

THE ADVOCATE

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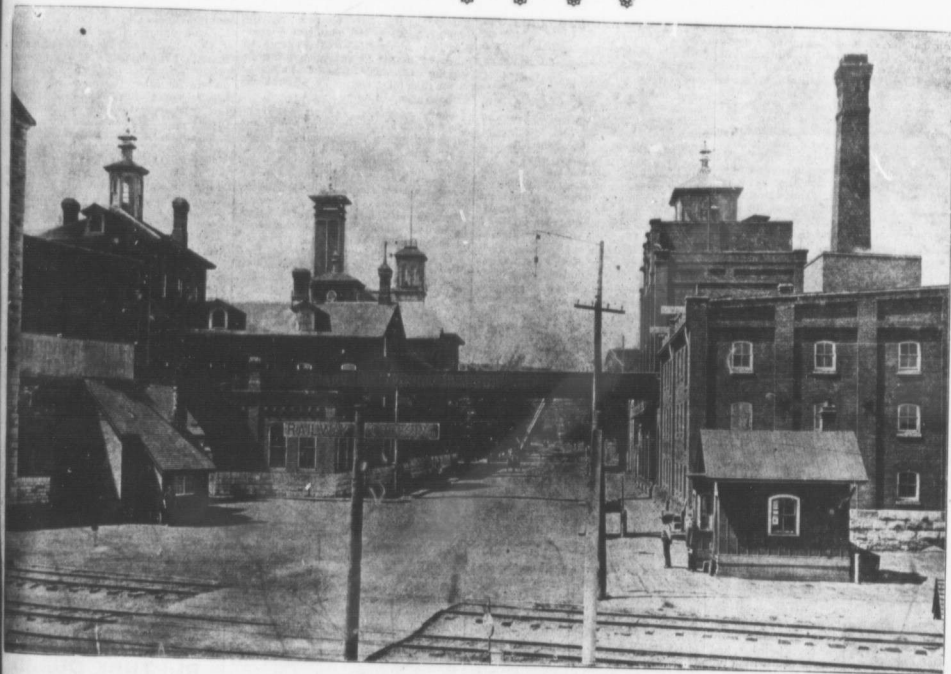
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VIEW FROM THE RAILWAY LOOKING NORTH.

Our Potable Whiskies are all fully Matured in Wood

A 240-LB. MARTINETTE.

Mrs. ANNIE S. AUSTIN, who has just been elected mayor of Pleasanton, Kan., is six feet tall and weighs 240 pounds. Her husband voted against her, but she won by a narrow majority of twenty votes. Her first official act has been to discharge the entire police force, from the chief down, and replace them with new men, under instructions to strictly enforce the liquor law. She has demanded that the county attorney perform the functions of his office in regard to the prohibition of liquor and gambling, and has enjoined the merchants from selling cigarettes to minors. Boys or girls under sixteen years of age found on the street after nine o'clock at night will be arrested. All restaurants and stores, drug stores alone excepted, must be closed at 10 P. M. It is sincerely to be hoped Mrs. Austin did not injure herself at the altar and swallow love, and thus become poor Mrs. Austin. Unpleasant Pleasanton!—En.]

YET WE MUST NOT DRINK.

If the doctors continue to discover all manner of parasites in our food and drink, and in the air that we breathe, and to tell us that the most healthful and wholesome things they may be responsible for the starvation and death of many people. In his efforts to induce folks to be careful of their health, Dr. Stiles, of the Department of Agriculture, has spoiled many a good appetite in Washington. He tells the audiences before whom he has appeared that there are parasites in meat sandwiches, in soups, in pork chops and even in salads. They are not all microscopic either, according to his statements. Some are an inch long and some grow to be thirty-two feet in length. He declares that there are parasites that we may obtain through food that und. favorable circumstances will stretch themselves to the length of 150 feet. The sea serpent, if we take the word of the most excited observer of that mysterious monarch of the deep, is no longer than that. Dr. Stiles says there are tiny butterflies in soup that develop into tapeworms. If the cook leaves the bread box open a mouse may scamper over the bread and deposit megastoma intestinales on it, and we who eat the bread may become infected with those germs whose name is suggestive of their offensive and dangerous character. If we drink the smallest quantity of unfiltered or unboiled water we are liable to swallow a regiment of parasites, including the egg of the lumbrical worm. Our pet dogs are dangerous to handle. In harassing old dog Tray the eggs of the tongue worm may be transferred to our hands. If by accident one of these parasites reached the stomach it was in trouble, but to develop into a worm half an inch long and go straight for the liver. Mamma's darling little poodle, as well as the vilest cur in the street gutter, may transmit to her the hydatid and other equally dangerous parasites. Goodness gracious! What a wonder that so many of us have lived so long!

CHURCH ALES.

The Church had not always from upon ale and beer, or counsel the people to abstain from wine when they were to drink, and drink for the good of the poor without the same. The genial and magnanimous German, Luther, spoke of ale approvingly, affirming that it did often much good. "Church Ales" were held in almost every parish at Whitstuntne. The ale was specially brewed and was of extraordinary strength. The young people played games and danced; the old looked on and admired; and sipped their strong ale at intervals.

The enjoyment was increased by the vocalists of the parish contributing songs. Of one favorite jig only for such occasions Shakespeare says:

"It hath been sung at festivals
On hallow eves, and holy eves."

These Whitsun or "Church Ales" were under the sanction of the churchwardens, who sold the liquor to the parishioners and visitors. The wardens accounted in their books for the profits accruing, and expended the same on the needs of the parish and especially on the wants of the poor. These religious ale drinkings were in fact parochial picnics to which each householder brought such victuals as was thought best. These they shared with each other, "all agreeing," as has been said of these gatherings, "to be good friends for one in the year and spend the day in sober joy." The church and chapel soiree or tea-party is the lineal descendant of the "church ale." At a later period, in the reign of Henry VIII., King and martyr to his memory, it became true of these annual reunions of friends and neighbors, that their popularity outran their sobriety. After such hallowed associations in connection with the rites of the church, it is not surprising that they should have taken such an aversion to the liquor. The Hebrews did not need to make malt and brew beer; they had the wine, whose fermented juice "Cheereth the heart of man."

IEWS OF ENGLISH CLERGY.

A Debate in Convocation That Shows a Proper and Large-Minded Liberty.

The following article appeared in a recent number of the *Licensing World and Licensed Trade Review*, published in England, and was written, by one who heard the remarks of the several speakers. There still lives an excellent lady, the wife of a worthy baronet, who, in the days of open elections and long before the fair sex, as a rule, took part in public affairs, worked very hard in a millard borough to secure the return of a respectable Churchwarden. In the opinion of the poor law, she did not hesitate—strong Churchwoman as she was—to call at the public-houses of the town, and having secured the promise of the landlord's vote, suggest to the landlady that it would be well for her and her attendants to appear in the Tory colors. When, too, Mr. Henry Hoare, the banker, founded the First Church Defence Society, his colleague in the churchwardenship of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Mr. Pettey, a well-known publican, was a member of it, and an honored guest of Lady Mary Hoare, where he met Archbishop Denison, and many other respectable Churchmen of those days; however, Archbishop Farrar, Sir Wilfred Lawson, and fanatics who confound teetotalism with religion, would fail to communicate the licensed vintner, and lose sight of the beneficent intention on the confederation of his party.

It is a great pity that they and their followers were not present on the last day of January, 1894, in the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury, when they would have been taught that there is more than one way of looking at the temperance question. In the absence of the Archbishop of Westminster (Dr. Farrar), who, happily for himself and the House, was not present, the Archbishop of Exeter (Mr. Sandford), brought up the report of the committee on intemperance. The first resolution in favor of the diminution of public-houses was carried, after Prebendary Salmon had protested against the adoption of local veto, and the Archdeacons of Lincoln and Bedford had intimated pretty plainly that compensation must be given to dispossessed publicans. Then came the tag of war. Mr. Sandford next moved, "That this House

would welcome a Sunday Closing Act for England similar to those which have been passed for Scotland, Ireland and Wales." Canon Modd opened the ball by asking for particulars as to the working of the Acts in other parts of the empire, and inquired whether in Ireland the closing was not only partial. He said that his experience in a country parish for twenty years led him to believe that total Sunday closing was undesirable, and would lead to the increase of secret drinking.

The Pro-Prolocutor (the Dean of St. Paul's) said it would be desirable that there should be an amendment before the House to be in order. Thereupon the Archbishop of Canterbury (Mr. Pott), moved that the amendment leave out all reference to Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and to let the resolution run: "That this House would welcome a further diminution in the hours during which public-houses are open on Sundays." The Archbishop said with truth that the people had as much right to their dinner and supper beer as had the members of that House, an opinion, we may add, shared by the Archbishop of York, who by his large experience as Rector of Newington and Vicar of Kensington. The Archbishop said that in Sonning, his parish, owing to the operation of the *bona fide* travelling clause, the public-houses were practically open all day, which he thought a real evil, but he could not vote for their total closing. He absolutely denied what he considered a complete and absolute heresy, that total abstinence was the highest art of the matter of temperance. He advised his brother of Bedford, when he next told an audience that he was not a teetotaler, to add that a higher virtue than total abstinence was the use without excess of liquor.

The Archbishop of Kingston-on-Thames seconded the motion, which was supported by the Archbishop of Oxford (Earl Selborn's brother) and the Archbishop of Merioneth. The latter, in reply to the letter in the *Times* read by Canon Sandford on the freedom from drunkenness in a part of Liverpool, where no public houses existed, said that his own experience in visiting low parts of the city one Saturday night with an almsman did not lend him to believe that drunkenness largely existed even where the public-houses were too close together. Canon Banks and others said that many of the publicans and their families themselves desired Sunday closing, but another speaker said that the Bishop of Brechin had told him that he knew of 138 clubs and parlors in Dundee where secret drinking was carried on when public-houses were closed on Sundays. Testimony was borne by more than one member to the fact, in a similar manner in which publicans conducted a difficult and trying trade, and it was pointed out that the real matter at issue was the effect of total closing on the people. The Archbishop of London did not mince his words. He said that the total closing of public-houses in London would cause a revolution. The people of London were not prepared for the total change in their habits which would be caused by such a course of perfection as that proposed by the committee, and the question was not within the range of practical politics, and no one proposed that the West End clubs should be closed. They certainly would be sacked if the public-houses were closed on Sundays. On a division, the amendment of Archbishop Pott was carried by fifty-seven to nine.

Canon Modd then proposed another amendment, which was seconded by the Archbishop of Merioneth, to the effect that there should be no drinking on the premises on Sundays. This was rejected by fifty to fourteen. Yet another amendment was proposed in favor of total Sunday closing in the country, whereupon Archbishop Pott pointed out that this raised exactly the same question, and he

said, with manly honesty, "Do we or do we not want Sunday closing? If we do, let us say so; if not, let us pass my resolution. We want to assert the right of the poor man to have what we have on Sunday." The amendment was rejected without a division, and Archbishop Pott's amendment was re-affirmed as the substantive resolution.

PROHIBITORY AGITATION

Some of the Effects as Previously Given.

We make the following extract from Appleton Morgan's article on prohibitory liquor laws, in *Popular Science Monthly* for March. We have seldom seen a more graphic and pointed statement of the real nature and effects of Prohibition: "No honest student of these laws can deny that they have had one of three effects, if not all three—namely, (1) to increase the demand for, and deteriorating the quality of, the supply of liquors; (2) to stimulate the ingenuity of the subject in evading the law itself, if not to produce the appetite for liquor drinking which it existed prior to it; (3) to give to the visionary or "crank class in a community political balance of power—that is, an absolute even if a temporary power. 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JOHN LABATT'S ALE AND STOUT



NINE GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS

... AND ...

ELEVEN DIPLOMAS

ORIGINAL FLAVOR. GUARANTEED PURITY

THE ... Recommended by Physicians for Table and Medicinal Use
MOST WHOLESOME OF BEVERAGES. ALWAYS THE SAME, SOUND AND PALATABLE. ASK FOR THEM



BREWERY AT—LONDON—CANADA

PRINCIPAL AGENCIES...

MONTREAL—P. L. N. Beaudry, Manager, 123 DeLorimier Street.

QUEBEC—N. Y. Montreuil, 277 St. Paul Street.

LEVIS—P. J. Montreuil, 85 Cote du Passage.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—Frank Smith, 24 Water Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Straug & Co., 159 Portage Avenue.

TORONTO—James Good & Co., 220 Yonge Str. et.

KINGSTON—James McParland, 341 King Street.

HAMILTON—R. H. Labatt, 81 Hughson Street South.

BRANTFORD—J. H. Adams, 135 Colborne Street.

REGINA, ASSA.—Charles Howson, Broad Street.

THE MOST ...
RELIABLE

ALES

IN CANADA



CRYSTAL ALE

CREAM ALE

NOURISHING PORTER

Milwaukee Lager Beer

Brewed and Bottled in Toronto by

The Davies Brewing Company

Guaranteed by the Government

WISER'S CANADA WHISKEY



OFFICERS

J. P. WISER, President.
 HARLOW G. WISER, 1st Vice-Pres.
 ISAAC P. WISER, 2nd Vice-Pres.
 E. FRANK WISER, . . . Treasurer.
 ALBERT WHITNEY, . . . Secretary.



Prescott Distillery

PURE SPIRITS, RYE AND PROOF
 ALCOHOL TRADE MARK WHISKIES



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

ONTARIO, PRESCOTT, CANADA.



Fully Ripened

and Matured

in Wood



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

J. E. SEAGRAM

DISTILLER

DIRECT IMPORTER OF

WINES... AND LIQUORS

Malt and Family
 Proof Whiskies
 Old Rye, Etc.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

THESE RENOWNED BRANDS
"OLD TIMES"

"WHITE WHEAT"

Conceded by Connoisseurs
 to be the choicest flavors
 Whiskies in the Market



J. E. SEAGRAM, - WATERLOO, ONT.

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Comment.

If your Prohibitionist agricultural were consistent surely he would decline to supply brewers and distillers with grain. But we are inclined to think he is hardly built that way.

WORD reaches us from all quarters that delegates are coming to attend the great convention in this city next week. It will undoubtedly be the biggest gathering of members of the trade ever held.

A MEETING of the trade in the County of Simcoe will be held in Fyfe's hall, Barrie, on Thursday at 1 P.M. to organize a county association, and to choose delegates to attend the big convention in Toronto, April 4th.

The death last week in Italy of Lady Macpherson, wife of Sir David Macpherson and daughter of the late Wm. Molson, founder of Molson's Bank, brings to mind the fact that the Molson family have been in the brewery business at Montreal for 110 years.

The area of the Argentine Republic sown with wheat last year was 6,100,000 acres against only 490,000 acres in 1880. What do our farmers think of the prospects for an advance in wheat? And what are they going to do with their barley and rye when we have Prohibition?

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., is having an election for the Scott Act. Reports say that the Act will carry as those who wish to carry on an unlicensed trade have united with the extreme temperance people in its support. Moderate temperance men and the best class of the trade are opposing the act.

A NEW distillery in the immediate vicinity of Toronto is one of the business prospects for this spring. Certain gentlemen of means have the matter under advisement, and we are informed have already purchased a site which is in every way adapted for the enterprise. There is a sufficiency of capital back of the concern as well as plenty of business enterprise.

It is generally conceded that a hotel-keeper who dabbles in politics is foolish, but yet he is entitled to his opinions the same as any other man. However, in a country where politicians think that he is the individual of all others to be taxed in their interest he is undoubtedly wise to keep a still tongue and to confine his ideas to thinking and the silent ballot.

A WASHINGTON doctor says: "If we drink the smallest quantity of unfettered unboiled water we are liable to swallow a regiment of parasites, including the king of the lumberjack worm." "A lumberjack worm" is a creature of which the uth worm is a species. It is an intestinal parasite that cannot and does not live in whiskey, beer or any other fermented liquor.

An English paper wants to know if the temperance party are willing to make up the hundred million dollars deficit that would figure in the revenue if Prohibition were enacted by a tax of one cent on every cup of tea or coffee, bottle of soda water or ginger beer drunk in the country. It also asks the pertinent question whether any proportion of Britain's great men have been teetotalers.

It is announced that the Prohibitionists of Brant have decided to pledge their support to Hon. A. S. Hardy at the forthcoming general election. Surely our friends are a little premature in arriving at this decision. Supposing on the other side a total abstainer—and Mr. Hardy has acknowledged he is not one of that kind—is brought out, how will they reconcile their votes with their consciences?

It is possible to have too much of a good thing, as the vine-growers in the south of France are discovering. There the vintage has been so superabundant that although wine is offered at two cents a quart it fails to find buyers. Its owners are puzzled what to do with it. Their plight reminds one of that of the Caucasian wheat-growers, who, a couple of years ago, were forced to convert wheat and maize into fuel, nature having given them more than they could use themselves or sell on the spot, and than the railways could carry away.

"If," writes a friend temporarily resident in London, but thoroughly up in English political affairs, "Sir William Harcourt in his Budget speech, anticipates a serious reduction of receipts due to the decreased consumption of beer and spirits, and provides for the deficit by imposing taxes on other articles, such as lemonade and ginger-beer, we shall know that he means business regarding the Local Option Bill. But if, on the other hand, he anticipates no diminution of the yield from the customs and excise duties, we shall know that he is simply humbugging the teetotalers."

"PROHIBITION is more important than tariff or free trade," cries a temperance paper in Nova Scotia. Perhaps it is in the eyes of those who advocate it; but we do wish our contemporary would, coming down to facts and figures, calculate the amount of capital that would be banished by Prohibition from the country; the amount of grain the farmers would lose the sale of; the number of people who would be thrown out of employment; the loss of revenue that would accrue and that would have to be made up, and the burden of extra taxation that would have to be borne by the country at large. We quite agree with our contemporary that "leaving morals out of consideration," the question, taking it in the aggregate, is a pretty big one, and one that we fear it will find hard to answer to the satisfaction of any save the unreasoning.

We read in the *Liberty Review*, a paper published in the liberal interests in England, that question No. 10 in the election agent's examination paper issued by the National Liberal Federation runs thus: "What form of words would you

advise for the use of a candidate anxious to pledge himself to the Temperance party without losing the support of the liquor interest." We should like to know what the replies were. It is a common trick with candidates to try and ride both horses without letting either know, but when a whole party unblushingly goes in for the accomplishment of such a performance it proves that British politicians are every whit as bad as Canadian, and that our only friend is himself. There is some consolation in the fact that if members of the trade are fooled the fellows on the other side are being hoodwinked just as badly, if not more so.

TALK of Prohibition has put the busy brain of the inventor to work with a view of ascertaining how the enactment, if it ever assumes to become such, can be circumvented. Many are the devices reported up to date; one being a condensation in the form of a lozenge that nobody would ever suspect; another is an innocent-looking book that contains real reading matter as well as prime whiskey; one more is a perfume bottle, and yet another is a cigar properly colored and fixed up. With the ages men, and women too, have become very cunning, and there is plenty of indication that if our brewers and distillers should be compelled to shut down, the trade would simply be transferred to smugglers and cheats, to watch and to successfully checkmate whom, would require a permanent standing army of police and detectives, at least as numerous as the militia.

REV. DR. WILD has been ordered by his medical attendant to drink ale and he does so. The members of the First Congregational Church of London, Ont., wish him to act as their pastor during April and May. He has, according to the deacons, acted most generously towards the church, having previously filled the pulpit for sundry periods of time, and yet the secretary thought fit to denounce him at a congregational meeting as one given over to drink and as a professional wind-bag. Dr. Wild has also been ordered not to take tea or coffee. Apart from the fact that this little incident proves that the beverages favored by the Prohibitionists are not always healthful, we cannot help thinking that the secretary must be of that stripe of men to whom religion is a mere password and true Christianity an impossibility. There are many like him.

"TO-DAY," says ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, an unfortunate State that is at sixes and sevens, its towns oftentimes undoing to-day what they did yesterday, "all classes throughout the union mention the name of General Neal Dow with respect." "All classes of the union" would deserve something worse than the severest condemnation if they did not respect a man ninety years of age who had fought and bled for his country, whatever their views of the cause he has consistently advocated we are told he has upwards of seventy years. Age, however, unfortunately does not always bring breadth of heart or improvement of men-

tal vision, but frequently brings crabbedness and a confirmation of narrowness. We respect Neal Dow for his consistency and for his grey hairs, but we do not admire his views any more than we did thirty years ago. And, furthermore, we regret that his example is one rather of encouragement to the unreasoning than to the thoughtful. Truthfulness is all right, but when it comes down to a blind case of trust the system does not go far in this world.

EVERYBODY is not aware that Abraham Lincoln, the most beloved if not the greatest of United States Presidents, once kept a grocery and liquor store in New Salem. This, of course, was in the days when liquor was sold at nearly every grocery. But no liquor could be sold in less quantity than one quart without a tavern license. The law, however, was not always strictly enforced, and it was the custom of storekeepers to set up the drinks to their patrons. President Lincoln and a partner named Berry owned three such stores. They bought for the sole purpose of selling it, and it is easy to guess that they found no difficulty in making sales in a community in which liquor-drinking was practically universal. It is known that they operated their stores for some time, and after paying \$7 for the privilege of selling liquor by the dram it is hardly probable that they neglected to avail themselves of it. Mr. Lamont, an old friend and biographer of the martyr president, says that he "took his dram when asked to play seven-up at night, at which he made a good game." In fact it was good old Abe's saw that while he drank nobody ever saw him stagger.

We last week suggested that our temperance friends would do well to assure us of good drinking water before taking away our other potables, and in view of a recent paragraph in that warm exponent of their views, the *Toronto Globe*, we would beg to reiterate that suggestion. Our contemporary says: "A gentleman in the north-eastern part of the city, observing the milky appearance of the water in the last few days, had a quantity of it boiled. It was poured into an open-mouthed jug at 9.15 on Sunday morning and put into a cool, airy shed. On Monday evening the gentleman examined his sample and found that it emitted a most disagreeable odor. The *Globe* staff had an opportunity of verifying this fact, and there are a number of witnesses to the fact that the odor of the water would lead one to believe that it had been taken from a stagnant pool in the dog-days instead of being boiled city water not more than 36 hours from the tap." We dare to affirm that impure water causes more sickness and death in a week than whiskey or beer does in a score of years. One thing certain is that impure water is never summoned to save human life, while wholesome whiskey such as our big firms like Godeerhan & Worts, Walker & Son and J. E. Seagram turn out is frequently called upon. In fact it is in cases of typhoid fever, caused mainly by unsoft water, that whiskey becomes the doctor's great assistant.

THE TORONTO LEIDERKRANZ.

Opening of a Handsome New Hall on Richmond Street West.

Monday and Tuesday were grand days with the German citizens of Toronto, for they marked the formal dedication of the new hall of the Liederkranz on Richmond street west, and the event was celebrated in a manner worthy of the occasion, and with all the vim, enthusiasm and thoroughness characteristic of the children of the fatherland. The new hall is situated at 257 Richmond street west, and is a handsome and imposing four-story and basement structure, spacious and commodious in all its appointments, which has been erected with commendable expedition. The cornerstone being laid last September 11, 1892, upon the building in January, 1893.

The Liederkranz, under whose energetic direction this noble building has come into existence, is itself a young society, having been inaugurated as recently as July, 1882, when the following officers were placed in charge of the infant organization—P. Freysing, President; F. C. Neunzig, First Vice-President; H. Haase, Second Vice-President; H. Kretschmann, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. Otto, Treasurer, and Mr. Schmidt, Director. From that day to the present the history of the society has been one of steady uniform progress, and among the many who have contributed to its success may be also mentioned Messrs. Theo. Braun, Stridmeyer, M. Richter, H. Guntler, H. Kell, W. Haug, Groth, Kauffmann, Rossmann, Leewe, Laurence, Matricke, Pochle, Kamm, Steink, Kupitz, Gellert, G. George, Velcher, C. Ahner, Dahlman, Carl Zeidler, Schalk, F. Kornau, W. Ehrle, W. Mahr, H. Lang and J. Zeirel.

When it was decided to erect the new building, which from now on will be the center of German society in Toronto, influential and energetic committees were formed to carry out the multifarious duties appertaining to the scheme, and these committees, composed of the following gentlemen, have been untiring in the execution of their arduous tasks, until complete success has crowned their efforts:

Building Committee—C. Zeidler, H. Laurence, C. Schack, L. Reinhardt, J. Wastor, H. Heintzmann, and J. Zeirel.
Committee of Arrangements—C. Ahner, P. Szelski, P. Lang, C. Schoenchen, C. Zeidler, C. Arnold, H. Laurence, Max Klee.

Floor Committee—A. Glick, H. Laurence, C. Ahner, C. Arnold, J. Zeirel, A. Gottschalk, J. B. Bourgard, E. Bourgard.

With these gentlemen should be mentioned the present Board of Officers, comprising the following: Carl Zeidler, president; Carl Ahner, First Vice-President; Peter Lang, Second Vice-President; Henry Koopman, Corresponding and Recording Secretary; P. Szelski, Treasurer; J. Wastor, Mr. Mahr, Financial Secretary; Jacob Zeirel, Archivist; C. Arnold and G. Lettau, Trustees.

The festivities to which the members of this prosperous institution devoted themselves began on Monday at 2:30 o'clock, at the club house, and the reception was held at the club house, and hundreds availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the splendid quarters. At night the formal opening ceremonies began at the club house, and the reception was held at the club house, and hundreds availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the splendid quarters. At night the formal opening ceremonies began at the club house, and the reception was held at the club house, and hundreds availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the splendid quarters.

greatly enhanced by the elaborate decorations arranged for the occasion. Festoons of evergreen hung in rich profusion from every crossbeam and archway, relieved with drapings of bunting in the national colors, white and red; frequent intervals were suspended Chinese lanterns and floral emblems, and at each intersection were grouped the flags of Germany, Britain and the States, lending their ample folds in harmony and brotherhood. The decorations of the platform the best efforts of the Decorating Committee had been concentrated, and there the eye rested upon portraits of Queen Victoria and Emperor William, each draped in their national colors, and flanking an allegorical female figure of Germania bringing peace and plenty to her beloved children. The central piece was a lovely floral harp, and the whole was surmounted by and embedded in a mass of hunting trophies arranged in the national tinctures.

While the guests were gathering a strong and well balanced orchestra discoursed sweet music of the fatherland, and at the program the proper commenced, with the recitation of a address of welcome by Miss Anna Reinhardt as "Germania." Miss Reinhardt looked wondrous fair in her simple cream robe and flowing tresses, and the first surmounted with a tiara royal design, and her delivery, aided by graceful and appropriate action, drew forth a storm of applause from her delighted compatriots.

Following the pleasant introduction came the formal address by Mr. Carl Zeidler, President of the Society and of the Building Committee, who, in the latter capacity, handed the keys of the building to the German Consul, the First Vice-President, who received them in the name of the Liederkranz and acknowledged the labors of the committee in brief but fitting terms. Then came short speeches from the German Consul, Mr. Albert Nordheimer, Ad. Hewitt, representing the city, Mr. Karl Mueller, First Vice-President of the Canadian Sengerbund, on behalf of the visiting societies: Mr. Charles Klute, President of the German Relief Society, and the German societies of Toronto, and others. This portion of the proceedings concluded with a hearty rendering of the German national anthem, after which an adjournment was made to the refreshment room.

A magnificent concert followed, at which this program was rendered.

Overture.....Chorus of 100 male voices.....Bundes-Lied Mozart Solo....."Spring time of the Heart".....Miss Kleiser.

.....Germania Singing Society, Hamilton....."Concordia Singing Society, Berlin....."Ein Deutsches Lied".....F. Sillner

.....Orpheus Singing Society, Waterloo....."Uebers Jahr.....Bass Solo....."The Man in the Cellar.....Fischer, P. Conrad.....Keller Liederkranz, Toronto.....Comp. Anthos. The Junipers Last.....Chorus of 100 male voices.....The Trampers of the Kitzbach.....God Save the Queen.

The members of the various societies participating in the above program were as follows:

Orpheus, Waterloo—B. Prohmann, director; W. O. Schickel, first tenor; F. Hadke, H. C. Raisig, Jacob Hueber, A. Bossert; second tenor, F. Frank, G. Allendorf, H. Conrad, A. Kauffmann, L. Pfaff; first bass, W. Emmlinger, A. Fischer, P. Conrad; second bass, P. Guenther, Max Salle, R. Ritz. Germania, Hamilton—W. E. Kraft, director; L. E. Hatzfeld, President; first tenor, Charles Hitzfeld, Edward Schuchmacher, John Nett, John Hitzfeld; second tenor, Aden. Bartmann, Alex. Wagner, August Hachbush, A. Hulch; first bass, Hugo Mueller, Carl Wagner, Joseph Nett, Frank Rohmer, Moritz

Mueller; second bass, L. E. Hatzfeld, Leo Blatz, Max Mueller, J. Riestler, John Brunko.

Concordia, Berlin.—Chr. Boettcher, director; Karl Mueller, president; first tenor, Carl Hermann, H. Vainreich, Keller, A. Beer, R. Rochow, T. Levy, F. Wehrle; second tenor, Karl Ahner, E. Longard, B. Levan, W. Mahr, Conrad Schoenchen, S. Gardner, J. Freuberg; first bass, P. Lang, J. Zeirel; Joe Bourgard, Daniel Roden, A. Betz, H. Koopman, Ed. Magner, Ph. Xremer; second bass, Fritz Poebke, Wilhelm Rosel, Adolpho George, H. Weilmacht, F. Bismar, A. Gottschalk, H. Berger.

Harmonia Quartette Club, Montreal. The concert being over, the hall-room was cleared for dancing, which proceeded with vigor until dawn began to break. On Tuesday night, when the hall was kept up, a ball being given which was attended by many of the best people in the city.

FUTURE OF THE TROTTER.

Expected Permanent Increase of Average Values—Breeding Previously Overdone.

A REFERENCE to the advertising department of this paper will convince the most skeptical that the trotting business is still very much alive, and that the big stakes and purses which are offered by the big associations all over the country are plenty proof that it is not the intention of trotting-horse men that it shall become any less alive than it is now. Although it is true that the existing depression there are fewer purchasers than heretofore for road horses, and it is true that the demand for breeding stock is greatly curtailed. The sales indicate, however, that money winners are as much in demand as ever, and probably more so. Let one start out to buy a horse capable of winning big stakes and purses and he will soon discover that this class cannot be purchased for an old song. When business is relieved from its present congested condition, and the avenues of commerce are again filled with healthful currents of trade, the trotting horse business will quickly recover its normal condition. It is to be true that the demand for trotting horses will command the sort of prices which have hitherto been obtained, but that there will be a fair demand at remunerative prices for the sort of horses that have trotting merit. This is all that breeders should ask, and just as present would suffice to satisfy them.

The fact, however, that good trotters now, even with a redundancy of stock on the market, and with many conditions of almost unexampled stringency, sell for good prices, shows the value to the breeder of the trotting associations of the country, and should further convince him that his wisest policy lies in their generous and hearty support. It is these associations and the rich rewards which they offer that at the present enable owners to realize remunerative prices for good trotting horses. In the absence of them, the value of such horses would be scarcely any market at all.

It is, however, an encouraging fact that signs of great business depression are temporary. The present stringency has

already lasted a considerable time—much too long for comfort. But it is sure to be succeeded by a period of prosperity, and it would seem to be impossible, reasoning both from general principles and from facts, to think that it will be of very much greater duration. What may be the general conditions, the trotting horse business will be sure to regain its normal equilibrium. Influences already at work will tend to an amelioration of the business. There will this year be much less breeding than heretofore. It has been estimated that only about 60 per cent. of the number of mares bred in 1892 were bred in 1893. Whether this estimate was even approximately correct or not we cannot say, but it is certain that the number in the latter year was very much smaller than in the former. This year there will be a greater reduction than in 1893. A prominent breeder in an interview puts the proportion at about ten per cent. We think this an under estimate of the number of mares that will be bred this year. The reduction will, however, be very considerable.

The crop of foals this year will therefore be smaller than last. If there is a diminution of forty per cent. in the numbers, the effect will be very perceptible in 1895. On Tuesday night, when the average reduction in 1895, this largely will be the more marked. As business conditions improve there will be a great revival in the demand for good road horses, and the supply this year and next will hardly be in excess of the legitimate demand for the track. In this way, answering to a general economic law, the business will regulate itself. There will not be a return to the high prices of 1889, 1890 and 1891 for any kind of a trotting-bred horse. These prices were abnormal, and the number of trotting horses in the country will prevent a recurrence of the flush times of those years. But there is always a strict law in nature that demands for trotting. There never was a time when they were not used by a very large class of people and never will be. There is nothing that can take their place, and the taste of the American people for the trotter is too firmly implanted to be dislodged. Consequently this demand will have to be supplied. The men who breed for the wants of the future market will reap substantial reward.

There is a tendency in human nature, possibly as largely developed in this country as any other, to run to extremes. When a business is very remunerative everybody rushes into it. When over production ensues, as it inevitably does, everybody rushes in the opposite direction.

The men who are strong enough and shrewd enough to pursue the even tenor of their way will, in these retrograde and extremely prosperous and advanced circumstances, and continue just as they would in any other line of business, will be successful. There will be steady and legitimate profits, while occasionally a few will produce a horse that will sell for a very large sum.

The people who imagine that because of a very considerable temporary depression the trotting-horse business has gone to the dogs will not only lose their heads. With the American demand alone it will continue to subsist as a profitable branch of stock raising, and with the prospect ahead in foreign countries it is liable any time to take an upward turn that will give even its most enthusiastic devotees.—Kentucky Stock Farm.

CIGARS.....

Pleasant to the Taste—Rich Aroma
La Hispania, KHEVIDE and REPUBLIC
Manufactured by
BRYAN & LEE - - - WINNIFER

The

RECEIPTS

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The stocks 40,000 bush, a bush at the Montreal 42.47 year. Visible 1,173,000 in 1892. Wheat—Madall; prices no Stocks in store, for the week, 6.

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"CANADIAN CLUB"
 Distilled and Bottled by
HIRAM WALKER & SONS
 LIMITED.
 WALKERVILLE, CANADA.

LONDON: NEW YORK: CHICAGO:
 55 & 70 Mark Lane E.C. *1032 Broadway, 222-224 Randolph Bldg



The

LOUIS P. K.

ISSUED

ABERDEEN

Corner Adelaide

TORONTO

Per Year, in

Card of

Toronto and Montreal

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The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

HEAD OFFICES

ABERDEEN CHAMBERS
Corner Adelaide and Victoria Streets,
TORONTO, CANADA

Subscription:

Per Year, in Advance, . . . \$4.00

Advertising:

Card of Rates on Application.

Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, March 29, 1894

LEGALIZED VICE AND SO ON.

WHAT legalized vice may be we must have Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Willard and Dr. Lunn, to decide. It is sufficient for us to know that the trio are preparing what is called a monster polygot petition, the object of which is to interfere with the business of countries to which they do not belong. We are told that "during the last seven years the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union has been preparing a monster polygot petition against the traffic in alcohol, opium, and against legalized vice, to be presented to all the governments of the world." Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard have been appointed as the deputations to convey this petition to different governments. The petition itself has now reached the unprecedented length of over two million signatures, and, with the attestation of certain great societies, not less than three millions. Rev. Dr. Lunn has been requested by these ladies to organize a demonstration round the world. With this purpose in view, a first-class steamer is to be immediately chartered, and a party of 100 will be organized to accompany Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard in this remarkable crusade. The crusade is to commence at the annual convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, to be held in the United States next October. The American delegation will then proceed to Washington, where the polygot petition will be presented to the government. Leaving New York on October 24th, the American contingent will join the British contingent in a great demonstration in Exeter Hall on November 1st or 2nd. The crusaders' steamer will leave London on Saturday, November 3rd, arriving at Naples on Monday, November 12th. A visit will then be paid to Rome, where it is hoped that His Holiness the Pope and the King of Italy will each receive the delegation. The next capital to be visited will be Athens, where the King of Greece will be presented with the petition. Jerusalem will be the next point on the programme, and the petition is to be presented to the Patriarch of Jerusalem, after which the Khedive will be visited at Cairo. It is intended to reach India in time for the National Congress, and a six weeks' tour will be made through

India in a special train, visiting all the principal towns of India, and holding great [sic] meetings in each of them. From Calcutta the steamer will proceed to Ceylon, and thence to Siam, with the object of presenting the petition to the King of Siam. Each Australian colony will then welcome [sic] the delegation, after which the course of the pilgrimages will be directed northward to China, where it is hoped that the Viceroy, La Hung Chang, will receive the delegation. Japan will also be visited, and the petition will be presented to the Mikado. After this the eastern circuit of the world will be completed by a journey across the Pacific. It is intended at later dates to present the petition to the northern and central governments of Europe."

Dr. Lunn, Lady Somerset and Miss Willard are wise in their day and generation. They may make some profit out of their scheme. If they do not they will at least make a long advertisement for themselves. But what right have they to charge every government in the world with immorality, with "legalizing vice." That vice exists everywhere it is hardly possible that anybody will attempt to deny, but to assert that a government licenses it is to wilfully charge that government with trading in the souls of men and women. In the face of such an extravagant accusation our opponents dare to accuse us of using strong language! The greatest offense we charge against our adversaries, against those who would deprive us of our personal and mental liberty, is that many of them are narrow and prejudiced in their views, and tyrannical in their acts. We would join in no petition to any government to restrain them, but we do dispute their right to charge almost every civilized government with something worse than wholesale murder. If vice is legalized in the United States, in England, in India, in Australia, by the northern and central governments of Europe, it rejoiceth us to know that Canada, not being seemingly included in the list of countries to be visited, is a happy exception to the rule. We are a pattern people!

In no spirit of exultation do we thank Dr. Lunn, Lady Somerset and Miss Willard for exclaiming us from the exercise of their polygot power, but we wish they could convert their admirers in this country to their way of thinking. Then they might be content to leave well enough alone for a time instead of bending all their efforts to the reduction of our revenue, to the wholesale confiscation of property, to the banishing of thousands upon thousands of people from their homes, to the continual lessening of trade and to the spoliation of vested interests that form a most important item in the commerce and industry of the country. Touching upon the latter phase of the question we would remind prohibition agitators that Great Britain's sense of men and tum is so correct and proper that she paid many millions of pounds for the emancipation of slaves in the West Indies, whose ownership was never licensed, while they propose to violently seize upon property that has not only been

licensed, but actually fostered by the state, and that has contributed liberally to the funds that have brought the country up to the present high state of development.

LOOK BEFORE LEAPING.

HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL has received a letter from Sir Charles Tupper, Canada's high commissioner in London, reporting the arrival of a consignment of British Columbia hops in Great Britain. Sir Charles says that the consignment has attracted some attention, and that Messrs. Norman & Co., limited, of London, who have a large connection among brewers in the old country, have written him as follows: "Many of the sample lots of the past season's growth which have reached this country have given great satisfaction, and many of our brewing friends have advised us that, subject to the East Kent character being maintained, the British Columbia hops are to be preferred to any that are imported, and further, would carry all before them." We trust our Prohibition friends will excuse us for asking if, when they have their own way, the growing of hops will not be suppressed by Act of Parliament. It will surely be accounted wicked to furnish other countries with means for making what we shall have deemed accursed. This Prohibition question is a far-reaching one and will have to be settled in the long run by reason and not by a rush of water.

The real concern of the agriculturist in the movement now going forward is well illustrated in the following paragraph from an English correspondent's letter: "I understand," he says, "that the total abstinence party here are fearful, that there will be no Local Veto Bill included in the Government programme for next session, and if report tells truly the surmise is correct, since I hear that the Cabinet have decided against the introduction of any Bill interfering with the liquor trade for some time to come. Probably they do not wish to offend the agricultural laborer nor his master the farmer, and since the trade contributes £23,000,000 annually to the treasury, it is possible that they do not care to risk the opposition of the taxpayers generally. Besides, the brewers have consumed in their business during the last three years 70,000,000 bushels of malt and corn annually, and 2,500,000 acres in the United Kingdom are under barley, and 60,000 under hops. The farmers would resent this part of their living being interfered with. Then again, 2,000,000 workers are employed, and if all public-houses are closed the majority of these men would have to join the ranks of the unemployed and so the standard of wages would be lowered. There are serious economical results that must follow the passing of any measure founded on the lines of the present Bill, and the Government may be excused if they do not like to run risks under the circumstances."

Why should the government of Lord Rosebery be excused, if it is honest in encouraging the teetotallers? In the mean-

time, we beg our friends to show the foregoing statement to the farmers, and impress upon them that they are equally concerned with the British grain-grower in the question that has been raised. It is not, however, entirely to the cupidity of Canadians we would appeal. Infinitely rather would we use reason, but such as those that cannot be reached through their minds must be got at through their pockets. We must have liberty—liberty to use the things that God has given us for our benefit. As Dryden says:

The lover of liberty with life is given,
And life itself the inferior gift of Heaven.

This quotation reminds us that when addressing the House of Lords in 1872 on the Liquor Licensing Bill of that year, the late Archbishop Magee, one of the cleverest and most enlightened men that ever entered a pulpit, declared that it was the right of Englishmen to be governed by the Estates of the Realm sitting in Parliament, and not by a haphazard majority collected by agitation and canvassing. "If," said he, "I must take my choice I should say it would be better that England should be free than that she should be compulsorily sober. I would distinctly prefer freedom to sobriety." What do the gentlemen on the other side think of such a doctrine as that? Yet it is a true one, and only the manifestation of a spirit that has carried the flag of England into every quarter of the globe, that has planted her standard o'er one-fourth of the world, and that has brought 200,000,000 people to speak her language.

ABOUT ADVERTISING.

A DISTILLER of tobacco manufacturer may place his advertisement in a daily paper of 30,000 circulation, and the paper will possibly reach 100 persons whom he is interested in as possible customers, and even then his advertisement is buried in the mass of others around it. But while he reaches a possible 100, he pays for 30,000. His trade paper has a circulation only one-sixth as great perhaps, but every one of its 5,000 readers is a possible customer of his, and besides his advertisement is given a peculiar prestige it would not have if it appeared in the daily. These are stubborn facts, and it is also another fact that too many advertisers ask only as to the number of circulation, and pay no attention to the quality.—*Indiana State League News.*

The above contains a truth so tersely and plainly put that it cannot be improved upon. Our canvassers come to us daily saying that so-and-so is doing so-and-so, and that we must come down in our prices. Our answer always is that our rates must be maintained. We cater to a class that most advertisers desire to reach, and as a medium for every species of business THE ADVOCATE cannot be beaten. Our patrons moreover are exacting and must be supplied with facts and figures to meet exaggeration. These require a great deal more time and labor to gather than it does to work one's imagination for the glittering generalities in which our adversaries indulge.

IOWA'S NEW LAW.

The law has been passed in Iowa providing for a tax of \$600 on the property of persons carrying on the business of selling liquors, and for the payment of the tax quarterly in advance in localities where 65 per cent. of the voters, by petition, have signified their willingness to allow such payment. The payment of the tax is to be a bar to prosecution under the prohibition law. The sales of liquor are not legalized, and a failure to pay the tax brings down all the present penalties for violation. No sales are to be made on Sundays, or between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. Sales to minors, drunkards or graduates of Keeley institutes are prohibited. No music, games, tables or attractions will be allowed, and no female persons shall be employed around places where liquor is sold. A law like this is neither equitable nor just. With one hand it is provided that it is wicked and illegal to do what with the other it is declared you can do if you only have the money. Like all summary laws the Iowa liquor law is preeminently tyrannical.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

As far as the trade is concerned, the session of the Dominion Parliament up to Tuesday's session was a blank. The speech from the throne contained no reference to Prohibition, and in the debate on the address, prolonged as it was, the question was not once touched upon. This would not indicate that the subject was of such all-absorbing interest in the country as some of the brethren affect to believe.

On Tuesday, however, there was a change. The great Prohibition delegation waited upon the government with demands for the immediate destruction of the liquor interest and the rejection of the French treaty. On the same day the tariff changes were announced, and they contain much directly affecting the trade. Coming so late these matters will have to stand for discussion until our next issue.

The prospects are that the session will be a long one, and that many matters affecting trade interests will come up.

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

It can well be laid down as a cardinal principle that it is the duty of every Canadian to support, if possible, home institutions. It, therefore, gives us the greatest pleasure to advocate the claims of the Excelsior Life Insurance Co., of Toronto, of which one of the staunchest and liveliest men of the country—to wit, E. F. Clarke, M.P.P., is president. In our last number we gave the statement made at the fourth general annual meeting. In this number we merely wish to emphasize the claims of the company to consideration. Its figures show that the business of the company is conducted on a sound and conservative basis, the total

expenses of management being but \$29,965, while the gross surplus on policy holders' account is not less than \$355,538. Last year's business indicated an increase of half a million dollars, a more than remarkable showing, considering the general financial situation. On the board of directors are many of the leading business men of the country.

A REDUCTION IN MALT.

Finance Minister Foster delivered his Budget speech on Tuesday. Among the changes in the tariff he announced half a cent reduction on malt. There will be no change as regards spirits.

A HUNDRED years ago the hotel keepers of England organized for self-protection and for mutual benefit as regards the families of members of the trade. They started the London *Morning Advertiser*, out of the profits of which over \$400,000 has been expended in weekly allowances and temporary assistance. The Licensed Victuallers' School, the child of the Incorporated Society, has educated, clothed, and maintained 2,620 children at an outlay since 1807, when the Subscription Fund was opened, of something like \$200,000, mainly derived from voluntary contributions, so that the benevolent expenditure for all purposes may be taken as close on \$700,000, that is \$3,500,000.

The value of advertising in a daily paper is well illustrated by the following which appeared in the paper from which it is taken among the news notes, and without intention to show that it was an advertisement:

The Hoffman House, the only place where you can have a good breakfast for the most reasonable amount of cash.

Now what kind of influence can that have on anybody? In the first place, it is an insult to every other hotel and restaurant keeper in the town, and in the next, having nothing about it to show that it is an advertisement, the newspaper fathers both the statement and the insult.

We thank the *Monetary Times* for a friendly notice of THE ADVOCATE, and we quite agree with our able and influential contemporary that "strong and angry language with respect to well-meaning men on the teetotal side of the argument," should be avoided. We also agree that if such language is sometimes used by our friends in opposing their enemies, it is "hardly to be wondered at, for the intemperate zeal of the temperance crank leads him to say things of those who do not agree with him that no man should be expected to stand in silence." It might be possible that we have ourselves occasionally put a little extra strength into our talk, but it is desperately trying to have men frequently utter what they must know to be untruths, what, at least, a little investigation would prove to them were so, and to how and scrape with a humble "excuse me."

PROHIBITION.

A Deputation Waits Upon the Dominion Government.

The Premier and the French Treaty.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 27.—The deputation appointed to wait on the Dominion Government and to endeavor to secure a promise that a Prohibitory measure would be submitted to Parliament in the near future, crowded the Railway Committee room to the doors at noon to-day.

All the ministry were present except the Hon. Messrs. Foster and Haggart.

The deputation asked for Prohibition out and out, and the rejection of the French Treaty.

Sir John Thompson refused to pledge the Government in either case. He said the French Treaty would not interfere with Prohibition, but was not favorable to it.

The case of the temperance people was laid before the Ministers by Major Bond of Montreal, F. S. Spence, Mr. Alexander, W. W. Buchanan, of Hamilton, Walter Paul, of Montreal, and S. F. Heustis, of Halifax.

Mr. Spence said that the voice of the people demanded Prohibition, and he protested against the French treaty as being an obstacle in the way of Prohibition.

Mrs. Alexander came as the representative of 10,000 members of the W. C. T. U.

Mr. Buchanan said that the legislation on Prohibition was not commensurate with the development of temperance sentiment.

Mr. Walter Paul was present as a representative of Quebec and Mr. Heustis as the spokesman of Nova Scotia.

Sir John Thompson told the deputation that it was out of the question to expect prohibitory legislation this session. Such a change would seriously affect the revenue of the country, and it would be absurd to think of making a change before the budget speech was delivered. He also said that he could make no promise for the future until he had studied the report of the Prohibition Commission. He needed light both on the nature of the legislation and its enforcement. In appointing the commission it was not the intention of the Government to put the question off for a more convenient occasion. He promised that a preliminary report of the commission would be laid before the House in a few days, and the final report would be forthcoming before the end of the session. About the French treaty he said that he did not know if it would be ratified this session, but if it were it would contain nothing that would be prejudicial to the temperance movement. He promised that the Government would give the whole matter its serious consideration.

THE BLOOD OF DIOMED.

A WRITER in a contemporary gravely observes that "the most remarkable fact in equine history is that the descendants of the first Derby winner, imp. Diomed, have been so bred that they dominate all other importations of Thoroughbreds in the production of extreme speed in our running horses, such as Domino and Salvatore; and in our trotting horses, such as Nancy Hanks, Maul S., Sunol, Alex. Directum, Arion and each of the remaining twenty-three with records of 2:10 or better; and in our pacing horses, such as Mascot, Hal Pointer, Flying Jib, Jay-eyes-see, Johnston, Direct and Robert J., the gamest and fleetest in each class tracing to the inbred Diomed Lexington, and nearly all of their tracing to Diomed through both sire and dam." Of all the twaddle that has been written about the supposed or alleged influence of running blood in the production of trotting speed this is easily first. And yet it is what might be expected. Diomed is not only responsible for the best runners and trotters, but also for the best pacers. Directum is the champion he is allied and also several other kinds of champion. His sire has a trotting record of 2:17. His grand sire was brother to a 2:17 trotter, they being by the trotter Hysdyk's Hambletonian. The dam of Directum is a trotter with a record of 2:31, and her sire was a trotter with a record of 2:27. None of this blood made Directum a trotter. Certainly not. It was the Diomed cross, back five or six generations. Flying Jib, named among the pacers whose speed is due to Diomed, is an inbred Hambletonian. Robert J. is by the developed trotter Hartford, 2:22, dam by the developed trotter Jay Gould, 2:14, and like Flying Jib, is inbred to Hambletonian. Hal Pointer is a pacing bred pacer, but that blood does him no good. It is the far-away Diomed strain that leaves the whole lump, although as a matter of fact they are not three instances on record of a Thoroughbred horse pacing—probably not one instance. Arion is by the trotter Electioneer and out of a mare by the trotter Nutwood, 2:18, and therefore he is inbred to Hambletonian. Does it ever occur to the Diomed parities that possibly trotting instinct, derived from trotting ancestors, has something to do with making these horses trot and pace fast? It does not. The sunbeams of common sense do not penetrate the cavernous recesses of their intellectual mushroom factories, the only light therein being from the flickering will-o'-the-wisp of their distorted fancies.—*American Sportsman.*

Teacher (to small boy)—"Tommy, give me an example of a hairless animal that take to water."

Tommy—"My pap fills half the bill!"

Teacher—"Why, Tommy, how can you speak so of your father?"

Tommy—"Well, he does. His head is as bald as an egg plant. But he don't take to water, not much; whiskey is his lay-out."

It had been over four months since they were engaged, and as they read the evening paper together, he said:

"See, my dear, only 20 for a suit!"

"Is it a wedding suit?" she asked, sweetly.

"No, a business suit."

"Well, I mean business," she answered.

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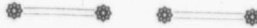
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Statistical.

BRADSTREET'S

Disposes of the Allegation That Drink is the Cause of Many Business Failures.

We have what may be considered irrefragable proof that a Prohibitive law does not conduce to business prosperity in the returns of Bradstreet's. This great commercial agency certainly can be accepted as an independent authority, and we quote from their record the number of failures, taking States that closely approximate each other in population, situation, character of population and products, for comparison. For instance, Maine has a population of 661,086 and Connecticut a population of 746,258. These states are similar in most respects, although the latter has the greater industrial interests. Kansas has a population of 1,427,096 and Kentucky 1,858,625. They too are partially similar in their people and products, though Kentucky has large industrial centres, which Kansas has not. Then take Iowa with 1,911,891 population and Minnesota with 1,300,826. Iowa has the larger population but Minnesota has the larger industrial centres, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Both are great agricultural states. Now what are the figures. Bradstreet's give the failures in the first six months of the last three years, and for the States indicated, as follows:

	No. Failures, 1891.	No. Failures, 1892.	No. Failures, 1893.
Maine	123	124	114
Connecticut	126	95	117
Kansas	169	130	338
Kentucky	137	80	196
Iowa	129	105	170
Minnesota	95	98	157

The showing is decidedly against the prohibitive and in favor of the license states.

But another very marked feature noticed from Bradstreet's reports—and one that fully answers the question frequently asked: "Is not the drink traffic responsible for many of the business failures," is that drink was very little indeed to do with business failures, is the cause of failures in remarkably few instances. Bradstreet's defines the cause of failure thus:

- I. INCOMPETENCE (unmanageability, inexperience)
- II. INEXPERIENCE
- III. LACK OF CAPITAL
- IV. UNWISDOM (mistake, unbusinesslike)
- V. SPECULATION (speculative business)
- VI. NEGLECT (due to doubtful habits)
- VII. PERSONAL EXTRAVAGANCE
- VIII. FRAUDULENT DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY
- IX. INCOMPETENCE
- X. NEGLECT OF BUSINESS
- XI. DISASTERS (drought, fire, crop failure, commercial crisis)
- XII. FAILURES OF OTHERS (of apparently solvent debtors)
- XIII. SPECULATIVE OR UNWISDOM COMPETITION

It will be seen that the heading under which intertemperance would come is "neglect," which, however, would also include gambling and all other doubtful habits. The number of failures under these different heads for the last three years is as follows:

IN THE UNITED STATES.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.
Incompetence	2,605	2,021	1,916
Inexperience	611	592	532
Lack of capital	4,052	4,869	3,343
Unwise credits	562	509	410
Failures of others	257	279	196
Extravagance	232	251	148
Neglect	390	385	311
Competition	240	199	180
Disaster	1,328	2,075	1,994
Speculation	604	341	197
Fraud	416	875	1,063
	10,473	12,394	10,270

IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.
Incompetence	312	293	164
Inexperience	68	44	28
Lack of capital	905	1,230	1,096
Unwise credits	51	52	13
Failures of others	38	57	20
Extravagance	44	29	37
Neglect	44	29	37
Competition	29	15	17
Disaster	96	142	190
Speculation	44	18	21
Fraud	30	74	89
	1,626	1,846	1,482

These figures show how inconsiderable a portion of the business failures are due even to all doubtful habits. In the United States 300 out of 10,673 in 1890; 382 out of 12,394 in 1891; and 311 out of 10,270 in 1892. In Canada and Newfoundland 44 out of 1,626 in 1890; 59 out of 1,846 in 1891; and 30 out of 1,482 in 1892. Lack of capital is the great cause of business failure.

IN IOWA.

The Latest House Bill Defeated—Prohibition Must Go.

PROHIBITION in Iowa is dead as a last year's mosquito. The conflict reached an acute stage some days since, and the parties have so arranged themselves that nothing less than the absolute repeal of the Prohibitory law appears to be a possibility.

The fight was in the House over the "Mule" Bill, which had been finally sent on by the committee on the suppression of intemperance. All kinds of amendments were fired at the bill, and were steadily voted down. The debate lasted several days, and finally the whole bill was rejected by a vote of fifty-seven to forty-three. Thus ends the "Mule" nostril.

In the Senate the Carpenter Bill, which retains the Prohibitory law, but grants local option, is being debated at length. It is conceded that it cannot pass. When it is defeated the probabilities are that the local option and license republicans will unite with the democrats, sweep the Prohibitory law off the statute books, and give Iowa a local option law with a local option attachment. Failing this the legislature will come to a dead lock.

The more reasonable of the Prohibitionists are beginning to admit their danger, and would be willing to accept local option if thereby they could retain the Prohibitory law. Senator Harsh, for instance, a leading Prohibitionist, spoke as follows: "While I have always been a Prohibitionist in any country of the ultra kind, I always looked upon Prohibition as one of the methods for decreasing

the consumption of liquors, but not the method. Perhaps in accomplishing this result Prohibition has been the most successful statute ever put on our books. The principle of high license is also a measure of temperance. I believe the time has come to adopt both of these methods. We have come to the place where the roads fork. We must either do it or allow Prohibition to be swept off the statute book. What to-day is the condition of the state except local option? Communities are doing as they please with it. That is the condition and we want the law changed to fit the facts. We want this change in order to better enforce the prohibitory law. It was a happy idea in the framers of this bill to make it an amendment to the present law. It is to save what is left of Prohibition that we should vote for the bill. The Senator from Adair says he fails to see how this law would be better enforced than the present one. I say it would be, because it would bring to the support of the law the men engaged in the business. I mean that when men have invested their money in a business they will be very careful to inform on any one who is violating the law. Again, I favor the bill because it will bring about revival of temperance. Since the enactment of the prohibitory law there has been a remarkable letting up in the teaching of temperance, in the training of the young. After all this in whose temperance may begin. There has been a great lethargy in temperance since the Prohibition law was enacted. I believe the enactment of this amendment would put Iowa in the front ranks of temperance.

"Another reason, I believe it would decrease the number of saloons. The history of license has shown this result. Under my own personal observation I will say that the operation of such a law has reduced the saloons greatly in my own city.

I believe that this bill will not only reduce the number of saloons, but lessen the harm from them. There is something in human nature which eagerly tries to do things which are denied. I believe people would drink less under the proposed amendment. I believe this act would increase the respect for law. The prohibitory law has tended to decrease the respect of all law because it has been violated. Again my voice is given to this measure because we are in great need of harmony and peace in the state. I know it will be said that we can have peace any day on the other terms. I think the character of the men who come from the river country, asking for this law, is worthy of attention. They are honorable men, not law breakers. In many cases they have made gallant efforts to enforce the law. None of us look upon the breaking of the law in the same sense that we view other crimes. That is, we don't run off for an officer the way we would if we saw a man stealing a horse. This is true, and so we should have charity for those who look at this subject differently from what we do. Therefore, we should offer sacrifices for conciliation. It is not necessary to say that the platform does not say that any man who was in the state last fall and says the platform did not mean such modification is either obtuse or dishonest. Every republican here knows the wording of that plank. When I went home last summer I told my people that plank meant a turning over, the enactment of a new law embodying the best of all other laws on the question. I know that prohibition is regarded in the rural districts and is not considered in the cities. After forty years in Maine of prohibition the law is as openly violated as in the cities of this state. Is it not our duty with this experience before us to try to make a new law which will adapt itself to all conditions in the state?"

THE PERSONAL FACTOR IN HOTELS.

(Montreal Trade Review.)

In recent years the personal factor in hotels has been receding away from the prominence it once had. In days not long past the "landlord" and "landlady" were always to the fore on the arrival of guests. On reaching an inn by their will was the custom for the landlord to meet his guest, at the door with a jovial welcome, and his usually buxom dame was ready in the hall to smile graciously on the new arrivals.

These receptions gave a home feeling to the guest, indeed the whole tone of an old-fashioned hotel was domestic, the inmates were part of the family while they stayed, and left with a pleasant sense of having received hospitality which established a kindly feeling between the entertainer and those who had been under his roof. The huge hotels of modern times have done away with this, but the atmosphere of feelings which were agreeably excited by the old style still remain. It is a miserably old experience to walk up to a hotel clerk and be met with a blank, indifferent stare, or, less rarely with a smile, a pleasant smile and a word of greeting, not nothing, but go a long way to make a traveler take to an hotel, and induce him to frequent it, other attractions being satisfactory.

The *Hot World* has been discussing this question, and made the following comments thereon, with excellent advice to hotel keepers and their staff.

"To what extent the personal acquaintance, or, at least, the personal acquaintance between the clerks of an hotel and the guests of an hotel may influence patronage, has always been a mooted question. Some proprietors and managers consider the *personal* of the office a little consequence, so long as the clerical duties are properly performed. They contend the hotel clerk is clerical work; the duty of the clerk is to keep accurate data of the business transacted through his office. The personality of the clerk is of little consequence; his sole attainment is natural faculty for being social and little figure. On the other hand, proprietors have been known to pay fancy prices for the clerk of wide acquaintance, known personally to many who are prominent and his having ability to become acquainted with such patronage. Whatever may be the conclusion reached, the man who has for years patronized a hotel, and become acquainted with the office staff, arrives to find strangers in claret, strangers who defy any attempt at acquaintance, as a person who may be solely asked for an opinion by those who be lieve in the personal influence of the clerk."

"The hotel employe should keep all conversations and confidences of guests himself. Not only is this true regarding the imparting of advice, but still more careful should he be of a tongue which is harmful gossip. Useless—foolish—talk has cost many a person a position, though the one removed may never have known the true cause. An employe or official, further, should remain loyal to the man under whom he is placed. When an employe criticizes the methods of the person to whom he is indebted for his position and wages, especially when done openly and in hearing of others occupying a similar position with himself, it is time to quit. The man who attends to his business, guards his tongue, and who no longer wishes to tolerate the methods of his employer, retains, with respect of the latter and at the same time elevates himself. The present state is usually the least useful of men in show any capacity but that of an auctioneer."



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Sporting.

SCORCHING A RINGER.

We thought we had a clinic, a rather soft thing. And a walkaway, sure, for our trotters and spring.

We gambled pool tickets alternately fast. As long as our two-to-one ducks did last. We checked to see all the groceries, just pin their faith on the field, as they planked down their tin.

Their first heat was thrown to the field for a full.

The yalms hit fast and excitement was great; but we know one's said, "Now 'low show from a trick.

And empty that pool box so easy and quick." But, in, and behold, from the layseeds green ranks.

Came a young country lad with a new Nancy ringer.

Our ringer was bested so easily and nice.

That the country gawks hoisted, "Go home and cut 'em!"

—EM FRICKER, in the *American Sportsman*.

GOOD TIME COMIN'.

All along the hedge rows are big, white drifts. Over which the sunlight scatters silfs. Strutting on the edges, not half as high. They'll turn to sweep May flowers when the roads get dry.

Be a slippery winter, and some sharp cold. We're quickly yielding to Sol's bright gold. It's a chance for comfort, and a grateful sigh. When violets are smiling, and the roads get dry.

Winter brings its blessings they don't all show. Some of us are stupid—we can't quite know. Until the snow is going, and the robin cry. We search for joy and find it—when the roads get dry.

—GEORGE E. BOWEN.

NOTES.

MANY wise things were done at the meeting of the Canadian Wheelman's Association held in Toronto on Good Friday. Notably the placing of the maximum cash value of any prize at \$50; the leaving in abeyance the amateur question and the awarding to Montreal of the annual racing meet. The increase in membership of the association was shown to be 500 and some odd within the last year, making a total of 2,306. The receipts for last year amounted to \$2,316, and of this capital all was expended excepting \$74. A. T. Lane, of Montreal, was elected president.

The convention of the Canadian Lacrosse Association held in Toronto on Good Friday was largely attended. The assets of the association amounted to \$587, including \$204 cash in hand, as was shown by the Treasurer's report. Four new clubs made application for membership, viz.: Parkdale, Uxbridge, Shamrocks, and Peterboro's of Peterboro. Stratford was selected as the place in which the next annual meeting will be held. Mr. J. A. McFadden, of Stratford, was elected to the presidency and Mr. Hugh McConeghy, of Toronto, was re-elected Secretary.

JAS. STANSBURY, the Australian oarsman, is coming to America again shortly. It is to be hoped that he and Gaudaur will come to terms for a race, and that we shall not be deluged with talk only, as we were last year.

AMATEUR Baseball in Canada is evidently looking up, judging from the rosy accounts that emanated from the annual meeting of the Canadian Amateur Baseball Association held in Toronto on Good Friday. Twenty-one clubs played under the auspices of the association last year. The financial statement was most satisfactory. The Dukes of Toronto, champions of the central district last year, withdrew from the association. J. J. Ward, of Toronto, was re-elected president. The next annual meeting will be held in Guelph.

The Year Book, published by the Trotting Register Association of the United States, reports 97 alleged 2:30 or better performances. Among them is the mile in 2:09J trotted by Guy during the Grand Circuit meeting at Detroit last July. This is the fastest performance by a trotting gelding and was generally accepted as placing Guy in the 2:10 class, though, according to the Year Book, his mark is still 2:10J made by him in 1889. Last September, at Windsor, Ont., the chestnut stallion Gold Ring, owned by David Learn, of Aylmer, Ont., and got by Eden Gold Dust, trotted in 2:12J, making the best mile record for Canada, but this is also thrown out by the Register Association, on what ground is not stated.

CANADA has now a third weekly journal devoted "exclusively to the turf and breeding interests of the country." The latest comer is *The Canadian Breeder*, up to the present a monthly paper of very considerable merit, but which has now the appearance of a most promising weekly. Mr. Joseph White, as before, is the editor and publisher, and if we wish him success it is because both he and his paper thoroughly deserve it. *The Canadian Breeder's* headquarters are at Montreal. The *Breeder* contains all the usual departments of a well conducted horse journal as well as a "Section Francaise."

It is astounding that people promoting horse sales and horse shows do not advertise them more extensively than they do. It is a fact that we were asked the dates of the spring stallion show in Toronto a week ago, that we searched several newspapers, and not finding the desired information, gave it up. We might have asked Mr. Secretary Wade, but it struck us if he and his society wished the dates to remain a secret there was no good reason why we should go out of our way to divulge them. It would seem that others usually well informed were in about the same kind of a quandary as ourselves, for the *Canadian Breeder* has two items referring to the show, in one of which the dates are given as March 27 and 28 and in the other as March 28 and 29. The first two proved correct.

THERE never was a chance equalled in Canada to get a money-making stallion and a sure foot-getter like that offered by John Brennan, 69 Bay St., Toronto, in another column. The owner says that he doesn't feel like giving away a horse capable of earning upwards of \$2,000 a year

in service fees, but he will take a price for Forest Mambrino, big, strong and speedy roadster as he is, and one of the surest and best getters in the country, that will surprise the purchaser.

MR. BRENNAN also has for sale Adventure, a chestnut gelding right in his prime for racing and sired by that famous horse Miser (sire of Yorkville Belle, a wonderful filly, undoubtedly the best out since the days of her great dam Thora) that can cover half a mile with comfort in 50 seconds, three-quarters handily in 1:15 and a mile in 1:41. At the ordinary race meeting in Canada he would be almost certain to win himself out the first time of asking. He is only being disposed of because his owner has an over-full stable.

The only Derby winners in 20 years which have done really well as four-year-olds are Bend'Or, St. Gatien, Ormonde and Ayshire. Melton was not an absolute failure, for he did manage to win four races, but he had no chance with Ormonde when they met at Ascot in the Hardwicke Stakes. It is in favor of Inaugling training on that he is a son of Isomony, that being a breed which usually lasts and develops stamina. We have never yet seen a four-year-old of St. Simon which could win a race over a long distance, says an English writer, and, as a rule, the stock of the Duke of Portland's horse go all to pieces after their three-year-old career—notably Memoir and Signorino, to say nothing of La Fleche.

No less a person than the Duke of Westminster has been trying to convince the people of England that blood lines without the ability to perform are a good thing to bank on in horses, but he has found the scheme a losing one and has given it up. The Duke was the breeder of the famous Ormonde, the king of his day on the turf, and that was sold for \$150,000, the highest price ever paid for a horse. The Duke also bred a full brother to Ormonde, but he was not a racer. His limbs were sound, wind good, he was physically perfect in every way, but he lacked speed. His owner thought he would convince the public that it was a good idea to breed mares to this horse, Arklow by name, because he was a brother to Ormonde. The last named was a sire of Orme, a great winner as a two and three-year-old. So the duke put Arklow in the stud at a fee of \$500, bred the dam of Orme to him in order to show his own confidence in the game, and waited for the rest of the people to send mares to the brother to Ormonde. But they failed to send any. The English breeder is pretty level-headed. It was freely admitted by him that being a brother to a great horse was a good thing in its way, but he did not think well enough of it to pay a high service fee to a horse simply because he sustained such relationship, and for no other reason. Consequently no mares came. The Duke sold Arklow for whatever he could get, and now the brother to Ormonde is standing for a fee of \$50, or exactly one-tenth of

what was asked for his services when it was endeavored to boost him on account of what some other member of his family had accomplished. Some people, residents of America, might learn a thing or two from the experiences of the Duke of Westminster. They can at least set it down on the first page of their books that a horse that does not have speed is not anywhere near as likely to produce that quality in his progeny as one that races. A side note to the effect that the public has fully digested this fact might also be made.

ACCORDING to the *American Sportsman* the percentage of mares bred last year was away below the number served in 1892, and there promises to be still a greater falling off in 1894, the chances are that those remaining in the business will get good prices for their stock in four or five years. There is no question but that the trotting horse interests suffered from over-production, from the fact that everybody was trying to breed a standard horse regardless of the fact whether he would do for the turf, road or stud. Anyone that lets a high-class mare that has been used in the breeding ranks go over, from the fact that there is a possibility of not being a demand for the foal as soon as dropped, makes a very serious mistake, as he loses one year of that mare's life, unless she can be used on the road or on the turf.

The sale of the Messrs. Graham Bros., at the Cairnbrogie stud, Claremont, last week, was not as profitable as it might have been. Prices generally ruled low and some of the lots had to be withdrawn. The weather was bad, and that fact may have had something to do with the lack of success.

As we go to press the annual spring stallion show of the Agriculture and Arts Association is in progress at the drill shed, Toronto. It is by far the best exhibition ever held by the association, there being an improvement in nearly every class both in number and quality.

HORSES FOR SALE.

TROTTING STALLION.—Forest Mambrino; earned in service fees last year \$2,100; grandest sire in Canada; has produced more fast trotting stock than any other horse in the Dominion; will be sold cheap on easy terms or rented out as responsible parties. This is a chance of a life-time. Apply John Brennan, 69 Bay street, Toronto.

CHESTNUT GELDING.—Adventure, by Miser out of Peradventure, 5 years; winner at Guttenberg and Gloucester last year in capital company; can run half a mile in 50 seconds sure and cannot be broken down; a regular Barman for campaigning. To any one wanting a cheap horse to win in Canada this is a rare chance. Address, John Brennan, 69 Bay street, Toronto.

IRISH HUNTER.—Hard Lines, a typical Irish hunting stallion, winner of a Queen's Premium in Ireland; possessed in a liberal degree of the much-prized and very rare Birdcatcher blood; an animal whose

value to breed to our big, strong and sure Queen's Premium guaranteed; imported by H. G., 177 Adelaide street, Toronto, this notice will appear.

CLEVELAND STALLION DAVEY, by Danbeck, about American Nell, by Tom by Surprise, by Samuel Johnston.

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Brussels
Napanee
Wainwright
Windsor
Amherstburg
Ottawa
St. Catharines
St. Thomas, Fall
Windsor, Fall

RAVING DATES.

Montreal, Lepine Park	.....
Port Huron	.....
Port Huron	.....
Port Huron, Man	.....
Virden	.....
Souris	.....
Bellevue	.....
Morden	.....
Neepawa	.....
Carberry	.....
Victoria	.....
Stamper, Prairie Park	.....
Portage la Prairie, Man	.....
Regina, Alb	.....

GRAND CIRCUIT.

Negaw	.....
Detroit	.....
Cleveland	.....
Judith	.....
Rehoboth	.....
Springfield	.....
Wartford	.....
New York	.....
Philadelphia	.....
Baltimore	.....

RECENT QUOT.

QUEEN'S PLATE.

DAVIS & HASKINS, of figures against the candidate along a third and a third places:

00	.....
10 Henry A., 5	.....
15 Ben Hill, 4	.....
20 Decit, A.	.....
30 Misfortune, 6	.....
40 Moonstone, 6	.....
50 Mediator, 4	.....
60 Len Daly, 4	.....
70 Frankie, C.	.....
80 Queen Bee, 4	.....
90 Vicar of Wakefield, 3	.....
100 Don M., 3	.....
110 Thorncliffe, 3	.....
120 Pinetown, 3	.....

value to breed to cannot be overestimated; big, strong and sound; the only Irish Queen's Premium winner in Canada; guaranteed; immediate application necessary to H. G., 17 and 18 Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto, this being the only time this notice will appear.

CLYDESDALE STALLION.—Imported, Darneck Dave, bred by Wm. Viners, Darneck, near Adrian, Scotland; sire General Neil, by Dorchester, by Wellington, by Surprise. For particulars address Samuel Johnston, Newmarket.

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

FIXED DATES FOR 1894.

This column will be inserted free racing dates, sale dates and fall fair dates. Friends are requested to keep us closely posted.

ONTARIO RACING DATES.

Ontario Jockey Club	May 22-26
Tilburg	May 23-24
Sarnia	May 23-25
St. Thomas	May 30-June 1
Stratford	June 6-8
Woodstock	June 12-14
Hamilton, James' Track	June 19-21
Orangeville	June 26-27
Yamher	June 26-28
Hamilton (J. C. track)	June 30, July 3
Brossels	July 2-3
Napanee	July 2-3
Oranmore	July 2-4
Windsor	July 2-5
Aubersburg	July 10-11
Ottawa	Aug. 1-2
St. Catharines	Aug. 22-23
St. Thomas, Fall	Aug. 29-31
Windsor, Fall	Sept. 4-7

RACING DATES RESEWERIE.

Montreal, Lepine Park	June 5-7
Piet Haron	June 5-8
Piet Haron	Aug. 28-31
Brandon, Man.	May 23-24
Vienon	May 27-28
Sears	June 5-6
Delonnie	June 12-13
Morden	June 16-20
Nesepaw	July 1
Cuberry	July 2
Indra	July 26-27
Winnipeg, Prairie Park	June 30-July 2
Portage la Prairie, Man.	July 5-6
Regina, Alb.	July 12-14

GRAND CIRCUIT DATES.

Saginaw	July 10-14
Detroit	July 16-21
Deland	July 23-27
Rebster	July 31 to Aug. 11
Springfield	Aug. 21-24
Jartford	Aug. 28-31
New York	Sept. 3-8
Philadelphia	Sept. 11-14
Baltimore	Sept. 18-21

RECENT QUOTATIONS.

QUEEN'S PLATE, TORONTO.

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

No.	Name	Weight.
9	Harry A.	120
15	Ben Hur	122
20	Decit	121
20	Misfortune	121
40	Moonstone	119
30	Melator	119
10	Le Roy	117
30	Frankie C.	117
20	Queen Bee	117
8	Vicar of Wakefield	106
40	Don M.	106
10	Thorncliffe	106
15	Princeton	106

10 Dictator	106
3 Joe Miller	103
8 Lochinvar	103
20 Brother Bab	103
30 May Blossom	103
15 Rosa Daly	101
20 Frauolin	101
30 Rocina	101
20 Lotus Duane	101
40 Myra L.	101
10 Merrythought	101

BROOKLYN HANDICAP, GRAVESEND.
Following are the latest odds quoted on the Brooklyn Handicap:

To One.	Weight.
10 Ajax	118
20 Banquet	118
40 Basselaw	112
100 Carlbad	105
30 Charade	105
10 Clifford	122
25 Copache	110
60 Copyright	105
50 D. de la	114
8 Don Alonzo	112
30 Dr. Rice	112
100 Eloroy	105
60 Emin Bey	100
40 G. W. Johnson	112
40 Hy. of Navarra	100
30 Herald	100
50 Hermitage	100
10 Lampighter	127
Full Leonawell	108
50 Loutakis	110
100 Long Beach	100
50 Lowlander	100
50 Maid Marion	110
100 Marshall	100
50 Oxford	118
30 Picknick	109
25 Pickpocket	108
25 Prince George	108
30 Rainbow	112
40 St. Domingo	100
12 St. Leonards	116
100 Shelley Tuttle	105
8 Sir Walter	120
12 Sport	114
50 Terrifier	105
50 Wildwood	110
25 Yo Tambien	126

AMERICAN DERBY, CHICAGO.
Latest wagers recorded in the Eckert-O'Neill book on the American Derby are: \$5,000 to \$500 Domino, \$2,000 to \$200 Senator Grady, \$4,000 to \$80 Hurlingham, \$10,000 to \$100 Prince Carl, \$6,000 to \$200 Matt Byrnes, \$5,000 to \$50 Calumet, and \$40,000 to \$200 Lorena Mack. The latter was placed by Ben Falk, the book-maker and pool-room man. The favorites and prices are now as follows:

	To One.
Domino	8
Dobbins	10
Hornpipe	20
Rey el Santa Anita	25
Cash Day	30
Peter the Great	30
Discount	40
Dorian	50
F. iar	50
King Bors	50
Rightmore	50
Visitor	50
Rhett Goodie	60
Senator Grady	10
Danton	20
Lucky Dog	25
Armatage	30
Matt Byrnes	30
Pearl Song	30
Potatote	40
El Telegrafo	50
Hurlingham	50
Ohio Belle	50
St. Pat	50
Yo El Rey	50
Lorena Mack	full

Mr. Abe Orpen, 69 Bay street, Toronto, will execute commissions on all American races.

DURING the summer of 1863, while the hospitals at Canton, Miss., were crowded with sick and wounded soldiers, the ladies visited them daily, carrying with them delicacies of every kind, and did all they could to cheer and comfort the suffering. On one occasion a pretty miss of sixteen was distributing flowers and speaking gentle words of encouragement to those around her, when she overheard a soldier exclaim: "Oh, my Lord!" Stepping to his bedside to rebuke him for his profanity, she remarked: "Didn't I hear you call on the name of the Lord? I am one of his daughters. Is there anything I can ask him for you?" Looking up into her bright, sweet face, he replied: "I don't know but what there is." "Well," said she, "What is it?" Raising his eyes to hers and extending his hand, he said: "Please ask him to make me his son-in-law."—*Detroit Free Press.*

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Hugh Baird & Sons', Glasgow, Imported Porter Malt,
Cleveland Faucet Company's Beer Pumps.

COLONIAL TURF MEN.

Stories of Racing in the Early Days of America.

The easy challenge of Waters to the continent of America to produce a horse to outrun True Briton naturally implies that racing and racing were not confined to the New York Province. As one follows down the story of the eighteenth century, the field widens and grows in general interest. The courses of the New York Province have all been named except that of upper Marlborough, on the western heights of the Hudson, the distance of a drive to the northward of Newburgh. But the racing sport was by no means confined to the North, and the DeLancy and Morris stables were, they did not always bring the purses and hinds from their rivals of the Southern and Middle States.

Before passing to these, mention must be made of two distinguished New York patrons of the turf. Colonel Anthony Rutgers, of the well-known family which extracted their wealth from wool, and of Mr. Timothy Cornell, of Long Island, both of whom had earned national reputations. But—"fresh fields and pastures new."

In 1754 the gentry of South Carolina established the New Market course on Charleston Neck, and the proprietorship of Mr. Thomas Nightingales, a Yorkshire gentleman, and races were run upon it in 1760. Mr. Lynch, a gentleman of Irish descent, was the leading spirit at the Southern New Market.

The Baltimore course was the first track in Maryland, and the extensive stables of Mr. Dilanicy, still another gentleman of Irish stock, sent out the victors to many a hotly contested field. The Elysian fields in Maryland, was also represented by quite a string of high bred animals. Governor Eden succeeded Governor Sharpe in the government of Maryland, and was its last royal governor. He married Lady Calvert, a sister of Lord DeLancey. Not many years after the famous course of Maryland was at Annapolis, the Virginians ran their horses at the Leesden-ton course on the Potomac. High stakes were current at all the southern meets, but we may not exaggerate the estimate of their importance the disturbed state of Colonial currency. There was little gold and silver passing from hand to hand, and most of that, "clipped coin." The doubloons and pistoles came to us from the French and Spanish West India Islands, but such as were not unutilized soon went over to England to settle that "halcyon of trade," which the old lady of Brookline street has always managed to turn the wheels in her hand.

A tradition of the race track has preserved a curious example of the money conditions of the period. After one of the meetings on the Maryland course a match for a race was arranged between DeLancey and another for a tremendous bushel of Spanish dollars, which Dilanicy won; and "wrecked" measure, no doubt, and "struck" before the event. On another occasion the Marylanders declined to accept their money, and the Virginia currency, which they asserted had been "counterfeited," in a manner unparalleled. "Green goods" is not a modern invention.

Not yet were the gentlemen of Penn's steam colony behind hand in their love for the exciting sport. Water, in his annals, tells us that in 1760, racehorses were kept at Mrs. Nicholl's stables, "as the rear of hortivation on the corner of High Street." The first public advertisement of a race was in 1761, when the "Centre Race Ground" was designated, as the track and the grounds were familiarly known as the Governor's Woods. The principal stables were those of Mr. Samuel Gallop.

The sentiment in New Jersey was not unambiguous concerning the sport. Races were restrained in New Jersey by the Legislature of 1748, when all horse racing for "a mere or gain," was declared to be a nuisance, except at fairs and at the first working days after Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide, and then for no sum exceeding forty shillings, or any article above that value, under a penalty of £5. Of nuisances, except at fairs and at the first working days after Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide, and then for no sum exceeding forty shillings, or any article above that value, under a penalty of £5. Of "The festivals of the church serve as days of preparation." Corporations, however, might raise the stakes to £25.

This act continued until 1761, when races were authorized on the written permission of the magistrates, not to exceed two miles of a place of public worship. The annual fairs were at Perth Amboy, on the hills toward Sandy Point. This and the plains it overlooks have long been known as "The Race Grounds." There were also courses at Morrisown and Elizabethtown, though not places of high birth. Michael Kearney, an Irishman by descent, who came to America early in the eighteenth century and settled in New Jersey, was the most adventurous and the gallant spirits of the New Jersey turf. Marrying a daughter of Lewis Morris, the first Governor of New Jersey, he founded the family of which "Fighting Phil," the dashing cavalry officer and the Mexican War and General of the Union Army, was an illustrious son.

But now then, when the prejudices of the pious Jerseymen were too strong, the turfmen found a convenient track on John Vanderbilt's place, on the south side of Staten Island, near the Elizabethtown Ferry. Freemason's Plate was run for in October, 1763. Readers of turf matters know something of heredity. As with beasts so with man there are staying qualities.

Some, who come from an unphilosophic race, derive their love for horses and for speed?

While no doubt many of the sporting gentry were known to each other individually in the city and when the Saboteux of the last century but little intermingling of social civilities as a class. The amalgam of the heterogeneous mass of Colonial settlement had not begun, nor would it have begun, but for the intolerance of the mother country.

The French war had brought the Northern Colonies into a closer touch, and the Southern also, but the frontiers were so extensive that there was no combined campaign. To New York and New England fell the defense of the Canadian frontier; to Virginia and the Carolinas that of the Ohio. The impending contest with Great Britain was of another nature. It is to be undertaken at all, save counsel, was imperative.

To this end the Stamp Act Congress met in New York in 1765. Such a representation of the high blood of the Colonies had never been gathered. Then, in the city of New York, where the names of No stands, Gadsden and Rutledge, and Lynch from South Carolina, Tigliham from Maryland, Rodney and McKean from Delaware, came face to face and hand to hand with the great representatives of Northern opinion. The New York hospitality was extended without stint, and over the social board it is but fair to presume the merits of the horse were not forgotten. We can imagine them talking of the comparative values of the Arab and the Barb, over the fragrant bowl perhaps the prize of some achievement, and, like their British cousins, ready for wager on any subject and at any time.

We can imagine at that "Gentlemen's Exchange Coffee House," a gay company; John Leary, head by his patrons DeLancey and John Watts, bragging how he won a bowl with Governor Moncton's Suckner the year before (1764) at a Barb-hunt Waters explaining how, at the spring

meeting (1765) at Philadelphia, steady True Briton tripped in a boggy part of the course and was obliged to be drawn. Many a man remembers the challenge of 1763. Waters had friends, and True Briton backers. A purse was made up of £1,000, which was covered by Mr. Samuel Galloway, whose horse Solim carried off the prize in two heats. Waters had a ground for prize. True Briton was the first heat by half a neck, and the odds at starting the second was 3 to 1 on Briton. This was hardly an international bet, for neither horse was English born.

Solim, or Salem, as he was sometimes called, "the terrific steed," favorite of the American turf, long proved unconquerable. At last, in 1768, he was beaten on the upper Marlborough course by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Eginton, who was bred by the Duke of Hamilton. The sire here began a career of triumph. Solim, who had ran nine times, was never beaten until in this fourth mile heat. Solim was a grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, and got by Governor Sharpe's Valiant Ochsley. In the notice of this race it is announced that "the particulars adapted to the late increase of fine horses in the Northern Colonies" would be soon advertized.

In 1767 races were run as usual at Perth Amboy and Elizabethtown. At the latter course, in October, six horses starting, Captain Nathaniel Heard's bay mare Lady Logic, three years old, won with great ease. Lady Logic was a filly of Briton's getting. A subscription purse was run for in April on the Harlem course. The horses were shown the day of starting at the Black Horse, in Harlem, after after which there was a race day dinner at Bunt's Long Room, at the New York Arms, and a ball for the ladies in the evening—the first of a social event of this character.

DEVELOPMENT DOES IT.

It has now become a matter of certainty that the best trotters and pacers are sired by stallions and produced by mares that themselves had fast records or had shown the ability to trot at a rate of speed far above the average. When this view of the case was first taken and preached by the journal this business of breeding trotters was on a very different basis from that occupied by it at the present time. It was then the exception for a trotting stallion to be trained for speed, it being a moth-eaten notion of some of the most prominent breeders that the development of speed in a stallion was a bad thing for the horse. At least that was the fashion to give every stallion with speed enough to keep warm a record as fast as he could get, these old-fog gentlemen soon learned that they were out of the swim, and the most ardent tin-cuppers of the last three years have been the very breeders who, ten years ago, were trying to make the public believe that the four-minute brother of a 2:20 stallion was more likely to sire trotting speed than the quality in other words that speed was to be secured with the greatest certainty by breeding to horses entirely devoid of that characteristic. All that nonsense is of course gone for good, but still there are held on to the old notion that speed and ignorance a few men who are not quite sure that developed sires and dams are so very much the best after all. This class some information as to certain members of the 2:20 trotting list whose sires and dams have records of 2:30 or better may be of interest.

To begin with, there is the black horse Directum. He is the champion stallion, and his record of 2:05 covers and includes so many championships that it is "quite a chore" to enumerate them all. Directum's record is a race mark. He has the best three heats to the credit of a trotter, and any amount of "heats" besides. He is the best fast runner and gamest trotter that the world ever saw, and the records show it.

The sire of Directum has a record of 2:17 and his dam has a record of 2:51. These things Montbars has. As a yearling he was the fastest thing of that age ever seen. He was the greatest stake-winning two-year-old trotter of his day. Nothing like his campaigning powers had ever been seen. His two-year-old record of 2:16 was made to a high-wheeled sulky, and that was not the only time he beat 2:30 that season. Since then Montbars has trotted in 2:11.

The sire of Montbars has a record of 2:21, and his dam has a record of 2:34. This preclusion could be made a long one. The facts in the case are pregnant with truth. But here they are in condensed form—a list of the 2:20 trotters whose sires and dams are in the 2:30 list. As the sires of these horses are well known only their dams and their records are given:

Name	Dam	Time
Directum	Margravader	2:20
Montbars	Steger	2:29
Regal Wilkes	Marygate	2:29
Margaret S.	Mary Day	2:29
Kenrick's Union	Jessamine	2:29
New York Central	Jessamine	2:29
Union	Mary Day	2:29
Innes	Mary Day	2:29
Myself	Mary Day	2:29
Eugenie Goldust	Lilly Goldust	2:29
Virginia Evans	Lilly Thornton	2:29
Margaret	Mary Day	2:29
Lightning	Fortia	2:29
Margaret	Prince	2:29
Adelle Simmons	Adelle	2:29
Margaret M. Gregory	Belle Catherine	2:29
Clara	Belle Catherine	2:29
Egon	Alpha	2:29
Albion	Rose Wilkes	2:29
Alycane Jr.	Allice Stoner	2:29
Red Hart	Sweetheart	2:29

It will be noted that there are 42 male celebrities in this list besides the 4 already mentioned. Regal Wilkes was the champion two-year-old stallion of his day with a mark of 2:20. Kentucky Union and Margrave were best trotters, Margrave winning a \$5,000 dash as a yearling, beating 2:20 as a three-year-old, and trotting in 2:29 as a three-year-old. An examination of the list will show that its members are all race nags. It is natural that they should be, for their sires and dams were continents in real root and hard ones years ago. It is not among the produce of the developed sires and dams that one will find the tin-cup regnant.

THE MORGANS.

An objection to the Morgans as standard trotters is their small size, says the *Ploughman*. There is one family of Morgans, the Goddust family, to which the objection does not apply. The family of this name, sired by an imported mare from a thoroughbred dam, was four hands and weighed 1,275 pounds. Passed and identified the Morgans, his descendants transmitted their his descendants transmitted their blood to a degree that fifteen out of sixteen first premiums offered by the World Columbian Exposition for the best Morgan horses were awarded to the descendants of Goddust by a committee named by the Vermont breeders over a long list from all other branches of the Morgan family selected by a special committee named by the Vermont breeders. A more conclusive verdict in respect to the superiority as ideal trotters of the Goddust family could not be asked.—*Spirit of Hah.*

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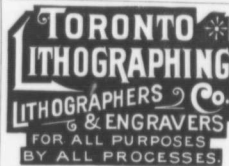
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

CROWMAN.—The president of the Paed and Hulton Breeders Association is James Jackson; the secretary is Jeremiah Pickering. If you address either of them the care of Messrs. Lores, Brampton, the letter will doubtless be forwarded.

W. W. THREE RIVERS.—Thank you for your good wishes; we wish to make our paper as complete as possible and all horse news will receive attention. Tom Sayers was only 28 years, 6 months, 1 week old when he died.

THAT'S RIGHT, COLLINGWOOD.—The fastest running half mile record is General's, 46 seconds; the fastest three-quarters, Domino's, 1:09; the fastest mile, Salvador's, 1:35.

CECOR, BRADON.—In 1885, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90 and '91, the best Canadian time was 14 1/2 seconds for 100 yards. In '83 the reported time was 10 seconds, but it was not allowed.

J. C.—We agree with you the odds are exceptionally short against the Seagram stable for the plate.

ENGLISH PUG.—The only virtue of the ring at the time you speak was that it was protected by rich owners who tickled their fancy by paying for the pug to fight. They pleased their backers and recognized they were only instruments of pleasure for others. Thus practically it was sport all round.

B. R. RICHMOND HILL.—The municipality has power to put the license fee at any figure it likes.

ALL-ROUND SPORT.

CORRETT and Jackson have each staked \$4,000 to bind their match next June.

The colored wheelmen of the United States are forming a league of their own.

The Irish stallion Favo, that headed the list in Ireland for five successive seasons, is dead.

The association in the shape of a race for ponies is made in the programme of the Hamilton Jockey Club.

DAVIS and Haskins have abandoned their proposed trotting meeting at James' half-mile track, Hamilton.

MICHAEL JONES, better known as Mickey Jones, once a famous baseball pitcher in Hamilton, is dead.

The wire-haired fox-terrier Roper's Nutcracker was recently bought by Sir Humphrey De Trafford for \$750.

The chess masters Steinitz and Lasker have each won two games in their match for the championship of the world.

SNAPEP GATTISON has returned to his old home, Wall Street and stocks apparently being too slow for him. He will ride at 117 lbs.

The hockey championship of Quebec has been won by the Montreal verse, Ottawa, the winners up in the final, being defeated by three goals to one.

A MONTREAL inn named Thomas is desirous of playing Billiard's Capron of Galt a half-mile match for \$2,000 a side. April 16th is suggested for the match.

The rule by which horse-owners estimate the keep of a horse in London, England, is: Three pence per inch per week; or, as many shillings per week as he stands hands high.

THERE are 25,000 horses, whose value is seven and a quarter million dollars, employed in the London carrying trade, the cost for their food being four million dollars a year.

A TENNESSEE inn, says the Glasgow Times, refused \$4,000 for a jackass last week, more than the same confusion in the average mind as to which is which in the transaction.

GEO. SUTTON, of Toronto, defeated Jos. Capron, of Galt, in the first half of a thousand point billiard match for the championship of Canada and \$250 a side, by 500 to 465.

OSHAWA beat Toronto twice on the 26th inst. at a blue rock shooting match, the latter with only three men a side, by 64 to 57, and the second time with six men a side by 92 to 90.

JAS. J. CORRETT denies the rumor that he will fight Jackson in England. He says the battle must take place in America or not at all. It is a hundred to one that it will be not at all.

DR. LING, the two-year-old that was "commissioned" by the Dominion Government to the World's Fair, is a fast colt and is entered large stakes to which he is eligible.—Chicago Horseman.

MR. R. HEWITT, of Newmarket, owns the handsome stallion Bowey Boy, half brother to Glenwood. He is rising four years and can trot fast. He is regarded by horsemen that have seen him move as a wonder.

FITCH and Stroud, of Hamilton, were successful in securing the traveling privileges for the Hamilton Trotting Association's summer meet for \$3,250. They also secured the privileges at the Woodstock and Port Huron races.

THE office of Master of Her Majesty's Horse, has been given to the Earl of Cork. The Master of the Horse gets \$2,500 a year, with the free use of the Queen's horses and carriages and the services of the royal coachmen, footmen and grooms.

THE break-down of Cloister, who was the favorite for the Grand National steeplechase, which is to be run at Liverpool on Friday, the 30th inst., has resulted in his being scratched for that event. The horse was examined and his kidneys were found to be seriously affected.

GEO. W. OZTOS, the champion long distance runner and steeplechase, now of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, spent his Easter holidays at his home in Toronto. He expects to be in prime condition for the Intero-Atlantic games at Berkeley Oval, New York, on May 29th.

THE magnates of the Mid-Winter Fair at San Francisco have engaged the Victoria and West Westminster lacrosse clubs of British Columbia to play exhibition games for the edification of their visitors. The expenses of the teams, which will probably total up to close on \$4,000, will be paid by the Fair people.

ALTHOUGH skilfully painted a chestnut hue and called "Golden Gate," Bramson Bros' horse Tanner was detected in East St. Louis last week after winning the race. All bets were declared off. Their famous son, the Gray Boy, by which they netted a cool \$80,000, is still fresh in the minds of turfites.

JNO. M. MORGAN, of Ottawa, Ont., has sent Ambrosia, three-year-old record 2:18 1/2 to John Boardman, Jackson, Mich., to be prepared for the summer campaign. He is entered at Fleetwood in the \$10,000 stake, and ought to be good as a five-year-old. He is by Tom Pugh, 2:30, dam Miss Harrington, by Regulator 3:11 1/2.

"BARON DE HIRSCH has again," says London Times, distributed the gross winnings of the London lottery, amounting to £7,500,—among London hospitals; but, not content with following his own precedent, he has this year "gone one better," by giving the same amount in "added money," making a total of \$15,000."

THERE are two Canadian horses entered for the Fleetwood Park Grand Circuit race this season, viz. J. C. Mahon's (Truro, N.S.) a Brazilian, by Brown Walkers, in the 2:25 class trotting, and Angus Sinclair's (Toronto, Ont.) a Colton, by Wilburn, in the one-year-old stake for colts eligible to the 2:23 class.

THE Stockman and Farmer gives these two bits of advice to horse owners: "If you wash the mud of the horse's legs after the day's work is done be sure to rub the legs dry before you leave them. It is better to leave the mud dry on the legs than to leave the water on them. Dusty hay is not fit for horses that have to work hard. They may live on it at the time, but you will pay for your folly in feeding it by contributing heavy losses to the boneyard within a few years."

MR. E. VERNON, of the North American Hotel, Newmarket, owns a handsome and well bred stallion in Glenwood. He is six years old; sired by Aristocrat, dam the well known trotting mare Princess Louise. He is a beautiful mahogany bay with black points, and with little handling has shown that he is a trotter and a stayer. He will stand for a limited number of mares at his own stable. Mr. Vernon also owns the prize winning team Nero and George Hamilton, sired by Little Hamilton, who can pull a buggy to please any one.

CHARLIE MITCHELL, the English boxer, has not relinquished all hopes of again engaging in a glove contest judging from the significant remarks he made recently in New York City last September for the "Old Country." "When I come back in September," he observed, "I will try and get on another fight. I am still young and strong, and I'm very sure there is still some good fighting blood in me. I do not know who would like to fight and of course I naturally do not care. But I mean to fight somebody you can rest assured, or else I will not say so. I never said a thing yet that I did not live up to."

THE Lancashire handicap steeplechase, over a three and a half mile course, for a purse of 3,000 sovereigns, of which 2,000 sovereigns and a colt valued at 200 sovereigns goes to the winner, 500 sovereigns to the second, 200 sovereigns to the third, and 100 sovereigns to the fourth, was run at Manchester on Monday. The race was won by Manifesto (6 years), Fanatic (5 years) was second and Brunswick (aged) third. Carrolltown, The Midshipmite, Trim, Baccarat, Seaside, and Arran also ran. The last bet placed was 10 to 1 against Manifesto, Fanatic, Seaside and Arran; 7 to 1 each against Brunswick, The Midshipmite, Baccarat, and Trim, and 5 to 2 against Carrolltown.

COMING ENGLISH RACES. ACCORDING to the last advices Le Nicham and Grey Leg were at equal prices for the Lincolnshire handicap, the quotations being:

Lincolnshire handicap, 1 mile: run March 27—7 to 1 Le Nicham, 7 to 1 Grey Leg, 10 to 1; 7 to 1 Lincolnshire, 100 to 6 Grandway, 100 to 6 Victor Wild, 100 to 6 Laodamia, 100 to 6 Kury, 100 to 6 Macready, 100 to 6 Beggar's Opera, 20 to 1 Javelin, 20 to 1 Queen of Navarre, 20 to 1 Windmill, 22 to 1 Marquis, 25 to 1 Mark McFarrier, 25 to 1 Mena, 28 to 1 Harrier II, 40 to 1 Opopanax.

Grand National steeplechase, 4 1/2 miles: run March 30—2 to 1 against Cloister, 8 to 1 Nelly Gray, 10 to 1 Arden, 25 to 1 Father O'Flynn, 25 to 1 Fanny Fae, 1 to 1 Eowp, 28 to 1 Carrolltown, 33 to 1 Dawn, 33 to 1 Schooner.

The Derby, 1 1/4 miles: run June 6—5 to 2 against Lord of the Match Box, 8 to 1 Son O' Mine, 9 to 1 Bullington, 12 to 1 Arcato, 33 to 1 St. Francis.

AN OLD-TIME TRACK.

Reminiscences of Chester Park Circuit.

AWAY back in the 70's, during the time of Goldsmith Maid, every horse breeder in the country assembled in this city every year to discuss their plans for the season, and when the time came to announce that he would drive the mare against time, it at-

tracted many thousands of people to this city, says the Cincinnati Tribune. Fourth of July, 1875, was the day that Guy Dugan gave her the record of 2:18 1/2, which was considered remarkably fast during those days. Fully 15,000 people witnessed the event. After this all of the famous drivers and jockeys made auster Park their headquarters, and during the W. H. Crawford, Ed. Bithers, Watkins, Spils, Billy Weeks, A. B. Cook, of Joe Banker and Rosa Withers fame; John Biggs, of Proctere and Deek Wright fame; W. Lakeland, Isaac Murray, and Ed. Stoddard could be found round Cincinnati. John Swinn, the champion jockey of the olden times, must not be left out. He has piloted many a horse to victory over the old track. "Barley is dead," but the majority of those mentioned above are still on the turf. The next notable event that took down in history, which will keep the old track in the minds of the people, is the record of that wonderful trotter Mauld's Every school-boy aware of the fact that this great mare, but it may be incidentally mentioned that she is an Ohio bred mare. Captain George Stone, of this city, purchased her from the Woodland Stock Farm, which is now Woodley's. The price paid for her when a three-year-old was \$350. W. W. Bair was her driver and trainer, and her first campaign on the turf proved that she was the horse of the century. Records that had been standing for many years were knocked right and left, until she had obtained the mark of 2:08, when she was retired. She was sold to W. H. Vanderbilt for the then enormous price of \$21,000, and afterwards to Robert Bonner, her present owner, for \$40,000. Matthew Smith, 2:25 1/2, is another Ohio horse. The first \$10,000 stake ever hung up was at Buffalo, N. Y., and the Ohio horse won it. The registers up to the horse's pedigree is unknown, but the writer is very aware of the fact that he was sired by Hioga (Hanley's), an of Grand Duches, 2:26 1/2; Twang, 2:28, and the dams of Columbus, 2:17, and others. Even long before this date the grand old mare was known to be a fast foal, and no doubt was the greatest race mare Ohio produced in those times. Smuggler, 2:15 1/2, was another native pacer that throws credit on the Buckeye State. Her dam was a great amount of weight, and even this being capped he held the stallion record for eight years. Sleepy George, 2:15; Little Ellen, 2:18; Sorrel Billy, 2:20; John Scriber, 2:14; Sleepy Tom, 2:12; Gem, 2:13; Lady Ralph, 2:23, and Pambala Boy, who in turn sired Buffalo, Gem, 2:12, and others. The trotting family of Ohio can not be beaten. The Hioga mares crossed on Job Stewart produced Emily Patchen, 2:14, and Oct, 2:16, 2:30. Crossed on Ambassador, produced Hy Wilkes, 2:20; Lady Wilkes, 2:19; Scotia Girl, 2:15; Belle of Navarre, 2:23, and others. The most noted of sires of the Hioga family was the celebrated Billy Green, sired by 2:18 1/2. His brother, Rex Hioga, both by Hioga (Scott's), now 21 years old, was also very fast, and has sired some of the best styed and fastest performers ever seen in the States. It is to be noted that the mares of unknown breeding, but sired performers as Newton, 2:17; G. S. 2:18; Frank A., 2:22, out of unknown dams, would be a credit to any trotting or pacing stall.

All of the above horses are occupied mainly in the now risky city of stables at Chester Park, and those that are found out there at present are the sons and daughters.—Win. Dunn, the first driver that ever sent a horse better than the present day drivers, was retired from the turf and will in the future devote his time to the care of his stallion, Debi rated by Young Jim, 1st dam Lady Banker (dam of Guy Wilkes, 2:15); Ed. Mandrus, 2:28; and William L., sired Austin, 2:12; by Mambrino Patchen.

Trade - AND OTHER

GREAT improvement in the Russell House, Windsor, Ont., has been in operation.

RHOODES, CURRY & Co. suit against the Grand Hotel, N.S., the cost \$17,600.

LORD ABERDEEN in his name has been erected by Messrs. Beckville.

MR. WILMARTH S. Tol, has leased the Ho Chester, Ont., and will April 1st.

Not even a druggist sending down to Rev. Brewster the yeast town in Herald, Yes, and the sad mistake.

A CLEAN coat is used with powder or of suitors, rods, removing spots from a than a cloth in applying one.

The following leasing Mr. John Paulow, the Brockville, Ont. Mr. H. S. Louis, Ste. P. B. Mr. Joseph P. Chapman House, Saratoga.

The lady boarders Hotel, Montreal, are present to Mr. and Mrs. King for New York,

THE TORONTO BREWING & MALTING CO. (LTD)

SIMCOE ST. TORONTO.

OUR BRANDS ARE
DIAMOND ALE.
INDIA PALE ALE.
AMBER ALE.
EXTRA STOUT,
HALF & HALF

We guarantee our productions to be brewed from pure malt & hops only. Our SPECIAL BRAND "DIAMOND ALE" is brewed from the finest imported hops & the choicest malt & will compare favourably with any bottled ale imported or domestic on the market.

Trade AND OTHER Notes.

Great improvements are being made in the Russell House, Detroit.

The British American Brewing Co., of Windsor, Ont., has put its new brew house in operation.

ROBES, CURRY & Co. have brought suit against the Grand Hotel at Yar-mouth, N.S., the consideration being \$17,000.

LORD ABERDEEN has consented to let his name be used for the hotel being erected by Messrs. T. Thrasher & Son at Brockville.

MR. WILMARTH S. KETCHUM, of Bristol, has leased the Hotel Wilbur at Manchester, Ont., and will take possession on April 1st.

Not even a druggist's license is to be issued down in Revere this year. It will be the driest town in the state.—*Boston Herald.* Yes, and the least progressive and meanest.

A CLEAN cork is a valuable polisher and with powder or oil for such things as mirrors, rods, tools, hinges, etc. For smoothing spots from marble it is better than a cloth in applying pumice or rotten stone.

The following leaseings are announced: Mr. John Pablow, the Union Park Hotel, Brockville, Ont. Mr. P. A. Dandurand, Hotel St. Louis, Ste. Anne de Beaupre, P.E. Mr. Joseph Peterson, late of the Chapman House, Sarnia, the Lambton House.

The lady boarders of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, made a handsome present to Mr. and Mrs. Sweet on their coming for New York, to mark their es-

teem for them personally, and their appreciation of Mr. Sweet's uniform courtesy and attention to their comfort.

THERE are 1,930 breweries and 4,791 distilleries in the United States. New York leads in the number of both. Pennsylvania being second. In breweries Wisconsin stands third on the list and California is fourth. Illinois is third in distilleries and California is fourth.

Now comes the Women's Christian Temperance Union of New York, and allows that the corset is as big a curse to woman as rum is to man. They both frequently make their victims somewhat tight.—*Boston Herald.*

Let us take a plebiscite as to whether the corset shall be prohibited.

The Brewers' Association, and the hop dealers of California have adopted resolutions, which are sent to all the papers of that state, declaring that they will neither buy nor use hops grown in Lake county, because that county has adopted an ordinance prohibiting the sale of beer within its limits.

A ROW has arisen over custom officers in the States "sampling" champagne, who are charged with taking two or three bottles from each case. This practice has occasioned complaints in Canada. The testing of wine for spirit strength gives a chance for abuses of this class, which are difficult to check.

IS Quebec last year the Government revenue from hotel and liquor licenses was \$672,577; in Ontario, Government \$294,517 and municipalities \$287,649. The trade thus paid in two provinces \$1,254,923 for licenses. The replacement of this income should Prohibition be enforced, would be a difficult task.—*Trade Review.*

It is nearly always the lowest rate guest of the house that does the most kicking, uses the most stationery, talks loudest at the table about how they do things at other hotels, expects the most mail and telegrams, and makes himself most disagreeable generally.—*Denver Hotel Bulletin.*

HORACE GREELY said: "It is impossible to mentally or socially enslave a Bible reading people." There must be very little study of the Scriptures in some sections of Canada and the United States.—*Ec.*

Oh, no, there is lots of reading of the Bible; no trouble about that. Few readers, however, understand what they are reading.—*Western Brewer.*

LATEST estimates place the cost of running South Carolina's liquor dispensary system at about \$450,000 a year, which includes the payment of a large number of spies. As for revenue the system is a disappointment, while it puts a premium upon illicit traffic in intoxicants. The experience of every state that has yet undertaken to reform the liquor traffic has been that moderation and the exercise of hard common sense yield the best results in the long run.

A YOUNG man in West Windsor, Mich., wanted a marriage license. He went to the Treasurer instead of the County Clerk, and asked what a license would cost. The Treasurer's wife, who was in charge, thinking he wanted a liquor license, told him it would cost \$250 for six months. The young man raged and declared that if it cost \$250 every six months for license to live with a woman in Michigan he would go to Utah and take unto himself several wives at a much cheaper rate.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago a doctor of Massachusetts died, aged 105, and the

abstinence party sent a deputation to his grandson to see if they could not elicit some useful corroboration for their views. "Oh, yes, my grandfather was a man of very regular habits," said the grandson. And then it came out that he had regularly taken a glass of rum the first thing in the morning, another at eleven o'clock, two glasses at early dinner, one more at tea, and another on going to bed. He rarely had a pipe out of his mouth, and every week bought twenty-one inches of pig-tail tobacco, which he cut up into seven pieces, consuming a piece each day.

The following have been appointed License Commissioners: For West York—George Elliott, Edward Stock and Wm. Pears. For Haliburton—Edward B. Munn, George Rodgers and John Stobart. For Lennox—Jacob F. Smith, Jas. C. Huffman and Henry L. Davy. For Halton—John R. Barber, Donald Campbell and Wm. F. W. Fisher. For Manitowlin—Hugh McLaughlin, Robert Thorburn and W. A. M. Bellwood. For Algoma—David Jackson, Duncan Bole, and Patrick A. Mulligan.

Her dealers have sent a protest to the United States Senate Finance committee against the change made by them in the Wilson bill from eight cents per pound specific to a twenty per cent. ad valorem duty. They claim that an ad valorem duty would put such a premium on dishonesty on the part of the foreign dealers that reputable importers would be driven out of the business. Sudden fluctuations in the German hop market are so common, they further allege, that the value of this and other hops under transportation to a country might fluctuate to such an extent before arrival as to upset all calculation of the amount of duty, and thus involve a ruinous loss to the importer.

Wit and Humor.

HER CALENDAR.

Her tears are April showers,
 May buds her smiles,
 And June's sweet blossomed bowers
 Her winking wiles.
 To all save me, Alas!
 With lips a pariah
 I watch her merry gait,
 And know she's March.

THE DOCTOR'S ART.

Illy—"I don't see why the doctor has to come here twice a day. He leaves medicine on his first visit—doesn't he?"
 Mrs. Illy—"Yes; but he has to come again in the afternoon to leave an anti-dote for the medicine he left in the morning."



iii. "One more good pull."

IN NEW YORK.

Wing—"There seems to be more disposition to enforce the excise laws."
 King—"Yes. In my neighborhood last Sunday the side doors were so carefully watched that the saloon-keepers had to admit customers by the front door."

EXPERT OPINION.

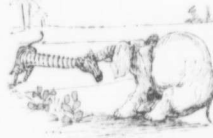
"HERE," said the appreciative dime museum manager, as he watched the big longshoreman handle the great casks of sugar: "why don't you give up this dollar-a-day job and go in the Human Hercules biz? You're too strong to work!"

SIGNS OF SPRING.

"Isn't it pleasant," said one railway passenger to another, "to see all these signs of spring?"
 "Yes, and there are so many of them, too. We haven't passed a single barn that didn't have a patent medicine ad. on it."

HIS ONLY HOPE.

Jeweler—"I can't let you have another engagement ring, Mr. Epton. You owe me for three already."
 Hardly Epton—"You'd better let me have this one, too. If this goes, I'll be in a position to pay for the others in a few months."

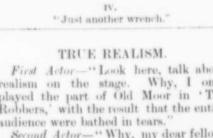


iv. "Just another wrench."

NO SALE.

Peddler—"I've got some signs I'm selling to storekeepers right along. Everybody buys 'em. Here's one, 'If You Don't See What You Want, Ask for It!'"

General Storekeeper—"Think I want to be bothered with people asking for things I ain't got? Give me one readin'! 'Ef Yeh Don't See What Yeh Want, Ask For Something Else!'"



v. "Just another wrench."

TRIC REALISM.

First Actor—"Look here, talk about realism on the stage. Why, I once played the part of Old Moor in 'The Robbers,' with the result that the entire audience were bathed in tears."
 Second Actor—"Why, my dear fellow, that is nothing. Our company recently gave in a country place a performance of 'The Robbers,' which was so true to life that the inhabitants missed several articles the following day."

Mrs. Hicks—"Dick tensed in vain for two years before he got his bicycle."
 Mrs. Dix—"How did his Uncle Ned happen to buy it for him?"
 Mrs. Heals—"I don't know; he took a sudden dislike to the boy."



v. "Hully chee! It's a giraffe."

THERE WAS NO FIGHT.

Two carpenters got into a row.
 In a sorry to relate,
 Back from the first one took offence,
 The other struck a gait.

A FOOT-BALL EDUCATION.

"Why, why, Johnnie," said the elderly tourist, to a cow-puncher he had known in other days, "what in the world are you doing out here in this wild country, wasting the college education your father paid so much for?"
 "Wasting my education? Why, man, that's all you know about it. Wait till the camp declares a general drunk and watch me clean out the whole outfit. This is the only place where I can really utilize it."

THE BEGINNING OF A SCHISM.

"Miss MELINDA and the pastor have had a serious difference."
 "Tell me about it."
 "Well, she insisted on being immersed."
 "The pastor didn't oppose that, did he?"
 "No; but he objected to her wearing a water-tight diver's suit."

He—"I can't afford to give you that fifty-dollar bonnet."
 She—"You can't afford not to give it to me. If you don't I'll take up one hundred dollars' worth of your time bothering you for it."—N. Y. Herald.



The meeting of the waters.

TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

A FRENCH gentleman, whose admiration for a party of Vassar girls considerably exceeded his ability to speak it in English, met the young women at one of two day festivities, and was sufficiently impressed; but when, at an evening reception, they burst upon him in the bravery of full dress, the admiring Gaul felt at once the handicap of his vocabulary. "I cannot say," he confided to one of his hosts, "how beautiful the young ladies appear in their night-dresses."

MICROBES NOT MENTIONED.

A KISS is the anatomical juxtaposition of two orbicularis muscles in a state of contraction.



WANTED—An immediate change of situation, by a gentleman posted in the cattle business. Object, health. Address P.D.Q.

ONE WAY OUT.

Mr. Bilkins—"We've got to get divorced."
 Mrs. Bilkins—"Great heavens, my dear! Why?"
 Mr. Bilkins—"Why? Twenty-two of the people who gave us presents when we married are to enter holy wedlock this month. It's divorce or ruin."

Ethyle (play, y)—"How dare you steal a kiss from me, sir? Don't you know it is petty larceny?"
 Jack (enthusiastically)—"I call it grand larceny."

A VERSE ABOUT THE KILKENNY CATS.

Some one has put the story of the Kilkenny cats into verse as follows:
 "There wasn't was two cats at Kilkenny,
 And each thought the other was a cat too many;
 As they scratched and they bit
 And they fought and they bit;
 Till catching their tails,
 And some scraps of their nails,
 Instead of two cats, there was't a ny."

"LADY, could you give a poor man a cup of coffee?"
 Mrs. Nascife—"No, breakfast is all over."
 "Two years, I'll say this, that I've branched for two years, and it's the first place that I've smelled genuine, first-class coffee yet."
 "Never mind your feet; they don't look muddy. Just sit down here at the table. Do you take cream and sugar?"

A JUDGE, riding in the cars recently, from a single glance at the countenance of a lady at his side, imagined he knew her and ventured to remark that the day was pleasant.
 "Yes!"
 "Why do you wear a veil?"
 "Least I attract attention!"
 "It is the province of gentlemen to admire," replied the gallant man of law.
 "Not when they are married."
 "But I am not."
 "Indeed!"
 "Oh, no! I'm a bachelor!"
 The lady quietly removed her veil, disclosing to the astonished magistrate the face of his mother-in-law. The judge has been a raving maniac ever since.—Boston Courier.

A YOUNG "Toulousain," who had left his native city to study medicine in Paris, and had been applying his time and the paternal remittances to a very different purpose, recently received a visit from his father, who intended making a short stay in the capital to inspect its wonders. During an afternoon stroll together, the day after the elder's arrival, the father and son happened to pass in front of a very large coliseum building.
 "What is that?" said the senior carelessly.
 "I don't know, but I'll ask this *seigneur de ville*," replied the student.
 On the query being put, the official curtly and distinctly remarked: "That! The School of Medicine."—Galignani.

The editor of a weekly journal lately lost two of his subscribers by accidentally departing from the beaten track in his answers to correspondents. Two of his subscribers wrote to ask him his remedy for their respective troubles. No. 1, a happy father of twins, wrote to inquire the best way to get them safely over their teething, and No. 2 wanted to know how to protect his orchards from the myriad of grass-hoppers. The editor framed his answers upon the orthodox lines, but unfortunately transposed their two names, with the result that No. 1, who was blessed with the twins, read, in reply his query: "Cover them carefully with straw and set fire to them, and the little pests, after jumping about in the flames a few minutes, will speedily be settled." While No. 2, plagued with grass-hoppers, was told to "give a little castor oil, and rub their gungs gently with a bone."

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

The Brew

PECIAL attention
 our Export
 Crown Seal bottle
 best system in e
 adapted for table

Brew

THE O.K.



The Grant-Lottridge Brewing Co'y. Ltd.

Hamilton, Ont.

— BREWERS OF —

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



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

IN CASKS AND BOTTLES

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

Brewers of ALE, PORTER and LAGER BEER



Capacity, 165,000 Barrels per Annum

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

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

EUGENE O'KEEFE, President.

WIDMER HAWKE, Vice-President

GREATEST BATTLES OF THE WORLD.

WRITTEN BY MEN WHO WITNESSED THEM.

MACE AND KING.

How the Former Won After a Battle Comprising Forty-three Rounds.

JEM MACE had just disposed of Sam Hurst, the Staleybridge infant in eight rounds, when the backers of the latter looked about for a body who could get some of their money back for them. Tom King had shaped pretty well and so they hit upon him, and a match was made for £200 a side to be decided on January 28, 1862. King was in his twenty-seventh year, stood six feet two inches in his stockings, and weighed 176 pounds. Mace was in his thirty-third year, stood five feet ten inches, and weighed 138 pounds. It was nearly seven o'clock in the morning when the bell rang for departure, and the train steamed away on its journey. Owing to the excellent arrangements of Nat Langham, who acted for King, and Mr. Moss Phillips, who attended to the interests of Mace, all parties were duly disposed of at their destination at a little after eight o'clock. Mace was attended by Jack Hicks and Bob Taylor the Black, a late opponent, and King by Bos Tyler and Jerry Noon. King, who had trained at Hammersmith, was in first-rate fettle; nor was Mace, who had taken his leave of New York and Norwich, and latterly near Newmarket, one whit behind him in respect of condition; each was "fit to fight for a man's life."

THE FIGHT.

Round 1.—Having gone through the customary friendly salutation at the scratch each man drew back and threw himself down. There was at this moment a silence that might be felt, and thence glances directed by all towards the combatants evinced the interest with which every movement was being watched by those surrounding the ring. There was, undoubtedly, much to rivet the attention of the patrons of the art; for though both were unquestionably fine fellows, yet there was that disparity between them which could not fail to impress itself even on the uninitiated. Mark the towering height of King, standing a clear six feet two inches in his stockings, and as he faces his opponent with attentive watchfulness, but without a sign of nervousness or undue concern; and then, as he represents appear the advantages in his favor. Tom, we were informed by Langham, when he last scaled, pulled down 12st. 8lbs., and taken for all in all must be declared a model man, although some judges of athletes declared his limbs too slender for a man of his height. Tom, like Mace, has a bright, keen eye, but he lacks the square-cut jaw bone and hard angular contour which some judges of "points" declare to be always found in the "throughbred" boxer. Be that as it may, King's length of reach, firm round muscle, skin ruddy with the glow of health, and cheerful countenance, gave promise of a formidable opponent, even to the scientific champion, Jem Mace. As to the Champion, who pulled down 11st. 4lbs., on the preceding Monday, he was "all there," and, as he himself said, felt "fit as a fiddle." After keeping on guard a few seconds, during which Mace was keenly scrutinising him, Tom dropped his hands, resting his left upon his left thigh; Jem being out of range, and seeing that Tom had lowered his shoulders, Mace sat, and, as he took on his feet, at this moment caused some astonish-

ment. Tom rubbed his left forearm with his right hand, and Jem, who also felt the chilly effects of the morning air on coming out of his flannels, rubbed his breast with his right palm. Tom in shifting had got nearer his own corner, when Jem advanced, and from the manner he gathered himself together, it was not intended as a snuff; his left was admirably poised, while his right played with firm elasticity, ready as a guard, or, if occasion presented itself, a shove. Tom, however, was on the alert, and Mace, after putting out a feeler or two, sprung back to tempt Tom to follow. King, who at first seemed a little puzzled, smiled, and retreated, cool as a cucumber in an ice well. There was a great deal of repetition of this movement we have here described, the men shifting, changing position and manoeuvring all over the ring without coming to business. King had heard so much of the ability of Mace that he felt he was standing before the best tactician of the day, and would not lead off. Mace, on the other hand, with the perception of a practised general, found that he had before him a dangerous and determined antagonist, and while he was waiting to treat in the style he had made an example of big Sam Hurst. At length, after a display of almost every sort of drawing and defensive tactic, Mace got well in, delivering a neat nobble with the left, stopping the return, and getting away. King dashed at him, his height enabling him to hit over Jem's guard, and Tom got in on Mace's head with the right; the men closed and fished, then getting on to the ropes, both went down. The seconds were instant in their attendance, Bos Tyler claiming "first blood" for King, which was admitted, as the cochineal was trickling from a cut on the Champion's forehead. King's partner, who was in ecstasies, and "Who'll lay two to one now!" was not unreasoning.

2.—The cold rain now came on in earnest, and did not much abate throughout the rest of the match. With ready alacrity each did his utmost to get the best of his opponent, and simultaneously with his opponent. Mace who was still bleeding looked fished. After a little sparring, Mace popped in his left. His second hit was prettily put on the forehead of King, and, as King's length, Jem's blow seemed hardly reaching home a "thought" before his adversary's poke. Another exchange, Tom getting on the side of Mace's head, but not severely, and Jem's snuff in return sounding all round the ring. In the above both were down.

3.—The ball had now been fairly opened, and each both improved the spirit of the performance, on which even the pitiless rain could not throw a damper. Jem, who was in the habit of coming in with a tilting the *clair vite* from the old spot, which as yet seemed the only mark made. King venturing in to force the fighting and the hot haste of the onslaught marred the neatness of Jem's aim, and Tom, who seemed to hit from the forearm rather than the shoulder, got home his left on the jaw, and then, with the right, reached Jem's head; his superiority of length of reach being fully demonstrated. Jem, however, quite balanced accounts by two severe prows in the nob; King closed and Mace got down easy.

4.—The rapidity of King's fighting seemed somewhat to surprise Mace, and he moved right and left in front of his man, his points well covered. Tom dashed in left and right, and went to work, his counsel advising the forcing principle; King in hitting out, had his left hand partially open; Mace counteracted with the left a smash, but a second attempt passed over King's shoulder. Jem broke away, and in retreating got to the centre stake. Tom following dashed out his right, when Mace ducked his head and fell, slipping down, thereby occupying a rasper.

5.—On Mace tried to scratch, King promptly facing him. As Tom tried to lead off with the left, Mace shot how well he was fortified by his left hand guard, and then retreating with the right, King in turn retreated. Tom, in shifting, got to the ropes, when Jem veined in, getting both hands on Mace's head. Tom lashed out both hands defensively, but could not keep Jem off until he chose to retire to his own corner, where he got cleverly out of difficulty and was down.

6.—King, who evidently got home at the close of the last round, for Jem came up with his proboscis tinted with the carmine. Tom dashed at his man with more determination than judgment, hit from the forearm, and nearly doing execution. Jem hitting up as he made the backward break, gave Master Tom a straightener, who, persevering, got his man down at the ropes; no larra done.

7.—Jem advanced to the scratch with a firm step and determined bearing, as if the difficulties of his position had only produced a concentration of the resolute "I will." The men stood eying each other in the pelling rain; Jem rubbed his chest, which it was evident had got red, though a warm plaster had recently been removed. After manoeuvring round the ring, Mace got to range, delivering a well-aimed shot on King's cranium. As Jem broke ground he nearly lost his equilibrium from the slipperiness of the grass, but quickly steadied himself. After a feint or two, they got well together and countered splendidly. Mace sending home his left on Tom's right cheek, King getting his right on the Champion's left peeper, raising a small bump, and causing him to blink like an owl in sunshine. The men, with mutual action, broke away and closed for the ring. Mace, who was in King, measuring his man accurately, gave him such a left-handed on the snuff-box that *claret du premier* was copiously unworked. As Mace retreated after this smack Tom went in rather wildly, and closing got home a good smother and three him. (Cheers for King.)

8.—Tom no sooner faced his man than he made play, and got his right arm round Mace; he then tried to lift him by main strength for a throw, but the Champion put on the heels, and with his hands on Tom's face, and King had to let him go down on an easy fall.

9.—King, by the advice of his seconds, again forced the fighting, swung out both hands, and closed, when Mace cleverly put on the back heel, and down went Tom underneath.

10 to 14.—The ropes had now got slack, and Puggy White busied himself in driving the stakes deeper, and tightening them. In this and the following four rounds, King still led off, and though his hits did not seem severe, he had got so often on Jem's eye and nose, that his friends were confident of his pulling them down.

15.—The odds seemed melting away like butter in the sun, and backers of the Champion were just becoming "knights of the rueful countenance;" while Tom's party were as merry as chirry as crickets; Jerry Noon, especially, dispensing an unusual and unseemly store of chaff among the despondent patrons of Mace. King once again went at his man and both were down at the ropes. King's second claiming the battle for a "fool," alleging that Mace had tried to force his fingers into King's eye in the struggle at the ropes, the referee crossed the ring to caution Mace, who indignantly denied any intention of so unmanly an action.

16.—King seemed determined to lose no time. He rattled in, and Mace, nothing hot, stood up and hit with him, certainly straight and swift. In the close both were down at the ropes.

17.—Inspiring the combatants changed positions, and pulled to the centre of the ring. King had been fighting very fast,

and wanted a breathing time. On resuming he went in, and after some exchanges Mace got down easy at the ropes.

18.—Sharp exchanges left right, on the cheek, mouth and jaw, when Jem in shifting slipped down. His seconds ran to him but he propped them away, resting his head on his opponent's shoulder. Tom with a smile to renew the bout. The challenge was cheerfully accepted, and fighting into a close both were down.

19.—The men were admirably seconded in both corners, and both came up clean and smiling, though each had the contour of his countenance seriously altered by his opponent's handiwork. In a close both fished away merrily and both were down.

20.—There was an objection by Jerry Noon that Mace had some "foreign substance" in his left hand. King opened his hands before the referee, and Mace, following his example, merely showed a small piece of paper in his palm, which, however he threw away. Mace's left hand seemed somewhat puffed, and Tom's leading corner, observing this, told King King had advanced a "left was gone," which it was evident for Mace this time took the initiative, and landed the left sharply on Tom's cheek. As Mace broke ground Tom followed, and when near the stake he landed a round hit from the right on Mace's jaw that sent him to grass—a clean knock-down blow.

21.—Tom, eager to be at work, went in, but he did not take much by his notice. After several exchanges, Jem retreated. Mace slipped and got between King's legs in a defenceless position, holding himself up by the handkerchief round Tom's waist. King gallantly withheld his hand, threw up his arms and smiled, walking to his corner amidst general cheering.

22.—King was now the favorite, odds being offered on him of six to four, but no takers. King as before began the business, and Mace was down to close the round.

23.—This was a harmless bout. King bored in, Mace missed as he retreated, backed on to the ropes, and got down.

24.—Both men came up with alacrity, despite the pelling rain, which streamed down their faces and hair. Mace was evidently slower, and Mace tried a lead. He did not, however, get quite near enough, and Tom pursued him round the ring until both were down, Mace underneath.

25.—A curious round. Tom dashed at Mace who stopped him, then twisted round and got away. Tom followed, and Mace propped him at the ropes, who got down twice, each other in a few seconds, and Mace got up.

26.—Mace came up determinedly, he exhibited ugly punishment on the left eye and mouth. Still he was steady, and met Tom's onslaught cleverly. King, who was in Mace's face, and Mace, hit and slipped through his hands.

27.—Tom administered a right hande on the jaw, and down went Mace against his will for the second time.

28.—Mace recovered from the effects of his flogger in an amazing manner. He had now a serious bump on his right eye the size of a walnut, and had other hurts to his facial symmetry. His friends were, however, more than sanguine, and urged him to keep his man at it. Tom tried to do so, but got nothing at it, as in the fall hit the stake.

29.—King got a round right hande on Mace's back of his head, and both were down a side fall.

30.—Mace seemed so wonderfully steady, and in good form. King, as before, mist and pasty; the ground was so soddened, cut up and puffy, that a good foothold was impossible. Tom sent in his right, and Jem with his well-judged prows, sent Mace's head to the ground. King embraced his but Mace got on the back-heel and then



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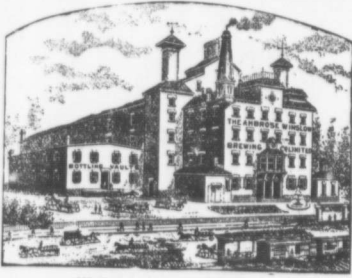
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Tom cleverly on his back; as Mace rose first from the ground he patted King in a good tempered manner, amidst cries of "Bravo, Mace!"

31.—King, as he sat on his second's knee, seemed much distressed. His sides heaved like a forge bellows; his seconds were most assiduous, and sent him up clean and fresh. Tom came slowly from his corner; not so dem, who advanced quickly to the scratch, and then tried to entice his man to lead off. At last he did so, and gave King as good as he sent, when Tom forced Mace to the ropes. The latter turned himself round, reversing their positions, and, after a short respite, threw Tom with a back-heel a fair fall.

32.—Exchanges; King on the body, Mace on the head, and both down.

33.—King still forcing the fighting; Mace as lively as a grasshopper. After some pretty exchanges, Mace got home on his opponent's right cheek—a cut—rather a close, some fibbing, and both down, King over the lower rope, and partly out of the ring.

34.—Mace first from his corner, but did not long to wait for his opponent. Tom hit out with better intention than judgment, and failed to do execution. A close, Mace again got King with the back-heel, and threw him heavily.

35.—The sun of success was brightening in the east, though the clouds were pouring heavily. King was suffering from

his protracted exertions, and "bellows to ment" was the case in his corner. His heart was good, and he fought gallantly under a close, catching pepper; Mace after delivering a flush hit, falling in the middle of the ring.

36.—After a little manoeuvring, the men got on the ropes, when King slipped down by a pure accident. As King's friends had objected to Mace's style of getting down there were derisive counter-cries and cries of "foul!" followed by enthusiastic cheers for both men.

37.—Tom's seconds found that their plan of forcing the fighting had miscarried, and now gave opposite advice. King waited for Mace, who manoeuvred and feinted until Tom let go his left, and was countered artfully. Mace then stepped in and delivered his left full in King's dial, and in an exchange both were down in the middle of the ring.

38-40.—King, finding Mace his master at out-fighting, resumed his plan of going to work just as he was getting second round. The rounds again were of the old pattern. King got the larger and heavier share of the hitting, and both were down, Mace choosing his own time to end the plained. Mace using him unfairly, but the referee saw nothing calling for his

41, 42, 43 and last.—King was visibly distressed in the first two of these three final rounds. In the last of these bouts

the combatants closed in the middle of the ring, when Mace, who had delivered a heavy thwack on King's neck, struggled with him for the fall. In going down, King, who was undermost, struck the front of his head with great force on the ground. Tom's seconds had him in his corner in an instant, as the position was critical. The die was, however, cast. "Time" was called in vain. Mace, who was sagely watching his opponent's corner, advanced to the scratch. The referee entered the ring, watch in hand. The eight seconds were counted, but King was still deaf to the call of "Time" and Mace was hailed the winner, after one hour and eight minutes of rapid fighting on both sides. Scarcely had the fat gone forth when a posse of police made their appearance, who seemed glad that the affair was over before their arrival.

REMARKS.—The principal point to be noted is the admirable manner in which both the loser and winner fought out this gallant contest. The superiority of Mace as a scientific pugilist alone enabled him to contend with and finally defeat his brave, powerful, and in size and physique formidable antagonist; while to Tom King, the loser, the credit must be awarded of doing all that man could do towards physical incapability to continue the contest. Although, however, the majority were satisfied that the best man won, there was one who entertained the oppo-

sition, and that was Tom King himself, as we shall see in our next issue.

Previous Battles.

The following fights have already appeared in THE ADVOCATE:

- Tom Sayers and J. C. Heenan.
- Tom King and J. C. Heenan.
- Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan.
- Nat Langham and Tom Sayers.
- John Morrissey and J. C. Heenan.
- Bendig and Caunt.
- Tom Sayers and Bob Brettie.

Our next will be the second fight between Mace and King.

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