to applications for saloon and tavern licenses. All members of the board—Mr. John Proctor (Chairman), Mr. Robert Thompson and Mr. Adam Zimmerman—were present. They were waited upon by the following deputation of temperance people: Rev. J. VanWyck, W. W. Buchanan, Ald. Less, George Fisher, J. C. Burns, E. J. Howes, J. H. Land, and J. J. Copp. The speakers said they were not present to complain of the licenses. Mr. Buchanan said there was much complaining over the prevalence of drinking, and he asked the commission to do what they could to remove the saloon and pool rooms from the business vicinity. Chairman Proctor said he did not propose to cut off more licenses than the twenty decided upon by the City Council. The tavern and saloon licenses number ninety-five, and those of the shop licenses twenty-nine.

The License Commissioners for East York met at the Clyde Hotel last week for the purpose of granting licenses for the year. There were present Inspectors Eckhardt and Commissioner Morgan and a deputation from the Toronto Village, composed of John Stephenson, B. Morton and Rev. R. Johnston, appeared before the board and asked for a reduction of the number of licenses in York Township, stating that the village of East Toronto was surrounded by seven hotels. The commissioners concluded not to make change, as none of the residents of township had made any protest. The granting of licenses to B. Brillingor, Edmund Hill, and Elizabeth Hunter, of Toronto, were held over until next meeting of the commissioners. The following licenses were granted. East Toronto—John Warren and John H. Parkman Village—John and James

Torrance, James E. Pitts and John Higgins. Richmond Hill—J. Kelly, Markham Township—N. Burton, Hughes Bros., John Webster, William Meek, R. Joyo and A. Moorecroft. York Township—D. B. Birrell, John Gamble, Andrew Ball, F. H. Schmidt, Ira Bates, Mrs. S. Hackett, Mrs. T. Wall, George Empingham, M. O'Sullivan and R. H. Crow. Scarboro Township—H. A. Burrows, Edward Sanderson, William Keeler, John Maxwell, Robert Clark and George Woodward, Victoria Park, beer and wine for six months. The board adjourned until Friday, 27th inst.

Mr. Jethro Woods, better known as plain "Jeth" or "Joll," landlord of the Grand Opera House hotel, left last week on a three months' visit to Europe. He was seen off by a large circle of acquaintances. On the evening before his departure he was presented with a diamond ring and a beautiful trolling line and hook, and the following address: "We, a few of your friends and admirers, desire to give you some small token of the warm esteem and sincere respect we have always entertained for you, take this occasion of your leaving for a well-earned holiday to present you with this small memento of friendship. We hope that you may soon be back amid the old scenes where your warm heart, your kindly nature and genial disposition have endeared you to so many friends. To measure our regard for you, would require something more valuable than this little gem-set ornament. But friendship can never be measured by gold or precious stones. It lives while these corrode and fade. We wish you, dear Jeth, bon voyage, a pleasant journey through the old land, and earnestly trust that in your absence your loved partner in life will enjoy that health and happiness and freedom from care which, we pray, may ever encircle your paths until the end of this life."

Among the company who assembled at the festive board to bid the genial Jeth "God speed and a happy return" were: Mr. Robert Riddell, who presided, ex-Ald. Pella, L. Reinhardt, E. Strange, Samuel Longbottom, R. J. Tingley, P. Clark, C. B. Dolanery, C. J. Fry, Robert Powell, Thomas Parkerson, B. J. Charlton, R. W. Meldrum, and a number of ladies.



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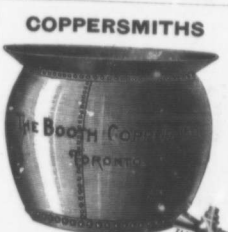
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LOUIS P.

ISSUE

ABERCROMBIE

Corner

Per Year.

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The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

HEAD OFFICES

ABERCROMBIE CHAMBERS,

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TORONTO, CANADA

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Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, April 26, 1894.

HOW THEY BEAT THE LAW.

Try to deprive men of what they consider their rights under the sacred flag of liberty, and they will assuredly endeavor to circumvent your methods, and they will either succeed or put you to great expense in preventing them. In South Carolina the schemes adopted to defeat the iniquitous Dispensary Law were many and devious. The places where the sale is carried on were known as "blind tigers," and sometimes as "speak eases," the former being more generally used. In most cases they were operated by men who were formerly engaged, as they are now, in selling without a license, and, considering the risk they were running, they were said to be making big money. As to the methods of conducting these "blind tigers," they were varied and interesting. Very frequently they were the side issue to a restaurant, mild drink establishment, or something of the sort. Of course, the managers of the "tigers" usually showed a great deal of discretion and forethought in conducting such a business. It could not be done in an outspoken way, and had to be shrouded with an air of mystery, because the constables who had charge of the enforcement of the law were by no means asleep, and were liable to pounce down upon a place and raid it, and that would mean a loss of the supplies of liquor and fixtures. A most frequent method of conducting a "tiger" was for the man to carry around a quart flask in his pocket. A dispensary flask was generally used. A prospective customer enters and asks for something. The "tiger" is not hard to understand. If the party is known in person or by reputation, after the manager has looked around to see that the coast is clear, a bottle and glass are produced and the drink served without further ado. Fifteen cents was the price of "blind tiger" drinks. Some establishments were conducted more cautiously than others, and only those who were known to the proprietor, or were introduced by friends could get on the good side of the "blind tiger."

Another way was for the proprietor to say, "We have some fine ginger ale," and when it was served it had a very striking resemblance to genuine liquor. In some places it was served in coffee cups, and one of the old schemes was to bring several small glasses in a cigar box and

serve in the restaurant department. It was strange to what extent some went to get their drinks without patronizing the regular dispensaries.

The "blind tiger" naturally flourished best in the large towns and cities where everybody's business was not known. In only two or three cases were convictions secured for alleged violations of the law. As the "tigers" got fifteen cents for all drinks, had no state or county license to pay, did not credit, and sold only straight liquor, they were reaping a maximum profit. Very little beer was sold by the "tigers," as there was too little profit in it, and no mixed or fancy drinks were served in South Carolina, as the dispensaries only sold by the flask and the "tigers" by the drink.

Temperance people say that to prohibit or curtail the sale of liquor is to lessen the taxes, but Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, has admitted that the most expensive legislation he ever knew, and he warmly espoused the measure, was the Dispensary Act, which has now been declared unconstitutional, thus letting him out of a very nice hole. We are opposed to violation of the law under any and every circumstance; but that summary legislation encourages law breaking is a truth that was recognized at the creation of the world, and has endured ever since.

LICENSE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

THE annual report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police contains matter that should be food for solid reflection for our Prohibition friends. If ever prohibition had or could have a fair trial it was in the North-West Territories. The Prohibition was absolute. The country was new, sparsely settled, habitations long distances apart, and the means of communication of the most primitive character. In addition to the ordinary officers of the law there was an armed force of from one thousand to fifteen hundred men, the North-West Mounted Police, charged directly with the enforcement of this measure. Yet, withal, the failure of the law was so complete that in later years the permit system was extensively used as a safety valve, and as soon as local self-government was granted, the people almost unanimously repealed Prohibition and reverted to license making, the later law conform in every essential respect with the Ontario Act.

The working out of the license system has been watched with much interest, and we are glad to find has been attended with unflinching success. The North-West Mounted Police are better able to speak on this question than any other authority, and what do they say? In the report presented to Parliament last week Supt. Steele says:—

On this question I may say that there is much less liquor sold now than there was during the first year of the license ordinance; and there is much less drunkenness amongst the public than when the permit (Prohibitive) system was in force.

Supt. Steele has charge of the McLeod

district, one of the most extensive and important in the Territories. Inspector Constantine, in charge of the Moosomin district, reports:—

The license ordinance of 1891 is fairly carried out, and drunkenness does not appear to be on the increase; on the contrary, the cases coming before the justices for the year ending November 30, 1893, were twenty, as against twenty-nine for the year ending November 30, 1892.

Inspector Constantine, we understand, was a strong supporter of the old Prohibitive system. Supt. Griesbach disposes of the case thus: "The license system, having now been in vogue nearly two years, things have settled down to much the same state of affairs as exist in other places where the system is in force. Superintendent Jarvis states:—

Under this heading, there used to be a good deal to say in the old permit days; but under the license ordinance the selling of liquor has been brought to the position of an exact science, which, being carefully looked after by a board of commissioners and several inspectors, is found to work satisfactorily. Very few infractions of the law have come under my notice this year.

Supt. Howe is equally emphatic. He says the license system has given satisfaction, has worked well, and in his opinion "is preferable to the old system." Drunkenness has, he says, rapidly decreased among the half-breeds. In short, every officer who speaks upon the subject at all does so in praise of the good effected by the adoption of the license system. We commend this to the profound cogitation of those Prohibitionists who really believe their theories would benefit mankind. Their theories are wrong, they are proven wrong in the case of the North-West, and elsewhere; they are proven to promote greater evils than those they seek to prevent, and we ask them, this being the case, to drop their unsound and unworkable theories and join with us in the support of a system that, while not interfering unduly with individual liberty, will minimize to the last degree the danger of undue indulgence.

WHAT TRUE MEN WILL DO.

THE Prohibition amendment to be submitted sooner or later during the session to the House of Commons by Mr. Flint, of Yarmouth, is as innocuous as a last season's corn stalk. It records the belief that "as speedily as possible" the Dominion should enact a prohibitory law. This is a mere playing with the question, and the resolution as it stands might be voted for by anyone without doing violence to his conscience.

But even so, should this resolution be adopted? We think not. Prohibition properly enforced is never possible, never has been, never can be. Why then should it get a passive support even at longrange? The People elect representatives to face issues not to shirk them, and the faithful Commoner who wishes to do his whole duty will do well to take pattern by the honest and straightforward course of Sir John Thompson.

AN EBB-TIDE.

PROHIBITION hardly appears as flourishing as it did when the Plebiscite campaign was going on and immediately thereafter. While in Canada Sir John Thompson has plainly and most manfully declined to hold forth any hopes destined possibly not to be fulfilled until the advocates of the measure show how some important details can be arranged. The commission appointed by the German reichstag has knocked out the proposal to raise revenue required by increasing the wine and tobacco duties, and Sir William Harcourt, in England, has been compelled, under pressure, to limit his proposed tax of sixpence a barrel on beer and sixpence a gallon on spirits to one year. By cable we learn that the combined liquor interests of the United Kingdom are exerting a powerful influence on the Irish and Scotch supporters of the Government in their insistence upon the modification of the projected duties, and that besides the time limitation, it is probable that Sir William will find it desirable to make still further concessions. Even under the limitation of the proposed taxes, the Irish party claim that Ireland, which is already paying a conspicuously unfair proportion of the domestic revenues into the Imperial treasury, will be mulcted to the tune of £200,000 additional taxation, and, with the proposed increase under the estate duty, it is estimated that the excess of Irish taxation over the current year will be upwards of £500,000. It is evident that the British Government is ascertaining that it is one thing to make propositions and another to enforce them. A lesson is conveyed in this state of things to our friends of the total abstinence party who are so anxious to curtail everybody's liberty but their own. Slovenly legislation is always disastrous, and all legislation that does not provide for contingencies, and even remote possibilities, is slovenly.

THE QUESTION OF CANTENS.

OUR temperance friends make much ado about the danger, yea the terrible iniquity, of the military canteen. According to their version, the canteen is a breeder of evil and a fomentor of disturbance; a pitfall in the path of the unwary, and a mortgagor of the future of the young soldier of this country; and generally speaking, an open gate to the path that leadeth to destruction. Possibly our good friends know whereof they speak. It may be that they have frequented canteens sufficiently to be able to discuss the question of their own knowledge, it may even be that they have seen the canteen join hands with the deadly saloon, and march side by side down the hill to a drunkard's grave, but we doubt it. In all humility and with all due respect, we venture to suggest that they are, in the vernacular, "talking through their hat," or as the proletariat would say, "going it blind."

Be that as it may, certainly the officers in charge of the forces, who alone use the

canteens, are in the best possible position to judge of the merits or demerits of the institution, and we apprehend their word will carry decidedly more weight than the orations of the lodge-room Demosthenes.

The canteen has been tried for two years in connection with the North-West Mounted Police force. What are the results? Every officer on the force from Commissioner Herchmer down has nothing but words of praise in its favor. So much is this the case that canteens are to be established at every post; it having been proven that they add not only to the comfort, but to the sobriety and good order of the men.

Our temperance friends are moving towards the abolition of the canteen at the military posts in the older provinces. The Minister of Militia will do well to take into consideration the tried experience of the N.W.M.P. authorities rather than the interfering proclivities of the Prohibitionists.

CHAOS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

If not chaos, at least something very like it, prevails in South Carolina, consequent upon the decision by the Supreme Court of that state that the Dispensary Act is unconstitutional. Governor Tillman has resolved to acquiesce in the decision, which according to the Attorney General, means the unrestricted sale of liquor. This branch of the question, however, is to be put to the test, so a despatch from Columbia says. Considering that it is also stated that a special session of the legislature will be necessary to authorize the disposal of the stock of whiskies the state has on hand, valued at \$50,000, it is hard, not only to understand why the courts should have to be appealed to again, but why the same session of the legislature cannot provide constitutional regulations for the carrying on of the business in the usual way. If Governor Tillman had taken broad and liberal counsel in the first instance, not alone would the people have been saved great expense and much turmoil, but bloodshed would have been avoided. It looks now as if the state will have to provide pensions for the families of the dead and compensation for the wounded. Tyranny never pays in these days of enlightenment.

THE BLIND AND SCREEN REGULATION.

In many parts of the Province, the trade is harassed and annoyed by a regulation passed by the license commissioners requiring the lower half of bar room windows to be kept uncovered during the prohibited hours. In addition to the unfair character of this regulation, as a declaration of distrust of a respectable body of men engaged in a legitimate business, the loss sustained by the exposure to the sun of the room and its contents is very serious. It is not surprising, therefore, that a license holder in Guelph determined to test the validity of this regulation. For a breach of this, he was convicted by the Police Magistrate; from this conviction he

appealed to the County judge, who quashed the conviction, declaring the regulation beyond the power of the commissioners to enact, and that it was an unreasonable exercise of the power, even if it did exist. From this decision the Inspector appealed to the Court of Appeal, who held under the case of the Queen vs. Hodge, decided by the Privy Council in 1884, that the license commissioners had the power to pass the regulation complained of, being within their jurisdiction, the Court could not consider its reasonableness or unreasonableness.

This result was not unexpected. The only remedy for harassing laws of this description, is to send to the Provincial Legislature men who are not determined to oppose every obstacle to the carrying on of the trade.

The next move will be—and it has, in fact, already been proposed—to further limit the hours within which a hotelkeeper may open his bar during the week days. It must not be forgotten that the power of "regulating" taverns, if exercised in an arbitrary manner, will prove almost as fatal to the trade as Prohibition itself. This power of "regulating" rests with the Provincial Legislature, and those engaged in the liquor trade have some voice in the settlement as to who shall be elected. As members of this body—the battle must be fought at the polls.

The Prohibition question will be argued at Ottawa on the first day of May, of which particulars will be given in our next issue thereafter.

In our issue last week in the article on page 252, referring to Ontario's liquor law, an unfortunate mistake occurred. In the 23rd clause, under "Local Option," instead of "A druggist cannot lawfully sell even six ounces with the certificate of a doctor," it should read "without the certificate of a doctor."

The London *Standard* is just now devoting considerable space to an exhaustive examination of American breweries, and the conclusion arrived at should be of interest to all English shareholders in these concerns. It will be somewhat disquieting to them to read that the share register shows that in the case especially of the companies which had been most vigorously puffed, from American vendors and the English promoters and underwriters had been almost all with one accord getting out, whilst the public were being let in.

At a meeting of the East Middlesex License Commissioners, held last week, the statement was made, by a rev. gentleman we believe, that *The Advocate* had denounced the policy of "knifing" every Mowat candidate. We will give one hundred dollars (\$100) a word to anybody who will produce any such statement ever published in this paper. At the meeting of the London Commissioners the charge was changed to read that the License Holder's Convention had adopted a resolution to the effect that the Mowat Government should be "knifed." The same reward holds good to anybody who will produce such resolution or anything like

it. Our friends on the other side are commencing bad tactics early.

PORTLAND, Me., April 28th.—The deputy sheriff made a raid on Friday on the Durant House, the property being owned and managed by Col. Fred N. Dow, son of Gen. Neal Dow. The house is conducted by Mrs. Swett, who was arrested, and a considerable quantity of liquor seized.

We are in receipt of a letter from Col. Dow which shows the above despatch to be perfectly untrue, and doubtless the work of some malicious person. He has nothing of whatever to do with the management of the hotel in question, though one of the owners, and the license is enjoined by a clause in the lease from selling liquor. There was a seizure of a small quantity, it is true, but this the landlord, not a "Mrs. Swett," by the way, claimed for his own use. It appears perfectly plain that the despatch, which was widely published, was a hoax intended to injure Col. Dow in his position of Collector of Customs of Portland.

A PARLIAMENTARY RETURN recently issued in England shows that the license duty paid by brewers for sale was £9,664, not a "Mrs. Swett," by the way, claimed for his own use. It appears perfectly plain that the despatch, which was widely published, was a hoax intended to injure Col. Dow in his position of Collector of Customs of Portland.

A PARLIAMENTARY RETURN recently issued in England shows that the license duty paid by brewers for sale was £10, 104, 391 8s. 8d., and that that of other brewers chargeable with duty was £333 4s., and the beer duty charged £15,369 19s. 1d. Other brewers not chargeable with beer duty paid £4,261 18s. as license duty. The total number of persons licensed as brewers for sale was 10,143, the amount of license duty paid and beer duty charged being £10,114,055, 8s. 8d., and the quantities of materials used being, malt and corn 25,654,980 bushels, and 2,122,611 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lbs. of sugar, including the equivalents of syrup. The number of barrels of beer exported from the United Kingdom from the 1st day of October, 1892, to the 1st day of October, 1893, was 291,911 barrels, of the declared value of £1,070,880, from England; 131,094 barrels, of the declared value of £443,972 from Scotland; and 6,765 barrels, of the declared value of £48,213, from Ireland; the total number of barrels exported from the United Kingdom during the year in question thus being 430,289 barrels, of the declared value £1,565,065.

"Rumor says that the Ontario hotel-keepers who complained of Mayor Kennedy's want of courtesy in refusing to welcome them to their recent convention have organized a boycott against retailers buying goods at the wholesale firm headed by the Mayor; and further, that they are refusing accommodation to Simpson, Kennedy's travellers." The foregoing is from an exchange. It is hardly necessary to say that the rumor is incorrect. But the Montreal correspondent of the *Globe* says: "A number of Christian Endeavor Societies in the west-end are seeking the co-operation of the Protestant and Catholic churches in that section, and also of the W.C.T.U. and the temperance organizations, in a movement to boycott grocers who sell liquor. The congregations are to be canvassed for signatures to a pledge to patronize only such grocers as do not sell liquors, and as soon as the list of tem-

perance grocers is complete, a home-house canvass of that section will be made, to reach all who will sign such a pledge." Unfortunately, hotelkeepers have never been sufficiently organized a "boycott" anybody. In fact, their views were always too liberal; but if there was any of that kind of thing to be done, it would be lamentable if one party were allowed to play a lone hand. That is our opinion. As a matter of fact, we are disposed to admit that acting on the trust and only equitable principles of trade, our friends will continue to deal just as they think they can make the best bargain.

MARRIAGE OF MISS SEAGRAN.

MISS ADIE SEAGRAN, only daughter of Mr. Joseph E. Seagrán, was married at Waterloo on the 18th inst., to Dr. G. Herbert Bowley, of Berlin. The ceremony was very quiet and unpretentious, only the intimate friends of the two parties having been honored with cards. Dr. E. M. Hland, rector of Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, assisted by Rev. K. Stein, of Berlin, officiated at the altar. The bride, who looked sweetly pretty in rich Irish pail with pearl and Brussels lace trimming, was attended by Miss Beatrice Baker, daughter of Mr. E. J. Ober, Q.C., Toronto, and Miss Dora Bowley, sister of the bridegroom, both of whom made a beautiful presence in white silk with dainty trimmings. Miss Thomas Seagrán filled the position of bridesmaid, while Mr. Stanton Bowley, brother of the bridegroom, and Mr. Edgar Seagrán, brother of the bride, were groomsmen. A more charmingly graceful scene than that presented at the subsequent reception at the residence of the bride's esteemed father can hardly be imagined. Gianna's orchestra from Toronto supplied the music, while the guests were at breakfast, and during the subsequent program of congratulations, promissory and dancing. The gifts were both elegant and numerous. The bride's father, with characteristic considerate munificence, presenting \$5 happy pair with a handsomely furnished and stately residence on Queen's Avenue Berlin, and his daughter with a diamond necklace, a grand piano and a cabinet solid silver cutlery. Mr. Edward Seagrán, of Galt, uncle of the bride, sent a diamond star, and Mrs. Perley, of Toronto, an exceedingly choice silver and glass ice cream set. Although there was no sign of display, the wishes of the family being strictly observed, all Waterloo was in a state of surprise and excitement, owing to the high tide of popularity the principals and their connections.

THE EUROPEAN HOTEL.

ED. KENNY respectfully wishes to thank the attention of many of his old friends and acquaintances that he has made the city of Toronto to the fact that he has acquired, by purchase, the European Hotel, 39 King St. West, Toronto, lately occupied by Mr. Keachie, so well and favorably known to the traveling and sporting public. The accommodation he offers at reasonable prices, either to the American or European party, is unequalled. The House contains lofty sleeping room reception, sitting, private and smoking rooms, and all necessary accommodations for a hotel life, for ladies, gentlemen and children. Liquors, wines and cigars of the best quality; the lunch counter, the Delmonico of the city, oysters, 100 sters, clams, soft shell crabs and egg delicacies of the season; special private parties. Call and see Ed.

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"OLD TIMES"

"WHITE WHEAT"

Conceded by Connoisseurs
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J. E. SEAGRAM, - WATERLOO, ONT.

ONTARIO'S LIQUOR LAWS.

A Synopsis Thereof so far as They Affect Hotel-Keepers.

COMPILED BY E. S. ANDREWS.

Reviser-in-Law, One of the Counsel in the Prohibition Reference now pending before the Supreme Court.

Article No. 11.

An Act to Prevent Accidents by Fire in Hotels.

1. In the construction of this Act a hotel shall include and be taken to mean any inn, tavern, public house or place of refreshment where lodgings are let, furnished or provided for the public, and the words "license district" and the word "inspector" shall have the same meaning as in *The Liquor License Act*.

2. Every owner, lessee, or proprietor of a hotel exceeding two stories in height, shall erect or cause to be erected at least one permanent outside stairway or ladder, from the landings or floors, landing or floor above the level of such hotel and extending to at least said first story, such stairway or ladder to be built of iron and to be firmly attached to the wall of the building and to be supplied with a hand rail on either side, and to be of sufficient strength to sustain the weight of at least six full grown persons at the same time; and every such lessee or proprietor shall at all times keep the way or passage to such stairway or ladder unobstructed and free of access: Provided that if by reason of the default of any owner, upon reasonable notice in this behalf, any lessee or proprietor is compelled to erect a ladder or stairway under the provisions of this Act, then said lessee or proprietor shall have a right of action or set-off against the owner for all actual necessary and reasonable disbursements by him made or incurred by reason of the default of the owner.

3. (1) The keeper of every hotel shall, where the same is more than two stories in height, provide and keep in each of the sleeping apartments or bed rooms which are situate above the ground floor, a fire escape for the use of guests occupying the same.

(2) Such fire escape shall be sufficient within the meaning of this Act, if it consists of a rope not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and of sufficient length to reach from the room or apartment in which it is kept to the ground below, and is kept in a coil or other convenient position in each of the said bed-rooms or sleeping apartments; and if the outside window or opening of such sleeping apartments or bed rooms is provided with proper, secure and convenient fastenings or appliances to which one end of the rope may be safely secured or fastened.

(3) In case any hotel shall be provided with outside stationary or other fire escapes, differing from what is herein provided for, by means of which, in the opinion of the inspector of the license district in which any such hotel is situated, a reasonably safe and convenient means of egress from the sleeping apartments or bed rooms is provided in case of fire, the same shall be deemed a compliance with this Act, so far as relates to all sleeping apartments or bed-rooms from the outside windows or openings of which there shall be access to the said fire escapes: Provided that the keeper of such hotel shall procure certificate from the inspector, certifying to the sufficiency of such stationary or other fire escapes; and a copy of such certificate shall be transmitted by the inspector to the clerk of the municipality in which the hotel is situated.

5. The keeper of every hotel shall, in addition to the notices which he is now required by law to keep posted up in each of his sleeping apartments or bed-rooms, also keep posted up therein a notice calling attention to the said fire escapes, and containing full directions for the use of the same, as well as a description of the outside stairway and destination and means of egress to the same.

6. In case the owner, lessee or proprietor of any hotel shall neglect to observe any of the provisions of this Act, he shall on summary conviction thereof incur a fine for each offence of not less than \$25 or more than \$200, with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, and there being no distress found out of which such fine and costs can be levied, shall be liable to be

by law responsible for the goods and property of his guests; and

2. "Innkeeper" shall mean the keeper of any such place.

(1) Every innkeeper, boarding-house keeper and lodging-house keeper shall have a lien on the baggage and property of his guest, boarder or lodger, for the value or price of any food or accommodation furnished to such guest, boarder or lodger, and, in addition to all other remedies provided by law, shall have the right, in case the same remains unpaid for three months, to sell by public auction the baggage and property of such guest, boarder or lodger, on giving one week's notice by advertisement in a newspaper published in the municipality in which the inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house is situate, or in case there is no newspaper

price or value of any food or accommodation supplied to such animal, or for any labor bestowed thereon, he shall, in addition to all other remedies provided by law, have the right, in case any one of such price or value remains unpaid for the space of two weeks, to sell by public auction such horse or other animal or giving two weeks notice by advertisement in a newspaper published in the municipality in which the inn, boarding-house, lodging-house or livery stable is situate, or in case there is no newspaper published in the municipality, in a newspaper published nearest to such inn, boarding-house, lodging-house or livery stable, of the intended sale, stating (if known) the name of the person or persons who brought such horse or other animal to the inn, boarding-house, lodging-house or livery stable, the amount of the indebtedness, a description of the horse or other animal and name of the auctioneer and after the sale, the innkeeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house keeper or livery stable keeper, may apply the proceeds thereof in payment of the amount due to him in respect of food or accommodation supplied, or care or labor bestowed as aforesaid, and the costs of such advertisement and sale, and shall pay over the surplus, if any, to the person entitled thereto on application being made by him therefor.

(2) (1). No innkeeper shall be liable to make good to any guest of such innkeeper any loss or injury to goods or property brought to his inn (not being a horse or other live animal or any gear appearing thereto or any carriage), to a greater amount than the sum of forty dollars, except in the following cases, that is to say:

(a) Where such goods or property have been stolen, lost or injured through the wilful act, default, or neglect of such innkeeper or any servant in his employ.

(b) Where such goods or property shall have been deposited expressly for safe custody with such innkeeper.

(2). In case of such deposit it shall be lawful for such innkeeper, if he thinks fit, to require as a condition of his liability for such goods or property shall be deposited in a box or other receptacle, fastened and sealed by the person depositing the same.

4. If an innkeeper refuses to receive for safe custody, as before mentioned, any goods or property of his guest, or such guest, through any default of such innkeeper, is unable to deposit such goods or property as aforesaid, the innkeeper shall not be entitled to the benefit of this Act, in respect of such goods or property.

5. Every innkeeper shall cause to be kept conspicuously posted in the office and public rooms, and in every bedroom in his inn, a copy of Section 3 of this Act, printed in plain type, and he shall be entitled to the benefit of the said section in respect of such goods or property as are so posted.



Mr. David Saxe, of London, Ont.

Vice-President of the Hotel-Keepers' Protective Association.

committed to the common goal of the county wherein such offence was committed, for a period not exceeding three months, and such conviction shall not be a bar to a prosecution for any continuance of such neglect subsequent to such conviction, but such continued neglect shall from time to time constitute a new offence.

7. It shall be the duty of the inspector for the license district in which the hotel is situated to take all necessary proceedings to compel the enforcement of this Act.

An Act Respecting Innkeepers.

1. In the construction of this Act—

"Inn" shall include an hotel, inn, tavern, public house or other place of refreshment, the keeper of which is now

published in the municipality, in a newspaper published nearest to such inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house, of the intended sale, stating the name of the guest, boarder or lodger, the amount of his indebtedness, a description of the baggage or other property to be sold, the time and place of sale, and the name of the auctioneer; and after the sale the innkeeper, boarding-house keeper, or lodging-house keeper may apply the proceeds of the sale in payment of the amount due to him, and the costs of such advertising and sale, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) to the person entitled thereto, on application being made by him therefor.

(2) Where an innkeeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house keeper, or livery stable keeper, has by law, a lien upon a horse or other animal for the

TRYING TO ESCAPE.

"There!" said the young wife proudly as she deposited the plate on the table. "That's the first newspaper that I ever made without any help, alone myself."

"So it is," exclaimed her husband enthusiastically, "looking it over critically meanwhile." And as long as it is, "very first, my dear, don't you think the instead of cutting it, it would be nice keep it for a souvenir? How would do to have it framed?"

HE NEVER GOES TO SUCH PLACES.

"Have you ever seen the prisoned bar?" said the lawyer to the witness. "Sir," replied the latter with a feeling, "I am an strict temperance man."

THE

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THE MOST ...
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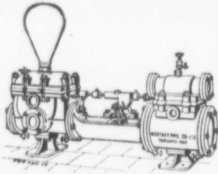
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Sporting.

NOTES.

TROTTERS in a bad way in Toronto, and there is little likelihood of a meeting being held here this year. Owing to lack of financial success, the Woodbine Driving Club were forced to surrender its lease of the track, and is now without a home. Ed. James, who had an imposing stable at Hamilton, whither other trainers have gone who used to linger in Toronto, Charlie Ray, who trains for Messrs. Chas. Brown, George R. Hagboom and several other Toronto gentlemen, has taken up quarters at the Dufferin half-mile track. If all goes well with him there, he may join hands with a few others and give a two or three-day meeting. Everything will have to depend, however, on the chances of securing horses. Everywhere else in Canada the prospects for a brisk and prosperous trotting season were never better. Hamilton and Windsor alone will give \$25,000 to be raced for by the long-tailed fellows, while our list of dates given elsewhere as already claimed, proves that some forty or fifty miles are determined that the sport shall not flag for lack of encouragement.

An interesting table just published shows that twenty-five trotting stallions in 1885 got 455 horses that trotted in 2.30 or better, that the same number of sires got 515 in 1886, 584 in 1887, 658 in 1888, 749 in 1889, 898 in 1890, 1,094 in 1891, 1,291 in 1892 and 1,613 in 1893. This, in nine years, the number of 2.30 performers got by twenty-five stallions only more than trebled itself. At that rate in 1903 twenty-five stallions will have 4,500 representatives in the 2.30 list of that single year. This appears impossible, but if Electroener in 1873 had 145 representatives in the 2.30 list and Nutwood 115, there can be no sufficient reason why the twenty-five leading stallions of the date should not have 3,000 representatives ten years later. What a gigantic improvement in the speed of the trotter this means in only two decades!

ADVICES from Australia state that a new three-mile turf record was made on Thursday, March 8th, at the track of the Victoria Jockey Club, when a horse called Portsea covered the distance in 5.23, carrying 131 lbs. Races of this distance have unfortunately been seldom run in America in recent years, and it was ten years ago, at Sheephead Bay, that Drake Carter, who died in Toronto, with 115 lbs. up, placed the three-mile record at 5.24, chipping a second off Lida Stanhope's performance, made at Saratoga two years previous. Portsea is a bay horse, foaled 1888, and was bred by Sir T. Elder. He is by Neckerag, son of Talk of the Hill, by Wild Dayrell, and Miss Giraffe, by King Tom; dam Lady Lovelace, by Gang Forward, son of Stockwell; second dam Ada, by Lucifer, son of Gemma di-Vergy, out of imp. Zenobia, by Kingston.

The Epsom spring meeting opened in England on Tuesday, April 17th, when the great Metropolitan Handicap was run. The race is about two-and-a-quarter miles, and was won by Sir J. Thurstly's five-year old bay horse, Paddy, 111 lbs., by Sky-lark, out of Mavourneen, with Bushy Park second and Medlic third. Paddy was favorite at five to two against. On the following day the City and Suburban Handicap, of 20 sows, each and 1,000 added, was run and won in a field of twelve, by the Duke of Westminster's three-year old colt Grey Leg, by Pepper and Salt, out of Quetta, by Bend Or, with D. Hollis Xury, three years, second, and Baron de Rothschild's Le Nicham, four years, third. The distance is about one and-a-quarter miles, and the time was 2.13.15. Grey Leg was left at the post in the Lincolnshire Handicap, which was won by Le Nicham, who had to carry a twelve-pound penalty in the City and Suburban. Grey Leg was the favorite for the latter race at four to three on, five to one being given against Le Nicham and ten to one against Xury. Grey Leg won by about two and a half lengths.

DURING the entire history of the three races, only six horses have succeeded in winning the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby and St. Leger, namely, West Australian in 1853, Gladiator in 1865, Lord Lyon in 1866, Ormound in 1886, Common in 1891 and Singlass in 1893. The St. Leger was first run in 1776, the Derby in 1780, and the Two Thousand Guineas in 1809. It is thought that Lord Rosebery's Ludas will perform the triple trick this year. The date of the Two Thousand Guineas is May 9th; of the Derby, June 6th; of the St. Leger, September 12th.

A CORRESPONDENT asks in what year Hermit won the Derby, and whether his race is not the most sensational on record. It is certainly one of the most sensational, although probably the Running Rein episode in 1844 makes the race of that year the most sensational, as it undoubtedly is the most notorious. Running Rein, after winning, was proved to be a four-year-old and disqualified, for the men who entered him having gone to a deal of trouble to cover up their tracks. Hermit belonged to Mr. Henry Chaplin and in 1867 just finished a neck in front of Mr. Jas. Mery's Markman. Strange to say, both horses were sold to Mr. W. Bleunkron at Middle Park, on the same day, and the price of each came up to the same total—1,050 guineas. Hermit was first sent to Findon, and then to Captain Macell, at Newmarket. The first sensation in connection with him was the laying of £180,000 to £6,000 against him by the Duke of Hamilton. This bet, fortunately for his Grace, was declared off. The horse did not do well in his three-year-old training, and when he was stopped in his work, owing, it was reported, to his having burst a blood vessel, he was driven back to 66 to 1, after 5 to 1 had been taken. Lord Hastings, who was going for Vauban, one of the Duke of Beaufort's horses, laid large sums of money against him with Mr. Chaplin and Captain

Macell. The race was ridden in a snow storm. As the hot came well into sight, it was seen that Markman had fairly hunted Vauban down, and that Hermit was being carefully ridden by J. Daley next the rails on the low ground. Markman was never a game horse, and Hermit best him by a neck. Lord Hastings, it was said, lost over £100,000, and Lord Stamford was a heavy loser. Mr. Chaplin's winnings were nominally about £140,000. Sir Joseph Hawley had a heavy cross bet of £40,000 with Mr. Chaplin on The Palmer against Hermit, which was laid at Lord Wilton's Derby dinner the previous year. Another remarkable incident connected with this Derby was the fact that Van Anburgh, who was one of the favorites, was found, with his boy, wandering about at midnight in the Essex lanes, near Chelmsford, on the Thursday night before the race, the boy having lost his way.

The trotting season is upon us, and we take this opportunity of impressing upon our friends the necessity of giving the pedigrees of competing horses in the reports. When anyone at all interested in trotting or pacing sees or hears of a horse going a fast mile or winning a good race, there is nothing that he is so much interested in as knowing how such an animal is bred. When a new winner pops up, the very first question asked is, "how is he bred?" and to satisfy this craving for knowledge on this point it is imperative that in making entries, the full pedigree should be given in practically every instance. Of course, it would seem superfluous to write, "I hereby enter Hal Pointer, by Tom Hal, Jr., dam Sweepstakes, by Snow Head," yet there are new comers by the thousands each year to trotting tracks, and although the "Pinter" horse" has been on the turf for years, yet he should again appear this year thousands of turf-going and turf-loving people would not know his breeding, yet nearly every one of them would want to know his breeding. People who do not know things, often because they cannot help it, take it for granted that what they know is too common to be repeated. For example, Mr. Hamlin is so familiar with the breeding of Fantasy, that in sending her entry to a purse or stake he would probably regard it as stupid in himself to follow the name of such a noted mare with her pedigree, yet the pedigree with each entry of an animal such as Fantasy is more essential than with animals of less note. A secretary, as a rule, in publishing his entry list, or getting out his daily programme, will give only such information as regards pedigree as is given him in the entry, regardless of how much he may know of the pedigree. Many examples of this can be seen by simply glancing over the many entry lists now being published in the turf papers. With the names of new aspirants for turf fame, pedigrees are usually given, but those that have in the past gained more or less notoriety are merely mentioned by name, and the new worshippers at the shrine of the trotter are left either in a state of ignorance or inquisitiveness, neither of

which is right. In making entries, a getting out entry lists or programmes and in reporting races the name of the sire and dam, as well as the name of the sire of the dam, should always be given as given correctly.

MESSRS. J. K. RYAN, Amateur Sculls of America, and Joseph Wright, ex-juniour champion, both members of the Toronto Rowing Club, left on Monday for England via New York. They sailed by the Germania on Wednesday. As before stated in these columns, they have been entered for the Diamond Sculls at the Henley Regatta in the first week of July, and for the Silver Goblets, trophies the are given for pair oars, the Diamond Sculls being for singles. If either is successful in the latter race he will row for the Wingfield Sculls, which are representative of the amateur championship of all England, and have been rowed for annually for sixty-four years. The course is from Putney to Mortlake, being the full championship one. Messrs. Wright and Ryan were seen off by a couple of hundred of their friends, including the champion Hamlin, and a large delegation from the Toronto, Argonaut and the Rowing Clubs. As the train pulled out of the Union Station a cheer arose that made the roof of the old building ring again.

The Ontario Branch of the Royal Canadian Curling Club met in annual convocation last week. The difficulty which arose in the East over the resignation of the Port Hope Club, and which for a time threatened to result in the disintegration of the Association, was amicably settled, and the Port Hope club's resignation accepted without demur. The past competition was declared to have been won by Mr. J. D. Flavell, of Lindsay, whose score of forty-four was five better than that of his nearest opponent, Mr. C. P. Stocking, of Waukenahe. This was a small deficit in the finances of the Association, but the hope was expressed that by another year the difficulties in this regard would have been surmounted. The proposed visit of the Scotch curlers to Canada next winter has fallen through owing to the inability of the gentlemen who had the affairs in hand to come to any satisfactory arrangement regarding the expenses of the trip.

The jockeys in the United States who own horses will find themselves between the Devil and the Deep Sea if the New York Jockey Club succeeds in passing the ordinance which prohibits jockeys being daily race horses. Among those who own horses are Fitzpatrick, Garrison, Bergen, Doggett, Fitzpatrick, Griffin, Donahue, and Isaac Murphy. McClellan is conceded to be the largest horse owner, and the one at whom the rule is directed.

As some fishermen appear to be puzzled as to the close seasons for fish they will be interested in knowing that the dates are as follows:—Pike (the Ontario) from April 15 to May 15. Maskinonge from April 15 to June 15. Bass, from May 10 to June 30, both days including Spooked or brook trout, from September 1 to May 1.

STABLE

How items for sale from one part of

PITTSBURGH, Pa. \$240,000 last year

PAOLO ALTO CHIEF Woodlands Stables THE RIVER ROAD

The only entire Grand Circuit race from the Three Cities

The Circuit racers Chicago, have been Mayor Hopkins,

The Exeter Trotting and pacing in \$700 in purses will

Despite the close of the pool-rooms reopened on Tues

MR. R. STEWARD settled with a very big his loss to pay a token of esteem in his recent loss commenced re-build

ALLAN LAWE, editor of the Boston Allan Lowe 2,493, (Waldsworth) succeeded Colton, that can never expects to re-

J. M. MORRIS, his stallion Ambrose Black, for training sold by the same stall returned with his three-year-old record

LANGFELLOW has bred mares in the city in the United States and Ontario 28, King Albion 1, Virgil 114. The first

THORNTON'S milk, much earlier months better, and good odds for the a firmer and more one than the more one denser and the

MESSRS. BOLGER'S brown horses have just shipped 14 and. They have a

1,000 Canadian stallions have already been purchased by the Prince Edward count

MONTREAL has decided in deciding judicial notices have respecters of all an

to close. In siders are not only made and the place

A BUFFALO veterinarian pneumatic boot for

like themselves. covered with a plate

in the inner side of the shoe in the leather,

from the bag over the foot has been placed

is filled with air, and the plate does so

in relation to the ground by all the drive

MR. HARRY McLELLAN, has shipped his Harry Wilkes, by Geo

side of the Ontario Jockey Club, to make a

is the sire of Rosa

STABLE GLEANINGS.

How items for this column will be welcomed from any part of the country.

PITTSBURG, Phil., the Plumber, won \$210,000 last year and lost \$100,000.

PALO ALTO Chimes is now owned at the Woodlands Stock Farm, five miles down the river road from Windsor, Ont.

The only entry from Canada in the Grand Circuit races at Buffalo up to date is from Thos. Crooks, of Hamilton.

The managers of the Garfield Park, Chicago, have been refused a license by Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago.

The Exeter Turf Club will hold a trotting and pacing meet on the 24th, when \$700 in purses will be hung up.

DESITE the decision of the courts, one of the pool-rooms lately closed in Toronto reopened on Tuesday.

MR. R. STEWART, of Aylmer, was presented with a very handsome stop watch by a token of esteem and sympathy for him in his recent loss of life. He has already commenced re-building the stables.

ALLAN LOWE, the popular sporting editor of the Boston Globe, has a colt by Alan Lowe 2.163, out of Lizzie Balch, by Wedgewood, second dam the dam of Golden, that can step extra fast and his owner expects to race him this season.

J. M. MOULAN, of Ottawa, after taking his stallion Ambrosial back to Jackson, Mich., for training, bought a two-year-old by the same sire (Tom Pugh), which returned with him. Ambrosial has a three-year-old record of 2.18.

LONGFELLOW has a larger number of brood mares in the stud than any other in the United States, his matured daughters numbering 43. Glemely has 28, King Alfonso 129, Equitator 116 and Virgil 114. The first and last named are head.

THROUGHBRED running horses, as a rule, are bred earlier, and are month for month better developed than harness-bred colts for the reason that the brood sires are a firmer and more thoroughly established one than the trotters and pacers, the one less denser and the constitution stouter in the same age.

MESSRS. BOUGARD & RUTAN, two well-known horses buyers at Picton, Ont., have just shipped 14 fine horses for Scotland. They have a contract for no less than 1,000 Canadian horses for Scotland, and have already forwarded over 300. The purchases are nearly all made in Prince Edward country.

MONTREAL has followed the lead of Toronto in deciding to abolish poolrooms. Official notices of all such resorts notifying people to close. In cases where these are not obeyed, raids are to be made and the places forcibly shut up. Quebec and other cities will follow the same course.

A BUFFALO veterinarian has invented a pneumatic boot for use on horses that shake themselves. The outer side is covered with a plate of aluminum, while the inner side is a rubber bag which is made of leather, while a rubber tube runs from the bag over the horse's back. The boot has been placed on the horse, the bag is filled with air, and the horse striking the plate does so with no injury or excruciation to the leg over the boot. It being highly used by all the drivers at the track.—*Dingo Horseman.*

MR. HARRY McLELLAN, of St. John, N.B., has shipped his fine stallion Conn's Harry Wilkes, to George Wilkes, of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, to mate this season in the stud. He is the sire of Resalind Wilkes, 2.144.

and three others in the list, as well as of the fast and handsome pair Sir Harry Wilkes, now owned in Hamilton, and was taken to New Brunswick by the Provincial Government for the improvement of the breed of horses.

LADAS, Lord Roselary's Derby favorite, is a perfect picture of a racehorse of the lithe, sinewy type, while his dash of speed is terrific. "We have no reason whatever for fearing that he won't stay," said his trainer, and the general opinion is that Ladas is like St. Simon—so fast that nothing will ever stretch him sufficiently to put his stamina to the test. He is as quick as well, and is now covering a mile and a quarter in alternate mornings. There is little doubt that should no accident befall him, he will win the Two Thousand Guineas and also the Derby for Lord Roselary.

A THREE-CORNERED match race between Yo Tambien, Clifford and Capad had been finally agreed upon, and May 1 has been fixed as the day when it will take place. It will be quite an interesting as well as a valuable contest, as the terms are \$1,000 each, with \$5,000 added in the Cumberland Fair and Racing Association of Nashville, Tenn., over whose track the race will be run. The conditions are that the winner, the distance one and a quarter miles, and the weights the same as in the Brooklyn Handicap, viz., Clifford, 122; Yo Tambien, 120; Carlsbad, 106.

A TWO-HORSE London train car weight two and three-quarter tons when empty, and double this when full, which is a good weight for horses in daily work, particularly when it is remembered that a gradient of one in one hundred doubles it, while one in fifty triples it; and that, although the tractive force is about a hundredth of the load on the level, yet for four or five times the pull is needed to start a car as will keep it going—and a car averages 500 separate starts a day.—*Chicago Horseman.*

When spring work begins, then also begins the stress on the horse's neck, back and sides, says a writer in an exchange. Why should this be so? Only through the careless usage of the horse. It is as large a day's work with my teams as other men do with theirs, yet never allow their shoulders to rest. If they do, they'll get a sore. I clean the collar and wash the shoulder with fresh, clear water from the well. Do this three times a day, and you need not fear to work the team every day. If their backs get sore, lengthen the back band and apply the water, and if their sides, lengthen the singletree and wash the sore. I once bought a horse that had a very sore shoulder, and I worked him every day and applied nothing but pure water and cured him. He has not had a sore shoulder since, and I don't think ever will, if I keep him, and water holds out.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

BRITISHER.—You lose your money; Ladas is not a filly, but is a bay colt by Hampton—Illuminatus. It was a printer's mistake. Donmaster is the grand sire of Ormonde. Bend Or is his sire. Saraband, by Muncester—Highland Fling, is at present the highest-priced stallion in England. His fee is 250 guineas.

FALL FAIRS, 1894.

Sherbrooke, P.Q. Sept. 1 to 8
Toronto, Ont. Sept. 3 to 15
London, Ont. Sept. 13 to 22
Kinston, Ont. Sept. 17 to 21
Belleville, Ont. Sept. 18 to 21
Ottawa, Ont. Sept. 21 to 23
Peterborough, Ont. Sept. 24 to 26
Prescott Sept. 25 to 27

RECENT QUOTATIONS.

QUEEN'S PLATE, TORONTO.

DAVIS & HASKINS, of Hamilton, quote figures against the candidates for the Queen's Plate as follows and allow a third and a sixth for second and third places:

To One.	Weight.
100 Harry A., 5	126
20 Hon Hur, 4	122
100 Decit, 4	121
100 Misfortune, 6	121
50 Moonstone, 4	119
50 Mediator, 4	119
10 Lou Daly, 4	117
50 Frankie C., 4	117
30 Queen Bee, 4	117
50 Year of Wakefield, 3	106
50 Don M., 3	106
4 Thorncliffe, 3	106
15 Princeton, 3	106
7 Dictator, 3	106
3 Joe Miller, 3	103
8 Lechman, 3	103
30 Brother Bob, 3	103
30 May Blossom, 3	101
30 Rosa Duly, 3	101
40 Rogus, 3	101
40 Lorus Dooze, 3	101
40 Myra L., 3	101
20 Merrythought, 3	101

BROOKLYN HANDICAP, GRAVESEND.

Following are the latest odds quoted on the Brooklyn Handicap:

To One.	Weight.
12 Ajax, 4	118
15 Banquet, 4	118
20 Basetlaw, 4	112
40 Hitzen, 5	105
40 Carlsbad, 5	106
30 Charade, 3	108
6 Clifford, 4	122
30 Comanche, 4	110
30 Copyright, 5	105
50 Diablo, 4	114
8 Don Almon, 4	110
50 Dr. Rice, 4	118
100 Elroy, 4	105
200 Emin Bey, 4	100
50 W. Johnson, 4	112
30 Hy of Navarre, 3	100
40 Herald, 4	100
200 Hermitage, 4	100
12 Lamplighter, 5	127
40 Leonawell, 5	108
300 Long Beach, 3	110
30 Lowlander, 6	100
150 Maid Marion, 5	110
200 Marshall, 4	100
200 Oxford, 4	100
50 Picknicker, 6	100
25 Pickpocket, 5	110
20 Prince George, 4	108
40 Rainbow, 4	112
100 Don Domingo, 4	100
15 St. Leonard, 4	110
100 Shelley Tuttle, 4	116
6 Sir Walter, 4	120
15 Sport, 4	114
100 Terrifier, 4	105
100 Wildwood, 4	105
15 Yo Tambien, 5	120

AMERICAN DERBY, CHICAGO.

The quotations are the American Derby candidates are as follows:

To One.	Weight.
Domino	6
Dobbins	10
Hornpipe	20
Rey of Santa Anita	25
Cash Day	30
Peter the Great	30
Discomt	30
Dorian	30
Friar	30
King Bore	50
Rightwain	30
Visitor	30
Rhett Grady	60
Senator Goodie	10
Danton	20
Lucky Dog	25
Armitage	40

To One.	Weight.
Matt Byrnes	30
Pearl Song	30
Potential	25
El Telegraph	50
Hurlingham	50
Ohio Belle	30
Yo El Rey	20
Lorona Mac	30
Portugal	50
Long Bee	full
Despot	50
Prince Carl	50
Strawflower	50

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

Odds to Win.	Weight.
15 Ajax, 4	118
100 Assignee, 3	93
100 Blitzen, 3	90
50 Basetlaw, 4	107
20 Banquet, 4	119
10 Clifford, 4	121
40 Comanche, 4	112
40 Charade, 3	111
60 Candelabra, 3	100
100 Copyright, 5	105
100 Count, 5	100
15 Domingo, 5	109
60 Diablo, 4	112
10 Don Almon, 4	119
100 Fido, 5	105
40 G. W. Johnson, 4	110
50 Helen Nichols, 4	106
50 Hyderabad, 3	100
50 Herald, 4	100
30 Hornpipe, 3	100
50 Henry of Navarre, 3	100
100 Imp. Sydenham, 3	90
50 Imp. Stronhill, 3	105
40 Jack of Spades, 3	100
50 Kinglet, 4	105
40 King Lee, 4	110
12 Lamplighter, 5	128
30 Lowlander, 6	112
40 Leonawell, 5	108
40 Lazzaroni, 3	102
100 Long Dock, 4	95
30 Mars, 5	112
50 Nemo, 6	102
50 Pessara, 4	102
75 Pectolus, 5	112
40 Parvenu, 5	112
12 Pickpocket, 5	110
50 Picknicker, 6	110
40 Prince George, 4	109
40 Potentate, 3	100
25 Rasland, 4	121
15 Rapido, 4	116
30 Rainbow, 4	112
10 Sir Walter, 4	120
15 Senator Grady, 3	120
40 Sleipner, 4	118
10 St. Leonard, 4	115
15 Sport, 4	114
100 Spokstone, 4	112
100 St. Domingos, 4	104
40 St. Michael, 4	100
100 Stowaway, 4	100
100 Speculation, 5	98
100 Terrifier, 4	105
100 Vestible, 5	105
60 Will Fonso, 3	90

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GREAT THE

REPORTED BY MEN

THE SLASHER

A remarkable Fight man and

In the year 1842, died in England by Capt. having with specimen of human Charles Freeman. balls, from midway brought out his dign a showman's specul man, with his immen and bulk, had as lit sination to boxing member of the Peace Ben, however, seem serial it in Yankee "big things" of wh certainly one—impu sible" as his sparrin e might infer futur first few nights at a Liverpool, when had in a few minut of the doors, the L ay mate, were will show. After consid articles were signe also for £100 a si silyway let wood Ty street Wm. Perry Charles Freeman, t who balanced the se 22 years 6 months of Freeman was favorit of muscular develop s, he made two ho me time balancing above his head as he was, added to whic the number of sou now in successio es, on more occa used 1080 lbs. fro bands alone. This end, but the great he looks as 1442 of hunting for with the stakes, ow of the police, a loca the Slasher having ju sly for

THE FRO found 1. The Presid for four o'clock the to the scratch, their first tied to the corne broken band with gro sounds retired to th evering height and Freeman led all t could endeavour to fight; but, as will be seen, was not fulfilled. The defensive and Fro coming out with his Slasher retreated, wh in quickly, popped i dly, and the Slash an launched, and no 2.—The Slasher ag then Freeman led of

GREAT BATTLES OF THE WORLD.

REPORTED BY MEN WHO WITNESSED THEM.

THE SLASHER AND THE GIANT.

A remarkable fight between an Englishman and an American.

In the year 1842, a sensation was created in England by the return of Ben Pinst, having with him a seven-foot specimen of humanity, of the name of Charles Freeman. There can be little doubt, from subsequent events, that Ben brought out his giant's *protege* purely as a showman's speculation; and that Freeman, with his immense length, strength, and bulk, had as little pretensions or inclination to boxing as any non-combatant member of the Peace Society could desire. Ben, however, seeing how "big things" carried it in Yankee-land—the country of "big things" of which he, himself, was probably one—imported the "American hero" as his sparring opponent; and if he might infer future success from their first few nights at the Queen's Theatre, Liverpool, when not a seat was to be had in a few minutes from the opening of the doors, the Lancashire people, at his rate, were willing to patronize the show. After considerable circus business had been signed for a fight to take place for £100 a side on Dec. 6, 1842, the way was cleared for Freeman and Charles Freeman, the American Giant, to balance the scales at 252 lbs., as 2 years 6 months old, 7 feet high in his kicking foot, while Perry was 5 ft. 1, 23 years of age, and weighed 160 lbs. In any respects from the size of the man who was the most remarkable on record, Freeman was favorite at 6 to 4. In point of muscular development and strength, he was not his equal, and in the point of activity and lightness, and readiness of action, he was not less to be admired; in fact, his early career was in the equestrian school, where, among other things, he rode two horses at once, at the same time balancing a man with his arms over his head as he galloped round the arena, aided to which he was renowned for the number of somersaults he could now in succession. In lifting weights, he, on no occasion threw one, he raised 1080 lbs. from the ground with his hands alone. This should form the record, but the greatest lift chronicled in England was in 1844. Being a good deal of hunting for a suitable spot to catch the stakes, owing to the wariness of the police, a location was chosen and the Slasher having joined the giant, all was ready.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. Precisely at seven minutes after four o'clock the scene was conducted in the scratch, their fogles having been fastened to the corner stake, and having been lashed with great good humour, the men were brought to their corners. The former height and gigantic proportions of Freeman led all to suppose that he would endeavor to fight down his opponent, as will be seen, this anticipation was not fulfilled. The Slasher stood on his defensive, and Freeman, after exchanging with his left; from this the Slasher retreated, when Freeman followed him quickly, popped in his left and right leg, and the Slasher was down. Freeman laughed and was satisfied done.

2.—The Slasher again to the scratch, when Freeman led off left and right; the

latter blow got well home, and dropped the Slasher. First knock-down blow for Freeman; but no change done, as the Slasher received it when retreating.

3.—The Slasher made play, and tried his left on Freeman's body, but was stopped. Freeman rushed to him, the Slasher retreating and hitting short and wild. Freeman popped in his left and right, caught the Slasher in his arms, and threw him with ease.

4.—The Slasher, on the defensive system, dodged a little, delivered his left on the ribs, in getting away he fell, and thus occupied Freeman's return.

5.—Freeman hit out left and right, but the Slasher ducked his head and fell on his knees.

6.—The Slasher on the dodging system, stepped back; Freeman after him to the corner, where there was a wild rally, in which his right and left were exchanged. The Slasher got within Freeman's long arms, gave him a tidy smack with his right on the left eye, and got down. (First blood from Freeman's brow, and the Tipton lads uproarious.)

7.—The Slasher, the first to fight, hit out left and right, but was stopped. Freeman slashed away left and right, but without precision, and after some trifling deliveries the Slasher got down.

8.—The Slasher popped in his left on Freeman's ribs, and got away. Freeman after him, when the Slasher closed. Freeman lifted him clean off the ground, but was unable to get his arm loose to fib, and after a short struggle the Slasher slipped from his grasp and got off with his left at the body, and in getting away fell from accident or design. [Cries of "foul" were heard.]

9.—Foul was claimed on the part of Freeman; but the referee did not feel himself justified in stopping the fight, and "time" was called.

10.—The Slasher again tried the artful dodge, rushed in to hit with the left at the body; but Freeman seized him in his left and powerful fists, held him up for a short time, and finding he could do nothing at in fighting fell on him, but not so as to do him any mischief.

11.—The Slasher as lively as a trig it popped in his left on Freeman's arm and got away; Freeman followed, gave him one, two, left and right. The Slasher broke from him, and delivered his right on his shoulder; then getting away, fell to avoid.

12.—The Slasher once more led off with his left, but was short. Freeman after him delivered left and right; the Slasher down.

13.—Freeman popped in his left. The Slasher retreated and fell.

14.—Freeman again planted his left slightly. The Slasher adhered to his retreating system. Freeman followed him to the ropes, and after a series of exchange of hits the Slasher got down. Freeman pointing at him derisively with his finger and laughing.

15.—Freeman hit left and right, and the Slasher rushed in and caught him round the body, to try for the fall; Freeman held him up completely off the ground by the neck, then chopped first with the left and then with the right; the Slasher hit up left and right, and caught Freeman on the mouth with his right; and after a short struggle was thrown. Freeman on him.

16.—The Slasher again tried his left at the body, but was short, the fall falling slightly on Freeman's arm. Exchange of blows. Freeman with the left on the nob, and Slasher on the shoulder with the right, which sounded, but was of no effect. Slasher, in retreating, fell.

17.—Slasher came up on the defensive, but Freeman hit him down with his left.

18.—Slasher again popped his left at the body, but was bit down with a counter-hit from Freeman's left. Freeman fell on him, and foul was claimed by

Slasher's party, but not acknowledged, as it was obvious the fall was accidental.

19.—Slasher hit Freeman on the shoulder with his right, and in return caught it left and right as he retreated. Slasher returned to the charge with his right, and fell.

20.—A wild exchange of blows, but not effective, and the Slasher slipped down in retreating.

21.—[Twenty-three minutes had now elapsed, to read damage done on either side, and both as fresh as when they commenced.] The Slasher popped in his left on the body, and stepped back; Freeman after him, hit left and right, and the Slasher fell.

22.—Freeman delivered left and right; the Slasher was short in his return, and again received two pops left and right, and fell.

23.—Freeman delivered left and right, and Slasher down.

24.—Freeman led off with his left. The Slasher popped in his left on the mark and tried to drop it. Freeman caught him round the neck and held him up some time, and then let him fall, tumbling over him. [Another claim of foul not allowed.]

25.—Freeman popped in his right on Slasher's eye; the Slasher countered on his shoulder, when Freeman caught him with his left, and the Slasher was down.

26.—Freeman again planted his left, on Slasher rushing in, caught him in his arms, held him for a second or two, and fell on him.

27.—Freeman popped in his left, and dropped his left with his right.

28.—The Slasher hit short with his left, and renewed the dodging system, playing round his man. Freeman tried to nail him, but he got away hit out with his left at the body, and fell without a return. [Another claim for foul for Freeman not admitted.]

29.—Slasher hit at the body with his left and broke away, Freeman after him, but for mischief, caught him on the hop, and hit him down with his right.

30.—The Slasher delivered his right on Freeman's shoulder, broke away, and tried it with the left on the body, but was stopped. Freeman let go left and right, but the Slasher ducked his nob, escaped, and fell.

31.—The Slasher again in with his left on the ribs and away; Freeman after him, caught him on the pimple, and he fell.

32.—The Slasher hit short left and right, and was hit down with Freeman's left.

33.—The Slasher pursued his left-hand dodge at the body, but, in getting away, was hit down with a touch from Freeman's left.

34.—The Slasher missed left and right, caught it left and right, and was down.

35.—It now became so dark that it was difficult to see what was doing in the ring, and the spectators came closer to the ropes. The partisans of the Slasher were extremely uproarious, and one of them especially was constantly interfering with the umpires, called "time" when it was not time, and was guilty of other most offensive and unfair conduct. [The Slasher, as usual, led off with his left at the body, but without effect, and in return was hit down.

36.—The Slasher hit short with his left, and was hit down by a counter from Freeman's left as he was getting away.

37.—Slasher planted his favorite body blow with his left, but without producing any visible effect; Freeman did not seem to feel it, and he was again down.

38.—Trifling exchanges with the left, and the Slasher down.

39.—The Slasher rushed in to make another effort for the throw, but Freeman again seized him in his powerful grasp, fibbed, and fell with him, but not on him.

40, 41, 42, 43, 44.—Slasher down in every round, but apparently no mischief done, and as far as the glimpse of light would permit, we could discern no distinct mark of punishment on either man.

45.—The Slasher delivered his left at the body and fell, as if from the force of his own blow. Freeman fell over him, but evidently with a desire to avoid falling on him. [Another appeal was made to the referee on the ground of the Slasher falling without a blow, but the referee declared it was impossible for a correct opinion, and expressed a strong wish that the fight should either be drawn or adjourned, but to this neither party would accede.]

46, 47, and 48.—The Slasher down in each round, and Freeman manfully avoiding falling on him.

49.—The Slasher in with his left on the body, but as he attempted to retreat Freeman caught him in his arms, held him for some time, occasionally chopping, and at last fell forward on him, but too much over to produce any consequence.

50.—The Slasher showed some fatigue, but came up full of confidence, and delivered his left at the body, but did not get well home; Freeman caught him left and right, and he went down to avoid further commotion.

To describe the remaining rounds would be an idle attempt, in fact it became so dark that the men were only visible from the light color of their skins and drawers. The Slasher pursued his dodging, getting away, and falling system, occasionally making his left and right hits at the body and shoulder, and sometimes appearing to recoil from the effects of his own blows, but without producing any turn in his favor. Freeman hitting left and right, and now and then seizing his man, lifting him up, and flinging him down, but almost invariably avoiding falling on him; in one instance actually making an arch over his carcass, and making a legs of the ground, amidst the acclamations of the throng. In the last few rounds there was an evident attempt to draw Freeman away from Slasher's corner, round which a desperate set of ruffians had collected, who, by the most offensive vociferations, endeavored to intimidate and alarm him. He, however, kept his temper, and came up every round cool and collected, grumbling only at the Slasher not standing up to fight. In the 60th round the Slasher exclaimed: "I've got you now, old fellow!" but the words were scarcely out of his mouth when Freeman hit him down with his left. The darkness, combined with a fog, now became so intense that it was impossible to see what was doing from one side of the ring to the other. The referee declared his utter inability to form any judgment of the character of the fight, and, unable to get both parties to agree on the expediency of putting a end to the battle, he jumped into the ring, and getting between the men, declared he would not permit them to proceed the long contest. At this moment both men were fresh and vigorous, and each seemed disinclined to leave his chance of victory in doubt, Slasher especially, who said he considered he was robbed, of the fight, while Freeman laughed, and said, if they were permitted to proceed, the result would perhaps prove he was mistaken. The referee was, however, peremptory, and both men were taken from the ring, and having fought *scarcely rounds in one hour and twenty-five minutes*, they walked away as fresh as when they began, with a mutual desire that they might renew the combat the next day at twelve o'clock, at such place as the referee might appoint, to which the latter assented, but there did not appear to be anything in their appearance to justify a further delay in the gratification of their desires.

A fortnight elapsed before a renewal of hostilities was brought about, the authorities chasing the parties hither and

thither. At length, on December 20, 1842, the men came together again at Cliff Marshes on the Kentish coast. While the Slasher appeared to have lost flesh since the previous encounter, Freeman had increased in bulk and now weighed no less than 294 lbs. stripped, Pory scaling 82 lbs. less.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1.—At thirteen minutes after twelve precisely the men were conducted to the scratch, shook hands, and threw themselves into position, the towering height and great bulk of Freeman precluding the same fearful odds we have before described. The Slasher dodged round his man, waiting for an opening, but he found the Giant ready to hit with him, and he had already felt the weight of his fencers with sufficient force to leave the prudence of keeping at a distance. The Slasher tried his left and right, but was out of distance. The Giant followed him in his *parries*, and at last, getting closer, hit out left and right; the former passed over the Slasher's head, but the latter caught him slightly on the ear, and the Slasher went down.

2.—The Slasher again cautious and at a distance. Freeman followed his dodging manoeuvres, and at last rushed in to hit, but the Slasher in getting away fell with out being struck, and got up laughing.

3.—The Slasher got near to his man and let him with his left at the nape, but did not get home. Tiring exchanges with the left, the Slasher retreating, Freeman at his left and right, just reaching him, when the Slasher tumbled down. No mischief done.

4.—After renewed dodging the Slasher made himself up for mischief, feinted once or twice, and then hit out with his left. This brought the Giant in, which favors were exchanged, and the Slasher catching it on the nozzle showing first blow. After some wild fighting, in which hits were exchanged, the Slasher was down.

5.—Slasher cautious and getting away from the Giant; he at last studied himself, and counter-hits with the left were exchanged. The Giant followed up his man to the corner, but missed both left and right, and the Slasher got down.

6.—Counter-hits with the left, but no sting in them. The Giant hit out well with his right, but the Slasher dodged and got away. The Slasher was short with his left and right, and again got away.

7.—He returned to the charge, and caught Freeman slightly on the body with his left. Freeman returned the compliment on the temple, but it was more of a shove than a blow. Slasher hit short with his left, ducked, and got away landing on the Giant's head, waited for the attack, stopped the Slasher's left, and caught him a stinger on the left ear with his right. The Slasher scrambled down in a sort of rally.

8.—The Slasher planted his right on the Giant's shoulder, and after exchanging left and right out of distance, the Slasher got down.

9.—Pretty exchanges left and right, and flesh marks left. The Slasher tried at a body with his left, stooped, and got away. The Giant pursued him, hitting wildly left and right. He at last caught the Tipton in his arms and choppered him on the head several times with his right, but without administering any serious punishment. The Slasher slipped down to avoid further hitting.

10.—The Slasher tried his left, was short, and got away. The Giant followed him, but he dodged round the ring, but his blows did not reach their destination. After a wild scrambling rally the Slasher got down. There was a want of precision in Freeman's deliveries which forbade the hope of a second round.

11.—The Slasher dropped a heavy

snack on the Giant's ivory with his left, which, coming in contact with his teeth, inflicted a wound on his own finger, that bled profusely. He tried it again, but was short, as was the Giant in his attempt to return, and the Slasher fell on his knees.

12.—The Giant's mouth showed the effect of the blow in the last round, his lips were swollen a little, and a tinge of blood was perceptible. The Slasher led off left and right; the former on the ribs, and the latter on the shoulder, and rushing in after a struggle, went down on his knees.

13.—The Slasher came up laughing, the Giant looking serious; counter-hits with the left. The Slasher dodged, and retreated towards the ropes; the Giant followed him impetuously, and missed his own two. The Slasher dropped, looked up, and laughed.

14.—The Slasher hit upon handed, and retreated; he then tried to drop his left over the Giant's dial, but his hand went over his shoulder; he then retreated, but finding the Giant rushing in for mischief, he dropped. [Cries of "fool," but the umpire did not interfere.]

15.—The Slasher got home with his left, and dropped on the Giant's jaw. The Giant returned the compliment on the cheek and ear, right and left, when the Slasher staggered. It scarcely could be called a knock-down blow.

16.—The Slasher led off, and popped his left on the Giant's mouth. The Giant after him, and caught him heavily with his right on the ear, which became sorely swollen. A rally, in which there were some heavy hits exchanged, and in the close the Slasher got down.

17.—The Slasher, as usual, commenced hitting out left and right, but did no execution, his blows striking the air. Freeman to him left and right, but the deliveries were not effective. The Slasher down.

18.—Freeman popped a heavy smack with his right on the Slasher's neck. The Slasher, stung, rushed in wildly. The Giant strodded himself, hit out well with his left, and the Slasher dropped.

19.—The Slasher made play left and right, was short, and went down. His second wind wanted, he wanted his neck, and there was a little of the *delirium* appearance in his phiz.

20.—The Slasher hit short and only reached Freeman's shoulder with his right. He then fought on the retreat to the corner, where he got down.

21.—The Slasher showed symptoms of blowing. He led off in his old wild way, evidently afraid of the return, and on the Giant lunging out right and left, he went down.

22.—Slasher short with his left, and caught it heavily from the Giant's right on the ear; trifling exchanges, and the Slasher down.

23.—The Slasher again short in his deliveries. The Giant nailed him left and right, but not with much severity, then seized him in his arms and flung him down, walking contemptuously to his corner.

24, 25 and 26.—Scrambling work, and Slasher went down in every round.

27.—The injury to the Slasher's left hand appeared to increase, but in this and the two following rounds no mischief was done, and he invariably dropped grinning.

28.—A wild blundering round, in which there was no precision on either side—the Slasher slipped down, but was up again and renewed the round. After a scrambling rally, the Slasher again got down, and slipped completely under the Giant's foot, at whom he looked up and grined.

29.—The Slasher hit short left and right, and threw himself down with a whoop to avoid. Freeman laughed and shook his head, seeming to consider that it was intended to induce him to strike foul.

30.—The Slasher succeeded in planting

a right-handed chopper on the Giant's temple, and got away. The Giant dashed after him, hitting left and right, and then endeavored to seize him, but the Slasher slipped away and fell.

31, 32, 33, and 34.—The fighting wild and indecisive; in the last round, the Giant hit the Slasher down; but it struck us as rather a push than a blow.

35.—The Giant in left and right—the Slasher retreated—the Giant after him, but it was to go—he let by right and left, and then went down. The ground now became extremely slippery for both men.

36.—Freeman led off, but was short and did not reach his man. Slasher peeped in his right on the Giant's shoulder, and in getting away went down.

37 and last.—Freeman ready, when the Slasher rushed to close quarters, struck him on the shoulder with his right, but on the Giant attempting to return, he went down without a blow.

A call was made by the seconds of Freeman on the umpires, who disagreed, and on appealing to the referee he pronounced "fool," and no doubt had a similar appeal given made to him before, he would have given a like decision.

The Giant was immediately proclaimed the winner, and was taken out of the ring after fighting thirty-nine minutes.

The Slasher came up again "fresh as paint," and evidently but little injured by the contest. His left ear alone showed serious marks of punishment; it was much swollen and filled with coagulated blood. The finger of his left hand was likewise cut; but the contusions on his index were few and of trifling consequence. He seemed anxious to renew the contest, and denied that he had fallen purposely. The judgment had been pronounced, however, and there was no returning it.

Johny Broome was evidently mortified, and offered to put down a score for the Slasher to fight Ben Caunt, "then and there." Spring said such a proposition covered too much of passion and folly, but said Caunt was prepared to fight the Slasher or any man in England for from £100 to £500, and the money was always ready at his house.

Previous Battles.

The following fights have already appeared in THE ADVOCATE:

Tom Sayers and J. C. Heenan.
Tom King and J. C. Heenan.
Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan.
Tom Langham and Tom Sayers.
John Morrissey and J. C. Heenan.
Bendigo and Caunt.
Bendigo and Bob Beattie.
Jem Mace and Tom King (No. 1.)
Jem Mace and Tom King (No. 2.)
Wm. Thompson (Bendigo) and "Deaf" Burke.
Tom Sayers and Wm. Perry (the Tipton Slasher).

In our next number we shall conclude the series of prize fights for the present. In the fall we shall open out again, but, in the meantime, we direct attention to the next, between Sayers and Poulson, as one of the greatest battles on record, and as one illustrative of the value of determination and pluck, and as showing that present-day fighters are not in it when it comes to a question of power to stay.

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A TORONTO In league has been formed to be undergoing a nation in Canada this. The Dufferin Lake will, after an absence of the length, have the admission to the

Jas. J. Cornett, it was warmly welcomed in its first appearance in London.

WISCONSIN intended man to play the Lake in Canada this summer. Its anticipated success is a

The National Bank opened in the city. The same shows no abatement in its operations with its first appearance in London.

Johnston and M. Woodall (players), have been papers and the Allen Labor Act, how contracts with

The Ottawa Cricket Club for a vigorous season. Matches in Toronto and Montreal May 24 in their

R. HENAWAY, of Anty-walked a dis

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In future the racing men of the League of American Wheelmen will sport colors and will be distinguished by such.

GEORGE GOLDIE has purchased the American cup defender Vigilant for \$25,000, exactly half of what she cost her builders.

A TORONTO Intermediate Baseball League has been formed. Baseball seems to be undergoing a process of revivification in Canada this year.

The Dufferin Lacrosse Club, of Ingersoll, after an absence of two years from the green, have re-organized and applied for admission to the C.L.A.

JAS. J. GOBBETT, the champion pugilist, was warmly welcomed when he made his first appearance before an English audience in London recently.

WINNIPEG intends sending a lacrosse team to play the leading cities in eastern Canada this summer. The Prairie City also anticipates a visit from the Shamrocks.

The National Baseball League Season has opened in the United States. The game shows no abatement in popularity, immense crowds witnessing the opening matches.

JAMESON and Mulhall, the London baseball players, have taken out naturalization papers and have thus evaded the Alien Labor Act. They have signed new contracts with Buffalo.

THE OTTAWA Cricket Club are preparing for a vigorous campaign the coming season. Matches have been arranged with Toronto and Montreal for July 2 and May 24 in their respective cities.

R. HENNAWAY, of Leeds, England, recently walked a distance of one mile,

carrying a 115-pound dumb-bell in 13 minutes, 23 3/5 seconds. He had wagered that he could perform the feat inside of 15 minutes.

LASKER, the champion chess expert, has a commanding lead in his contest for the championship of the world and \$2,000 a side with Steinitz. At the conclusion of the second series the score stood, Lasker 7 games, Steinitz 2, drawn 2.

As an illustration of the immense popularity that the game of Association Football possess in England, it may be mentioned that 45,000 people witnessed the recent International match between England and Scotland, which resulted in a draw, two goals each.

ONE of the strongest English Cricket teams that has ever appeared in this country will probably make a tour of the United States and Canada next fall. Two matches will be played in Philadelphia and one each in seven other cities, including Toronto and Montreal.

An increase of membership of from three to twelve clubs was the eminently satisfactory showing made by the Ontario Cricket Association last year. It was considered advisable to revise the system of playing an annual match between teams selected from the eastern and western sections of the Province, instead of having an Inter-Provincial match.

THE American succeeded in securing the first rendezvous of the Lake Yacht Racing Association for 80 days, a port situated on the North Shore, half way between Rochester and Oswego, opening on July 4th and continuing through the week. Cobourg, the only Canadian claimant for the meet, withdrew out of courtesy in favor of the yachtsmen on the other side.



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SOME STATISTICS.

Malt Taken for Consumption in Each Province During March.

The following statement shows the quantity of malt taken for consumption in each province of the Dominion during the month of March, 1894:—

Provinces.	Lbs.
Ontario	3,097,798
Quebec	1,223,983
New Brunswick	113,450
Nova Scotia	315,000
Prince Edward Island	5,968
Manitoba	198,222
British Columbia	135,473
Total	4,912,220

The following statement shows the quantity of spirits taken for consumption, in each province of the Dominion of Canada, during the month of March, 1894.

Provinces.	Proof Spirits, Gallons.
Ontario	300,980.07
Quebec	122,660.28
New Brunswick	8,341.95
Nova Scotia	7,680.28
Prince Edward Island	265.79
Manitoba	22,020.83
British Columbia	12,600.13
Total	561,019.33

ED. CLANCEY, of the European, Toronto, has enlarged his bar accommodation by one-third. He has made other extensive improvements.

THE License Holders' Benefit Association of Manitoba is in a most flourishing state. Although \$917 was expended last year, including \$650 for legal expenses, a balance remained on hand at the presentation of the second annual report. The association has nearly a hundred members. Edward I. Dreary, Winnipeg, is president, and Andrew Strong, P.O. Box 1303, Winnipeg, is secretary. Capt. W. D. Douglas is first vice-president, J. A. Richard, second vice, and J. G. Carroll, treasurer.

Wit and Humor.

A Day Dream.



GOAT. "Now there is a soft snap. I think—"

TRANSFERRED.

He rubbed his face against her cheek
Till all the color fled.
"Was just the other way with him—
His face turned every red."

NO LACK OF SCHOOL HOLIDAYS.

First Boy—"I wished we lived in South America."
Second Boy—"Why do you?"
First Boy—"The schools down there always close every time the town is bombarded."



IL
"I will—"

AN EVENTFUL DAY.

"Well, well!" exclaimed the editor:
"If that wasn't a queer experience!"
"What was that?" said the foreman.
"There was a man in here just now who didn't seem to know any more about how a newspaper should be run than I do."



III
"—hull."

ADVICE IN TIME.

ME-SO-FAN—should never be drinkers
For fear they might go too far
And thus get into the habit
Of drinking it every bar.

TWO QUICKLY CURED.

Good Samaritan (to friends doctoring a man at the roadside for snake-bite)—
"There, he's coming around all right, poor fellow! I guess you needn't pour any more of that whiskey down him."
Body Collins (in a voice faint, but earnest)—"Let 'im (hic) bite me (hic) gain."



IV.
GERMAN (winking up)—"Py-chim! I thought I was in a railroad depot. I mood had but a nighthere."

NOT USED TO THE FLAVOR.

Variety Comedian (being "hold up" by highwaymen)—"For heaven's sake don't put that gag in my mouth!"
Highwayman—"Oh, you're pertic'lar, are you? You nobn't be afraid; it's bran new."
Variety Comedian—"That's what's the matter! Haven't you got an old one about you?"

AN AGONIZING THOUGHT.

Doc—"Why are you crying?"
Clara—"Good—I mean Mr. Xi— Nice-fello ki—kissed me in the—the ball."
Doc—"He doubtless acted on a sudden impulse. I wouldn't cry about that."
Clara—"But I—I slapped him for it, and—I'm afraid I hur—hurt him. Two, too, too!"

SIGNS OF SPRING.

The leaves are sprouting on the bough;
The blanchet turns his pipe;
The fruitful hens are laying now,
And hiccups are ripe.

LEFT OVER.

"The place was robbed last night,"
"Indeed! What was taken?"
"Nearly everything. In fact, the only thing not disturbed was the watchman."



"Pop" Goes the Weasel.

LIGHTNING FLASH OUT OF A CLEAR SKY.

Waves Scouter—"Well, I'm glad my work on the tariff is ended!"
His Wife—"My dear, I wish you would look into this grocer's bill—it's outrageous!"

FAITHFUL.

"So you photographed all the miners out of work, did you? What was the result?"
"Striking likenesses."

WAS THAT IT?

"What little boy will tell why Let's wife was turned into a pillar of salt?"
asked the Sunday-school teacher.
Freddy Filkins' hand went up, and the good lady nodded to him to give his answer.
"Because she was too fresh."

NOT ONE.

All lovers stand for just one kiss,
But, when they're really gone,
In their bright lexicon of bliss
There's no such word as one.

DEGRADED.

"You are very low," observed the people.
"Yes," answered the thermometer regretfully, "I fear I have taken a drop too much."

NOT TO BLAME.

Misses—"Bridget, you have all together too much company down here."
Bridget—"Sure, mum, it don't be my fault that yure kitchen's a trifle too small!"

Unsuccessful Carelessness.



FARMER CORNSTALK—"Say, mister, there has been a bad, nasty snarl in my team ever since I went to bed. I wonder where that come from?"

SEQUENCE OF IDEAS.

"HELLO!" exclaimed the telegraph editor.
"Here's a first-class article from Kentucky."
"You don't say so," responded the absent-minded city editor. "Who's got a cork-screw?"

LOGIC.

Johannie—"I don't believe George Washington ever had much fun."
Teacher—"Why?"
Johannie—"Cause he never went fishing."
Teacher—"How do you know that?"
Johannie—"Cause he never told 'er lie."

SORRY HE SPOKE.

"Well, why don't you say that you wish you were a man?" asked Mr. Potts, during the little discussion he was having with his spouse about some matters of domestic management.
"Because I don't wish anything of the sort," she retorted. "I only wish you were one."



HOTEL CLERK—"That must be the gas."
FARMER CORNSTALK—"No, no! I blowed that out before going to bed."

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor.—Please inform your readers that we have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of helpless cases have been permanently cured. We shall be glad to send two bottles of our remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send us their express and post office address. Respectfully,
T. A. BLOOD & CO., 186 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

AFTER EMPTYING IT.

A HAPPY pair in Chicago were married standing on a champagne case.

WHERE THE DIFFERENCE LIES.

"PA, is there any difference between cold and the influenza?"
"If the doctor calls it a cold the bill's about \$2; if he calls it influenza it's about \$25. The difference is \$23, my son."

POOR MRS. WHITE.

He (reading paper)—"Here's a note about an accident at White's house. The servant girl put some gunpowder in the fire and she was blown through the roof."
She (sympathetically)—"Poor Mrs. White has so much trouble with her girl. They are always leaving her without giving notice."

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Mrs. Fangle—"Why didn't you ring the dinner bell, Bridget?"
Bridget—"I couldn't find any, ma'am."
Mrs. Fangle—"Why, it's on the dining room sideboard."
Bridget—"Oh! 'An' is it that one it? An' yourself told me last night a that was the breakfast bell!"

A PARSON'S FAREWELL.

A COUNTRY minister in a certain town took permanent leave of his congregation in the following pathetic manner:
"Brothers and sisters, I come to say good-bye. I don't think God lives in this church, because none of you ever shed, I don't think you love each other, because I never marry any of you. I don't think you love me, because you have not paid my salary. Your donations are mostly fruit and sorry apples, and 'by the fruits ye shall know them.' Brothers, I'm going away to a better place. I have been called to be chaplain of a penitentiary. Where I go ye cannot come, but got to prepare a place for you, and as the Lord have mercy on your souls, Good-bye."

UNEXPECTED ENCOUNTER.

Suspicious Characters (to amuse a cousin, who is returning home after giving a little entertainment for poor people)—
"We was in the show to-night, boss, as we seen yer take a bank note and give out of a feller's hat, an' a han'ful of silver out of a side pocket, an' we want yer to do it for us right now, an' it might quick about it!"
"Tommy, what are you doing with the big dictionary?" asked his mother.
"I'm looking in the abbreviations to P.D.Q."

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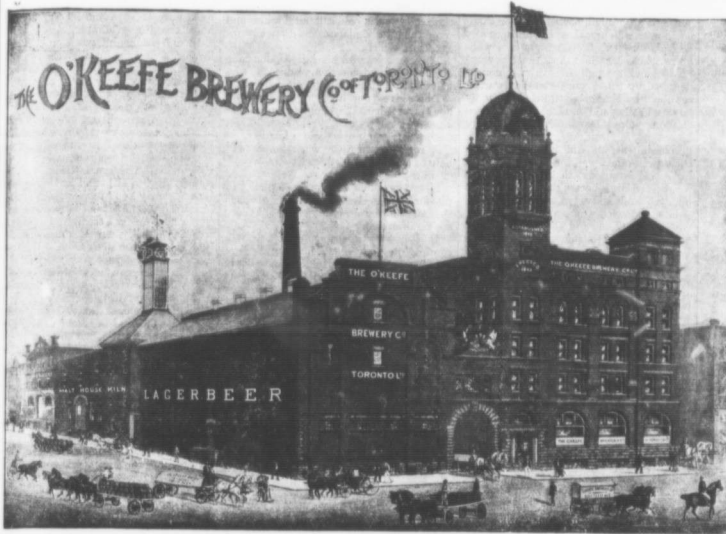
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India Pale Ale
Extra Ale
Dublin Brown Stout
Lager Beer
Export Lager

— IN CASKS AND BOTTLES —

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

HAMILTON TROTTING NOMINATIONS.

At a meeting of the Trotting section of the Hamilton Jockey Club it was announced that the following had made nominations for the stake events to be decided at the meeting to be held June 30, July 7 and 13.

First day—Stake No. 1, \$1,000, for trotters eligible to 3-minute class:

M. H. TenEyck, Hamilton.
Angus Sinclair, Toronto.
Wilson & Bell, Scarborough.
Evergood Stock Farm, Toronto.
J. W. Gage, Bartonville.
H. Scott, Caledonia.
Roderick McDonald, Wallaceburg.
Howard Conking, Buffalo.
Joseph P. Welch, St. Catharines.
Chas. Ray, Toronto.
R. C. Strain, Brantford.
E. M. Herrington, Picton.
Village Farm, Aurora, N.Y.
M. J. Rivard & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Second day—Stake No. 2, \$1,000, for pacers eligible to 2.40 class:

E. James, Hamilton.
M. H. TenEyck, Hamilton.
J. Sharen, Woodstock.
P. S. VanTuyt, Petrolia.
J. W. Gage, Bartonville.
J. C. Boyd, Simcoe.
Fitch & Stroud, Hamilton.
Village Farm, Aurora, N.Y.
Smith & Garnet, Watkins, N.Y.

Third day—Stake No. 3, \$1,000, for trotters eligible for 2.27 class:

Charles Brown, Toronto.
G. M. McPherson, Ottawa.
R. C. Strain, Brantford.
Donaldson & Crimchael, Hillsburg.
H. Scott, Caledonia.
Evergood Stock Farm, Toronto.
A. C. Gregory, Port Dalhousie.
F. G. Egan, Honey Creek.
W. E. Boyd, Hamilton.
Village Farm, Aurora, N.Y.
George Egan, Buffalo.

The purse entries will close on June 15 at A. D. Stewart, secretary, Court House, Hamilton.

BREED TO THE THOROUGHBRED.

ONE of the best-known dealers in high-class Canadian horses has recently stated that geldings and mares sired by thoroughbred horses bring the best prices in the large eastern markets. Next to these half-breds, he says, the best sellers are the progeny of man-made stallions and half-bred mares. He refers, of course, to horses which the richer class of people buy for pleasure purposes—for use in the parks, under saddle, to dog carts, and other fancy single turn-outs—and also to the heavier style used in broughams, barouches and similar carriages. Years ago, when Buffalo and Pittsburg were in the far west, the blood stallion was the favorite with farmers and other small breeders. The half-bred mares, which these stallions left, are in the foundation of many of the best trotting pedigrees we have to-day. As civilization pushed its way westward the thoroughbred followed in its wake, and even now you can find men who tell you of a grand lot of mares sired by this or that blood stallion, which at one time could be found in a certain valley or district. It is, however, now as hard a task as you can well be sure to find a thoroughbred stallion obtaining any considerable patronage in the rural districts of the middle west and western states. That this is true is to be regretted, because for the progeny of such stallions and good native mares retransitive prices may almost always be obtained. There is

about half-bred horses a vigor and quality which cannot be duplicated in any other breed, and there is moreover a power in half-bred mares to produce to harness stallions up-headed, stylish road or carriage horses which makes them especially desirable as breeders. It is a well-known fact that when the Franco-German government found its supply of cavalry remounts depleted by the Franco-Prussian war, it set about making good the deficiency by buying in England twelve thoroughbred stallions suited by conformation to sire horses fit for military purposes. The purchasing agents did not seek speed; their preference was for large, shapely, big-boned stallions that would bear weight—stallions some of whom carried a hundred and sixty-five pound man, his saddle and accoutrements. Similar investments at home and abroad have been made from time to time until to-day the French government is able to mount satisfactorily with horses bred in France the largest cavalry service in the world. From a foundation of the same kind efforts in another direction have evolved the French coach horse, literally a half-blood, and also the American coach horse, the coach breeds. No horse or earth has the same power to transmit beauty to his offspring, and certainly no horse has as much vigor nor such quality of bone.

Taking into consideration that the French government in France the stallions were scattered through the districts of America, the greater would be the success of the breeders. And, moreover, there is not a man who owns and keeps for public service a trotting-bred horse who is not a better blooded horse than the mares brought to his horse's court possessed somewhere close up a strong dash of the warm blood of the racer. No reference is herein made to the breeding of law horses for speed, but those fit for the higher walks of utilitarian equine life. The inevitable conclusion to be reached is that with a more general distribution of thoroughbred blood stallions good, and driving horses would be more easily found in America.—*Chicago Horseman.*

CURIOS EQUESTRIAN HABITS.

SOME of the oldest equine habits which horsemen have ever imagined are to be found in lands abutting on the home of the Arabian, but where he is not to be found the Arab himself has enough of oddities. One of these is a tree covered with plaited straw, quite flat and padded with blankets. This they never remove from their horses, except occasionally to dry it out. The horse is kept saddled day and night, summer and winter. This seems incredible, but is literally true. In Turkestan the horse, under the saddle, is covered with the Biblical number of blankets—seven—which he likewise wears at all times, and which are supposed to sweat him out and keep him in condition. The Kurds ride their straw, pad-like saddle with very short stirrups, and employ a severe bit. The Circassian ride also in a straw-covered saddle, but with an exceptionally long cantle and pomell, and with extra long stirrups, forked-rudish or cowboy style. The Cossack, again, rides with short stirrups, as well as the Persian, and neither he nor the Circassian uses, as a rule, a bit, but a simple raw halter. Wherever the Arabian is in his glory you find substantially the same seat already described; as soon as you wander away from the type you find as great a variety of habits as dress.—*Harper's Magazine.*

SENSIBLE RULES.

If the colt's ankles seem a little tired and weak after driving, bathe them thoroughly with cold salt and water and wrap them in bandages, but do not bandage them tightly.

If the colt carries his tail to one side employ a sticking or veterinary surgeon, who will cut the muscle on the opposite side.

Don't give your horse any food for an hour after a hard drive, nor for two hours after particularly exhausting him. Then water twenty minutes before feeding.

A night pasture for hot horses will help to cool their blood. Give them their grain ration just the same.

Keep the stable clean and use plenty of plaster to absorb the ammonia, and see that the ventilation is good and that there are no draughts.

If you have a suspicion of a spavin coming on your horse, employ a good veterinary surgeon. Heroic treatment is the only thing in such cases. Judicious firing, strong blistering and perfect rest for at least six weeks or two months, and good nursing, will in most cases arrest the disease and cure the lameness.

The owner should see that the horse does not stand in the rain or wet litter, which frequently causes thrush. This disease will so cripple a horse that he can neither gallop nor trot. Pack or stop the feet when occasion requires.

Death to lice on horses is easily and quickly effected by dusting kailash or fresh Persian insect powder into the hair as often as the pests appear.

FARMERS AS BREEDERS.

A Contribution on the Value of Breeding Roadsters.

FARMERS, as a class are slow to take up any side venture as a means of adding to their financial advancement. As a rule they rely upon earning a livelihood by the "sweat of their brow," and anything more venturesome than plowing, planting and rearing crops is regarded by the average farmer as too hazardous and speculative for him to engage in, seeming not to realize the fact that one year with another there is about as much "chance" connected with raising wheat, corn and especially with anything that a man can engage in. Yet for the amount of capital invested no class of business men (if farmers are not business men) do not succeed even in the most ordinary farm ventures) realize so small a percent on the amount of money invested as do farmers. While the class of horses that the average farmer has been raising have no market value at the present time, and he will not pay for their raising, yet there is no value to be sure of profit in breeding as farmers, if they would but make proper selections of the kind and class to be produced. Everything favors the ordinary farmer as a horse breeder, and especially is this true at the present time. The first element of success in any undertaking is in laying in the stock in trade on a good basis, and there never was before a time, and probably never will be again with a quarter of a century, when first-class breeding stock in the horse line can be procured on such favorable terms as at present, and that the horse market will in a very short time be in a good healthy condition, as is certainly true. It is not necessary that every farmer should return his attention towards trying to breed an Axtell or a Nancy Hanks, yet in the course of light harness horse breeding a fast one will now and then crop out, and when this occurs the breeder is just so much ahead of his ordinary expectations. The net profit in any business is determined by the ratio of expense with gross receipts, and on this score the average farmer has the advantage of the breeder

who does not also carry on general farming, and any farmer that will definitely fix in his mind the class of horse he has best equipped to raise and stick to that fixed purpose, can most assuredly make good breeding profitable.

In the coach and roadster line every farmer of average intelligence can secure for himself in a short time in the horse line that he more likely to give him good results, and certainly every farmer ought to pretty nearly know a fairly good horse when he sees one. A study of the market demands, as they now run and as they will run, will convince the farmer of any one that the roadster, either of carriage or light harness, is the most profitable seller. But in either class quality may be constantly kept in view, for with the present large surplus of horse stock nothing is more evident than the fact that the world is actually short on horses possessing the qualities demanded. With proper selection of individuals from what is bred there can be no question about the American roadster, and so in finishing the quality desired, and so in immediate demand is for actual service for either the road or track, breeding animals are low in price, so low indeed that they can be afforded to buy them, and to do his farm work and at the same time breed from them. In the mare line these breeders who breed fast speed also do not want the class of breeders that the farmer would want, and at the same time the ones that the sportsman does not want are the very ones that the average farmer needs the most and can make the most money out of.

Good, straight, standard bred mares are filled with good families and good finish can now be bought at a price of \$500, and while they will do the farmer's work they will also, if mated to good sound and well bred trotting stallions, always produce a high-class roadster that will sell for good money and will also produce fast and valuable race horses. On other words, at the present time farmers can do their farm work with their best mares, breed them and stand about the same price as they would for a pair of horses that the most successful racing breeders did a few years ago. Good finish and quality are the requirements the farmer should breed for, and with a quantity of mares mentioned his success will depend largely on his selection of a stallion to which to breed. At the present time the country is well supplied in most sections with trotting stallions suitable for the farmer's use, and at a price few well within his reach. The trotting stallion best suited to the farm use is one 150 to 160 pounds high, weighing from 1,100 to 1,250 pounds, of good general conformation, with good limbs, steady gait, and the more speed as indicated by a low race record the better, good disposition and coming from some one of the leading trotting families. But above all, the farmer can not now afford to breed any kind of a mare to a cheap and indifferent kind of a stallion. A difference of \$5 or \$10 in service fee is well to be considered for a moment. The cross-road stud is a luck number, and to produce is the advance guard of approach to the present time. The farmer should be laid out, the farmer can not fail to make money out of horse breeding. He makes his horses raise what they eat, and in the keep his ground fertilized. He produces valuable animals just as cheaply as he can rear them, and can always find a ready market for his samples.—*Horseman.*

HIS CLAIM ON THE PARTY.

"Why did the Prohibitionists nominate Smythe?"
"On account of his services to the party."
"Stump-speaker!"
"No; rain-maker."

Guelph

XXX and Am

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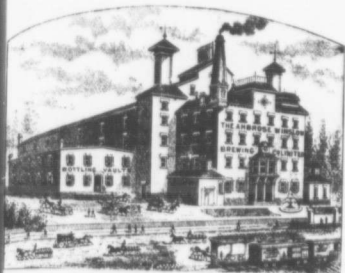
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