

THE ADVOCATE

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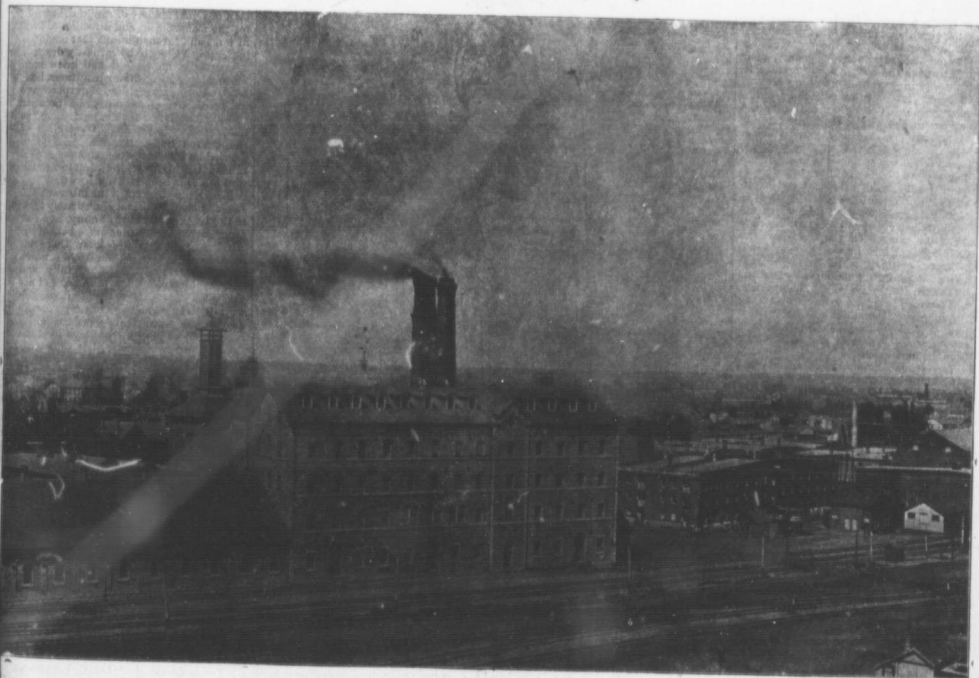
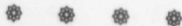
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GENERAL VIEW OF THE PREMISES FROM WATER FRONT

Our Potable Whiskies are all fully Matured in Wood

A NEW IDEA.

New York's International Exhibition of Liquors and Tobaccos.

QUITE a unique national exhibition will be held in New York next week, and which has long been in preparation by the men who hold the country's liquor interests at heart. No protesting protest against the Prohibition propaganda, from the liquor trade's point of view, can be imagined. For not only will the wholesale purveyors of wine, spirits and beer appear over the world be represented in the coming show, but the vineyards of California, France and Switzerland, as well as the gigantic breweries of the United States, England and Germany will show their products and their processes. Added to these will be the showing of the tobacco men, which will include not merely exhibits by the cigarette manufacturers and the preparers of special brands of the weed, but practical demonstrations of how cigars and pipes are made, with spectating of the machinery entering into the process and performances by workmen to show their skill. Besides these the makers of bar fixtures and glassware, bottles and bottling machinery, corks and cork-making machinery and hosts of similar appliances will be represented in this international demonstration against the principle of Prohibition.

The official title of the enterprise is the "International Wine, Spirit, Beer and Tobacco Exhibition," and it is to be held in Madison Square Garden. Those who remember the immense display made by the liquor interests at the World's Fair may get an idea of what the coming affair will be from the fact that it promises to transcend in magnitude anything seen at Chicago. Its inception will be in a different spirit. It is proposed to give the anti-prohibition side of the liquor interest by making evident that there is something to show for the country's annual liquor bill in the shape of permanent employment to thousands in the wine-growing districts, in the breweries and distilleries and in cognate industries, such as bottle and machinery making which depend exclusively upon the liquor interests for maintenance. Of the foreign—the Guinness and Bass breweries are expected to have the largest exhibits, but the finest artistic showing will undoubtedly be made by the French with their champagnes. The German beers are to be shown among the educational exhibits. Senator Murphy, of New York, and the Stanford wine interests of California are enthusiastic over the expedition.

The classification of exhibits, under the supervision of T. C. O'Connor and A. Kaufman, includes twenty-five grand divisions. Of these, the French and foreign wines, champagnes, whiskeys, brandies, gins, liquors and cordials, and the native and foreign ales, beers, mineral waters and ginger ales will be most conspicuous. In wines California will naturally be given the place of honor. The extra-ordinary development of the Golden State's resources will be exemplified not only by the Stanford vineyards, but growers throughout the southern part of the State expect to show their superiority over the French exhibitors, while the North Carolina and Pennsylvania distilleries are making ready for a large shipment of whiskeys. The Milwaukee and Rochester breweries, as well as the brewers which have an entire settlement in Philadelphia given over to them, are preparing not simply a show of products, but an exhibit of methods. That is, in addition to the beers there will be shown practical illustrations of the manufacturing process. Miniature breweries will be in operation, with workmen busy about them, and vats, steam apparatus, vaults and bottling appliances in full operation. The bottling industry will for the first time reveal the speed of some of the self-

working and filling inventions. Nothing will be lacking that is calculated to impart a realistic air to the sights.

"The enormous development in and almost inconceivable magnitude of these industries," says Secretary Kaufman, "with their relative branches of supplies, not only native but imported, is quite beyond the conception and estimate of the general public. Because of this it has been deemed advisable to offer the coming exhibition to a hitherto untempted scale—a scale at once exclusive, grand and comprehensive—so that a proper idea of the vastness and importance of these industries may be understood."

It is pointed out, however, that this exhibition must not be regarded as a competitive display. One of its motives is in the nature of the exhibition made by the trade at Chicago last year. They were practically lost in the agglomeration. The impression was all one of vagueness. The

in operation, will include displays by makers of cigar and cigarette boxes, manufacturers of pipes and smokers' paraphernalia, and the sight of some Oriental and South American ideas of how the operation of smoking should be carried on. The tobacco trade of the whole world is preparing for the show. Not least among the features of this division will be revelations of the effects of tobacco on different temperaments and practical demonstrations of the manner in which the medicinal and soothing properties of the weed are to be enjoyed. As a refutation of the persons who argue against the tobacco habit it is believed that the exhibits will be unanswerable.

One of the most significant features of all these proceedings is its effect upon public opinion and upon legislation. As is well known there are pending legislative measures which will affect the interests of the trade vitally. It is proposed

ists by making evident what there is to show for the country's liquor bill.

PRESIDENT MILES DEAD.

The United States Brewers' Association Loses Its Executive Head.

(From the Western Brewer.)

THE New York office of *The Western Brewer*, February 13th, telegraphs: "Wm. A. Miles, President of the United States Brewers' Association, fell through his brewery fatal on February 12th and was instantly killed. Nothing is known of the cause of the accident, but it is supposed he was taken by a vertigo. He was fifty-five years old, and leaves a widow and four children."

A press telegram says that Mr. Miles "fell from a window of the brewery into the yard below. The yard is flagged, and Mr. Miles fell about fifty feet. His head was crushed. No one witnessed the accident, and consequently nothing is known of the way in which it occurred. A brewery employee heard the fall of a heavy body on the pavement in the yard and found Mr. Miles already dead."

By the death of President Miles the United States Brewers' Association has suffered an irreparable loss; and it is impossible to express adequately the shock that his death will bring to every member of the brewing industry in America. A man of signal ability, of rare tact and gift for the management and direction of men in ways and through means that made his leadership a thing to be earnestly desired, a man who understood and knew men thoroughly, a man whose earnestness, honesty and disinterestedness of purpose gave his opinions and suggestions a peculiar value, Mr. Miles as committeeman, as trustee, as treasurer and as president of the United States Brewers' Association exerted an influence upon the happy fortunes of that Association second to no man who has ever been identified with it.

Mr. Miles became a member of the Association in 1876, and immediately came to the front as one of the leading, forceful, progressive and persistent members of the Association—a man who knew there was work for the Association to do which must be done and done carefully and without blunders. He was one, and not the last of them, who undertook this work with an earnestness of purpose in no degree less fixed than the bringing of success out of his own business for himself. This characteristic of the man was recognized by the Association in 1880, when in recognition of the services rendered to the Association, the board of trustees, in pursuance of a resolution of the convention of 1880, presented Mr. Miles with a bronze statue, "in recognition of his services to the happy and incalculable services which this eminently able and faithful officer has rendered you and all of us during one of the most memorable epochs in the history of the Association."

Mr. Miles has served for many years in succession as one of the convention secretaries; on nearly every important committee of the Association, and on some of the most important for years in succession; has been, with the exception of one year, member of the board of trustees from 1876 to this time; was treasurer in 1882, 1883, 1884, and was elected president in 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1893.

Young Husband—"I think I shall have to go out to-night, my dear. I have an appointment.

Young Wife—"Oh, Tom, what is it?"
Young Husband—"An appointment with my tailor, love. He is to call here to-night to collect his bill."



1. Wm. J. Lemp, of St. Louis. 2. A. E. Toey, Editor *Brewers' Journal*, New York. 3. J. F. Metz, Philadelphia. 4. D. F. Yensel, New York. 5. Brewer Pabel, of Milwaukee. 6. George W. New. 7. H. H. Teizer, New York. 8. Wm. Bartholomew, Rochester. 9. Christian Gierlein, Cincinnati.

complaints of many of the larger exhibitors were very emphatic on this account. Another strong inducement for this show exists in the desire to present the liquor industries to the many who were unable to attend the World's Fair, who small proportion of whom are either directly or indirectly interested.

But it should not be overlooked that the tobacco industries are to be as conspicuous as the liquor men. There will be such an array of domestic and foreign smoking tobacco as has not been gathered together before in the history of the trade. Samples from all over the world will be abundant. In chewing tobacco there will be veritable curiosities, while the showing of the cigarette men promises to be unique. In leaf tobacco, every recognized growth will be in evidence. Smokers will have an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with brands which heretofore have been only names to them. The industry part of the exhibition, in addition to the spectacle of an entire factory

to make the counting show as such a sermon on the public benefits attending the use—as distinguished from the abuse—of wine, spirits and tobacco as a demonstration of the trade's financial and numerical strength. As a distinctive trade movement it is unparalleled. The names connected with it represent fortunes that have grown to colossal extent from the smallest beginnings. And while the individual members of the trade are active in it from motives of self interest, there is expected to accrue the common advantage of showing the American people the progress in the liquor industries accomplished in their own country. It is believed that American wines and champagnes will take their place in the markets of the world in a more prominent way than has yet been possible for them owing to a paradoxical native ignorance of the merits they have acquired. And, as one of the most prominent liquor men in the country said recently, the exhibition will answer some of the Prohibition-

JOHN LABATT'S ..ALE AND STOUT..

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Eight Medals and Ten Diplomas

ORIGINAL FLAVOR. GUARANTEED PURITY.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS FOR TABLE AND MEDICINAL USE



The Most Wholesome of Beverages. . . . Always the same, Sound and Palatable.

ASK FOR THEM

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

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

WHISKY

LONDON NEW YORK CHICAGO
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Comment.

How many temperance men traveling ever stop at a temperance hotel?

The native African may dine off roast missionary at intervals, but then he don't drink.

Eighty thousand majority for Prohibition in Ontario and Toronto cannot support a temperance hotel.

The liquor trade of Canada has got about tired of buying the tickets for opponents to get into politics on.

DURING Lent one is expected to give up earthly pleasure. Bro. Buchanan, shouldn't you give up fighting for a while?

HYPOCHONDRIA are reported to be epidemic in New York City. Have the recent attempts at enforcement of an early closing law anything to do with this?

WHETHER the Prohibitionists go to Ottawa or Kingston Come, the trade has got to be prepared for a fight in Ontario. That is their first duty—organize Ontario.

MR. MARTER made a mistake when he left Muskoka. That region was more suited to his rugged economy and simplicity of character than the Ontario metropolis.

WHY do not some of our wildly enthusiastic Toronto friends ask Hon. Mr. Joly his views on Prohibition? He gave them straight enough before the Royal Commission, and they were not favorable to the fat either.

MR. MARTER'S idea probably is that our Lieut. Governor may, if he is not watched, be handing stuff out at the back door which the Province has paid for. Would it satisfy him if a Commission were appointed to count the spoons?

A PHILADELPHIA exchange says: "They have now discovered the place where the lads get drunk, but the distilleries in the Prohibition States are as dark a mystery as ever."

THE Nova Scotia Legislature has been dissolved and a general election will be held on March 15th. At the same time a plebiscite vote on Prohibition will be taken. The farce of Ontario is to be repeated.

MAYOR EVERTS, of Minneapolis, has developed a scheme with a fine point to it. When a man is arrested and sent down for drunkenness he is to be given the Keely Cure. If he doesn't want the Keely Cure he must be arrested.

THERE are some things in the Prohibition propaganda that the ordinary wayfarer cannot be expected to understand. For instance, if liquor is such an unhol-

ly thing that its very appearance is evil, why should men like Hon. G. W. Ross attend banquets where they are surrounded by the iniquity?

AFTER nine years of Prohibition, the first thing the new Iowa House did was to appoint a committee on the "suppression of intemperance." Will our Ontario Prohibitionists make a note of that fact? It speaks stronger than many of their sermons.

MRS. LEASE, the Kansas Prohibition, Woman's Rights, Populist, Anti-railroad, Single-tax and general smash-up agitator, declares that she has been initiated into a Masonic lodge. What we now want to know is, did she use a side-saddle when she rode the goat?

THE Union Prohibition Committee and the Dominion Council of the Royal Templars have united to take steps to secure the election to both Legislature and Commons of candidates pledged to Prohibition. The Trade will be united to secure the defeat of every one of the candidates so pledged. Now let us see who will come out ahead.

THE statesman from Muskoka, having got through with the subject of prohibiting the retail sale of liquor in Ontario, has now turned his attention to another momentous question. He wants to cut off the Lieut. Governor's supplies and abolish Government House. There is nothing so good for a legislator as to have a broad grasp of details, especially just before an election.

THE *Western Brewer*, in speaking of the Ontario plebiscite, says: "It seems a great pity that better work was not done by the trade heretofore in an educational way. It is hardly possible that complications can now be avoided; and the outlook for espionage, blackmail, lying, slander and all uncharitableness in the Dominion seems to be first-class."

At the Royal Templars Grand Council last week delegate Parsons, of South Lanark declared that the recent victory of Mr. Clark in that constituency was due to his advocacy of temperance principles. Whereat the Templars exulted. Well, let us see how it works out. If that statement is true, the temperance people in South Lanark are in a minority of 845, for Mr. Clark polled 902 votes, while 1,807 were polled against him. South Lanark would be a nice place to try Prohibition, would it not?

THE latest for Toronto is that a deputation of ladies have waited upon the mayor to protest against the theatrical posters on the bill-man's hoardings. These they characterize as "indecent." Mean well! Of course these good dames do, and we quite agree with them that, as specimens of the printer's or lithographer's art, these posters, as a rule, are indecent, but in any other sense—well, the next move, no doubt, will be to ask for a by-law pro-

hibiting the importation into the community of *indecent* lumber.

The sailors of the navy are experts with the needle, and when a ship is somewhat bound they are allowed to give rein to their festive fancy in making a special pennant for the voyage. The *Lawcaster*, now on her way home from the China station, floats from her mainmast head a homeward-bound pennant six hundred feet long with an inflated bladder at its end.—*Philadelphia Press*.

We do not wish to raise international complications, but really, is not that appendage to the elongated pennant typical of the United States navy?

THREE estimable ladies, representing the W.C.T.U., have written the Mayor of Toronto asking for the ringing of a curfew bell at nine o'clock each evening, "calling all stray lambs to seek the paternal fold." Bless their dear hearts, if they would pull some kind of a string that would call all the stray lambs to three square meals a day they would be acting with common sense. In our household there is a gallus sight more trouble getting the "lambs" out of bed in the morning in time for school than there is in corralling them into the fold at night.

KANSAS produces some funny things besides Prohibitory laws that do not work. The latest is a Mrs. Lease. She is a Woman's Rights and Populist agitator, who announces that she has been initiated into the mysteries of Masonry in her State, and means to establish a Masonic fraternity among women. To that end she is coming east on a lecturing tour. Mrs. Lease first gained notoriety on the Prohibition platform, but is apparently sharp enough to see that it won't wear where Prohibition is in practical operation.

THERE is in preparation for submission to the Minnesota Legislature a bill providing for the submission to the people of the large cities of the question of Sunday liquor selling. In St. Paul the front doors are required to be closed but not locked, and no interference is made with the sale. In Minneapolis license-holders are punished by not being allowed to sell on Sunday for a certain period when they have otherwise transgressed the law. There is really no restriction on Sunday sale, yet two more quiet and orderly cities cannot be found in North America, Toronto included.

How sad it is when brethren will not dwell together in peace and unity! Here is ex-Mayor Fleming, staunchest of Prohibitionists, suing that Prohibition party organ, the *Canada Citizen*, for libel, and claiming \$5,000 damages. The trouble arose during the last mayoralty campaign. Mr. Fleming was presiding at temperance gatherings as usual, yet the *Citizen* bluntly informed him that he could not "serve God and Mammon;" that he was hand in glove with the saloon and pool-room elements, and that he had "been seen in suspicious conference with those engaged in the above pursuits."

How could the *Citizen* have been so rude, and when does Mr. Fleming expect to get that five thousand? However, it is none of our quarrel.

ON the outskirts of Boston, under the Massachusetts State Law, are sundry communities that have embraced local option. They bear the same geographical relation to the Pilgrim City that Parkdale did and Toronto Junction does to Toronto. What is the result of their adoption of no licenses? The Boston and Maine Railway, which furnishes the suburban service for these districts, has been compelled to adopt stringent regulations against drunken people being admitted to their outgoing night trains. Residents of these suburbs flocked into the city at night, and returning conveyances were made hideous by drunken bravis. Were a reasonable number of respectable public-houses permitted in these communities there would not have been this trouble.

WHEN our paternal government friends in Toronto have everything fixed to their satisfaction what a nice town this will be to live in. Liquor prohibited, tobacco prohibited, curfew rung at nine o'clock at which hour everybody not in attendance on a temperance lodge or a prayer meeting must go to bed, comic papers (illustrated) not allowed to be sold, theatrical posters not permitted, no plays except such as are endorsed by Inspector Archibald, no sports except Sunday school picnics, voting for Sunday street cars not allowed except once in five years, church attendance compulsory, Government House abolished, public holidays to be spent in fasting and otherwise humiliating the flesh, salaries reduced and grass growing on the streets. Toronto is so good now that three thousand people have removed from it in two years. This is a cold fact.

THIS fear that the theatrical posters will injure the morals of the people reminds us of an old campaign story which we give without the slightest disrespect to those who, in moving in the matter of the lithographs that weekly disgrace the city, are undoubtedly, though mistakenly, actuated by the best of motives. In a certain village through which ran a river the small boys were in the habit of bathing at a spot close to a house inhabited by three elderly maiden ladies. In time these ladies offended by the nudity with which the small boys usually clothes himself when taking mandatory exercise, complained to the authorities, and the village constable ordered the swimmers to make a change of base, as it were. The lads, sorry to cause offence, where indeed they intended none, at such personal inconvenience moved a long distance up the stream. Next day there was another complaint. "Why?" said Dogberry, "I ordered those boys to desist, have they not done so?" "Yes," replied the elder of the ladies, "they have gone away up the river, and now we can just see them from the top of the house with a telescope." As Captain Joe Bunsby would say, "The bearings of this observation lies in the application thereon."

Statistical.

KANSAS.

HOW PROHIBITION HAS WORKED IN THAT STATE.

Drinking increased. Crime increased. Insanity increased. Population decreased.

HEREWITH are given a few of the salient points in connection with Prohibition in the State of Kansas. This does not by any means exhaust what is to be said of Kansas, the subject will be returned to later.

Prohibition has been the law of this State for twelve years. The prohibitory amendment to the constitution was adopted in November, 1880—vote for 91,874, against 84,557, majority for 7,317; total vote polled 173,914. Total vote cast at the elections of that year 201,236; Prohibition vote fell behind 25,325, or 17,488 more than the majority for Prohibition. The law is of a most stringent character, and has been several times amended in order to give increased severity until now the penalties are of the most rigorous nature.

DECREASE OF POPULATION.

The population of Kansas (census returns) increased 173 per cent. From 1870 to 1880, and 43 per cent. from 1880 to 1890—Prohibition from 1881. Not only has there been this decreased per centage, but in 1889 and 1890 there was an actual falling off. The figures are:

Table showing population statistics for Kansas from 1880 to 1890, including census and state census figures.

U.S. Census. *State Census. In the last year the population decreased 81 per cent., but this is to be attributed in part to other causes besides Prohibition.

CRIME INCREASED.

It has been contended far and wide that Prohibition had decreased crime in Kansas. As specimens we quote: Governor John A. Martin:—"The abolition of the saloon has enormously diminished crime."

Attorney-General Bradford:—"It is depressing our penitentiary and reducing crime and pauperism to a minimum." (See Bradford's letter to Governor St. John.)

Capital Commonwealth, of Topeka, official organ:—"Drunkenness and crime have diminished eighty per cent., since the saloons were closed in Kansas."

Prohibition pamphlet, "Does Prohibition prohibit?"—"All jails show a marked falling off in the number of prisoners."

What are the facts? According to the United States returns, Kansas had more prisoners in its penitentiary and county jails in proportion to its population, in 1890 than it had in 1880. The proportion in 1880, 893 prisoners per million of population, and in 1890, 946 prisoners per million. Moreover, of all the twelve States in what is known as the "Northern Central" group, Kansas had in 1890 absolutely the largest ratio of prisoners to population. On the other hand, high license Nebraska shows a decrease of from 738 in 1880 to 576 in 1890. Even the much-talked-of and wretched Missouri, and Illinois with all the wickedness of Chicago, are better showing than "saintly" Kansas. We append the twelve States with the number of prisoners in penitentiaries and county jails per million of population:

Table showing the number of prisoners in penitentiaries and county jails per million of population for various states from 1870 to 1890.

Admissions to Kansas State Penitentiary from 1870 to 1890, year ending January 1st:—

Table showing the number of admissions to the State Penitentiary from 1870 to 1890.

LIQUOR.

Table showing the number of admissions to the State Penitentiary from 1870 to 1890, categorized by liquor offenses.

PROHIBITION.

Table showing the number of admissions to the State Penitentiary from 1870 to 1890, categorized by prohibition offenses.

The population increased from 1880 to 1890 43 per cent., the penitentiary population nearly doubled. Or take it this way. In 1870 the population of Kansas was 364,309; in 1880 the population of Kansas was 996,096; in 1889, 1,464,914.

During the first term there was one committed to the penitentiary for every 343 of the increased population, and in the latter period it was for every 130 of the increase of population. This would seem to disprove the theory that each vote flocked to Kansas to be under Prohibition.

There have been confirmed (authority published statement by Charles Willis, Attorney at law, Wellington, Kansas, in Kansas Penitentiary during the ten years 1881 to 1890, for murder in the various degrees:—

Table showing the number of prisoners in penitentiaries and county jails per million of population for various states from 1870 to 1890.

Ontario, under license law, makes a very poor showing beside this; not only so, but the paupers in almshouses per million of population increased in Kansas from 356 in 1880 to 416 in 1890; while in Nebraska they increased only from 250 in 1880 to 275 in 1890.

If the penitentiary and the county jails are taken separately, Kansas with 643 penitentiary prisoners per million of population stands second but almost equal to Indiana, which had 646 per million. But for prisoners in county jails Kansas shows by far the highest ratio—303 per million. Indiana comes next with 212. These are the figures for 1890. In 1880, before Prohibition, Kansas showed better, standing third in the group with a ratio of 203 prisoners in county jails per million, and second with 690 per million for penitentiary prisoners.

The official biennial reports from the Kansas State Prison show the daily average number of prisoners in the jails named. (Year ending June 30th.)—

Table showing the number of prisoners in penitentiaries and county jails per million of population for various states from 1870 to 1890.

A jump from 538 under license to as high as 938 under Prohibition.

The sixth biennial report of the State Reform School at Topeka, to which juvenile offenders under sixteen years of age are committed, shows that the number of inmates was: June 30th, 1890, 186; June 30th, 1892, 230.

The official reports show that the number of admissions to the State Reform School have increased from forty-nine in 1881 to 117 in 1892. The Board of Trustees of the State charitable institutions in their last report said of this school, as well as of other institutions under their control, that it was "full to overflowing," and strongly urged that its capacity should be increased.

Much is made, and has been made of the recent increase in certain county jails as at times vacant. On June 1st, 1890, twenty-one out of 106 counties in Kansas had no prisoners in their jails, while at the same time in Nebraska thirty county jails were empty out of a total of ninety counties. United States Census Bulletin No. 95, p. 10.

INCREASED SALE OF LIQUOR.

There were in Kansas in 1890, before the advent of Prohibition, some 800 persons selling liquor, or about one to every 1,200 of population.

No other persons in Kansas who paid United States Internal Revenue tax to sell liquors: 1891, 3,326; United States Statistical Abstract, pp. 214; 1892, 2,600; United States Statistical Abstract, pp. 218. This gives an average dealer to every 450 and an inhabitant.

The records of the collector of Internal Revenue for 1890 show that Atchison took sixty-eight United States Revenue receipts for the sale of liquor; Argentine, twenty-five; Arkansas City, twenty-eight; Abilene, twenty; Burlington, eight; Beloit, eleven; Coffeyville, fourteen; Clay Centre, nine; Dodge City, eleven; Emporia, sixteen; Eldorado, ten; Ellisworth, eleven; Fort Scott, fifty-two; Galena, twenty; Harton, twenty-one; Hayes City, sixteen; Hutchinson, four; Independence, eleven; Junction City, twenty-five; Kansas City, seventy-eight; Leavenworth, 114; Lawrence, twenty-three; Lexington, fifteen; Newton, twenty-two; Otago City, ten; Parsons, twenty; Pittsburg, thirty-five; Salina, twenty; Topeka, sixty-one; Wichita, 127, with a population of 24,000.

GOLD CURB INSTITUTES.

Allow us to draw attention to the extraordinary number of gold curb institutes in Kansas. These institutes cannot flourish except where there is hard drinking. We are told that there are over fifty of these institutes in Kansas, but have not statistics to vouch for it. We know, however, that there are very many and wish to cite one instance. Madison is a town or village of 1,000 people, and at the last municipal election, every successful candidate, from the mayor down, was a bi-choric of gold graduate. We venture to suggest though unique this is pertinent.

INSANITY INCREASES.

Regarding insanity: From November 30th, 1870 to June 30th, 1880, ten years prior to the enactment of the Prohibitory law, there were 75 insane received into the Kansas Asylum at Oswatimie.

From June 30th, 1880 to June 30th, 1890, received at Oswatimie 1,479 patients, and at Topeka Asylum 1,822, a total of 3,301.

During first period, average of one to every 1,301 inhabitants, and one to every 830 inhabitants of the increase of population.

Second period, average of one to every 443 inhabitants, and one to every 1413 of the increase of population. Increase in population first period, 631,697; second period (1889), 468,818.

THE LAW NOT ENFORCED.

To those who still hold a lingering belief that the law is generally enforced in Kansas, let us quote from the utterances of Mr. John A. Murray, author of the 1881 act to repeal the Kansas State Temperance Union last year:—"The inertia of public sentiment upon the temperance question is cause for apprehension. The prohibitory law, once the emblem of our pride, has in parts of our State become a burden of apology. * * * The very atmosphere of the principal streets of some of our flourishing cities is laden with the noxious odor of the undisturbed, defiant and prosperous 'joint.' * * * It is time for an awakening." This from the author of the law after twelve years of trial.

We have under our hand the annual address delivered by President Rev. Dr. E. C. Duffin, to the Kansas State Temperance Union, at Topeka, on October 3rd, last. President Miller says: "Prohibition has not had a fair trial in Kansas." (The old complaint.)

Again:—"The great part of our State is illegal traffic carried on out of sight of the public." (And that is the best even their president can say of it.)

Again:—"No one will deny that there is much violation of the Prohibition law in Kansas." (We should say not after a recent trip through Kansas when Rev. Dr. Miller was one of the party.)

Again:—"We have to-day in cities of Kansas, cases of 'municipal nullification,' of cities trampling upon the law of the State."

Finally:—"We are compelled to recognize the fact that within the past two years there has been an increase of violations of the law." (Dr. Miller then retired from the position.)

There are only a few facts but we submit that any unprejudiced observer must come to the conclusion, in the words of Senator Ingalls (one of the greatest men Kansas has ever produced), "The Prohibitionists have the law and the people have the whiskey." Under this law industry has languished, population has diminished, crime and poverty have increased, law is scorned, drinking is carried on in its most degrading form, while gambling and many other evils flourish openly. The law is a curse to State and people, a breeder of hypocrisy, perjury and calumny; the plaything of politicians and the scorn and contempt of honest men. So much for Prohibition in Kansas.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

THERE was little, if anything, of interest to the trade in the work of the Ontario Legislature during the past week. Mr. Clarke, of Toronto, enquired whether in the investigation held by Provincial License Inspector J. K. Stewart, in Hamilton, he had found that places were licensed which had not the requisite accommodation. Hon. Mr. Harcourt replied that Mr. Stewart's report showed that some licensed places had not strictly complied with the law. Mr. Clarke moved that the report should be brought down, which was agreed to, but the report has not yet made its appearance. In reply to Mr. Barr, of Dufferin, Hon. Mr. Harcourt said that Mr. F. J. Dodds had resigned the office of License Inspector of Dufferin, but the resignation had not yet been accepted. The salary was \$400 a year.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including fragments of other articles and advertisements.

The Markets.

Barley.

There has been another slow week with light offerings. There was a slight advance in the Toronto market, a good article for masting purposes selling for 45c.

Ontario's market remains stationary. Toronto's stocks are 75,637 bush, as compared with 61,339 at this time last year.

Montreal's market remains stationary. Toronto's stocks are 75,637 bush, as compared with 61,339 at this time last year.

UNITED STATES MARKETS. BUFFALO.—The visible supply of barley has decreased 1,400 bush during the past week and is now rated at 1,214,000 bush.

OSWEGO.—Canada barley market quiet; prices nominal; stock of barley in store, 432,449 bush; shipments for week ending to date, 15,000 bush.

MARKET PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Location/Type and Price. Includes Toronto, Montreal, New York State, and Western prices for various goods.

Hops.

If anything during the past week, there has been a tendency to lower prices. Brewers are, as a rule, buying from hand for foreign shipment.

The Pacific Coast crop has practically all been delivered, several of the last lots going direct to London.

UNITED STATES MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Location/Type and Price. Lists prices for N.Y. State, California, and Havarian/Berhamian goods.

CANADIAN MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Location/Type and Price. Lists prices for N.Y. State, Washington choice, and Oregon goods.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Lists various meats and their prices.

Prices Current.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Lists various oils, flours, and other goods.

CANNED MEATS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Lists various canned meats like corn beef, ham, and tongue.

CANNED GOODS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Lists various canned goods like apples, blackberries, and corn.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Lists various fruits and vegetables like plums, raspberries, and tomatoes.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Lists various oils and fats like cod liver oil, mackerel, and sardines.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Lists various rice and other grains like rice, rice bran, and sago.

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

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PURE SPIRITS, RYE AND PROOF
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Fully Ripened

and **Matured**

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

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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

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Per Year, in Advance, \$4.00

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Card of Rates on Application.

Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, March 1, 1894.

BE TRUE TO YOURSELF.

We live in strange times; in times when attempts are being made to revive and enforce the worst of the blue laws, and even to re-enact that relic of barbarous tyranny, the Curfew Bell, which was only allowed to exist thirty-two years and is called upon to shoulder arms in is not one of political doctrine or of creed, but is one entirely of personal liberty. In that contest all people are concerned, although many appear to think, as proved by the smallness of the vote in the late plebiscite, that it is a matter that does not affect them. When it is too late, and swayed by fanatics, the local government, if not that of the Dominion, pass laws that bring them to a state of serfdom that has not been known since the days of Wat Tyler, they will probably arouse themselves. This is exactly what occurred in connection with the Scott Act. Properly enforced the Act meant Prohibition, but the Government and the municipalities discovered that to enforce it would cost money, while at the same time it reduced their revenue. Thus, so far as they were concerned, the law became a dead letter. But the effect on the people—what of that? It simply proved at once the most tyrannical and demoralizing act ever put on the statute book. As a result the people, rising to the sense of wrong under which they were suffering, sought an early opportunity to smite it hip and thigh and cast it from them. Total Prohibition means on a larger scale the Scott Act over again. When it comes into force the people will once more recognize the giant of illiberality and tyranny that is ruling them. This question of personal liberty has had to be fought in every country of the world. In England it was fought in the times of King John. In Canada it is being fought in the days of Sir John, Sir Oliver and others of lesser moment, but not necessarily of lesser light.

When the Scott Act prevailed former license holders kept their houses open for the accommodation of the public. Some owned the premises and hated to refuse their neighbors that hospitality they were accustomed to. Some recognized that to shut down meant damage to the community and a lessening of the value of property. So they kept their doors open even at a loss, and though the clink of the

chains of injustice rung in their ears all day long. Some thought they might as well hang on and hope for better days. At any rate, out of such trade as came to them they might scrape enough to furnish them and their families with food and firing. So they kept their doors untraced. But many were despoiled of all they had and to this day they have not been able to recover lost ground. Not only was their means taken from them by the Scott Act, but when a wave of sense and justice came to the people and their rights and property were to some extent restored, the political octopus stepped in and their state was worse than ever. Not only had they to pay a high fee to continue a trade that God and the law have declared legitimate, but they had to subscribe to politicians who with their mouths denounced them and with their hands begged or with their power enforced toll. We are not here speaking in a party sense, for no politician ever existed that was not a squeezer, whether against or with the Government. And license holders have had to submit. They have had no redress, no remedy. Why?

Because they were not cohesive; because they did not act together; because they were divided among themselves; because they did not make common cause among themselves; because they did not stand pattern from their enemies and stand shoulder to shoulder, not for a sentiment or on account of a natural inclination towards fanaticism like their enemies, but for their livelihood, their home, their families, their property and an honest and necessary calling. That is why. They refused to look around them and note what was going on. Were they behind or were they wanting in self respect? Their hands were always open to the politician and to the charity solicitor. From their table they rarely turned the penniless, lazy tramp away. They had intelligence, wit, an obliging disposition and good nature. Surely such men could not be blind to what was going on right under their noses or could be wanting in that truth to themselves that prevents them being false to any man and thus involves self respect. And yet beset by many foes, who hemmed them in on all sides, they either hesitated or declined to take advantage of the only protection of any class—organization. Workmen have their trade unions, not only local, but that act in harmony all over the country and all over the world. Farmers have their institutes and their granges. Politicians have their associations and their clubs. Druggists and doctors have their councils and their colleges. And so it goes through every class except—the license holder, the licensed victualler, who calmly sits down and allows himself to be made the shuttlecock of every association, every society, every party, every club, every institute, almost every man and every woman, who chooses to lift his hand or voice or strike. All this must be changed, or what will and must follow is loss of home, degradation in the family, enforced exile, deprivation of property and ruin, yes, absolute and irrevocable ruin. We will put one question to our friends

and then with this phase of the subject we shall have done. How would they like to be driven from their native land and from the homes they cherish not in units, not in tens, not in hundreds, not in thousands, but in tens of thousands; hunted like convicts, beggared in a moment, and compelled to seek new means of making a living for themselves and their families, and perhaps not find it? Yet that is the fate that possibly awaits them if their enemies prevail.

The other phase of the question is that of self-respect. Some people and some societies speak and treat licensed victuallars as if they were outcasts or outlaws. This is fanaticism run mad. As a matter of fact in the case of societies it is illegal. And the victims of such treatment submit to it as if it were their due. They seem to forget that their rights are the same as those of any other men. We would not have them aggressive in an over-sensitive way; but we would have them let the world know that their calling is an honest and a useful one; that it exists and receives legal recognition in every civilized country; that entertainment of the traveller is important; a function as that of the doctor that attends on his ill, the druggist that fills his prescription and the tailor that clothes him. In short, we would have them stand manfully by their rights, and so prove that their calling is as honorable as any in the world, and that their customers are as much beholden to them for meat, drink and accommodation as they are to the physician for his drugs. And further to remember that they have as much right to combine one with the other for the benefit of their own special community, and to put puzzling questions to political candidates, as have Messrs. Maclaren, Spence & Co., and others of the party of intolerance and true intemperance.

IOWA UP TO DATE.

The position of affairs in Iowa up to date is this: The House appointed a Committee on "the suppression of intemperance." One Funk, a rabid Prohibitionist, was selected as chairman of this committee, and brought in a "mule" bill which proposed a mule of \$500 to \$1,000 and expressly stated that the aforesaid mule did not protect the "wrong-doer" from any penalties now provided by the Prohibitory law, but was on the other hand an "additional penalty." As the people had voted by an enormous majority against Prohibition, and as the object of the appointment of the committee was to devise a means of abolishing Prohibition without abolishing the law, Mr. Funk's proposal placed the dominant party in a funk indeed.

To find a way out of the difficulty was relegated to a sub-committee. These, not to offend Mr. Funk and his friends, adopted the "mule" idea, placing the tax at \$1,000 annually, payable quarterly, and providing that it shall apply only to towns and cities exceeding 2,000 in population. But they made this important change, that payment of this "mule" tax is to act as a bar to prosecutions under the

present law. In other words, the State law prohibiting the sale of liquor is to be maintained, but anyone willing to pay his mule in advance need not obey the law. As a specimen of prurient hypocrisy we commend this proposition for general consideration.

The sub-committee's report having been adopted and drafted into a bill, delegations from the leading towns of the State have been invited to attend, and "hearings" are now going on. The Governor, some of the Republicans who wish to keep faith with the platform upon which they came into power, and the Democrats, are in favor of local option. The fight is therefore between local option and a "mule." The straight Prohibitionists are as cantankerous as ever, are "agin" everything and everybody and are pawing the earth in default of anything better to occupy their time.

REV. FATHER MURPHY.

At the temperance gathering in the Toronto Pavilion on Sunday week Rev. Father Murphy, of Gold Cure fame, was the speaker. On the following day the Toronto News published an old charge against the reverend gentleman, which drew from him later an indignant denial of the truth of the allegations.

With Father Murphy's Gold Cure work we have but to say that if through it he is leading men from drunkenness, he has our warmest sympathy and will have our heartiest encouragement. Drunkenness is an evil thing, deplorable in its consequences, both present and remote, and not susceptible of defence or palliation. No person in the trade cares to have a drunkard call his place any more than a church willingly acknowledges its defaulting Sunday School superintendent, or upholds the sanctimonious elder who elopes with the pretty organist.

As to the Rev. Father's character we are not concerned. We assume it to be above reproach when it is in evidence that he has the endorsement of his ecclesiastical superiors. A cruel, cowardly, damnable slander drove into the ditch and destroyed the life of D. I. K. Ring, a man of the truest impulses and devotedness of character, and with that kind of thing THE ADVOCATE will never have fellowship.

But some, at least, of Father Murphy's platform utterances are open to argument, and with these we propose to deal shortly. We object to the following statements:

"Alcohol is a poison."

"Liquor is no more a gift of God than cholera."

"The few selfish clergymen who were

rash enough to denounce Prohibition before the plebiscite have gone into their holes and taken the holes in their own."

With regard to the first proposition, nearly everything we take as food contains poison. Common salt is a most virulent poison. Tea is a rank poison. Coffee is nearly as bad. Pork and beans are stimulants—narcotics of the highest order. Will Father Murphy turn loose the thunders of eloquence upon these articles?

As to the second statement, we will only quote in answer the words of one of Father

Murphy's fellow communicants. Rev. Father McCallen, of Montreal: "Well meaning temperance advocates have maintained that the use and sale of intoxicating liquors are in themselves sinful. Neither proposition can be proved by Scripture or by reason. To my mind such assertions weaken instead of strengthening our cause. It is the abuse, not the use, of any of God's gifts which constitutes sin." Father McCallen is quite as well known a temperance worker as Father Murphy.

Reference to the third allegation leaves the impression that Father Murphy is not as wise as he is eloquent. Rev. Prof. Clark, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Rev. Canon Dumoulin, Rev. G. M. Milligan and the many others aimed at need not to be defended. Were the reverend lecturer a layman we would be justified in styling his attack ungentle.

REV. MR. PHILLIPS IN WRONG.

It is hard to preserve respectful language when confronted with a statement such as that made by Rev. A. M. Phillips, of Toronto, to Sir Oliver Mowat and his cabinet. Rev. Mr. Phillips was one of the Templars' delegation that waited upon the Premier to ask, among other things, that no liquor be allowed to be consumed on licensed premises. In arguing for this he said that it had been tried in Nova Scotia for six years; had worked fairly well, and "in Halifax it had the effect of destroying the bar-rooms entirely."

Rev. Mr. Phillips is the pastor of a large and influential congregation, is personally a man of great gifts and irrefragable character, an earnest zealous worker in the cause of Christianity and of temperance. Not for one moment would we believe that he was not perfectly honest in his statement. Not in the slightest degree would we impugn his motives or question his integrity, yet his declaration contained as great a falsehood as was ever uttered by man. It was unintentional, but it was there all the same, and it should not have been there. It was not intended to deceive, but that effect was there just as much as though the intent had been back of it.

We do blame the rev. gentleman in that he should not have spoken without due knowledge of the facts. Under the law in Nova Scotia there are no licenses outside of the city and county of Halifax. In Halifax the law says there shall be no bars, but there are bars; there are hundreds of them. There are more bars in Halifax than there are in Toronto, and the former is only one third the size of the latter. Instead of destroying bars the effect of the law has been to establish them in all directions. Every liquor shop as well as every hotel has them; they keep open just as long as they please and close when they get ready. They sell to whom they like and in what quantities they choose. Liquor is sold over bars in Halifax every hour of the day, 365 days in the year, and everybody who has ever visited that city knows it. Rev. Mr. Phillips should have known this before

he spoke. We will leave it to him as a clergyman to measure the culpability of a man who tells an untruth knowing it to be such, and a man who tells an untruth not knowing it to be such but who could have known had he taken the trouble to enquire.

Perhaps Rev. Mr. Phillips is one of those who wonder why the pulpit is losing its power. Will he ask himself what must have been the feelings of the hundreds upon hundreds who have seen Halifax, who know of the condition of affairs there, upon reading a statement from a respected minister of the Gospel which they knew to be the exact reverse of the facts? What could they think?

IS THIS THE LAST?

THE Royal Templars of Temperance waited upon Sir Oliver Mowat last week with a few simple requests which they desired the Premier to engraft upon the license law. They didn't want much; just three little trifles, as:

(a) To compel a license-holder to get a petition signed by a majority of the electors of his sub-division every year.

(b) No liquor to be consumed on licensed premises.

(c) A reduction of the number of licenses granted.

That was all. It was not as though they wanted the earth. If they could kill the tavern-keepers the rest of us might live yet awhile. No wonder Sir Oliver gazed at them through his spectacles in blank amazement.

The first request has no other intent than to be vexations. It could do nobody any good; it would harass the hotel-keeper. In that it would place the license holder under obligations to, and, in effect at the mercy of, certain people, the proposition is directly iniquitous. It would be a direct incentive to blackmail and to persecution. So utterly opposed to all decency and morality is it that our Templar friends will pardon us if we are sometimes led to think that they have taken leave of their senses.

Number two is what might be described in the vernacular as a "corker." You may buy a glass of beer, but you must carry it out upon the sidewalk to drink it. There is where the good example would come in. But, the Templars say, it will stop treating. How! Hasn't a man a right to treat if he wants to? Alld if he wants to will it make any difference whether he does it at a bar, or in a back-room, or under the barn, for that matter? Our friends are apparently not versed in the ways of the world.

In their third proposition they were most unhappy. They wanted the figures fixed so as to give two licenses for the first 1,000 of population, and one for each 800 thereafter. This, said one, would reduce the licenses in Toronto. Taking the population of the Queen City at the figures given in the census, 187,000, the Templars' arrangement would give about 230 licenses as against the 150 now existing, or if we include shops and wholesale places, 210. We fear our friends are

given to jumping at conclusions, rather than studying of facts.

Sir Oliver did not promise them anything.

GOOD AND BAD.

JOHN Y. KANE, the Gravesend Sunday School Superintendent, convicted of political rascality of the markiest type and sent to the penitentiary for six years.

Erastus Wiman, Sunday School Superintendent and moral reformer, arrested on a charge of forgery and embezzlement, his peculations alleged to amount to \$300,000.

Now these are only two of the most pronounced cases, occurring in one day, where the good have gone wrong. In Kane's case there is a conviction, in Wiman's the forgeries are practically not denied. Dozens of other instances are occurring weekly.

Had these men been partakers of the flowing bowl how quickly would the fact have been heralded from one end of the country to the other. With what avidity would the text have been seized upon to point the moral of temperance lectures with silver collection at the door attachments, and adorn the tale when the pulpit is turned into a political rostrum for Prohibition purposes?

Why should not we, with equal sincerity and quite as good reason, claim that these men's downfall has arisen from pernicious contact with Sunday schools and intemperate absorption of creeds?

To our friends on the other side, let us emphasize the lesson. It is not what a man eats, or drinks or wears, that makes him good or bad. Professions do not count. The greatest rascal makes broadcast his phylacterics. The biggest thief chinks loudest his coin in the collection plate. Morality is in men's lives not in their words. And a man may brew beer and sell whiskey and yet be a better man, a better father, a better husband, a better neighbor, friend and citizen than the black clothed, broad skirted, unclipped, scoundered who thunders loudest against their wickedness when his own heart is fullest of iniquity.

We are not all born good or capable of being good. And estimates of what constitutes goodness differ. If we try to help instead of denouncing each other, may we not attain better results?

Tolerance is the true temperance.

LIQUOR DEALERS' CONVENTION.

THE outlook for the Convention of retail liquor dealers to be held in Toronto is of the brightest. The organizers now out through the country are meeting with the greatest possible encouragement and the prospects are for the greatest gathering of the trade ever held in Canada.

Let it be fully understood that every person in the trade is not only invited but requested to attend. It is impossible that the organizers can reach everybody, nor need they. All are welcome; all are interested.

In order to give ample time for prepar-

ation, the date for holding the Convention has been postponed to April 4th. The local committee are actively at work and have opened permanent committee rooms on the top flat at 28 Wellington St. east. These rooms will be accessible every day and on April 3rd will be kept open until the arrival of the last trains in order to look after the needs of delegates.

Every license-holder should communicate as speedily as possible with Mr. Joseph Powers, of the Power House, Toronto, President of the Toronto Association, who will forward the necessary credentials for admittance and furnish all desired information.

Perfect organization is the guarantee of success.

COUNT ALL THE FORCES.

UPON the minds of our legislators we would impress a fact. There are a large number of Prohibitionists in this country, and they have a large number of newspapers, and they run naturally to deputations. There are a large number of anti-Prohibitionists also resident in this Dominion who are sometimes heard through the newspapers and on the platform. But between these two is the great silent element, the ordinary citizen, who does not write to the press, nor speak at meetings, who would not go on a deputation for anything, but who has a very clear conception of what are his rights, and a very clear purpose of retaining those rights. These men are not Prohibitionists and are not politicians, very frequently they do not vote on any question until aroused by what they consider a personal injustice, but just these very people are the ones who have killed every political party that has adopted Prohibition.

Look out for them. The ordinary citizen has his rights, which, if interfered with, will transform the quiet man into an implacable enemy.

THE United States Senate Tariff Committee, it is reported, have decided to increase the internal revenue tax on whiskey to 81.20 per gallon. This is still 30c below the Canadian excise duty. An exchange speaking of the U. S. tax, says: "The whiskey distillers have private information from the senate finance committee that the increased tax on whiskey will not be levied on the stuff on hand but will begin on that made after July 1. This means a profit of 10 or 20 cents a gallon on 120,000,000 gallons of whiskey on hand. The distillers can afford to send each member of the finance committee a barrel of fine old red eye."

ON another page we commence this week the publication of an article by Mr. Appleton Morgan, in the Popular Science Monthly. It is worth reading and preserving.

ON our statistical page will be found an article dealing shortly with the effect of prohibition in Kansas. Keep it on file.

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IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD



HONORABLE MENTION
PARIS, 1878.
AWARDED THE HIGHEST
MARK OF MERIT.

Maltsters
Brewers
Bottlers

MEDAL AT THE
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
PHILADELPHIA,
1876.

COSGRAVE & Co.

MEDAL AT
THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION,
ANTWERP, 1885.

PALE ALES . . .
EXTRA STOUT
HALF-AND-HALF

PURITY OF FLAVOR
AND
GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF
QUALITY.

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INDIA PALE ALE

AND

- PORTER -

WE GUARANTEE

BOTH IN WOOD AND BOTTLES

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

ASK FOR IT.

311 King Street East, - - - TORONTO

HOTEL SPONGERS

A most Undesirable Class, who Cannot very well be got rid of.

The following, from the New York Herald, is applicable to the city on the Continent: "Not the least among the thousand and one disagreeable problems which annoy hotel-keepers in New York is the inclination on the part of the general public that does not spend the money in hotels to overturn and mangle the public rooms."

How to keep this element within bounds without giving offence and becoming unpopular is the problem.

There is a large and steadily-growing class in the community who seem to look upon hotels in the light of public charitable institutions. The reading-rooms, parlors, corridors and so on they appear to regard as kept open and well appointed for their own use rather than for the convenience of the hotel guests. Mind you, these people are the kind who seldom spend a cent in the hotel. I mean, of course, the majority of them. They are the kind of folk who will only take a drink in the hotel bar when they are treated, and go out to a neighbouring saloon whenever they treat. They are also the kind who will not condemn the hotel cigars, and patronize some tobacco store who sells his wares little cheaper. The hotel restaurant does not suit them at all, and while they peck away at the free lunch they do not hesitate to condemn in round terms the bad service in vogue in the establishment.

CAN ALWAYS TELL THEM.

Every hotel man can spot these gen-try, and there is no class of men whom the managers detest more.

And still it does not do to order them out promptly, for they will protest would deary the house in all the resorts in the city, instead of confining their remarks to within the hotel precincts. That would be a little too much, had advertising for the hotel business never to allow, even if its stoppage was at the expense of his temper. For these "spongers" are all ways loud-mouthed fellows, who don't hesitate to talk out boldly, whether they are right or wrong.

Then, again, the spongers are generally gentlemen in outward appearance. They dress well and are polite enough.

THE BRAND OF "GENIALS."

Sometimes they are of the brand of "genials," whom a certain lot of easily-pleased young men feel proud to meet, talk to and treat—namely the latter. The genials are given to telling stories of the great things done and the prominent people with whom they were on terms of intimacy before the youths got out of their short clothes. All of which impresses the young men greatly.

It frequently happens, too, that these spongers have relatives or friends staying in the hotel, and so for the sake of their guests the landlords have to grin and bear it. Or, perhaps, it may chance that they are men with "pulls" in politics when it would be very bad policy to offend.

And so for all these reasons the hotel-keepers' hands are tied and the spongers have free swing.

THE GREATEST ABUSE.

Perhaps the most abused room in hotels is the reading-room. Go into any hotel on Broadway and you will be reasonably sure to find the writing tables and the reading chairs occupied by a noisy assortment of fellows who are not guests, or even patrons in a small way, and, moreover, who don't expect to be.

They consume a vast amount of the hotel stationary every month and leave nothing for it in return except a littered-up table, ink splashed blotters and chewed pen-holders. It makes no difference whether these people really want to write

letters or not, they sit there and scribble just the same.

BEER CONSUMPTION OF EUROPE.

A STATISTICAL REPORT recently published by official authority in Paris gives some noteworthy figures in regard to the production of beer in Europe. These figures, for example, the yearly production of 128,000,000 hectolitres, or hectolitres being 22 gallons of our measure). This makes a total European beer production of 96,125,000 barrels a year. The figures do not look so enormous in comparison with a total beer consumption of 30,000,000 barrels in the United States.

At the head of the beer-drinking countries of Europe, of course, stands Germany, with 47,692,939 hectolitres. With a large number of the German people beer is a necessary of living; and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to move a German army without it. Next follows Great Britain, with a beer consumption of 28,820,000 hectolitres, and comes Austria-Hungary, with a modest figure of 13,728,431 hectolitres, of which 9,000,000 hectolitres are produced in Bohemia, the land of the best hops, and 2,000,000 hectolitres in France.

Fourth in rank the beer-consuming countries of Europe is France, with 10,000,000 hectolitres. In France the heaviest production, as might be anticipated, is in the north, nearest to the home of Gambetta. If the consumption in Northern France should equal the production the total amount would put to shame beer-drinking Bavaria herself. Municipal statistics of Lille give the production at 339 litres to each inhabitant annually; and of St. Quentin at 240 litres per head. But large as is the beer production of the French Republic, little Belgium, with nearly 10,000,000 hectolitres, or 166 litres to each head of the population, does not fall far behind.

The figures for the rest of Europe are: Denmark, 2,186,423 hectolitres; Spain, 1,025,000; Italy, 137,715; Turkey, 140,000; Roumania, 103,000; Luxembourg, 93,250; Syria, 85,000; and Greece, 6,700 hectolitres. As the statistics show, the Italians have little taste for beer; and the descendants of Pericles and Demosthenes still less. The Italians acquire a taste for beer only when they leave their warm and sunny land for colder climates. Since the Turk is forbidden by the Koran to taste any alcoholic liquor, the consumption in Turkey must be attributed to the Christians who live in the Sultan's dominions or who may visit Constantinople.

These statistics relate to the production of beer, and not to the consumption; but it may be assumed that with so easy and pleasant a means of assuaging thirst very few of us should be so thirsty as to want of customers. A comparison between the three greatest beer-drinking countries in the world shows that Germany, with a population of about 50,000,000, annually consumes nearly a hectolitre to each inhabitant, while the consumption of the United States is less than half a hectolitre to each inhabitant. The consumption of Great Britain and Ireland, on the other hand, is a little more than a hectolitre for each head of the population. But much of the malt liquor classed as beer in these statistics is the more potent ale, of which the consumption is very large in Great Britain compared with that in Germany and the United States. When this is taken into account it would appear that Great Britain, and not Germany, is the largest consumer of malt liquors in the world. But against so hasty an assumption it should be remembered that the exportations of malt liquors to the United States from the East and the West Indies and to other regions is large, whilst little is exported from either the United States or Germany.

Trade AND OTHER Notes.

The citizens of Dartmouth, N.S., want a new hotel.

The Grand, the large new hotel at Yarmouth, N.S., will be ready to open early in the summer.

Mr. J. Delorain has extended his lease of LaPerte's Hotel, Montreal, two years longer.

The Duquesne Malting Co. has plans ready for the building of a \$500,000 brewery as soon as brewing is legalized in Iowa.

Messrs. Ball & Ball, lawyers of Woodstock, advertise for sale in this issue a first-class hotel in the village of Norwich County of Oxford. It is a splendid business both locally and with the travelling public, and is the best situation in the district.

The Bishop of Chester is making an effort to introduce the Gothenburg system in England, adding to the Swedish list of gifts to the prohibitionist a charge a bonus on the sales of edibles and of non-alcoholic drinks, but no share of the profits from the sale of intoxicants.

The Excise Reform League, of New York city, after a little effort, have succeeded in getting a member of the house of Albany to introduce the League's high license bill, but as yet seem to have found no one willing to father it in the senate. It is not likely to pass either body.

On Wednesday a fire of incendiary origin broke out in the rear of the Huron house on Michigan avenue, Point Edward, and the building was almost gutted. The loss will be about \$400; no insurance. The property was owned by Mr. D. MacKenzie and occupied by Joseph Turner.

BREWERY schools have been established by the government in Bavaria, and lectures on the subject are given. These constitute a feature of the curriculum at the universities of Berlin, Halle, Bonn and Göttingen. Encouraged by the fact that the reigning house of Bavaria derives a considerable portion of its revenues from the manufacture and sale of beer, many men of noble family are adopting brewing as a profession.

JUDGE HAMMOND, of the Supreme court of Massachusetts, has decided that a sale of liquors in Massachusetts to a man in Maine, who sold the same in that state in violation of the prohibitory law, is valid when the consignor had no knowledge of the consignee's intention to violate the law, and took no pains to conceal the character of the goods shipped. The judge held that the sale was completed in Massachusetts when the goods were shipped.

In a recent action in Sioux City, Iowa, between a saloon-keeper, and a wholesale liquor dealer, wherein the wholesaler sued to collect \$600 rent due, the saloon-keeper showed that he paid at wholesale \$1,500 for liquors. The court on the trial instructed the jury that under the statute money paid for liquor must be construed as a loan and the person paying it is entitled to recover on demand, and directed a verdict for the wholesaler to have been paid. This episode ought to enter the next book of fables to show the moon is indeed a green cheese, in spite of all remarks to the contrary.

REV. MR. GIBSON, of Carmichael, Scotland, preached from the text "Wine that maketh glad the heart of man." He said: "The fratricidal trectator makes a gross mistake in trying to abolish the drink traffic. Drink is a creation of God, intended for the good of man. Alcohol has done

more good than evil in the world. The strongest and greatest races of the world use it. All great writers, thinkers, preachers and workers, with few exceptions, are moderate drinkers. The nations that do not drink are lagging in the rear of humanity."

"While the western barley dealers and maltsters are laboring with Congress to preserve the duty on barley and malt, and have, in fact, succeeded in having the duty increased, from the original Wilson law to the makers of a New York act state, as appears from an earnest contemporary, "are closely watching the action of Congress with regard to the tariff on barley and malt. Their principal object is to secure such change in the duty on barley as will render its importation possible, while retaining a high duty on malt. Hon. Charles A. Stadler, the well known New York city maltster, is actively at work on behalf of the malting trade throughout the state, and finally believes in the ultimate success of the cheap barley side of the question."

PROHIBITION in Alaska is quite concisely stated by a correspondent of the *Pharmaceutical Era*, who says: "There are no reports or snakes in this country other than the makers of a New York act state, as appears from an earnest contemporary, "are closely watching the action of Congress with regard to the tariff on barley and malt. Their principal object is to secure such change in the duty on barley as will render its importation possible, while retaining a high duty on malt. Hon. Charles A. Stadler, the well known New York city maltster, is actively at work on behalf of the malting trade throughout the state, and finally believes in the ultimate success of the cheap barley side of the question."

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The brewers and bottlers of Chicago have recently made a systematic effort to protect themselves in the matter of empty bottles which heretofore have been (and of course still are, to a degree) a source of enormous expense through loss and breakage, and their success has been another bit of testimony to the value of organization and heroic measures. The cost of bottles was said to run up beyond \$100,000 annually, largely because of the bottler's inability to get his empties returned. This was partly because private parties destroy the bottles under the supposition that they bought them with the beer, and because the junk dealers have paid enough in cash for old bottles to make it profitable for the brewer and pur-chasers of beer to sell them in part or all of the bottles. Every brewer and bottler of any importance may have his name or other trade mark blown in the bottles he uses, in which case, under the trade mark law of Illinois, it is an offense punishable by fine, and on subsequent conviction, by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for any one else to use these bottles without the permission of the owner of the trade mark. Taking advantage of this law, the bottle dealers were notified that the bottlers would pay for the return of marked empties, but that the trade in them by other parties would be met by application of the penalties of the law; agents were then sent to work throughout the northwest to overhaul and punish bottlers using the contraband goods contrary to law, and severe measures were employed in other cases. The effect of the activity by the trade mark law is so obvious that conclusions has been such that it is said the loss has been reduced to about five per cent.

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The Grant-Lottridge Brewing Co'y. Ltd.

Hamilton, Ont.

— BREWERS OF —



**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, 105,000 Barrels per Annum

Brewery situate corner of
Gould and Victoria Streets,
opp. Normal School, where
the public are cordially in-
vited 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.

W. DMER HAWKE, Vice-President.

Sporting.

NOTES.

REMEMBER what has been said in this column about sending in notes of horses for sale, sporting notes of general interest and regarding the advertisements of stallions standing for service.

JOSEPH FERRESON, Vespra, P.O., County Bruce, writes in warm terms of praise regarding *THE ADVOCATE*, and stating that he has for sale Young King George, a roaster stallion, by King George, 16½ hands high and weighing 1,256 pounds. He is a sure foal getter and his size should bring him into speedy demand.

THERE will likely be no racing in New Jersey this year, but a new racing track is to be opened in the vicinity of New York, while in the West the game is to be kept going at fever heat. Ninety days, divided into three meetings of thirty days each, are to be devoted to the sport in St. Louis, Mo., while it is possible the gathering at Washington Park, Chicago, will be extended.

As previously stated, the proprietors of Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., propose to give a grand circuit trotting meeting without betting. The other members of the circuit do not know whether to wish them luck or not, as they are afraid the success of the meeting will be taken as a proof that betting is not a necessary corollary to racing, and that the cranks will have another argument fresh to their hands against legalizing book-making on incorporated tracks. This puts us in mind that the next meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club will be the first held under the clause in the criminal code legalizing betting on racing events held under the auspices of incorporated clubs or associations.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself XTRA, writes asking a lot of questions, the answers to which will probably prove of interest to the general reader, and, therefore, are inserted here. It is undoubted that in their recent fight Corbett felled Mitchell. The latter evidently preferred to accept a licking to saving his friend's money. If he had insisted on a foal it is hardly likely he would have got away with his life. There is little doubt that the purse of \$20,000 was divided in shares by the two men. That doesn't square as the fight was not on the square, as it is a rare thing for professionals to compete and not agree to divide. The loser has to pay expenses and live, while the winner would not have a chance to win any money at all if the fellow with the short end refused to have anything to do with him. This is the modern idea. In the old days it is undoubted all the stakes went to the victor, who passed round the hat for the other fellow. It was Corbett who refused to shake hands. Mitchell drew first blood. The report that Mitchell used any vile language in the ring

towards Corbett is denied by the latter individual himself.

ELSEWHERE mention has been made of additional racing to that of previous years that has been promised. A new enterprise that is announced is another track at Chicago, at which trotting and running will be mixed. It is proposed that there shall be four running races each day and three trotting, the latter to be all dashes at different distances. This is evidently an attempt to assimilate running and trotting methods. Whether it will succeed is a question of great moment. The trotting track is to be inside the running, George Hankins, who for years has been a leading running racehorse man, is the promoter of the undertaking. He says:

"In order to prevent the possibility of collision between trotting outfits and running horses while either of them is exercising, we are constructing a tunnel leading under the main track, through which the trotters and their sulkeys can reach the inside thoroughfare. I believe that there is considerable interest in trotting right here in Chicago, although I know that running contests are supposed to be popular in the cities and trotting contests in the country. The dash feature will, I think, be one of great importance. People seem to tire of heat events, and the betting on them is especially unsatisfactory. Dashes will eventually supersede the present system, and then you may look for record-breaking, as the good horses will not be lying up for future heats. Both our outside and inside tracks will be first class." What the National and American Trotting Associations will think of the idea remains to be seen. Our opinion is that it will make an inroad on their authority, that it will have a bad effect on the trotting horse, and that it is doomed to failure. Trotting horse men in the future may go in for sprinting, but at present it is to be hoped and trusted that they will stick to the prevailing style. We have in New Orleans a sample of several acres of land that, as a running track, were a failure, but that as a cemetery have proved a huge success. The land that it is proposed to utilize at Chicago was owned in part by people controlling the Waldheim Cemetery, which adjoins. This fact has already led to many predictions of evil, and it is a question of much doubt whether those who frequent races will care to be everlastingly reminded of the great beyond by the grave mounds in close proximity. Experienced trainers say that anyway it will be hard to get colored stable help at the track on account of the proverbial superstition of the black man. On the whole there appears little likelihood of Mr. Hankins' project being a "go."

THERE are few chances going like this one: A gentleman in the Maritime Provinces has a nice, sound mare he would like to sell for \$100. She is only seven years old and has been worked but little, and yet made a record last year, on a heavy half-mile track, towards the end of the season, of 2:59. She weighs 925 pounds; is dark brown in color; is a good,

kind and pleasant roaster; is also stylish and a guarantee will be given that she is exactly as described. A better opportunity to secure a good driver at a low down price never offered itself. The editor of these columns will be glad to answer questions regarding the mare. Her owner is a gentleman thoroughly posted in all the ins and outs of breeding, but has too many in his stable.

GAUDAUR and Hanlan have passed letters of thanks towards making up their differences of last year. Gaudaur held out the laurel leaf and Hanlan was compelled to acknowledge it was handsome. Sullivan and Harling, the one a New Zealand rider and the other the present English champion, had announced in the *London Spectator* their willingness to row any two men in the world a double scull race over the Thames championship course for \$2,500 a side. Gaudaur proposed that he and Hanlan or Durian should accept. Hanlan expressed his willingness and requested Gaudaur to come to Toronto to meet him. Gaudaur came and waited three days. Hanlan neither showed up nor sent any explanation, although he made a specific appointment for one o'clock on Saturday at the *Toronto World* office. Gaudaur naturally returned home the most disgraced man one could possibly see, but, although the trip had cost him three days' time and a cold twenty dollars in cash, he never complained. His idea was to make the match so that he and his partner would both be Canadians. It was a laudable desire, and one that his country men should have done everything in his power to encourage and develop; but he ignobly failed. Gaudaur, who is champion of America, and by Stanley's default last year, champion of the world, is now trying to get Peterson, the Californian, to be his partner against the double in England. Hanlan, on Tuesday made some statement for his previous bad behavior, by going to Orliss to see Gaudaur and coming to a understanding.

PETER JACKSON, who has an engagement to fight Corbett next June, was in town all last week playing in Uncle Tom's Cabin in a Toronto theatre. Ten performances were given and at each the theatre was jammed to the doors by men and women. The pretty, pleasing play with a secondary attraction to the pug, with whom everybody appeared disappointed. He shaped badly and his movements were as sluggish as those of a well-filled sow. He has as long a reach in proportion to his great stature, 6 ft. 2 in., as the baboon or the orang-outang, and it is said that he is depending upon that and his science to give him the victory against the Californian. "Parson" Davies, his manager and instructor, is noted for his cunning and possibly Jackson is trying to make as bad an impression as possible in order to secure good odds against him as the day for the combat approaches. He cannot, however, afford to "fox" too much, or to keep on indulging in such orgies as characterized his visit to Toronto. It is more than probable the match will never come to an issue, and that Mr. Davies is

only keeping the thing on the tapis in order to continue to land in the shekels. It is estimated that his receipts in Toronto were upwards of \$6,000, which is about \$3,900 above the merits of the show.

THERE is a lot of nonsense talked about the low prices to which horses have been driven. The right kind are as much sought after as ever; but for the rubbish there is no demand even for the knacker's yard. It is undoubted that the introduction of the trolley has cheapened the lower class of animals to such an extent that it no longer pays to breed them, but for the first-class roaster, the stylish carriage horse, the half-bred hunter, the hack or saddle with a dash of blood in him, or choice draught-horses the figures paid to-day are equal to any paid in the past. All that remains for the breeder to do is to breed higher and to ever bear in mind that it is only the best that pay, and if you have a pair now get as much work as you desirably can out of her, but don't breed to her. If you have a good, serviceable, honest mare, choose a pre-fermate for her, and don't let a few dollars in the service fee stand in the way of obtaining what you want. It is the poorest policy in the world to be mean and stingy in such matters. Above all, get, if you can, a drop of warm blood. Providing the sire is strong and healthy it is always beneficial. If you wish to increase your horse-breeding facilities, believe us, there is no time like the present, when foals are thin.

WE recently advertised government inspection for stallions. The Vermont Association of Road and Trotting Horse-Breeders has appointed an inspector for the State to inspect all stallions offered for sale and to see that they are as represented, both in character and pedigree. Of course, owners may decline such inspection, falling governmental warrant, but its refusal must and should have its due weight with people having brood-mares.

DURING 1893, the membership of both the American and National Trotting Association greatly increased, the total number of affiliated societies being 1,364. The number of meetings were 1,408, with 1,394 days of trotting and pacing, commencing in January and ending with the last of December. The value of stakes and purses was \$3,296,300. Adding to these figures one-fourth for non-members of either of the associations and the grand total is 1,705 meetings, with 5,742 days of meetings and \$4,120,375 in stakes and purses. This year the dates already selected indicate that there will be again a very material increase; so that of a certainty there is no reason why breeders and owners of the light harness horse should despair.

BILLS are out for the eighth annual provincial stallion springshow to be held at the drill shed, Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 28 and 29. This show, as probably our readers are aware, is held under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts, Clydecliffe, Shire, Hackney and

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Trotting horse breeders' associations. Large premiums are offered for thorough stallions best adapted to get stock wanted in this country...

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CROCK, Smith's Falls.—The age of a horse is reckoned from the 1st of January. A number of horses have raced in New Orleans and San Francisco one day...

WATERLOO.—The fastest running mile is Salvador's 1:25, made at Mountmout Park in 1890. The fastest trotting mile is Nancy Hanks' 2:54, made at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1892...

LOUCHER, Wolveville, N.S.—Legal inquiries will not be answered here.

P.G., P.O.—I. Our next and fourth battle of the world will be an account of Morrissey-Hoeman fight with some preliminary remarks about Bill Jock...

P.P., City.—You die the playster whose card you turned up, the next card.

BREMNER, Portage La Prairie.—Richard Ten Broeck's Snake won the Goodwood Cup and the Brighton Stakes in 1864.

SUSCIPHER, Winnipeg.—Dexter's time was 2:17, made at Buffalo in 1887. Yes, it was that performance that gave rise to the saying "Whoa, Dexter!"

WILL BE REDUCED READER, New Westminster, B.C.—In 1893 the trotting time for one mile was not beaten. For the time he distinguishes about which you speak the best time was beaten in 1895...

RAISING THE TROTTER.

How He Should be Treated, and When to Breed.

"DIXIE" contributes an article to this capital paper, The Spirit of the H-h, on raising trotters, that can generally be read with profit. He says:

In this article I do not propose to speak much of breeds or individuality, but simply on the raising of the horse. The remarks which I shall make will apply to those who rear or draft horses on a question of fitness of place and local surroundings, of feed and care, and the temper and ability of the man or men who have them in charge.

It is a fact well known that the soil and climate have natural influences on the formation of horses, their disposition and gait. It should be borne in mind that the surroundings in which a trotting-bred horse is reared, whether in Maine, Canada, Kentucky or California, have an influence in shaping his form, size, stamina, brain qualities and speed.

The United States and Canada seem to be natural places for raising trotting horses, for the reason that first, being a nation of horsemen, we make use of the horse for our daily business and pleasure in a way which develops the trotting gait.

Allowing that a breeder is well equipped by the selection of a sire and dam, the utmost care is requisite during the season of pregnancy. Assuming that the

foal is born in a healthy state, and that its dam gives it all the nourishment needed, a new care will begin. First, the foal, while its feet and joints are in a gelatinous condition, should not be permitted to make long journeys or indulge in violent exercise. If it appears particularly lively and active it should be kept in an enclosure where the footing is soft and where there would be little to disturb it.

The best time for a foal to be born is from the middle of April until the first of July, although there is no critical law on the subject. At this time of year Nature has arranged to have the earth soft and cool for the feet of the foal. I would not advise that a mare with its young be turned into a pasture which abounded in large, rough boulders, or in putting them into a lot strewn with piles of lumber, old carts, wagons, and the like, such as seen around many farm buildings.

I find that there are many men who have not room enough to care for a mare and her foal. Their stable and yard rooms are insufficient, or are in irregular shapes. As a rule, few stable situated in cities and villages are fit for a mare and foal for the reason of a scarcity of room and sun light.

Many yards are low and wet, run under the stables, and are on the cold, shady side of the building. The foal is endangered in such a place, because its feet are subjected to cold soakings; it is led to run in a mire, gets wet, and its first mantling is interfered with and delayed, which may develop intestine troubles. Again, the mire and deep mud through which the foal is obliged to run, may cause a dislocation of gait, a very important point in the rearing of a trotter. Then the unhealthy air of the damp lot and barn cellar may engender disease in the respiratory organs.

There are some of the calamities to which colts are subjected, particularly in cities and by breeders who have not ample facilities to properly take care of dam and foal.

I must here caution the raiser or caretaker of foals to be on his guard against lice. They are likely to make a habit of sun on foals, while situated as we have described, and although the young colt may go to a good grassy pasture with its dam later in the year, they will remain safely hid in the thickest coat of the young colt. Many nudes do not afford enough nourishment to keep the foal growing vigorously, and again, many pastures are so short of feed that it is really necessary to give the mare and colt daily rations of cracked oats and bran.

A few years ago I visited the Mount Washington Stock Farm, owned by Messrs. Stevens and Eaton, of Lancaster, N.H. It is situated in the Connecticut valley. The pasture a few acres and colts were running in was free of stumps or stones, and had the appearance of one being a mowing field. While the grazing was very good, I noticed that provender boxes had been set up, and that the horses all received extra feed. The stables and boxes were close at hand, and were provided with large, dry, sunny paddocks. Further, I have been informed of the fact that the colts and fillies which I saw that day have developed into large, fine horses. By the way, they were so tame that Mr. Stevens could hardly drive them away from him to make them trot, but when they were feeling good they got a little excited, and at last trotted like race-horses, and all in play. A filly I saw that day (she was by Viking) showed gait, size and beauty enough to warrant a man in paying a thousand dollars for her, as horses were selling, and from what I hear now she is worth the best part of it.

After the colt has been weaned it will need a warm, dry stable for the cold

nights of autumn, and extra feed in addition to its daily ration to grass. The best wintered colts I ever saw, and really the best regulated place to keep them, belongs to my friend, Dr. George H. Bailey, of Woodford, Me. He has a large box stall or pen, about 14 x 20 feet, exposed to the south, with large windows let in a good blaze of sunlight through the sun shines, and it does for the most of the time during winter days in Maine. The floor is the natural earth, the soil being light on a sandy foundation. I should a breed colt should be trained in a large paddock, and early in the morning the door is opened, and the colts are allowed to run in and out will all day.

As to the feed for weanlings, there is a difference of opinion. When I was a boy, if a farmer had then given a weanling one quart of oats a day it would have been the talk of the town gossip and around the stoves at the groceries all winter. In Dr. Bailey, a year ago he wintered two weanlings. He fed them liberally, at one time giving them twelve quarts of oats apiece each day. The result was that in July they were as large and lusty as the average three-year-old.

I once visited a plain New Hampshire farmer early in July. He had a beautiful yearling filly, and it was running in a field of grass about enough to mow, and in addition he was feeding her several quarts of oats a day. The filly had plenty of exercise, and got her growth when it was the proper time to grow.

Many keep their colts in cramped quarters because they do not have the room. Here is an example. I once went into a stable in a little factory village, belonging to a trader there. It was originally fitted with two stalls. Then he had a mare and he bred her, getting a nice colt which occupied the second stall; then he bred again and was obliged to make three stalls where there had been two; he bred again, and the third foal, as a yearling, was kept behind a three-year-old, in a box about the size of a square, and into this pen the urine from the second stall was drained. Now there is no use in breeding colts and keeping them in this way. If they are poorly cared for in one way they will be in another. They will develop in a cramped, uneven way, one part will be too large, another too small, and the result will be a nondescript or a monstrosity of form, gait or disposition. Colts raised like Dr. Bailey's and the young New Hampshire farmer's will need less work in breaking and fixing of gait, because the limbs have always had free use and been untrammelled.

The next point is the breaking and training. Breeders who are wealthy can do as they please, but the small breeder the common country breeder, will find it more profitable to himself and beneficial to the colt to confine his breaking operations to the winter-time, when the colt can be driven on the snow and shoes. The idea that a colt must be trained from his baby form is a delusion, and assists in swelling the crop of failures. There is nothing to be thought of besides getting speed. The cost of production is one, and the soundness is another.

When a colt is put in training another risk is taken with it, and this should be lessened as much as possible. Track training for colts is a fallacy. They ought not to see a track more than half-a-dozen times before they enter the races, if they are to be raced. They need little dressing and scraping, but above all they need to have their feet growing healthy and level all the time. While a trotting-bred colt should be trained in a paddock, it should never be done at the expense of spoiling his gait and way of going for a driving horse. These are important and delicate points, and not every man who pretends to be a trainer knows how to break a colt or fit a horse for a race.

ASHBRIDGE'S BAY RACES.

The ice meeting on Ashbridge's Bay, this city, last week was not a success. Not only was the attendance small, but the speculation was exceedingly moderate. Only one bookmaker was on hand, and he was making \$25 for running the risk and for death or eternal ruin, he did extra ordinarily well. Messrs. Samuel Hamilton and John White, of Hamilton, and J. J. Burns, of Toronto, were the judges. They were to have been small attendance the last day was declared off and the horses took passage for Hamilton, where they will be seen this week. In the 2:44 race on the first day, Senator started in favorite, but after the first heat, although Senator fulfilled expectations, the betting was two to one on Sir Harry Wilkes, who won the next three heats. The named race was left unfinished, but on the following day, King Forest, the favorite king through, won.

241 Trot purse, \$150. Sir Harry Wilkes; E. James, Toronto. Zola; G. H. James, Hamilton. Zola; G. H. James, Buffalo. Amy Ann; A. Westcott, Toronto. 4 dr.

Named Race—Purse, \$100 (unfinished). King Forest; W. A. Collins. 0 1 3 1 1. Willard; E. Jackson. 2 3 3 2 2. Willard; E. Jackson. 2 3 3 2 2. Forster Victor, C. Wemmut. 3 3 3 3 3. Amy Rooney; J. Bennett. 6 5 5 5 5 dr. Forster; J. Forster. 6 5 5 5 5 dr. Nell Mac; G. H. Man. 2 4 6 2 3 2 5 7 6 dr. Time, 2:40, 2:34, 2:46, 2:32, 2:33.

On the second day the attendance did not exceed two hundred, and the solitary betting man showed by his action that he was not taking many chances. The 2:25 race was shuffled round to the greatest possible extent, but the public wouldn't budge. However, the time made was good and the contest had every appearance of being on the level. A second named race closed the gathering, the summaries being as follows:

2:25 Class—Trotters or pacers. Geneva, b.g., by Gen. Brock. 2 3 1 1 1 1. Royal Prince, c.h., by Dexter. Time; Irvine Bros., Chicago. 4 1 2 2 1 3. Pavilion, b.g., by Georgia. 2 3 3 3 3 3. Nellie V., by Kentucky. 2 3 3 3 2 2. Nellie V., by Kentucky. 2 3 3 3 2 2. Hamilton, f.m.; W. Stroud. 3 3 4 4 dr. Time, 2:25, 2:27, 2:33, 2:29, 2:27, 2:30.

Named Race—Trotters or pacers. Joe C., by Geo. May. 1 1 2 1. Queeny, b.m.; W. Proctor. 1 1 2 1. Fly Ann, b.m.; J. Westcott. 3 3 3 3 4. Nellie V., by Kentucky. 3 3 3 3 4. Pall, ch.m.; Thos. Taylor. 4 3 3 dr. Time, 2:30, 2:35, 2:30, 2:36.

Patti, who was just off the road, was in no condition to trot. She is the best-looking young mare in Toronto, and Mr. Tom Taylor has a foal from her by Geneva, 2:14, that should be a rattler.

El James has bought the black colt Sir Harry Wilkes, winner of the 2:44 race on the first day. He is by Conn's Harry Wilkes and is a horse of grand action.

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once more the ruby trickled. Slight exchanges followed, and Langham fell evenly weak.

37.—Sayers led off, caught Nat a heavy cross hit with his left over the left peeper, inflicting a deep cut and drawing the curme; in he return had his cork drawn by Nat's left. Some exchanges followed, in the course of which Tom again opened the cut over Nat's left eye by a heavy hit from his left, and Nat fell.

38.—Another good round. Nat's left peeper looked the worse for wear, but he came gam up, and as Tom led off he countered him on the nose. Some exchanges followed in favor of Sayers, who got well on Nat's left cheek, and received a return on the cheek-hone. They now got to work in earnest, and some ding-dong fighting took place, as if both thought this the turning point of the battle. Each got it heavily on the front-piece, Sayers re-opening the cut over Nat's left eye, and receiving one or two awkward returns on the cheek and nose. A break away followed, and then Langham again went up to his man, who met him on the left eye another heavy snip.

Nat returned on the nozle, and immediately received another remainder on the sinister peeper, and for this was a capital fighting round, exalting the determined resolve of both men.

39.—Sayers led off, got home slightly on the throat, and received a heavy one from Nat's left on the right cheek. Excellent counter-hits followed, Tom on the cheek and Nat on the right peeper, and Nat then got down.

40.—Long sparring, Langham evidently wanting wind, and Tom not much better. At last Nat went to work, got well on Tom's damaged nose with his left, and stopped Tom's return. Sayers tried immediately afterwards in catching Nat's throat, when the latter again fell.

41.—Another fighting round. Good counter-hits, each receiving on the left eye. A break away and more counter-hits, Sayers on the left peeper, and Nat on all on the nose. Langham now lunged out his right with great force, but, luckily for Tom, the blow missed its destination, and Nat, over-reaching himself, fell.

42.—Nat, on coming up, showed his left peeper in deep mourning, and nearly closed; he was evidently weak, and the friends of Sayer were up in their stirrups. Sayers feinted, and led off his left, which reached the damaged optic, re-opening the former wound. Langham was short in his return. Sayers twice got home his left on the throat, but was stopped in the third attempt; he afterwards succeeded in reaching Nat's left cheek, and the latter after an effectual attempt to return got down.

43.—In spite of the punishment he had received in the previous round, Langham was first up, and he sent out his left, but Tom, on quickly away, returned heavily on the forehead and ribs, and then fell.

44.—Some ineffectual countering, after which Sayers got nearer, and put in a little on the left eye. Nat retreated, and on being followed by Tom, who declared straight on the mouth, got down weak.

45.—There could be no question as to the gallantry with which both men were fighting, and although appearances were in favor of Sayers, he never wanted to know those who saw the danger lying before him, and among these must assuredly be numbered Nat's clever seconds, under whose directions and advice Langham seemed to devote himself to land just one blow on Tom's swollen nose, or on one of his puffy eyes, and then to get down with as little punishment and as little exertion as possible; for it was impossible to conceal Nat's weakness, and it was decidedly a most point whether he

would be able to hold out until Tom could be forced to "put up the shutters." Nat tried to lead off, but was stopped. Sayers attempted to return, but Nat sent out his left very straight on the left eye, and on Sayers again coming up, he delivered the same hand on Tom's damaged sneller, and drew more elaret. Tom made his left slightly on the cheek, and Nat at once went to grass.

46.—Tom led to his left, got slightly home on the chest, and Nat, after returning with his left on the forehead, fell.

47.—Sayers tried to take the lead, but Nat jumped quickly away; Sayers followed him up, and then met him with a sharp tap on the left eye, and then another left-hander on the cheek. Sayers persevered until he got home his right on Nat's ribs, when the latter again got down.

48.—Nat led off, caught Tom heavily on the left cheek and then on the forehead. He tried to repeat the visitation, when Tom caught him sharply over the right peeper, drawing blood, and Nat got down.

Nat's length and cleverness was conspicuous in his left-hand delivery, and then Sayers rushed in, but Nat countered him on the left peeper. Sayers got in his right heavily on the bread-basket, and Nat fell.

49.—After a little sparring, the men got close together, and some sharp counter-hits were exchanged, Tom getting well on to Nat's damaged left peeper, and receiving on the right cheek. Nat now attempted another left delivery, but over-reached himself and fell.

50.—The temporary revival of Langham's strength seemed at an end. Sayers let go his left, got home on the cheek, and Nat, who was decidedly in "Queer Street," again went down weak.

51.—Nothing done. Nat got down as soon and as easily as he could manage.

52.—Sayers led off, and caught Nat under the left eye; this led to some counter-hits, in which Langham got home heavily on Tom's right peeper, which was now pretty nearly closed, and he then pastedly hits on the nose and eye, and to the bright rays of the sun. Langham received a little one on the left cheek in return, and fell.

53.—Tom led off, but was countered by Nat on the left eye. In a second attempt Nat stopped him, and then popped him heavily on the nose, drawing more of the ruby. Nat succeeded in planting another heavily on the left peeper, and Tom fell for the first time for many rounds.

54.—Things looked by no means so cheerful for Sayers' backers, for although he was by far the stronger man on his pins, he now came up bleeding from both eyes, his seconds having been compelled to lance then while he was in his corner to prevent his going blind. He dashed to recover, but he was by far the stronger man on his legs, he must be in total darkness if he did not finish his man soon. Slight exchanges took place, Tom getting without effect on Nat's mouth, and in the end Sayers was first down.

55.—Sayers once more dashed in but was met by Nat on the left peeper. Tom returned slightly on the body, and Langham again went to grass, apparently weak.

56.—Tom rushed in, delivered his left heavily on the conk, and then his right on the ribs without a return, and Nat dropped.

57.—Tom again went to work, caught Langham again on the side of the nut; Nat returned on the left peeper, and then slipped down.

58.—Tom led off, got home on Langham's left eye, but the blow lacked force, and Nat fell. Sayers falling over him.

59.—Sayers stepped up with his left, but was short; he tried it again, catching Nat on the waistband. Langham attempted a return, but Sayers jumped

away. Nat again lunged out, but, over-reaching himself, fell.

60.—Nat seemed to shake himself together, went up to his man, led off with his left on the right cheek, and got away. Sayers followed him up, when some sharp exchanges took place, Nat reaching Tom's damaged snout, and once more turning on the tap. Tom returned the compliment on the left cheek, and Langham fell weak, Tom falling over him, not much better off.

61.—It was now clear that Tom's peepers had not many minutes to remain open, and he therefore at once led off, but was out of distance; in the second attempt he caught Nat over the left peeper, but received another hit on the nose in return. He would not be shaken off, however; he followed Nat and let fly his left on the jaw. Sharp counter-hits followed, Sayers on the mouth and nose, and Nat Sayers on the right eye, and Langham fell.

62.—Tom at once rushed in, but was stopped. The next effort reached Nat's mouth, and the latter got down.

63.—Both were nearly pumped out, and it was evident that a chance hit might finish Langham, while Sayers, if he could not deliver that hit, must soon "cut it." The men let fly simultaneously each getting it on the front-piece. A breakaway followed, after which Tom reached Nat's left eye, but not effectively. A close, in which Tom caught his man with his right as he went down, and then fell on him.

64.—Langham went to his man, delivered his left heavily on the nose, and received a little one on the jaw. He then rushed at Sayers, who stepped back, and Nat, missing his mark, fell.

65.—Sayer's fate was sealed; like Jack Broughton in the memorable account of Captain Godfrey, he might have exclaimed, "I can't see my man; I'm blind, not beat. Only let me see my man and he shall not gain the day yet." Tom rushed in open-handed. Nat stepped on one side, met him as he came to the left peeper, and then beside the nose. Tom persevered, but Langham easily avoided him, and then propped him in the mouth heavily. Tom continued to bore in, and got in a round hit on the side of Nat's head, whereon Nat returned with his left just behind Tom's ear, and both fell. Sayers evidently all abroad.

66.—It was beyond a doubt now that Sayers could not see what he was doing or where he was going, and there were loud cries from his backers of "take him away," which Ale Keene was anxious to do; but Tom, full of pluck as ever, resolutely refused to give in, and swinging his arms, walked deliberately to the scratch. He lunged out, but could not judge his distance, and Nat, waiting for him coolly until he came again, hit him heavily on the right eye. Poor Tom struck out wildly and altogether at random, and Nat, catching him on the left eye, which put the other shutter, and he rather fell than was knocked down.

On being helped to his corner, despite his entreaties, Ale Keene, seeing there was no hope, threw up the sponge, and Langham was proclaimed the victor in this truly gallant struggle, after a contest that had been protracted for two hours and two minutes. Immediately the fiat had been pronounced in his favour, Nat walked across the ring to shake hands with his defeated opponent, who shed bitter tears of disappointment and humiliation, while Nat, seeming to acquire fresh strength from the consciousness of victory, contrived to leap over the ropes hardly five minutes before he could hardly stand on his legs.

REMARKS.—Nothing could possibly be further from our thoughts or wishes than any attempt to detract from the gallant achievements of Nat Langham in thus maintaining his title as middle-weight

champion, and also earning a lasting fame as the only man who ever licked Tom Sayers. Still, in fairness to the beaten man, it must be remembered that Sayers was at that time by no means either a good boxer or so strong a man as he became a few years later, when he defeated one big man after another. Moreover, his defeat was probably owing to his want of condition, in consequence of which his face puffed up, and his eyes closed with far less punishment than he could by any other means have taken. But when all allowances have been made for the fact remains, that the gallant Nat did defeat the otherwise invincible Tom, and thus worthily closed a pugilistic career, which, like Sayers', had only once been clouded by defeat. His highest praise and warmest admiration than the cool courage and calculating generalship with which, when he found that the superior strength of his adversary was likely to prove too much for him, he had at once changed his system of tactics likely to serve him, and deliberately set to work to avert defeat by blinding his opponent. How skillfully he carried this plan into effect we have seen, and it is interesting to remember that Sayers never forgot the lesson he had received, but himself put it into practical effect on the occasion of his fight with Heenan.

Sayers' gallant stand was duly appreciated by his friends, and upwards of fifty pounds were collected for him in the rain during the homeward journey. Immediately he had recovered his eyesight Tom challenged Langham to another trial of skill, but Nat announced his retirement from the ring, and afterwards being in the "Cambrion Stores," Castle Street, Leicester Square, where he decorated a show lamp, bearing his name and the inscription, "Champion of the Middle-weights." Sayers' name had also been on the list of the "Cambrion Stores," in his favorite locality of Camden Town, and denominated to Nat's lamp and inscription. "Here an I," said he, "ready for all comers, Nat Langham included." He has been beaten by Harry Orme, who has retired, and I have been beaten by him. As I do not believe myself conquered on my merits, but by inferior condition, I claim the Championship of the Middle-weights."

The introduction of Harry Orme's name is irrelevant, as Orme, Aaron Jones (168 pounds), Tom Paddock (168 pounds), Harry Broome (168 pounds), claimed and fought for the actual and unlimited "Championship," during the interregnum of Tom Sayers' successive disposal of Aaron Jones, Bill Perry (the Tipton Slasher), 182 pounds, Bill Benjamin (Being 168 pounds, and Tom Paddock. Quitting this point, however, Nat's reply was conclusive. He had espoused the niece of Ben Caunt, had settled down, and did not see why he should risk all these what Captain Godfrey calls in his sketch of Broughton, "a battle to a waning eye." Langham's health, too, never robs, was by no means A 1, and he prudently preferred leaving off a winner, as disposing of such a boxer as Tom Sayers would mean what betting men would call a "safe thing." He, therefore, in a brief epistle declined Tom's cartel, and told him he might point his lamp at the "Breckley's Arms" in any way he chose; meantime that he, Langham, had won the title of Middle-weight Champion and meant to wear it, and certainly should not transfer it from Castle Street to Camden Town. And there the controversy closed. Langham died in 1874, aged 31. At the time of this fight Sayers was twenty-five years of age weighed 145 pounds and stood five feet eight and one-half inches, while Langham was thirty-three, weighed 154 pounds and stood five feet ten inches.

ALL ROUND SPORT.

It is a most excellent motto which says support those who support you.

Cy. Hacking's new paper, *The Canadian Horseman*, is making excellent progress.

American Trotters in New York, is now under control of English Tattersalls. One of the family from which the placos take their name is to have the management. William Easton, the former manager, has resigned and proposes to set up for himself.

Mr. Wm. Hendrie has entered Ver-salle for the Great Western Handicap at Washington Park, Chicago. The same owner's *Cognette* is in the *Columbus Handicap*; *Lechivar* is in the *Maiden and Brevel Stakes* for three-year-olds, and *Rosina Vokes* is in the *Lakeside and Quikstep Stakes* for two-year-olds.

The chief trotter of St. John, N.B., is Dr. Steeves' bay mare *Katrina*, 2:25, by Conn's Harry Wilkes. The trotting mare *Helena*, 2:31, seventeen years old, by *Manicouche*, is also owned at St. John, N.B., a few days ago, and withdrawn, the highest bid being \$100. This was when she would have brought \$2,100.

A trotting circuit has been formed in Manitoba. The dates are as follows: Brandon, May 27th and 28th; Yorkton, May 27th and 28th; Souris, June 5th and 6th; Deloraine, June 12th and 13th; Morden, June 16th to 20th; Gretna, June 20th and 27th; Winnipeg, June 30th and July 2nd; Portage, July 5th and 6th; Regina, July 12th and 14th. Judge Walker of Winnipeg, was elected circuit president and Dr. Hinman secretary.

White horses are to be barred from military service in Germany. The Emperor has ordered that no more be purchased for the army, and those now in use are to be sold. He thinks that in war white horses would be especially conspicuous because of the use of smokeless powder, and would afford an easy mark to the enemy. This decision as to white horses was made also by the French immediately after the Franco-Prussian war, as a result of their experience there.

The rules of the National and American Trotting Associations fairly bristle with primitive sections, and burden the man in the sulky, while the judges are left comparatively absolute and irresponsible. It was therefore a step in the right direction when the recent biennial congress of the National Trotting Association unanimously adopted a new section to Rule No. 24. This section reads: "If any person acting as judge or other officer, using insulting or improper language to any owner or driver or other person during a race meeting he shall be fined \$500 or expelled."

Lice are the greatest pests to which colts are subject. For some reason they will come into the barn from the pasture in the fall, lousy. A careful examination fails to find the vermin, but they are there. The first thing to do is sweep out the stall, then fumigate and whitewash it, and have a dose of carbolic acid in the whitewash. Then, either use an insect powder or clip the coat. If the latter is done it must be protected with a blanket. With plenty of feed the signs of lice may not show very plainly on colts, but they exist and ought to be destroyed.—*Spirit of the Hub*.

Alexandra Park, London, is the trotting center of England. The trotting in England is mainly in the hands of two men, Mr. F. Calfcutt and Sir Edward T. Trot. There are other supporters of the Trotting Union of Great Britain, but these two men have been most active in placing trotting upon a proper business footing. The track at Alexandra Park is half a mile in circuit, laid out on the American prin-

ciple. The American horses that have performed on this track are Colonel Wood, 2:21; Blandford, 2:25; Judge Davis, 2:18; Tom Allen, 2:22; Little Sioux, 2:22; Colonel Wood trotted the track in 2:25.—*Chicago Horseman*.

Trotting in Europe, according to the *Chicago Horseman*, has reached greater perfection in Berlin than anywhere else. There is a most extensive establishment at the West end of Berlin. The track there is just one mile in circuit and one hundred feet wide. The grand stand, judges stand and weighing room are on the American plan. Every detail of the meeting is carried out on an extensive scale. Dickerman, McPhee and Rayner, American drivers and trainers, have driven on this track, and it is here that the famous mare Polly captured £4,550 at one meeting. The American horses that have performed on this track are Misty Wilkes, 2:22; by Young Jim; Misty Morning, 2:21; by Marksmen; Zoe B., 2:17; by Blue Bull; Amelia C., 2:10; by Blue Bull; Blandford, 2:10; by Blue Bull; Trouble, 2:24; by Nigger Doctor; Silver Leaf, 2:23; by Metelous; and the Italian stallion Grandmont. Besides the trotting track at Berlin there are trotting courses at Cassel, Bremen and Westphalen. At each of these tracks trotting meetings are held each year.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above-named company was held on Thursday, 22nd February, 1904, Mr. A. M. Smith, President, occupied the chair, and Mr. J. Kenny, Managing Director, was appointed as secretary to the meeting.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

The directors have pleasure in presenting herewith the forty-third report of the company, with the revenue and expenditure account, Balance Sheet, 2:25, 1903, and the 31st December last and statement of assets and liabilities at the close of the year. In conformity with the regulations passed at the special meeting of shareholders held on the 22nd of February, 1903, the total assets have been increased to \$1,000,000 and the total cash assets now amount to \$2,102,942.65.

In regard to the business transacted during the year, it will be noted that the premium income shows a moderate increase over that of 1902, but while the rates of premium obtained have, as a rule, been such as, judging by past experience, would have been ample to yield a fair profit in an ordinary year, they have not proved sufficient to meet the exceptional losses which this company—in common with others doing business in Canada and the United States—has sustained during 1903. Your directors consider, however, that the causes to which no inconsiderable proportion of the excessive damage has been due during the year, the twelve months to be attributed, may be regarded as exceptional, while its effects are likely to be experienced in succeeding years in the maintenance of adequate rates to fully reimburse companies for the losses they have sustained. The experience of this company in the past, and the experience of other companies, as contained in the reports, confirms this opinion, and at the same time indicates that a reserve of some amounting in prosperous times an ample reserve to meet the demands of adverse years. In this connection it may be of use to refer here to the fact that from the earnings of the five years preceding 1903 a reserve of some amounting to \$1,000,000 has been accumulated, and although in a business such as that in which we are engaged in no reliable forecast can be made of the extent of the losses of any one year, your directors feel that they have every reason to believe that a reserve of any one year of the company will prove at least as favorable as its record in the past.

The directors feel that the thanks of the shareholders are due to the officers and agents of the company for the excellent service which they have been a pretty trying one to all concerned.

Summary of Financial Statement.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Total Income, Expenses, Profit, Reserve Fund, and Dividends.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said: "In the report you have just heard read, the

directors have placed before the shareholders what I think must be regarded as a clear and intelligible statement of the transactions of the Company for the first year of its financial condition at the close of 1903. We have referred to the experience of the Company in the past, and to our own expectations for the future, and I am pleased to say that the Company has been able to maintain its position throughout the financial and commercial world; but it may not be inappropriate to call your attention to a few instances of the general experience of companies during the trying times through which we have passed, and the business in which we are engaged. Insurance has been called the land-maiden of commerce, and it must be admitted that without the protection it offers the trade and commerce of the country would become paralyzed. It is not so generally appreciated that insurance companies every where and in every business are largely insured, and upon this same protection our banks, our companies and other financial institutions rely for immunity from the risk of loss by fire and marine disaster; in fact, underwriters may be regarded as students, in a limited sense, of almost every commercial and financial transaction of the business community. With these intimate relations existing it might naturally be supposed that insurance companies could not be affected in any slight degree by the disturbed conditions prevailing in all branches of trade during 1903, and a few extracts from the statements of the companies, which have been published in the *Canadian Business Directory*, will afford conclusive evidence that this has been the case. The thirty-seven companies licensed by the Dominion Government to do business in Canada report total premium receipts for the year of \$6,400,000, and total losses of \$1,600,000, a ratio of losses to premium of 25 per cent., or 25 per cent. in excess of the average ratio of the preceding six years; and in the United States, although the total figures of all the companies doing business there have not yet been received, we find in the report just issued by the New York State Superintendent of Insurance unquestionable evidence that the business of the country has been considerably lessened by the companies. This report reflects the statements of one hundred and twenty-eight American and foreign companies doing business in the United States, and shows a shrinkage of nearly \$100,000,000 in the combined surplus funds of these companies compared with that which they had a year ago, due to the extraordinary losses of the past year and the decline in the market value of many of their assets.

Turning from these figures to our own experience, we find that the Company in Canada has nearly ten per cent. below the average of the companies as a whole, and that in the United States we compare favorably with the American and foreign companies doing business there. I am glad to say that we may sum up the results of our year's business by saying that, comparatively speaking, we regard it as a favorable one when compared with the general experience as indicated by the figures I have quoted. The fact that the Company has a surplus of \$1,000,000 at the close of the year ago I pointed out at that time in the present report, and I am glad to say that we had the honor of occupying a seat at this board, we had, notwithstanding the adverse experience of the year in both Canada and the United States, been able to find out the earnings of the business to the extent of \$1,000,000 in dividends to shareholders, and to carry nearly \$1,000,000 to our reserve fund for the purpose of meeting any loss which we might be called upon to meet in the future, which the directors base the opinions expressed in their report, and at least an equally favorable record may reasonably be looked for in the future.

First let me say that our business is subject to elements largely beyond human control, as well as sensitive to the fluctuations and disturbances of the commercial world, and that we cannot reduce it to anything like an exact science nor estimate with any degree of certainty the losses which are likely to occur in one year. Nevertheless, our own records confirm this, that, notwithstanding the fact that we occasionally have years in which are liable to upset our calculations and to result in a loss, we are able to maintain a period every five to ten years sufficient to equalize fluctuations such as I have referred to, and that the premium surplus which we yield a profit to the companies after paying all losses, and after the expenses of the business, are such as are likely to prove remunerative, and that with these maintained, your doubtless will be, and a return to anything like a normal level of business will be reimbursed for the losses of 1903, and I am glad to be in a position to say that during the past six months losses have steadily diminished, and that this far in the present year we have nothing to complain of in this respect. Our confidence in the future is also largely based upon the present record of the business, and the company's processing as it does assets of approximately \$2,100,000, which must constitute a substantial fund for a liberal share of the best business of this continent.

The President seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously, and a formal vote of thanks was passed to the directors and the Board of Directors for their services and attention to the interests of the Company during the year. The election of Directors for the ensuing year was proceeded with, and resulted in the unanimous re-election of the old board, viz.: Mr. W. M. Smith, George A. Cox, J. M. Porter, Wm. Robert Beattie, G. H. B. Cockburn, M.P., George McCurtich, H. S. Baird, W. H. Brock and George Kenny. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 22nd of February, Mr. A. M. Smith was re-elected President and Mr. George A. Cox, Vice-President for the ensuing year.



47 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

GENERAL BREWERS' SUPPLY MERCHANT

DEALER IN CHOICE HOPS Wurtemberg, Bavarian, Bohemian, Pacific Coast, New York State, and Canadian

SOLE AGENT FOR MESSRS. E. BEANES & CO'S (Falcon Works, London, Eng.)

Brewing Materials Potassium Sulphite The Best Known Preservatives in Use.

AGENT FOR... Eureka and Cape Ann Isinglass, D. D. Williamson's Bi-sulphite of Lime and Portner, Hugh Baird & Sons, Glasgow, Importers Porter Malt, Cleveland Faucet Company's Beer Pump.

Gu... H... and... SKATING JOBS, J... out to the M... sician's y... record and... now holds t... anteur rar... The feet w... of Messrs. T... James Pat... Louis Ruben... other promi... in addition t... races. The... time-keepers... condition and... The world's... 3:27, made h... and this Joh... time by sleds... Johnson, 1... cord, 2:45; J... 1893. Johnson, 2... cord, 6:01; J... 1893. Johnson, 3... record, 9:53; 1890. Johnson, 4... record, 13:16; 1890. Johnson, 5... record, 15:36; 1890. Johnson, 6... record, 21:32; 1890. Johnson, 7... record, 25:10; 1890. Johnson, 8... record, 28:45; 1890. Johnson, 9... record, 32:31; 1890. Johnson, 10... record, 35:54; 1890. The only rec... marvelous per... by Harold H... 28, 1892; 3 mi... Hamar, Januar... Harold Hagen... 1891.

Guelph Brewery....

Guelph, Ont.



THOS. HALLIDAY

Proprietor

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

EAST KENT ALE

Made from the Finest Imported East Kent Hops

XXX and XX Pale and Amber Ales and Porters

Dealer in Malt and Hops

CARLING'S Ale, Porter and Lager

"PRIZE MEDAL"

KEPT BY ALL LEADING DEALERS IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

SKATING RECORDS BROKEN.

JOHN S. JOHNSON, of Minneapolis, went out to the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association's quarter mile ice track on Monday to make an attack upon the ten-mile record and was successful. In fact he now holds the American and Canadian amateur records from one to ten miles. The feat was accomplished in the presence of Messrs. T. L. Eaton, W. S. Waldon, James Paton, James Taylor, D. J. Watson, Louis Rubenstein, W. G. Robertson, and other prominent members of the M. A. A. A. in addition to the usual crowd of spectators. The first four gentlemen acted as time-keepers. The track was in good condition and there was very little wind. The world's record for ten miles was 32.35, made by A. D. Smith, of St. Paul, and this Johnson lowered by 1.251. The time by miles was:— Johnson, 1 mile, 2.58. American record, 2.451; J. S. Johnson, January 21, 1893. Johnson, 2 miles, 6.00. American record, 6.01; J. S. Johnson, February 20, 1893. Johnson, 3 miles, 9.05. American record, 9.53; J. F. Donoghue, March 8, 1890. Johnson, 4 miles, 12.15. American record, 13.161; J. Donoghue, March 8, 1890. Johnson, 5 miles, 15.27. American record, 15.361; February 7, 1891. Johnson, 6 miles, 18.38. American record, 21.321; J. F. Donoghue, March 8, 1890. Johnson, 7 miles, 21.47. American record, 25.101; J. F. Donoghue, March 8, 1890. Johnson, 8 miles, 24.55. American record, 28.451; J. F. Donoghue, March 8, 1890. Johnson, 9 miles, 28.04. American record, 32.311; J. F. Donoghue, March 8, 1890. Johnson, 10 miles, 31.111. American record, 35.541; J. F. Donoghue, March 8, 1890.

Mr. A. C. MORTON, M.P. for Peterborough, at a meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance at Peterborough, on Nov. 13, asked the consideration of enthusiastic teetotalers for "a class of people who called themselves moderate drinkers." There were a great number of people who said they could not do without drink—they did not drink to excess, they did not get drunk, but they said it was as necessary to them as food. He could not accept such to be the case, and, except as a medicine—and they did not want such as a medicine—he believed it could be done without altogether. Some people, however, thought otherwise, and demanded opportunities to be supplied with drink. Now, what teetotalers had to do was to convince these people that drink was not necessary. But until they did that, public men, politicians and others were bound to recognize—and especially as Radicals they were bound to recognize—that such persons had a right to their opinions as well as teetotalers to theirs.

AS ONE M.P. SEES IT.

THE Queen's Hotel property at Halifax, N.S., is reported to be for sale cheap. The hotel cost about \$80,000. It is not a figure of speech to state that the steward who recently became proprietor of a prominent hotel carved his way to fortune. How to conduct a family hotel and give the six-dollar-a-week boarder the entire earth and the fullness thereof is what is puzzling not a few proprietors and managers during these times of business convalescence. Mr. J. W. BEATTY, Accountant for Gooderham and Worts, left on the 12th, accompanied by Mrs. Beatty, for a short sojourn in Cuba. A cable received on Monday announced their safe arrival in the Island of Oranges and bright skies. They will undoubtedly have an enjoyable vacation.

THE Queen City Hotel, at the corner of Queen and William Streets, Toronto, will be offered for sale by public auction by Messrs. Dickson and Townsend, Auctioneers, at their rooms, 22 King Street West, on Saturday, March 10th. This is one of the oldest hotel businesses in Toronto, and is a very desirable property.

For particulars, see advertisement in this issue.

THE new Queen's Hotel, St. James and Windsor Streets, Montreal, will be offered for sale by liquidators of the Queen's Hotel Company on the 4th day of April next. The hotel is said to be the only fire-proof hotel in Canada. It is first-class, is well furnished, and can accommodate two hundred guests. Its location could scarcely be better for transient trade. This seems a good opening for the right man, as the property will be disposed of at less than value.

HOTEL FOR SALE....

For Sale, first-class Hotel in the Village of Norwich, County of Oxford. Has a first-class business with the travelling public as well as a large local trade. Best situation in the Village and most centrally located in the district. For terms and conditions of sale apply to HALL & BALL, Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. Woodstock, Ont.

VON NEUBRONN & CO. Manufacturers of

No. 1 Havana and Domestic Cigars

LA PREMIADA, THE MASTER, VON SEIBOWSKY AND VON SEIBOWSKY'S KNIGHT BERLIN, - ONT.

CORKS CORKS

P. FREYSENG & CO. Manufacturers of

Machine Cut Corks

OFFICE AND FACTORY: Cor. Queen and Sumach Sts. TORONTO

Every Description of Corks on hand and out to order. Also Cork Wood, Cork Life Preservers, Bottling and Capping Machines, Bottling Wire, Capsules, Tin Foil, Bottle Baskets, etc.



Our WINES are the best produced in Canada. No Wine shipped until at least two years old. J.S. Hamilton & Co., Brantford, Sole Genl. Agts.

Executors' Sale of....

HOTEL PROPERTY

....in Toronto, by Public Auction

In order to wind up an estate there will be offered for sale by Public Auction (subject to a reserve bid), by DICKSON & TOWNSEND, Auctioneers, at their Auction Rooms, 22 King Street West, Toronto, on Saturday, March 10th, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, the property on the north-west corner of Queen and William Streets, Toronto, known as the

"Queen City Hotel,"

comprising Hotel, Store and Blacksmith Shop. This is one of the oldest Hotel businesses in Toronto, and the property is splendidly equipped. TERMS—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, the balance within thirty days thereafter. Other terms and conditions will be made known at the time of sale and can be obtained on application to FOY & KELLY, Vendors' Solicitors, 80 Church Street, Toronto.

HARVIE & CO.

- Box Makers -

20 SHEPPARD STREET, - - TORONTO

....Brewers' Cases a Specialty....

Good Workmanship - Best Materials - Self-Sealing Patented - Name, Address, etc., Printed on Cases to Order. Low Prices. Prompt Delivery.

Write for Particulars to

HARVIE & CO.

Wit and Humor.

THEIR SIZE.

Foster—“Have you seen those new cigars Barlow is smoking? They measure about four to the yard.”

Trotter—“Yes; and about eight to the graveyard. I’ve smoked one.”

QUICK REPENTANCE.



JACK—“The boat’s settling fast, Tom, and we never can swim ashore with these heavy ducking-boots on. If Providence lets me out of this scrap I’ll go to church regular and never swear again.”

TOM—“And I’ll never drink another drop or he cross to my wife any more.”

EVIDENTLY A FOREIGNER.

“How will you have your hair cut, sah?” said the talkative barber to the man in the chair.

“Minus conversational prolixity,” replied the patient.

“How’s dat, sah?”

“With abbreviated or totally eliminated narrations.”

“Guess I don’t catch on yit, boss.”

“With quiescent mandibulars.”

“Which?”

“Without effervescent verbosity.”

“Sah?”

“Let diminutive colloquy be conspicuous by its absence.”

The barber scratched his head thoughtfully a second, and then went over to the proprietor of the shop with the whispered remark:

“I dunno whether that man in my chair is crazy or a foreigner, but I kyant find out what he wants, so I kyant.”

The proprietor went to the waiting customer, and said, politely,

“My man doesn’t seem to understand you, sir. How would you like your hair cut?”

“In silence.”

The proprietor gave a withering look to his journeyman, while the latter began work and felt so utterly crushed that he never asked his patient if he’d buy a bottle of hair restorer.

FOLLOWING UP THE RESEMBLANCE.

Hajack—“Mrs. Glanders can read her husband like a book.”

Tomlik—“Yes; and she can shut him up like one, too.”



Completely Done Up.

AN INDEPENDENT.

Mr. Hardback—“So you want a job, eh? Are you a temperate man?”

Mr. Lincoln—“Well, sah, I’ve kind of a mugwump on de liquor question.”

Mr. Hardback—“What do you mean?”

Mr. Lincoln—“Well, sah, my principles is total abstinence—total abstinence, sah; but I takes a drink when I feels like it.”

PRACTICAL ORATORY.

“Have you consented to deliver the address before the graduating class of the cooking school?”

“Yes.”

“Hard to find an appropriate theme, isn’t it?”

“No. Mine is: ‘The Proof of the Pudding is in the Autopsy.’”

THE DIFFERENCE.

I bought Belinda Jane a rose

In summer time;

(Belinda’s twenty.)

She tilted up her dainty nose;

In summer time

Are roses plenty.

To-day I brought Belinda twelve,

It’s winter time;

(They cost me twenty.)

She kissed me twice, the winsome elf;

In winter time

They are not plenty.

LORD NORTH, often indulged in real or seeming slumber. One day he said to a friend at the beginning of a speech on the British navy: “Barre will give us our naval history from the beginning, not forgetting Sir Francis Drake and the Armada. Let me sleep on, and wake me when we come to our own time.” At length the friend roused him, and North exclaimed: “Where are we now?” “At the battle of La Hogue, my lord.” “Oh, my dear friend, you have waked me a century too soon!” On another occasion an opponent stopped in the middle of an invective to exclaim: “Even now, in the midst of these perils, the noble lord is asleep!” “I wish I were,” rejoined the sleeper, fervently.—*Argonaut.*

NEEDED LEISURE.

Type Dootie—“Kin ye tell me w’ere dey’s givin’ away free bread for nuttin’?”

Ben Evodant—“Why do you ask?”

Type Dootie—“I wanter loaf.”



Tom—“She’s scolded another foot, Tom. We haven’t long to live. Oh, why did I ever send ah religion?”

Tom—“Try and pray, old man, while I hold the guns; try and pray.”

NOT SOUND.

Roundabout—“What would you call this, a melodrama?”

Silence—“Mellow! I should say it was rotten.”

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Visitor—“But what grammar and outlandish words that legislator is using in his speech. I supposed he was an educated man.”

Cleric—“Well, he is! But, you see, he represents a backwoods district, and the speech he is making is designed for home consumption.”

LITERAL.

“How do you get on with your new mount, Mr. Von Miner? Do you ride much now?”

“Not regularly, Miss Lovely—only off and on.”

Spotts—“I’m very sorry for that boy. Your selling out him to the quack.”

Blodwings—“That’s impossible. He has no quack. He’s a messenger boy.”

DURING the year 1883, threatening letters were sent to many public men in England. Among others, Lord Salisbury received a letter from the Chief Constable of Hertfordshire informing him that his life and that of the late Mr. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, were to be terminated the following Monday. This letter Lord Salisbury sent to Mr. Smith, with the accompanying grimly conical little note:

“My Dear Smith: The enclosed may interest you. I am afraid I am, in point of superfluities, the biggest mark of the two.—*SALISBURY.*”

DURING the Russo-Turkish war, while relations were very strained between England and the Czar, a member was indiscreet enough to put a question to Disraeli, who was then prime minister, as to the policy of the government in the event of the Emperor of Russia doing a certain act.

Disraeli, with most funereal face, slowly advanced to the table. The question, he declared in a slow, measured voice, was one of such perihelion moment, that the honorable member acted most unwisely in putting it on the paper; yet it was a question of such importance that the only course now open to the government was to accept the inevitable, and boldly answer. “It,” declared Disraeli, “the emperor takes this step, all I can say is—and I am speaking after a prolonged consultation with my colleagues—the government will then give the policy they are to pursue their very best consideration.”—*Argonaut.*

SHE had not known the young man long, and when he asked her to be his she referred him to her father.

He had tackled more dangerous men than a girl’s father, and he went in bravely.

“So,” said the father, observing how handsome and debonair he was, “you want to marry my daughter?”

“I do, sir,” he answered promptly.

“Are you prepared to make any sacrifices?”

“Certainly, sir.”

“I suppose you are a man about town?”

“To some extent, sir.”

“Then you must give up the club.”

The suitor was rudely shocked.

“Give up my club?” he exclaimed.

“Yes, sir, give up your club,” replied the father sternly.

“Great Scott, man, I can’t do it.”

“But you must.”

“I tell you I can’t do it,” he insisted.

“I’m a policeman, and have no other means of support.”

Then the father smiled serenely and told him to run her in at once.



JACK—“Well, Tom, who in ——— would have thought that this ——— pond was only two feet deep? Let’s have a drink.”

TOM—“I’ll go on.”

REINHARDT & CO.

Lager Beer Brewers - - Toronto



Only Brewers in Canada of those justly Celebrated Brands, viz.:

Export "SALVADOR"

Select "HOFBRÄU"

Genuine "BOCK"

Original "BAVARIAN"



Liquor Merchants and Leading Hotels throughout the Dominion handle these Goods

TORONTO BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY, LTD.

BREWERS OF THE CELEBRATED



India Pale Ale and Porter
Amber Ale
Half and Half
"DIAMOND" BRAND

OUR SPECIALTY

SIMCOE STREET 

....TORONTO

Abolish All PROHIBITIVE LIQUOR LAWS.

Appleton Morgan in the Current
Number of the Popular
Science Monthly.

The creation of crimes by means of statutes providing for their punishment has generally proved itself bad policy. In the days of Henry VIII, it was a maxim that "a tinker was a rogue by statute"; and, in Queen Elizabeth's time, actors and "stage-players" were put into the same category as tinkers. But it came in time to be understood that the soldering of tin kettles was not a crime because a tinker here and there had pilched a hen; and that the profession which had produced a Shakespeare was not, by any salutary public policy, a criminal profession.

The absolute, unqualified, and distinguished failure of all laws for the abolition of the traffic in liquors is speedily convincing even the most sanguine prohibitionist of the expediency of wiping them from every statute-book in the land. Their failure has not been so much a protest against interference with the personal liberty of the citizen as an illustration of the venerable maxim that no law can exist without, or can survive, a reason for its existence. These laws, indeed, never had any adequate or logical reason for existing at all. They have had their origins always, and without exception, in sparsely settled communities where personal liberty was so absolute and unquestioned that it included the right to drink liquor was almost unknown and the user of it a curiosity, and where the only knowledge of the horrors of intoxication the village possessed was derived from transient temperance orators who warned upon the terrible consequences of the rum habit to a roomful of fearful old women, none of whom knew the taste of liquor or of anything stronger than green tea. The early Puritans of New England, who enacted the most ferocious blue laws, who would not let a man step over a stone in his path or kiss—not his neighbor's, but his own—wife on the seventh day, no more thought of prohibiting the drinking of liquor than of prohibiting the preaching of eight and ten hours sermons. When they settled a town, they built, first of all, a meeting house, and next to it, a jail. The jail was for those who did not want to go to the meeting house. But the pint of "new rum per labor" in the hayfield was as much a matter of course as the minister's Madeira or sherry, or the magistrate's methginn, or eggnog, or toddy. In the wainscoting around every fireplace was the inscription, "No drink to be drawn out of evenings, and when a meeting house was to be raised, the community were expected to drink as freely as Heaven had blessed them in good times as the means to pay for them. It was not until 1804, when the frame of the new meeting house in Brimfield, Mass., was to be raised, the town voted \$121.22 for "rum, sugar, brandy, venous and wine" for the occasion. And there are but few towns in Massachusetts that are smaller than Brimfield. The Puritans, in their courts of justice, cited edicts and precedents, not from the reporters, but from the Pentateuch, and sent men to the jail or to the gibbet according to the laws of Rehoboth or Jeroboam. But, because the sons of Rechab drank no wine or strong drink, it no more occurred to them to forego wine and strong drink them-

self than it did to forsake their substantial frame dwellings and camp out because these same Rechabites had forsworn houses and lived in tents, on the plains of Arabia, thirty centuries previously.

Liquor is legitimately and logically a subject of excise, and not of prohibition; may operate to *one*, that is against the thing itself, as property and constitutional. But it would puzzle writers upon constitutional law to find an origin for laws prohibiting the manufacture, or purchase, or sale of an article of commerce, though laws regulating all three are neither unconstitutional nor improper. Besides unwritten and written or statute law, there is also what is called "police power" for a State for a community, that is, the power of keeping the public peace. All three of these jurisdictions may deal with the individual out of whom too much liquor may have made a law-breaker. That is to say, the drunkard has fractured the unwritten or moral law by breaking the rule of temperance in all things. He has broken the written law by becoming a public nuisance or a public charge, and the public charge or nuisance may lay his hands upon him and lock him up for being disorderly, or for lying drunk and so blocking up the public streets and orderly persons may not pass and repress. But in what manner may the community we call liquor have broken or come under the penal force of any one of these three jurisdictions, it is difficult to imagine; and, therefore, because this is a hard question to answer, it is difficult to find a legal or logical origin for a Prohibitory liquor law. Publicists assure us that all salutary laws and statutes which have proved to be for the general good, are found to have invariably come from a demand for protection for a franchise to an individual or a class asking either for protection or for franchise to benefit the State and himself by carrying on some useful business, art, or trade; or they have been enacted for the raising of revenue, or for the sake of having a check on the conservation of the public peace. But not of such have been the origins of the various statutes against the selling of liquor which are borne on the statute-books of a great many, indeed, of most of our American States. These laws, when not copied *religiosa* or adopted substantially from other States—as the Kansas law was copied from the Maine law—have originated, not with a class of citizens who asked for protection, but with a class who proposed to protect some other class against its will. I fancy it would be difficult to find a Prohibitory liquor law which was not in the first instance proposed by one who was himself either a teetotaler by preference, or one without any taste for anything stronger than water, and, therefore, without the slightest practical experience of the evils of intoxication; or one who had no knowledge of the terrors of liquor drinking came at second hand from the description of the itinerant "temperance" orator; or possibly by witnessing the effects of the abuse of liquor upon some weaker-minded brother. In other words, it was exactly as if all the persons who preferred to go to bed at nine o'clock should revive the old law of curfew and get it back upon the statute-books; or, as if all those who loved to go to Sunday school should legislate to make it criminal not to go to Sunday school. So far as the records go (and I consult only those published by the Prohibitionists themselves), not one single proposition for the policy of prohibiting the sales of liquor has originated from a demand for protection, or from cause of necessity, or even of expediency; or in a jail where the evils of such sales were apparent or largely experienced, or indeed experienced at all. It was, however, absolutely without announcements, where personal liberty resembles, as somebody has well said, "the desolate freedom

of the wild ass," and so because absolutely irksome—where a man with a theory or a crank with a hobby is welcome as a diversion—it is necessary to burrow in unusual paths for a relaxation. In such a precinct as this, a proposal of a law of some ordinary courts and constables and special magistrates, its bailiffs and petty officers, who earn salaries on the pretense of enforcing laws which none of themselves, and probably no officers of the State or of its courts, from chief justice to tipstaff, think of observing, are legion. Of the published volumes of its reports the bulk are ponderous decisions on and expounding the meaning of "quack" laws which read between the lines like the statutes of the Grand Duchy of Gerolstein." And for all this the intelligent citizens of Maine pay the bills and dodge the laws as well as they can. "Sixty years or so ago, when the Essex law crawled into Maine, surely, as I have said, it was a virtuous and an Arcadian State. At present, whether it is more temperate than any of its sister States, whether there is less immorality, and whether the people are more virtuous, any other State in the Union, the citizens of Maine are not fond of expressing an opinion, and doubtless the less said the better. It is to be added, moreover, that the Essex law, in its letter, was not so well built better, or worse, than they knew, did not themselves propose a total prohibition from the sale of wines, ales, and other vinous or malt liquor, but one solely from the sale of ardent spirits, and in that only a mild restriction to sort of "pig law"—that is, that spirits should be sold only to prevent the public drinking in run-shops and bar-rooms, and the public spectacle of intoxication and brawling which so often resulted (and that which they sought is desirable to day, as desirable as then, nobody can deny). But the idea that a gentleman who desired to use ardent spirits could not first purchase them, it is often stated by the writers of the letters to say, did not present itself to them at all. When the matter got into the Maine Legislature, however, whether because the distinction between wines and liquors was so subtle, and from the fact that the distinction disappeared. As the pure and simple prohibition of the sale of any liquor, even of domestic manufactured cider, it became a law; the prohibition has since been written into the Constitution of Maine itself, until that State has become a Commonwealth of law-breakers not only, led of constitution-breakers, for the law against selling has become a law against manufacturing, and so against purchasing. And all these laws have been written in the Constitution of the State itself, and the citizens go on buying, selling, and purchasing, with a pretense of surreptitiousness, that, come as it all is, keeps buyer, seller, retailer, and consumer all equally in breach of the statutes in *secula seculorum*."

(Continued next week.)

Once originated, however, the history of the paternal Prohibitory liquor law is invariably mainly, its appearance in local politics, then in State politics, and so on, up to the dignity of a balance of power, where the numerical insignificance of the supporters became a tower of strength, and the supporters themselves grew to have fat things at their disposal. The earliest liquor law I can find, for example, grew out of some letters beginning on February 15th, 1832, in a local newspaper in Essex County, Massachusetts, and finally at the State level. The most law-abiding and church-going communities in the world, whence it was carried by one of the letter-writers, who became a member of the Maine Legislature, into that State as an inalienable body. There was a State in our Union of States, at that late almost Arcadian in its innocence, where the foot of the tempter and the setter of snares, or the ayarite, or the debauchee were unknown, that State was Maine; yet from the immaculate vicinage of Essex County, Massachusetts, to the virtuous State of Maine, the policy of prohibiting that which did not exist, of protecting the few from temptations which had no attractions to the many, flew on the wings of oratory and became fixed by the edicts of legislation. Into the older community, Essex County, it may be feared that Satan has entered. But the sovereign citizen of the State of Maine, in its case, is not a slave to its Prohibitory liquor law—a law, indeed, marvelous to behold, and a sight for the nations of the earth; alter-

—The Salem Gazette.

nately sending its citizens to jail for being free men, and rewarding them for being slaves! Under the malign influences of the Essex reform, the State of Maine was introduced into its economy a new industry, a profitable one, and a profitable one, ordinary courts and constables and special magistrates, its bailiffs and petty officers, who earn salaries on the pretense of enforcing laws which none of themselves, and probably no officers of the State or of its courts, from chief justice to tipstaff, think of observing, are legion. Of the published volumes of its reports the bulk are ponderous decisions on and expounding the meaning of "quack" laws which read between the lines like the statutes of the Grand Duchy of Gerolstein." And for all this the intelligent citizens of Maine pay the bills and dodge the laws as well as they can. "Sixty years or so ago, when the Essex law crawled into Maine, surely, as I have said, it was a virtuous and an Arcadian State. At present, whether it is more temperate than any of its sister States, whether there is less immorality, and whether the people are more virtuous, any other State in the Union, the citizens of Maine are not fond of expressing an opinion, and doubtless the less said the better. It is to be added, moreover, that the Essex law, in its letter, was not so well built better, or worse, than they knew, did not themselves propose a total prohibition from the sale of wines, ales, and other vinous or malt liquor, but one solely from the sale of ardent spirits, and in that only a mild restriction to sort of "pig law"—that is, that spirits should be sold only to prevent the public drinking in run-shops and bar-rooms, and the public spectacle of intoxication and brawling which so often resulted (and that which they sought is desirable to day, as desirable as then, nobody can deny). But the idea that a gentleman who desired to use ardent spirits could not first purchase them, it is often stated by the writers of the letters to say, did not present itself to them at all. When the matter got into the Maine Legislature, however, whether because the distinction between wines and liquors was so subtle, and from the fact that the distinction disappeared. As the pure and simple prohibition of the sale of any liquor, even of domestic manufactured cider, it became a law; the prohibition has since been written into the Constitution of Maine itself, until that State has become a Commonwealth of law-breakers not only, led of constitution-breakers, for the law against selling has become a law against manufacturing, and so against purchasing. And all these laws have been written in the Constitution of the State itself, and the citizens go on buying, selling, and purchasing, with a pretense of surreptitiousness, that, come as it all is, keeps buyer, seller, retailer, and consumer all equally in breach of the statutes in *secula seculorum*."

A PARTY of tourists went to visit a famous chateau on the Loire. On entering one of the rooms, the guide remarked: "This, ladies and gentlemen, is the hall in which the Duke of Guise was assassinated."

"Pardon me," interrupted one of the tourists, "when I came here three years ago, you told me it was a room in the other wing."

Thereupon the *cicerone* replied, with perfect serenity: "Yes, but the chateau was then undergoing repairs."

—

"She—" Bishop, what you said about the Powells' baby after the christening recalled to me a thought from Wordsworth. "The Bishop—" Let me see. I said it was a "golden sh—" didn't I? And what was the thought?"

"She—" Heaven lies about us in our fancy."

Illustration of a man in a top hat and coat, possibly a tourist or a character from the text.

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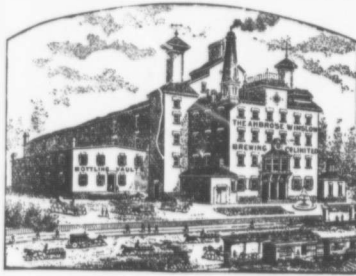
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