

THE EMPIRE

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MARTER ON PROHIBITION

The New Conservative Leader Develops a New Policy.

HE IS SATISFIED THAT PROHIBITION REFORMERS WILL NOT VOTE WITH HIM AND THAT ANTI-PROHIBITION CONSERVATIVES WILL VOTE AGAINST HIM.

HE RECOMMENDS DROPPING PROHIBITION FROM THE PLATFORM.

On Wednesday evening of last week the Conservative Association of No. 5 ward Toronto, held a meeting which was largely attended, and which was addressed by several gentlemen. The chief speaker of the evening was Mr. G. F. Marter, M.P.P. leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature. It was the first occasion on which he had appeared before the public since the London election, and there was to obtain amount of speculation as to any reference he might make thereto, but nobody for a moment dreamed of what was coming.

Mr. Marter frankly took his audience into his confidences, told them exactly the cause of the party's defeat in London, expressed the opinion that a mistake, to a certain extent at least, had been made in the lines of the policy laid down, and announced his belief that there was neither London nor policy in continuing any agitation simply for the sake of agitation. That our readers may fully understand what transpired, we give the rest of his speech as published in *The Empire*, as follows:—

The London election was a feature of Mr. Marter's discourse that was listened to with great interest. "I have had a great disappointment," said Mr. Marter; "after disappointment in London, I had come a little later in life, when I should be more seasoned as a leader, it would not have mattered so much, perhaps. We had a great many elements to contend with. In saying what I did in

London I was speaking out the sentiments of my heart; I am sorry to say that they did not meet with the response from the people who should have stood by us. It was because they deserted their principles that we were defeated. But I can stand defeat. We have been vanquished by those who should have stood shoulder to shoulder with us, if principle means anything."

Mr. Marter then went on to say that he was a man who believed that the party would be benefited by not being afraid to receive suggestions. "I think we could spend an hour probably now in talking of the policy of the party in a general way, every man having a suggestion to offer being allowed to do so. We want to be with the people and of the people."

In the abolition of the separate schools, Mr. Marter said that the views he had stated at London and elsewhere had been given in all honesty. It was a pity they had never been introduced into the province. While holding these views other thoughts had come into his mind. After all, could the schools be abolished?

"I have been told by eminent legal lights," said Mr. Marter, "that it is utterly impossible to abolish them, and I ask: Is it worth while keeping up an agitation for agitation's sake? What would be the ultimate result the speaker could not say.

"If we cannot abolish that which has caused so much discussion," he continued, "is it worth keeping up agitation when that is all that can come of it?"

In the matter of teachers for the public and separate schools Conservatives wanted all to pass the same examinations, and Roman Catholics objected to this. Mr. Marter asked: "Is it our place to try and force it down their throats?"

He went on: "We say in the Local Legislature that the schools, public and separate, should be inspected by the public school inspector; he may be Protestant or Roman Catholic; we want one set of inspectors only. But we find our friends of the church opposed to us. We want the text-books the same; and we thought this would at least be a move in the right direction. But here are facts; We have been fighting this matter for about fifteen years, and what progress has been made on the question? I have no quarrel with any Roman Catholic, friends, and we should pull together, eye to eye, and towards the upbuilding of this province."

Mr. Marter then turned his attention to the situation down by the sea. In Nova Scotia, for instance, where separate schools had no right to exist by law, in districts where Roman Catholics were sufficiently numerous and asked for separate schools, the Protestant school commissioners always acceded to the request. Roman Catholics looked on the matter as a religious duty, and the commissioners consider the request a natural one.

"I say I don't think it is wise to keep up an agitation on the question solely for agitation's sake," declared Mr. Marter. "I don't want to do it. I am speaking for myself." He suggested that a conference be called on the subject.

The temperance question was equally interesting. "I possibly was foolish in my stand on this question," said Mr. Marter, referring to the London election. "I had more confidence in the temperance men than perhaps I should have. There is a lesson to be learned from it, and it is this. That it is foolish to trust for success on the Reform temperance men of the province of Ontario. (Applause). I am glad that those who are in the business have more confidence in us than in the other fellows. They estimate it this way: The Mowat Government has been in power twenty-two years, and they have not given Prohibition yet, and they won't as long as they are in power."

Referring to Hon. Mr. Ross' speeches at London, Mr. Marter said that, although Mr. Ross was an older man in the temperance field than himself, he had never referred once to Prohibition.

"If Prohibition is worth anything," Mr. Marter declared, "it is worth standing up for before every kind of a crowd."

There the *Empire* report ends on this subject, but, later, Mr. Marter said this: That the Reform Prohibitionists would not leave their party in support of that principle, while the Conservative anti-Prohibitionists took him at his word and voted against him. Did they propose agents to hand over a constituency to his opponents merely for the sake of displacing a large number of his own supporters. Before saying anything further, however, we will give the editorial remarks of the *Empire*, which paper

undoubtedly speaks by the book and on the authority of the party:—

At a Conservative meeting last evening in the city Mr. Marter, the Opposition leader in the Legislature, discussed with much frankness the effect of the by-election in London and its relation to the policy of his party. The size of the majority given to the Government candidate in London was bound to give rise to reflections as to how far the adverse verdict was the result of the statements of Opposition policy put forward during the contest. Prominence was given in the public speeches of the candidate and his supporters to two questions, namely, the agitation against separate schools and the demand for Prohibition. The professing Prohibitionists in London undoubtedly did much to settle the fate of that policy as a practical issue in politics by piling up a large majority for the Government candidate, and they have no ground for complaint if there is a general tendency amongst Conservative temperance men to look with grave suspicion on professions of zeal which bear no result in the ballot box. In view of the London election, it is not possible that Prohibition can be made a party issue, or that any party can afford to sacrifice its strength in provincial policy for the sake of those who steadily desert the standard whenever it is raised, as the London Prohibitionists did. In view of an agitation against separate schools, Mr. Marter is to be commended for his frankness in enquiring whether, in view of the fact that the constitution so clearly provides for their existence, it is wise to continue an agitation merely for agitation's sake.

There are sincere men who desire to promote temperance by attempting to carry Prohibition, but they will be the first to admit that it cannot be made a party issue in the face of elections like that of London. Nor would it be possible to make it part of the provincial Conservative platform without a clear mandate from the rank and file of Ontario Conservatives. On the question of separate schools, any serious proposal for abolition raises at once with even greater distinctness the clear duty of a Conservative leader. These schools exist as part of the bargain made in good faith at Confederation, and are engrained in the constitution, so that an agitation to change the constitution is not warranted by any declarations ever made by the Conservative party in this province, and could not be undertaken without the consent and approval of that party. Mr. Marter is wise in recognizing the plain facts of the situation.

Taken altogether then the result is this: The Conservative leader, backed by the Conservative organ says, we placed two issues before the electors, one the abolition of separate schools, the other Prohibition. In doing this, says Mr. Marter, I spoke my honest views and convictions,

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but what do I find? Separate schools cannot be abolished because they are the constitutional right of their supporters. There is no use then in continuing an agitation that has no end in view. Advocacy of Prohibition is in the future rendered impossible because the Reform temperance men will not leave their party while the Conservative liquor dealers do not hesitate a moment. I have therefore to ask an opinion whether we should hereafter advance either of these questions as a part of the Conservative platform. The organ echoes the leader's words most emphatically, and we may take it as settled that the Ontario Conservatives have dropped Prohibition for good.

It would be idle to deny that we are pleased with this turn of affairs. We believe that the step taken by the Conservative leader will give great satisfaction to all but a mere handful of his followers, and we have not the least doubt that it will be followed by a similar advance on the part of Sir Oliver Mowat and his party. The people of this province do not want Prohibition, they are tired of the incessant clamor of the fanatics, they want time to attend to their own business, and they utterly refuse to make "the supreme issue" an issue at all. We must say a word, too, in commendation of Mr. Marter. It took courage to do what he did, and it shows a man has sound principle, when, conceiving that he has made a mistake he does not hesitate to take proper steps to get on the right track. He does not sacrifice a jot of his temperance principles in dropping an impracticable scheme of in-temperate legislation.

A WOMAN'S CLUB.

A Story with a Moral that makes Interesting Reading.

(Aster in the "Horse Review.")

There were three of them. They were seated at a lunch-table upon which an order of brown bread and beans, an order of baked apples and cream, and an order of soup (without bread and butter) dissolved an alluring *trio ensemble*. They were women of the broad-winning type, and they all wore crush hats and carried hand-bags. One of them was a blonde, and brainy; another was a brunette, and pretty, and the remaining one of the trio was fat, forty and jolly. They had needed issues and dropped into a cheap restaurant for an economical lunch.

"Isn't it a comfort to think that continued good behavior may take us to a world where we won't have to pay anything out for food?" asked the woman who had ordered beans.

"I declare I am getting so tired of restaurant fare," exclaimed the one who was trying to grow plump on apples and cream, "that if it were not for the fact that there is nobody left to care for the children I'd stop eating and die."

"It isn't love of appetite or financial embarrassment alone that keeps me thin," said the fat woman, "but, I declare, there are no good restaurants left to eat at. And the service is neither clean nor respectful anywhere. Twice lately I have found a superfluity in my soup, and when I called the waiter's attention to it he

seemed to think I was overparticular. I believe I shall begin to carry my lunch from home in a music-roll as Jane Adams does."

"And where will you eat it?" asked one of the party. "I have thought of doing the same thing myself, but there is no place where one feels at liberty to spring a sandwich or to order a pickle and a hard-boiled egg without a special arrangement for the accommodation."

"I know a woman," said the blonde, "who eats her lunch on the front seat of a grip-car in pleasant seclusion. She has fresh air and comparative seclusion, with lunch thrown in, all for a dime."

"A good idea," exclaimed the brunette, "but more than half the time the weather would not permit of such an out-of-door. Pneumonia and pickles would go together, I am afraid, in such a lunch as that."

The three women were quiet for a while, paying close attention to their spread; then one of them spoke again:

"I hear you looked very 'swell' the other night at the wedding. What did you wear?"

As this remark was addressed to the brunette she brightened a bit over her beams and answered:

"Oh, I wore my old black silk with the primrose fittings. It's more ancient than the date of the emancipation proclamation, but I can't afford another."

"I heard you wore the best-dressed woman in the room, and that your hair looked as though it had been brought in a box. How do you manage to keep such a lovely-looking head of hair, anyway, flying about as you do, all day long?"

"This question of the coiffure was a sore point with the blonde, whose own head generally looked as though it had been the plaything of a north-east gale.

"Where do you suppose I dressed for the wedding?" she asked the little brunette lady.

"Why, at home, I suppose," replied the other.

"And role in and out, fifty miles all told, after four o'clock, to attend a wedding ceremony appointed at eleven sharp?" I'm a pretty good 'hustler,' but I'm not equal to that. No, sir; I didn't go home at all, and I was too abjectly 'broke' to go to a hotel, so I dressed in the wash-room around at the office, combed my hair with a side-comb, and dressed it before a plate-glass window.

I slipped my disorderly gown into a bundle and hid it under my desk, while, Cinderella-like, I burst upon the elevator-boy in the transformation effect of a silk gown, a rhinestone hairpin and a stunning coiffure."

"Well, I never," gasped the blonde.

"How on earth did you manage it? Why, anyone can see through the window of that wash-room as plain as day. Weren't you afraid?"

"I managed all right," replied the smart one.

"I turned out the electric light while I was changing my gown, and only turned it on again when the deed was done."

"It must have been exceedingly awkward," replied the fat woman. "I don't see how you ever did it in a place full of men."

"It was awkward," replied the brunette, "but I wouldn't have missed that particular wedding for the world, and there was no other way to make it. I was as nervous as a witch all the evening, and felt like saying to the company: 'If I look like a fright, pity me, but do not condemn.' I am by nature a fastidious dresser, but circumstances have been too much for me. In my busy life I am thankful if I find the time and the place to lave my hands in a running brook and comb my locks with my fingers. Pride has forsaken me, like the captain who quits a foundering bark, not from choice but from necessity."

Again there was silence, while the three women devoted themselves to the absolute extermination of the banquet. At last the fat woman broke the silence:

"What on earth were you doing at the panorama last Sunday afternoon?" Jim said he never was so surprised in his whole life as to see you there when he dropped in with our cousin from the country to show him the sights."

The remark was addressed to the blonde, who, carefully removing the last sandwich of apple from her chin, was about to draw on her gloves preparatory to dropping the place. She blushed a little under the term of her big hat, and answered:

"Oh, I was satisfying a morbid curiosity, I suppose."

"Jim said you looked positively fervent; and that the big man in the military overcoat, who was with you, seemed as uncomfortable as a stricken deer. He saw something was up, and so kept his hands, but I am dying to know what it all means."

"If you have the time to spare I will tell you about it," said the blonde, while her two companions leaned forward to listen.

"Last Saturday night," said she, "I received a telegram from my old friend, Colonel Popper, announcing that he would pass through Chicago, Sunday, and wished very much to see me. He could only stop between trains, and would have no time to go out to my home. You know what excellent friends we have always been—"

"We do," sighed the two.

"And you also know," continued the narrator, "that he has my business matters in charge. It is a year since I saw him, so he was ordered a year ago this last September away out to the frontier."

Well, I simply had to arrange matters so that I could spend the whole day on a good part of it with him. In the first place he breakfasted at a restaurant. We sat at the table just as long as we dared, and then we went out on the street. It was bitterly cold, and we couldn't stand it. I wouldn't go to a hotel, for, say that. I wouldn't go to a lunger, regard for the traditional conventions of my youth, I couldn't. You know the colonel wears a big military cape and is as conspicuous as a stage villain. He is in reality as harmless as a dove, but has every appearance of being a blood-spilling until my wife were numb. Then we went out and sat in the depot long enough to give our own woman and child of my acquaintance a chance to cry. 'Alas! we've quit a chance to cry, 'Alas! we've quit your tricks.' Driven from the depot, we went in desperation to the past orama as a moral show, where we might enjoy each other in company without a challenge. It was when I saw Jim that I lost my head and said something to the Colonel that made him sad. I could have killed cheerfully killed Jim, but I had to like the Colonel for a scape goat. 'Never try never look in your face again than spend another such day.' We parted under a cloud, though no fault of his—merely the outcome of a wrong adjustment of the scales. Since that day I have had dreadful ideas of publishing a bulletin to explain matters. When I passed the cabman one morning—the one who drove us to take him up one side and tell him the circumstances, and as for the depot ushers I feel such an overwhelming desire to clear up that Sunday's record that I am positively going mad on the subject. I did get so far as to ask one of them if he had put on a glove which my uncle had dropped, but there was something in the young man's looks that prevented my going any further."

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"Which all goes to prove," remarked the fat woman, as they then stepped away for the cashier's desk and walked their way out into the busy street, "that we have been listening to experiences which tend directly upon a question that has very near my heart. We business women need to build and maintain a club home. We shall never be able to enjoy it, and I had relief for 10,000 hammocks until we have a club-home organized on broad principles, like men's clubs and granting like privileges and accommodations. When a man desires a good lunch he doesn't depend on a poorly conducted restaurant, or upon a wandering grip to secure it. He goes to his club and obtains a delicious meal. You would not be forced to dress in a public wash-room, my dear, if there had been a woman's club, of which you were a member to furnish you with accommodation. A poor, poor erring one, would not have forfeited your claim to the colonel's regard and the depot usher's respect had there been the wide-open, hospital doors of such a haven placed at your disposal. When an out-of-town woman comes to the city to do a little shopping and having finished it, has an hour or two of unoccupied time upon her hands before the departure of her train, she need not sit at the depot exposed to the indignation of various diseases, the indignation and discomfort and annoyance of which you are at her disposal, stocked with books and games, as men's clubs are, yielding entertainment as well as rest. I do not want to die until I have seen the achievement of my pet plan for a good 'liberty hall' for women."

"I could talk for an hour upon this subject, said the blonde and the brunette both together, "but I must go. Suppose we defer further discussion!"

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Trade AND OTHER Notes.

LEADLEY'S Hotel, Cookstown, was burned out on Monday night.

MR. JAMES HEAL, of the Peacock Hotel, has sold out to Mr. Frank Wescott.

For half a century a liquor store has been owned under a Presbyterian church in Lethbridge, Scotland.

MR. J. M. DANSON has purchased the Windsor Hotel at Mimico from Mr. Harry Thonington.

NEARLY 70,000 tons of cork are needed for the bottled beer and aerated waters consumed annually on the British Isles.

The total amount of beer drunk in the world during 1893 is estimated by a German statistician at 4,500,000,000 gallons.

REMOE has it that Mr. Joe Taylor, of the Dog and Duck on Colborne Street, Toronto, is about retiring from business.

The Portugal wine product this year will be better than in any season since 1891. It will be shipped as "the vintage 1891."

CHARGED with drunkenness 233 times before a single police judge is the record of one Liverpool woman. What an unlucky number!

The 1892 wine product of the State of California was equal to a little more than one quart for each man, woman and child in the United States.

The hotel property of the late Moses Plamier, Phillipsburg, was sold to Mrs. Plamier for \$6,000. The farm was sold to Jacob Schmidt, for \$1,500.

ACCORDING to the statistical abstract of the United States, the total cost of the grapes of all kinds consumed in that country is over \$16 per capita.

The sale of the Toronto Board of Trade restaurant by Mr. Barnett to Mr. Fielder has not yet been completed. The high rental is the obstacle in the way.

PETER REED will build an hotel at the foot of Vincent on the west side and foot of Point street and face the river. It will be a three story structure.—*Pictorial*.

The Grand Central Hotel, Palmerston, which recently became the property of Mr. Mat. Upton, late of Milverton, has undergone extensive repairs, and is now in the best shape. Evidently Mr. Upton is bound to be up to the demands of this progressive age.

MR. T. O'ROURKE, formerly with Mr. McCormack at the Brocton Club House, has purchased the Haymarket Hotel near the Toronto market, from Mr. R. J. Buller. The place is to be thoroughly fitted and Mr. O'Roourke will make a popular host.

MANY friends in this city will regret to any of the death in St. Thomas a few days ago of Mr. Ed. Culver, son of the promoter of the Culver House, that city.

The young man formerly residing in St. Catharines and to have been married to a respectable young lady of Grantham a short time.

INSPECTOR Cowan says he will lay an information next week against Fred. C. Leach, of the Imperial hotel, charging him with keeping a disorderly house. This is the outcome of the rider to the indictment in the Johnston case. Mr. Cow-

an says the magistrate has the power to shut an hotel license or close the house in any case. Mr. Borschi has a petition in circulation declaring his hotel to be properly conducted and asking that no step be taken as the one hinted at be taken.—*High Herald*.

The loss occasioned through the burning of the Grand Union Hotel, Winnipeg, Minn., is about \$35,000. A local paper says of the hotel: "The smouldering

ruins of the old Grand Union reminds the passerby, who has lived here for the past fifteen years, of the hotel's interesting history. It was erected in the winter of 1881-82 by Mr. Robert Gerrie, at a cost of \$80,000. This may seem an enormous sum, but in those days bricks were \$52 a thousand, carpenters received \$6 a day, and bricklayers \$7. It was managed for a year by Mr. Cross, who dropped about \$20,000 in the dying days of the boom, in the enterprise. Captain Douglas then took hold for a year, after which Mr. Gerrie himself ran it for seven years."

The charge of permitting gambling lodged against the City hotel, was heard in the police court Saturday morning. The chief of police and Inspector Cowan entered the City hotel on the morning of the 19th ult. and found a game of cards in progress. The charge brought against the defendant was for gambling. The defendant admitted that a game of cards had been played but denied any gambling. After the evidence of the chief, Inspector Cowan, A. Desrosches, J. Doran and T. McCabe had been heard, the magistrate dismissed the gambling charge, but allowed the prosecution to lodge a further information charging the defendant with permitting card-playing in his house. This was done and the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$20 and costs. Mr. G. W. Field appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Hugh Guthrie for the defendant.—*Graph Herald*.

SWEET CIDER ON THE MENU

A READER asks: "Where should sweet cider appear on a dinner bill of fare? After dessert (like liqueurs), or to precede them before or following salads?" Sweet cider is seldom placed on hotel bills of fare, therefore the custom cannot be called upon to answer this question. However, as sweet cider cannot take the place of punch or champagne through its location on menus some stewards seem to assume that it can) it must of necessity be called a drink and be placed with tea, coffee, chocolate, milk, etc., at the bottom of the list. This is without doubt its proper location, though the *Hotel World* is aware that some will criticize this location, since the drink "goes better" with some of the heavy dishes, appearing nearer the top of the menu. Sweet cider, therefore, may be placed at the bottom of the bill, the diner ordering it as his taste dictates.

BIG HOTEL BILLS.

NEW YORKERS in the aggregate pay more money to hotel keepers than the members of any other community in America.

There are hundreds of persons in the metropolis, each of whom pays every week enough to support any ordinary middle-class family for a year.

Of the multi-millionaires the *Gossids* give up most debts to the bonifances. Howard Gould lives all the time at the Waldorf, where he has a magnificent suite of bachelor apartments. George Gould and his wife, as well as Miss Helen Gould and Miss Anna Gould, make that fine-dressed hostelry their headquarters whenever they are not occupying their own homes.

The bills they pay are enormous, gauge money by standards, yet by no means extortionate, when the combined fortunes of the family are taken into consideration, for the wealthy guests get everything the most extravagant could wish for. They may dine off gold plate every day if they wish.

Howard's bills run well up into three

figures, while it invariably requires four to fix the total of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould's bills. While Geo. Gould was in England, chumming with Albert Edward, it cost him \$4,000 a day for the right to live. This of course, included the cost of his yacht, but even so, it was a tremendous sacrifice to the golden calf of plutocratic aristocracy.

Mrs. Willard Vanderbilt has squandered many a small fortune in hotel bills. She is of a very generous nature, and there is no doubt that several general benefactions have swindled her shamefully.

The Astors, too, have enriched mine host many a time. They have paid out, small and large, in hotel bills, a hundred times as much as the old, original John Jacob would ever have dreamed of spending.

Each of these rich families, too, possesses several fine mansions in Gotham, yet all have at one time or another preferred to live in hotels rather than at home.

Henry Y. Bryant, the Nevada silver king, while stopping at the Fifth Avenue, signed his check regularly every week for \$3,000. This weekly sum paid the board of himself and his family for just seven days.—*New York Journal*.

TAKINGS OF BIG ENGLISH HOTELS.

The profits of hotel-keeping are not nearly so great as many people suppose, says an English contemporary. The Victoria receives well over £100,000 a year from guests. The Manchester Hotel, one of the finest commercial houses in London, let 50,000 bedrooms during last year. The Metropole has had as many as 1,000 persons sleeping under its roof at one time. An Africambe hotel served last year 55,034 separate meals. Yet, in spite of such big totals, the profits of large hotels somehow fail to prove great prizes in investment. However, the White Hart, Salisbury, has for twenty-four consecutive years paid a dividend of 10 per cent., a circumstance without parallel. The Grand at Brighton, which latterly paid 5 per cent., has, in ten years, paid nearly £35,000, another extraordinary instance. The Gordon Hotel Company, controlling the Grand, Metropole, First Avenue, etc., with a capital of nearly £2,000,000, returns 5½, 8½, and 10 per cent. to its investors. As for new hotels, financiers are slow to burden themselves with shares on any large scale.

WHO IS INSULTED?

(Montreal Trade Review.)

LADY Prohibitionists in the States have furiously attacked Mrs. Cleveland for using a bottle of champagne to christen the St. Louis, in spite of their protest. They say "it is an insult to Mrs. Hayes," who once lived at the White House. Where the "insult" comes in is a very profound mystery. But it is quite clear that these ladies consider "insult" a Queen Victoria, who is a "wine bibber," by their fish wife style of abuse of all who moderately use wine, and they "insult" also the vast majority of their own sex of all classes. So far as Mrs. Cleveland's act goes, she was in no way responsible for the contents of the christening bottle. On such occasions the performer of this ceremony is handed a bottle, which is suspended on a string, by order of the owners. It seems, however, to us a pity to spill good wine over the hull of a ship. Mrs. Cleveland's rule critics need to learn that one marked feature in a true lady is—she minds her own business and leaves important remarks on others to the vulgar who know no better.

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(General Offices:)

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The Markets.

Barley.

The market remains steady with no practical change in prices. Toronto stocks in store are 61,545 bush, as compared with 53,470 at this date last year. Montreal has 8,036 bush in store, while at this date last year there were 45,975 bush. The visible supply in Canada and the United States is 3,382,000 bush, as against 2,340,000 bush a year ago.

Buffalo reports: "The visible supply of barley at the opening of the week is 3,382,000 bu, a decrease from the showing of a week ago of 227,000 bu, but it exceeds by 708,000 bu, the quantity shown in the open season, which has permitted vast quantities of western barley to reach eastern markets on easy terms. In Buffalo stocks are 1,919,288 bu, an increase over last week of 309,000 bu, and nearly half a million bushels more than were in sight a year ago at this date. The western dealers all show a decrease in stocks as compared with last year, while eastern markets have gained in holdings. The dull market is owing to the fact that buyers and sellers are apart in their views. There no indications of holders willing to shade prices in order to make a trade, while a few holders intend to hold some time. Quota No. 1 must take 61c; No. 2 western, 58c; sample, 56c to 58c; No. 3 Canada, 64c; No. 2, 61c to 62c; No. 3 extra, 60c to 61c; Oatway, 58c to 61c; Chevelier, 63c to 64c; Ontario reports: Barley market steady; Canada, 40c to 62c; western, 58c to 64c. Receipts for the week ending to-day, 100,000 bu. Stock in store, 210,000 bu. Rail freights to New York - Wheat, pass, rye and barley, 10c per 100 lbs.

MARKET PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Toronto, Montreal, New York, and Western market prices for various goods.

Hops.

The local market remains at the old figures with little prospect for a change, though a scarcity in choice English and German products may stiffen the market for foreign goods. United States are stagnant.

The Waterville Times says: "There has been a steady market doing all right and the total business is not as much as last week. The market cannot be said to exhibit very much strength though prices still remain nearly the same. Many growers are losing faith that there will be any improvement and are now ready to sell, and nine and ten cents are exceptional prices and only occasionally paid, the majority of the growths going 7 to 8c."

The latest English report is as follows: "The reduced value of medium and low quality English has led to a considerable increase in the demand for this class during the past week. The scarcity of choice hops is very noticeable, and full prices are obtainable for the few still left in the hands. Choice Pacific hops continue in good demand at improved values, but all Continental markets being higher than London, trade in these generally is only moderate. Messrs. Hand & Co., of London, Worcester, and Wolverhampton report: Trade on this market begins to fall off as usual, as the month of December approaches, while quotations are nominally unaltered. Foreign and continental markets also remain unaltered and inactive."

UNITED STATES MARKET. Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes N.Y. crop of 1894 choice, N.Y. State, crop medium to prime, etc.

CANADIAN MARKET. Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes N.Y. choice 1894, duty paid, Washington choice 1894, duty paid, etc.

Prices Current.

ONTARIO MARKETS. Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Oats, Hay, Straw, Beef, forequarters, etc.

PRODUCE. Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, creamery, tubs, choice, dairy, tubs, choice, etc.

PROVISIONS. Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bacon, long clear, per lb, Pork, short-cut, per lb, Ham, smoked, per lb, etc.

LIQUORS DOMESTIC. Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Pure Spirit, 60 over proof, Family Brandy, 20 under proof, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes India Pale, per Imp. Gallon, India Pale, per doz, etc.

LAGERS. Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Lager, per barrel, Lager, per dozen, etc.

LIQUORS FOREIGN. Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes HENNESSY, V.O., JULES ROUGE, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes SAZERAC, LA GRANDE, P. VALLARY, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes MEDHERG & CIE., S. S. HAMILTON, Old Grape, quart, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes A. MATHIAS & CO., 1 doz. quarts, 1 doz. 4 racks, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes RUM, JAMAICA, W. Harris, Seville Sotol, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes BASTA CHUIZ, GIN, HOLLAND, J. DeKuyper & Son, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Hhd, Cr. Quaks, Oils, J. A. J. Solet, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Red Cases, Green Cases, Crown Brand, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Booth's, Quarts, Beer's, etc.

SCOTCH WHISKEY. Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes GLENMATHY, In Glass, In Wood, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes HIGHLANDY, BULLOCK, LADE & CO., GREENOCK DISTILLERY CO., etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes ROBERT BROWN, FINEST GLENLON, IRISH WHISKEY, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes W. JAMESON & CO., HANNAHBER, TIPPERY SELECTION, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes W. & J. GRAHAM & CO., JAMESON & CO., R. THOMSON & CO., WINES, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes P. P. CRASKS, V.V.P. CRASKS, R. C. Ivison, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Pate, Gold or Brown, V.V.P., etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Cadiz Sherry, Pate, Golden, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Pelee Island, Allocated, Port, etc.

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The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

HEAD OFFICES

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Toronto, Thursday, December 13, 1924.

MR. MARTER'S COURSE.

The stand taken by Mr. G. W. Marter, leader of the Ontario Conservative party in the Legislature, on the subjects of the Separate Schools and Prohibition has been the principal topic of discussion for a week. With the first question, as a rule journal, we have nothing to do, and have only alluded to it because the two were coupled together in the deliberance which has caused such a sensation.

As we understand the situation with regard to Prohibition it is this: Mr. Marter does not recede from his temperance principles; he still thinks it wrong to use liquor, and he still believes it would be a good thing if liquor could be prohibited. But he points out that the practice of temperance and the enactment of a prohibitory law are two widely different things. The one is the action of an individual, the other requires the assent of a people, or of a majority of them. The one can be carried into effect whenever the individual so chooses, the other can only be called into action through the constitutional means provided in the action of representatives of the people. In this connection he had appealed to the people with the result that the Reform Prohibition element had stuck to their party like a burr while the Conservative liquor element had taken him at his word, had voted against him and had caused him an overwhelming defeat. Under these circumstances he suggests to the party to consider whether they should retain Prohibition as a part of the Conservative policy, when by so doing they ensure defeat succeeding defeat.

This is as far as Mr. Marter goes at present, and it is as far, probably, as any leader could go after the stand he had taken in London. With his total abstinence views we have nothing to do. If it suits him to abstain, well and good; he interferes with no man's liberty but his own and there is no objection to his being wise unto himself. When it comes to the matter of Prohibition we take issue with him at once because therein he does interfere with the liberty of every man in the Province. Moreover, he never had a mandate from the Conservatives of Ontario to make Prohibition an issue. He

was not even authorized by the caucus of members which elected him as leader to do so. We say this emphatically that when Mr. Marter raised the Prohibition issue in London he did it solely upon his own responsibility, without command from the party, from the members of the House, or from his Advisory Committee, and that having done so it is well for him to accept also the responsibility of defeat which includes, in his position at least, a proposition for the future. We do not expect him to change his views, but we do anticipate that he will make his policy conform with the wishes of the party and subordinate his fads to the well being of those he has been selected to lead.

Well, in so far as he can he has done so, and what is the result? The Conservative press do not stop where he has halted. They say plainly and without hesitation that they do not want Prohibition as a plank in the party's platform, that it should never have been introduced, that that they will have none of it. The *Empire* came out at once in an article that left no shadow of doubt as to its views. The other leading organs promptly followed suit. In another column we give a few extracts from newspapers of different classes, sufficient to show the general trend of public opinion, but the whole may be summarized thus: Not a single Conservative newspaper has risen in defence of Prohibition; and every Reform newspaper, from the *Globe* down, that has attacked Mr. Marter as a right-about-face has been markedly and significantly silent as to the expediency of their own party adopting the cast-off.

MANNA, NOT MONEY.

SEVERAL of the newspapers report Mr. Marter as saying that THE ADVOCATE attributed the loss of the London election to lack of money,—"because we didn't have money enough" to quote the exact words. These reports are erroneous. "Manna" and not "money" was the word Mr. Marter correctly used. It arose from an article in THE ADVOCATE at the time of that gentleman's selection for the leadership of the Opposition. We had pointed out that his personal views on certain subjects did not harmonize with those of the party generally, and that therefore while he had been selected as leader by the members of the House we wished to know where the "manna" was to come from, and we used these words: "If Heaven would shower down manna in the shape of a policy and of the means to run an election then might Mr. Marter be a glorious success."

Some have drawn the inference that "manna" means "money" as we have used the term. It does to a certain extent. Politics are not run without money. This may be a deep, dark secret kept from the knowledge of the truly good but it is a fact all the same. Elections are not won without money. It makes us shudder to say so but it is true nevertheless. When the big fight is on, money is

"manna" every time. Ask any hard pressed candidate if it is not so.

But the spending of money in an election and the corrupting of the electorate are two different things. The editor of this paper has spent thousands of dollars for election purposes, yet we defy any man to show that one cent of it was spent illegally or corruptly. If the representatives of the two parties in Ontario will make public their unpaid printing bills, possibly the need of "manna" in election times will be more fully appreciated.

But the "manna" of policy that will appeal for support to the people, the "manna" of common sense in dealing with the masses, the "manna" of confidence in your cause and of inspiring others with that confidence, all these are just as important as money if victory is to be won, and it was in this sense we used the term. And it was a good term, one that we shall take occasion to repeat.

Furthermore, THE ADVOCATE never said that the London election was lost "because we didn't have manna enough." The defeat was occasioned by the forcing of Prohibition to the front and from no other cause.

HOW IT WORKS.

THIS, according to a correspondent, is the way the Gothenburg system works: Three or four go into a public house or singing room, and one of them calls for a glass of Scotch whisky; the waiter brings in a bottle of whisky and one glass, and they serve it round until it is done, then a second will call for a glass of whisky, and if they can hold out they could have a bottle each. They charge 8d. per glass, so that it is out of the reach of the working classes; they won't serve one man with more than one glass, and then he is supposed to have something to eat as well, which is mostly a biscuit, but at the same time they bring out a bottle and charge at the rate above for what you consume. It must be apparent to the blindest in view of such a state of things as this that the Swedish plan is no improvement whatever on the license system.

A DESERVED REBUKE.

THE Sabbatarians in England have received a set-back that should not be lost on people of like kidney on this side of the water. The facts in the present case were as follows: Mr. Frederick Villiers, the distinguished war correspondent, delivered a lecture on Chicago in the Coliseum at Leeds. The deed was done upon a Sunday. Leeds is blessed with a Lord's Day Observance Society which, proceeding upon an old and long obsolete statute, took action against certain persons as keepers of the hall. They got a technical verdict against the will of the jury, but the judge set it aside and the plaintiffs appealed. The appeal has just been dismissed and with contempt, Lord Esher, who presided, administering a sharp rebuke. More than that they

have roused public opinion against them, the most conservative papers telling them that the country has no place for such busy-bodies and that the time when Sabbatarianism can be enforced by penalties has passed away.

The trouble with these people, whether in England, Canada, or elsewhere is that they are too upright for this world. They walk abroad without seeing the earth, they trample upon their neighbors' toes without being sensible of having inflicted injury, they are a nuisance to all creation without being aware that they themselves are not all creation. There are several of the kind in Toronto.

AFTER all is there really a "supreme issue?"

BRO. BUCHANAN, is it Moses, or Joshua or — what?

WHEN Mr. Essery, of London, read the speech of Mr. Marter, of Toronto, he said —

MR. ALLEN PRINGLE, of Selby, Ont., has parted from the *Farmer's Son*. That is to say, Mr. Pringle will not write any more letters for publication in the *Son*. We beg to felicitate the Patron organ.

FROM a temperance contemporary we learn that in January Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard will "pled with the Maine legislature" in behalf of Prohibition. Can it be that after forty years' trial Prohibition in Maine has been "pleaded" for? And that, too, by the owner of some of the worst slums in the worst district of London?

REV. DR. R. S. McARTHUR, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, of New York, in his Thanksgiving sermon denounced the Irish flag as "a green rag, symbolizing only religious bigotry on the one hand and national disloyalty on the other." Dr. McArthur is also one of the loudest-mouthed Prohibitionists in the State. True, temperance is a wonderful thing in its way.

COL. L. F. COPELAND, of Harrisburg, Pa., lecturing in the Pavilion at Toronto, on Sunday, said that intemperance was a crime and should be punished as such. The criminals were the men who drank, the man who sold the liquor and the citizens who licensed the sale. Col. Copeland should go and play tag with himself instead of talking foolishness to people foolish enough to listen to him.

THE Grand Scribe of the Sons of Temperance says one county that reported 699 members for March only returned 383 for September. The falling off in the interval is attributed to political bitterness arising out of the Provincial contest in June.

The above is from a Prohibition contemporary. It illustrates better than any words we could use, the decadence of the fad.

AS HIS MOTHER USED TO DO.

He criticized her puddings and he found fault with her cake. He wished she'd make some biscuit as his mother used to make. She didn't wash the dishes and she didn't make a stew. Nor ever mend his stockings, as his mother used to do. His mother had six children, but by night her work was done; His second daughter always, yet she only had the one. His mother always was well-dressed, his wife would be so too. If only she would manage as his mother used to do. Ah, well! She was not perfect, though she tried to do her best. Until at length she thought her time had come to have a rest; So when one day he went the same old ridiculous all through. She turned and boxed his ears, just as his mother used to do.

A FOOTBALL HERO.

A "Tackler" That Resulted in the Saving of a Life.

It was a great cross to Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett that Roger was apparently quite devoid of any worthy ambition. Their two older boys were so utterly different. Fred had been graduated from Yale with highest honors, and Horace was making remarkable progress at the Scientific School; in fact they were both exceptionally fine students, which made the contrast all the more striking.

For Roger was sadly unlike his brothers. He seemed to labor under the impression that he had been sent to college simply and solely for the purpose of learning to play football. Apparently nothing else had power to kindle the slightest enthusiasm in his sluggish breast, and his father and mother argued and expostulated with him in vain.

"You are frittering away your valuable time," they argued again and again, "and are letting slip golden opportunities which, once gone, will never come back to you; and what have you to show for it all but a broken nose and a fractured collar-bone."

"Is there any prospective benefit to be derived from those hours spent in scrubbing after a foot-ball?" his father questioned, severely; to which Roger merely responded in his usual off-hand style, "Who knows but I may be elected captain of the varsity team next year?"

"Is that the height of your ambition?" his parent returned bitterly. "I am terribly disappointed in you, sir. Are you to go on playing foot-ball forever and ever, or what do you propose to make of your life? Perhaps you think that your reputation as a foot-ball player will prove an 'open sesame' to all desirable positions? Do you suppose that any one wants a fellow who has wilfully wasted his best opportunities?"

"I had hoped to make a professional athlete, and had even aspired to seeing you some day in our leading law office with my old friend Wilkinson Smalley, but it's no use. Smalley wants only young men of the highest promise," and Mr. Bartlett sighed wearily.

"It does no good to talk to Roger," he confided to his wife afterward, "for hardly ten minutes had elapsed after I had been re-exhorting with him about the evils of foot-ball before he enquired if I wouldn't bring you down to see the game on Saturday, and informed me that he had saved two tickets for us."

Mrs. Bartlett regarded her husband helplessly. "What did you say to him then?" she queried.

"I told him 'certainly not,'" Mr. Bartlett exclaimed warmly, "and I expressed my surprise at his daring to suggest such a thing. Show me some lasting benefit, or, any abiding good to be derived from this ridiculous game, I told him, and then come to me to abet you in such folly, but not till then."

And so Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett failed to witness that memorable game in which their youngest son gained for himself such enviable laurels. Once in the field, Roger was like one transformed. Keen, alert, cool, rising splendidly to every emergency, and one would have known him for the same slow, indifferent, easy-going specimen of humanity who grieved the ambitious souls of his parents by his small aptitude for Greek.

Not that Roger was by any means a dunce, for his class standing was fairly good, but what pained his father and mother was the recognition of what he might have accomplished had it not been for that arch-enemy, foot-ball.

The great ease with which Roger's team hastened back to their gymnasium with all possible speed; they had some little distance to go, as the gymnasium was not very near the ball grounds, so that in order to reach it they were obliged to traverse the centre of the town and cross the railroad tracks.

Roger, who had been detained a moment or so longer than the others, reached the station a short time after they had crossed and found the platforms crowded with people who were returning from the game, mingled with those who were alighting from incoming trains. As he stepped upon the platform he became conscious that something unusual was going on, and he immediately perceived that the eyes of the multitude were riveted upon a figure half-way across the tracks, a figure pausing there in bewilderment.

"There's a train coming each way," somebody gasped; "why doesn't he get off the track?"

The station agent and one or two other officials were shouting loudly, but the crowd, which was so old and very deaf, were thoroughly dazed. As he was prepared to step upon the track nearest him he had caught sight of one train coming down upon him, and he now staggered back and was about to plunge in front of the other down-coming express, when suddenly something very unexpected happened.

As the crowd of bystanders shrank back with horror-stricken faces, convinced that they were about to witness the horrible fate which must instantly overtake the old man, a figure in a much-battered canvas jacket sprang out from among them, and clearing the tracks at a bound alighted beside the swaying form of the other.

A shudder, and a wave of pitiful regret swept over the motionless crowd. "He can never drag him back in time," they breathed; "they will both be killed—oh, the pity of it!"

But our football man had no thought of dragging the unsteady figure in front of either approaching engine. In an instant he had tackled the man and thrown him flat upon the ground between the tracks, for all the world quite as if he had been an opponent in the small field; been an opponent lithe and strong, while the man lay motionless, while the two trains thundered past on each side of them, and the crowd stood watching spell-bound.

In much less time than it takes to describe the episode it was over, and what might have been a tragedy had proved to be only a bit of melodrama after all; yet as Roger jumped up and pulled the old man on to his feet, applause and cheers louder than any that had greeted him on the football field rang in his ears.

Abashed and quite overwhelmed by such a ovation, Roger made haste to get his way through the crowd, and in so doing nearly overthrew his own brother Fred, who happened to be standing directly in his path.

"For heaven's sake was that you, Roger?" he cried, confronting him in astonishment.

"Do let me get out of this," his brother responded impatiently, "they needn't make such a fuss because I knocked the ball out of your hands, and he bolted in the direction of the gymnasium."

Saturday night generally brought the scattered members of the Bartlett family together, as the collegians always made a point of coming home to spend Sunday under the parental roof-tree.

On this particular Sunday evening all were assembled before Roger came in. Fred was all agog to describe the scene that he had witnessed, but he uselessly held his tongue. "I'll not spoil his story for him, but will give him a chance to do justice to it," he mentally ejaculated, as he watched his brother swallowing his soup with unrolled composure.

But Roger said nothing about the vital subject, and Fred looked at him with increasing surprise as he judicially set forth the respective merits of the opposing foot-ball teams, and called attention to their most vulnerable points.

"I'll start in early to-night, I think," he yawned, as he withdrew from the dining room. "I'll put pretty solid work into the last half of that game," and he leisurely wended his way upstairs.

With that Roger would put a little solid work into something else," his father volunteered, as he disappeared from the room.

At this, Fred, who had in times past repeatedly scoffed at his brother's athletic pretensions, instantly fired up. "Father," he burst forth, "you're making a big mistake about Roger. He's got more genuine stuff in him than all the rest of us put together, and if it's worth giving up for the game the better," and then he proceeded to give a graphic account of the afternoon's experience, which caused his father to blow his nose loudly and repeatedly, while his eyes glistened with sympathy, and sent his mother weeping in search of the sleepy athlete, who couldn't understand what he had done that was worth making such a fuss about.

A few days later Mr. Bartlett received a note from his old friend, Wilkinson Smalley, which ran somewhat as follows:

DEAR BARTLETT.—I hear that you're back in town for the law, and if so, I wish to see him. When he gets through the law school you can hand him over to me, for he's just the material I'm on the lookout for, and you may well be proud of him.

I'm scared me out of a year's growth the other day at the station, the young rascal, but in spite of that I wish you would tell him to come round and take dinner with me, some night, for I want to talk to him.

What kind regards to Mrs. Bartlett, believe me, ever your friend,
WILKINSON SMALLEY.

When Roger came home the following Saturday, his father handed him the note, remarking: "I'm afraid I haven't appreciated your football, old man, but I'm going to do better next sature; and, by the way, Roger, I hear that you're to play in the game at Springfield next week; is that so?"

Roger nodded. "Very well, then," Mr. Bartlett continued to your mother and I would like to have you get us the best seats that can be bought, for we've set our hearts upon going up to see you make the first touchdown.

BECAUSE I DON'T YOU MUSNT.

The Daily Telegraph's reviewer in his notice of the Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hale's delightful book, recently published under the title of "More Memories," remarks "that it is not until Chapter V. that the excellent Dean gets out of the ruck of his Transatlantic heroisms, and settles down to that keen yet amusing survey of the burning English questions, in the mazes of which the reader on this side of the Atlantic can follow him with the certainty that he will prove a guide about the pettiness of sectarian spits, and a preacher too sagacious to be tedious, on the subject of drink, for instance, he enunciates enlightened views, which, except as they have been within the last few months by other equally distinguished members of his calling, seem to show the here, at least, the Church will avoid an intellectual narrowness and unreasonably bigotry, such as that which has marred once within the cognizance of history endangered her moral existence."

"On these principles," the Dean observes in writing of the reasonable indulgence he would allow in the matter of "grog," "I am not myself a total abstemious any more than the man who declares himself a rabid teetotaler, with lock in intervals, which came on regularly during his reverence those who, to avoid temptation, or believing that they shall imitate others to follow their example, entirely abstain. I only ask them to give no credit in turn, for the sincerity of convictions, that temperance means moderation, and that the moderate use of alcohol is a blessing, and not a curse. Abuse does not necessitate desire; and I fail to see why I should shun my food because another man has brain fever, or rather water on the brain; why I should shun alcohol because some do not enjoy their tailors; or why I should abstain from horse exercise because others have ruined themselves by racing. So please don't say 'Because I don't you musn't.' Surely," says the reviewer, "nothing can express the position of the modern social faddist with greater brevity than this last sentence."

HEIMROD AT THE JUNCTION.

BARON HEIMROD, so well-known at

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The Baron's fame as a host is too well known in this district to need expiation at our hands. It may be said, however, that his friends may well wonder how numbered by thousands, and they will make themselves in endeavoring to make his new venture a success. That will be a success is certain if great expense on the part of the proprietor and good will on the part of the public can make it so.

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FARCE AND FAILURE.

The Judgment of New Zealand and Australian Papers.

ADVISING the Legislature bill before the New Zealand Legislature and to which we referred in these columns last week, should the Bill pass and district Prohibition be established by law in the colony, the Government will, with their eyes open, be adopting a foolish policy, the blunder being to end in failure. It appears that they have had the benefit of a report by Mr. Faushaw as to the results of Prohibition in America, and that gentleman unhesitatingly declares the whole thing to be practically a blunder. Quoting the reports in question, the *Ohio Wines*, says: "Paperism in Maine, if 'outdoor' as well as 'indoor' papers are reckoned, is considerably in excess of the average of the nine States. If all the towns of Kansas, except Topeka and Lawrence (and not 2,000 inhabitants has Prohibition done much better or worse than to drive drunk traffic into the streets, causing an evil worse than any regulative license, unless in cases where the civil authorities have openly disregarded the law and substituted periodical fines on liquor sellers for the forbidding license. The executive authorities of the law tush joining in law-breaking. A complete non-nomenclature of illicit enterprises has found its place in the language of the people, and even takes its place in the language of a State. 'Bloodwood' clubs, joints, dives, kitchen bar-rooms, speakeasies, dumps, blind pigs, blind tigers, holes in the wall, pocket pedlars, tenement sellers, represent some of the various forms of illicit sale, which are sprung up under local opinion and Prohibition; while the druggists and apothecaries constitute a class of great importance, carrying on under the shallow disguise of medical necessity a very large trade in alcoholic liquors." The executive authorities of the law tush joining in law-breaking. A complete non-nomenclature of illicit enterprises has found its place in the language of the people, and even takes its place in the language of a State. "Bloodwood" clubs, joints, dives, kitchen bar-rooms, speakeasies, dumps, blind pigs, blind tigers, holes in the wall, pocket pedlars, tenement sellers, represent some of the various forms of illicit sale, which are sprung up under local opinion and Prohibition; while the druggists and apothecaries constitute a class of great importance, carrying on under the shallow disguise of medical necessity a very large trade in alcoholic liquors."

WHY?—A VERY PERTINENT "WHY?"

Our Colonial contemporary concludes with the following remarks:—"We cannot close this paper without a serious warning. We know that in a democracy the greatest danger is the impotence of law, and that the impotence of law is the greatest danger to the people for the law is of the highest and most pre-emptive importance. There is already a serious risk in the crude and hasty and empirical legislation of the day of weakening this respect. Year after year there are added to the Statute Book penalizing statutes bearing on every social subject. All trade, all labor, all social life is being bound together, thousand-spiked, by a ring of penalties, of threats, of prosecutions and frequent convictions in criminal courts, of monetary fines, with the goal as the only alternative. Laws which the majority of the people resent and resist, and which they determine to treat with contempt and deliberately break, are in their essence a great public evil and a mischief and danger to the colony. The Prohibitionists appear to care nothing about the reign of law so long as they declared law. We care much more about the maintenance of law and the spirit of respect and obedience to law than we

care about the abuse of liquor. We know that the abuse of liquor is a diminishing evil, and may still further be restrained by wise, restrictive, and regulative legislation, and by honest administration. If an all-comprehensive, elaborate, drastic prohibitive law, filled with the most severe penal provisions, could have stopped the liquor traffic, assuredly the States of America would have suppressed it; but these States have found that the most difficult law to enforce is the most impossible to carry out, one which is opposed to the conscience of liberty, and which attempts to convert what is harmless into a crime. Why should we in this colony be hurried by an active minority playing upon the fears of the Government into hasty legislation, which it may be hard to repeal, and which may work inestimable evils?" Most heartily do we re-echo the question.

PROHIBITION THAT PROHIBITS NOT.

Similar views are expressed in the *McLaurie Leader*, which in a recent article on the Prohibition question in Australia, observes that: "The teachings of experience, as in the case of common sense, give rise to the consideration whether Prohibition is the most effective method. In the United States, where this principle has been tried with logical persistence, the results are not encouraging. Maine supplies the most favorable illustration, but even there the account of illicit drinking is very large, and a recent authority not prejudiced in favor of the traffic declares that, 'judging from the amount of whiskey sold as medicine in the Dominion, a considerable portion of the inhabitants of that place must be chronic invalids.' In other districts the attempt to enforce regulations in arbitrary disregard of popular sentiment, which is not prohibited is worse than useless, for it creates a spirit of evasion which is not conducive to the improvement of national character."

THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

For 50 years The Weekly Globe of Toronto has had an enviable reputation as the one great Liberal weekly of the Dominion. It has always been a high class journal, and a welcome visitor in thousands of homes. It was never better as a newspaper than it is to-day. The Globe's enterprise is proverbial. Its correspondents have traversed and written up almost every section of the country. All great events have been fully reported. The speeches of leading politicians, whether in the floor of Parliament, or in the streets, have been presented as they were uttered, and all are fairly treated, whether Liberal, Conservative or Patron. The Globe is the only weekly paper in Canada that gives such full and fair reports of Parliamentary proceedings, great court meetings, and other similar occurrences of Provincial and national interest. Among leading features of recent numbers may be mentioned speeches by Mr. Laurier, Sir John Thompson, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Marter, Mr. Haycock, members of the Ontario Cabinet, and others; letters from members of the Globe's editorial staff who travelled through the Province of Quebec and over the route of the Trent Valley Canal, interviews and letters on that most important question the reform of the law system, long reports from the scene of the Jessie Keith murder, the McWherrel trial, and other sensational events. The Globe is the best and trustworthy. The Globe has the best cable and telegraphic service obtainable; its foreign, American and Canadian despatches are unexcelled, and every week

the whole world is brought under review. The agricultural department is right upon the times; the crop and market reports are full and reliable. Reasonable space is given up each week to lighter reading, and good stories in one of the Globe's attractions. Another popular feature are the weekly contributions from Mr. Khan's poetical pen. As a family newspaper The Weekly Globe is unrivalled.

DOWN IN GEORGIA.

WHAT is in store for the liquor trade in Georgia may be learned by the following:

Upon the organization of the present Legislature, Speaker Fleming appointed on the temperance committee men who are known as determined enemies of the liquor traffic. They have resolved to report for adoption what is known as the Busch bill. This bill provides that it shall be a felony for any citizen of Georgia to engage in the sale of liquor. In place of the present liquor selling, it is provided that there shall be established in each county a State dispensary, supervised over by a discreet man, who shall keep a record of all liquors sold. It is also provided that there shall be a State Inspector who shall test all liquors offered for sale. This officer will be clothed with the most despotic right to enter upon property for purposes of investigation and to destroy contraband goods.

A SALOON LICENSE FOR LIFE.

The late Absalom Hughes, of Cedar City, Mo., who died recently at the age of eighty-four, had the distinction among our States of keeping a dramshop with out a license. Mr. Hughes distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and as a soldier of whose bravery and daring the State was proud the Legislature of 1844 determined to reward him. Medals and trinkets were ordered by the committee, and it was decided to give him a perennial saloon license, good until he died, and so he settled as a river from Jefferson City, in Callaway County, and there passed the last fifty quiet, uneventful years of his life, happy, it is to be supposed, in the possession of an honor which never had and probably never will be bestowed upon another person.

MISTAKEN IN ONE LETTER.

The Hotel Man Telegraphed for Cots and Got a Consignment of Cats.

WILL JOHNSON, who is in charge of the Hotel Johnson during the absence of the proprietor, E. L. Johnson, who is at Atlantic City, received a dispatch from the latter which read:

"Ship forty cats at once."
Mr. Johnson was puzzled. He could not imagine what his relative could want with a few of his assistants, and the only solution they could arrive at was that rats must have been discovered in the Atlantic City hotelery. They unanimously decided, however, that it was wiser not to resist, and they set their backs to get cats and ship them to Atlantic City without delay. A rush was made for all the establishments in town which deal in pet animals, but all the cats on hand were of the Maine and Angora variety, and it was decided that

they were too expensive. As a final bid to get the genus boy was called into requisition, and before nightfall there were eighteen feline prisoners at the Johnson. There were no more to be had that night, and was decided to ship the first instance that night and make a further consignment next day. A telegram was sent to Mr. Johnson at Atlantic City, which announced:

"Shipped eighteen cats; more to follow."
Mr. Johnson has a reputation for wanting things in a hurry when he does want them, so his assistants at the end of the line returned, well satisfied that they had acquitted themselves with great credit in a sudden emergency. Early the next morning another dispatch arrived which informed every one concerned with a desire to sneak away somewhere and log in liquor. It read:

"To Shanghai with your cats. No cats, cats, cats."
To complete the story it is only fair to state that Mr. Johnson writes a noteworthy book, and those interested therein says the operator must have mistaken cats for cats.—*Washington Post*.

THE DEMURE LITTLE WOMAN.

A DEMURE little woman who occupies the next section to mine amused me a good deal. She was so dainty and frisky that little looks alone like narrow and her little bangs waved like the fringes of a cosine lamb. Her little dress waist was scented with satchet powder and her little dress skirt as immaculate as the foam on a billow. Not a spot upon her immaculateness. She was dust and defilement of with a little and deprecatingly arrested the fight of any stray gossip about to settle upon her. "I have to travel," said she, "it is so dirty work." And I, peering forth from the gloom of my cosy boots, made answer, "I like it." I wanted to add, "I love to be grimy and disreputable as bad; I love to look like chimney sweep and have the cinders rattle off me when I move, like rain-drops from a duck." But I didn't say it. The little woman looked so frail and peaceful that I did not care to shock her. Later on I found my forbearance was wasted. We were passing through Ohio at a high rate of speed. Small towns reeled by us with anything but prohibition sobriety, and tipsy spires circled round like so many Bacchantes. The little woman came out and said to me, "The porter has said," she murmured, "that we can't get anything to drink in Ohio."

"What?" said I, "is there no water after all these happy rains?"
"Oh, no, not that," replied the little woman. "I am so dreadfully thirsty, but water does not ally my thirst. I saw some whiskey and they won't sell it till we get out of the state."

W.C.T.U. to the front! Rise up, sleepy comrade! Bring out your banner, and charge to the front! It is not always the big man with the nose and the heavy breath that you find to be so much of your steel, let me tell you. Look out for the little woman, why a woman was a woman was for they often carry the drum and march and march at the front of the whole battalion!

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AUTUMNAL SPORTS.

WELCOME autumnal sports, autumnal scene! Welcome the rambles in the autumnal grove. Fair scenes, most simple, find songs in evergreens.

The woodcock's flight in the evening of wild doves. The squirrel's chatter in the hickory tree. The plover's whistlings over the upland sedge. The cries of bay hawks by the shores of sea. The whirl of wild ducks in erratic race. The honk of wild geese over the water's face.

Enchantress Nature, with her magic wand Fills with rare wonders the autumnal band. The orbivale bent with ripened fruitage then. The harvest fields are gaudied with grain. The groves wave gorgeous banners in each gale.

Who thinks spread tents over cultivated plain. The poetic oak trees wear a golden crown. The elm trees fit an oriflamme of brown.

The maple - foliage blazes with red stain. The shrub autumnal cypripis in center. For in the wild west roam the antler deer. The humble antelope cypripis in center.

Who speckled grouse-flocks on swift pinion sail. Or oozy marshes fill the day with snipe. Or shaded streams-skim wood duck and the rife.

Who ever the tussock-grasses of the vale. The startled veer of the whistling quail. In covert hole, or over the stubble wheel.

We love to hear the hunter's gun resound. And cheer his little kin and the love of birds. All tones of rural life thrinkle and gurgle. The hum of insects and the songs of birds.

The beetle's drone, the whippoorwill's lament. The swallow's chirp, the murmur of the bee. The squirrel's chatter in his leafy tent. The exulting cheer of dancing rodent's toe.

Our sunny slopes at play or haic rest and a rife.

Here comes the angler with his rod and reel. He trawls the brook in all its devious nook. He catches the herring in the glassy lake. He anchors the boat in the sunny bay. He lures the snaky leech of the shore. Where the salt billows of the ocean roll. There with lithe rod the tinker of the lake.

GREENFORD. Isaac McCallin.

NOTES.

TORONTO has been definitely admitted into the Eastern Baseball League and once more the provincial capital will have international and professional baseball, the other members of the league being: Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse (which, with Toronto, form the Eastern section), Wilkesbarre, Springfield, Providence and Scranton. Newark and Fall River may be given franchises later on, thus forming a ten-club league. We, of course, are primarily interested in the prospects of the Toronto club, of which Mr. Peter Ryan is president and has associated with him on the board of directors: Crown Attorney Curry, Messrs. W. J. Smith, owner of the grounds, Frank Nelson, sporting editor of the *Globe*, and Frank Elmore, sporting editor of the *Mail*. Our old friend and veteran, Charlie Maddocks, is to be manager, and Mr. A. N. Garrett, sporting editor of the *World*, official scorer. The management will not want for ability and it is difficult to see why the club should not be a success from the start. The situation is very different to what it was four or five years ago, when professional baseball proved a disastrous enterprise for that worthy and liberal citizen, Mr. Michael McConnell. In those days the salaries of players were exorbitant, travelling and hotel expenses were high, the league management was costly, the outlay had been large on capital account, the club manager was

paid a big sum, the players, with few exceptions, were dissipated and ill-regulated, and, last but not least, there were no transfers on the city street railway. All these things have either been done away with or improved upon. Mr. Maddocks will find the dual position of club manager and ground superintendent at a cost less than half of the \$3,000 that was paid in the old times. No player will receive more than \$150 a month, whereas salaries in one or two instances used to run to three times that amount. For a single fare a citizen can now travel from any part of the city, while formerly he was frequently taxed twice. The ground and everything on the premises belong to Director Mr. W. J. Smith, who will receive his rent out of the profits instead of out of the gross receipts, as formerly. The members of the team will be kept under strict surveillance and no bad language will be allowed on the field. In short, while the expenses of running the club will not be within 50 per cent. of what they were half a decade ago, everything that can possibly be done to make the game go will be done. Taking a comprehensive view of the situation, with lacrosse gone out of fashion, we cannot see why the new venture should not prove a success.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association, held in the Rossin House, on the 6th inst., the following members were present:—The president, Dr. S. E. McCully in the chair; Messrs. R. Lennox, W. H. Booth, S. Fraser, Toronto; H. Scott, Caledonia; A. Sinclair, Chatham; J. B. Hughes, Waterloo; J. C. Boyd, Simcoe and J. P. Mabee, Stratford.

The annual report of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. C. Boyd, referred to the present dull condition of the horse market, and the stringency of money matters. To this cause was attributed the smallness of the entry lists in the stakes on the programme of the breeders' meeting, held in Windsor last summer. The 2-year-old pacing stake only received two entries, and it was therefore dropped. In lieu of it, the committee advised a 2.50 pacing stake for \$500, but this also did not fill satisfactorily, and so was dropped. The association netted \$218.40 from the meeting. The payments for the 1,000 futurity stake for trotting foals of 1893, to be trotted next season, are all made up to the time of starting, and the following odds are eligible to start:

W. H. Booth, Toronto, Toddie Mac., by Almont Wilkes, 2.19 3-4, dam, Clara Stanton, by General Stanton, 2545.
J. C. Boyd, Simcoe, Mignon, br. f., by Geneva, 2.14, dam by Clear Grit, 859.
J. J. C. Boyd, Simcoe, Jerry Chimes, br. c., by Chimes, 2.39 3-4, dam by Mambrino King, 1279.

Cameron & Mather, Ruscon River, v. h. c., by Wilbrino, 2.19 1-2, dam, Irene, by Hooker, 7435.
Cornwall & Cook, Norwich, Goldoucre, br. c., by Sprague Goldoust, 2.15 1-4, dam, Nellie Ingersoll, dam of Goldring, 2.12 1-2, by Fernaught Gif.

Caldwell Bros., Orchardville, Lulu King, br. f., by Chicago King, dam, by General Stanton, 2545.

S. Fraser, Toronto Sultana Fraser, br. f., by Roy de Grande, dam, Dolly Stanton, by General Stanton, 2545.
S. E. McCully, Toronto, Altone, br. f., by Sphinx, dam by Pilot Wilkes.

R. Lennox, Toronto, Lucy Bismont, br. f., by Bismont, 2.18 1-2, dam, Flute, by Phalax 2.14.

McQueen & Smith, Simcoe, ch. g. by Diplomat, 8216, dam by Harcey Royal George.

Geo. Neely, Dorchester Station, Booklines, br. c., by Bonelines, dam, Lady Bookmaker, by Bookmaker.

J. C. Reid, St. Catharines, Lily Chimes br. f., by Chimes, 2.39 3-4, dam, Jersey Lily, 2.30 1-2, by Hambletonian, 4530.

H. Scott, Caledonia, Nellie Wilkes, by Diplomat, 8216, dam, Cadillac, br. c., by Almont Wilkes, 2.19 3-4.

H. Scott, Caledonia, Aberdeen Clay, br. c., by Clay, 2.25, dam, Aetna, by Aberdeen, 27.

S. R. Miller, Windsor Dorothea S., br. f., by Wilbrino, 2.19 1-2, dam, Minnie Hunter (dam of Vic Hunter, 2.21 2-2) by Bob Hunter.

Angus Sinclair, Chatham, Wild Iris, br. c., by Wilbrino, 2.19 1-2, dam, Red Dax, by Red Chief, 4063.

R. C. Stinson, Hamilton, colt, by Geneva, 2.14, dam, Polla Belle, by Pocahontas, 1790.

R. C. Stinson, Hamilton, filly by Geneva, 2.14, dam by Clay Wilkes.

J. H. Tupper, Kingston, Prince Walford, br. c., by Walford, 5376, dam Goldsmith Boy.

The report, in conclusion pointed out that a vigorous effort to increase the membership must be made this year, if the continued existence of the organization is to be assured, and also with a view of giving larger stakes, which, no doubt, would be better patronized.

The financial statement for the year showed the receipts from stake entries to have been \$330, while the futurity payments for this year were \$275, the total receipts being \$1,262.80. The total disbursements, which included \$870 in stakes, paid at the Windsor meeting, were \$1,042.28, leaving a balance on hand of \$220.52.

After the expression of opinion that the Association should control its own stakes and conduct its own meeting, it was decided to open the following stakes for 1895, to be raced for at a place to be decided upon, but which, if present indications go for anything, will be Stratford:

Three-year-old trot, best three heats in five; \$750 added money; \$5 to be paid on the first February and \$5 on the 1st April.

Three-year-old pace, best three heats in five; \$150 added money; \$5 to be paid on the 1st February and \$5 on 1st April.

Yearling stake, \$100 added money; \$5 to be paid on the 1st February and \$5 on the 1st April.

Futurity stakes, for trotting foals of 1895, to be trotted in 1897; \$1,000 added; \$5 to nominate mare and name stallion; to be paid February 1, 1896; \$5 to name the colt, to be paid on November 1, 1895; \$5 additional to be paid on March 1, 1896, and \$25 to be paid two days before the race.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—J. H. Allen, Picton.
Vice-Presidents—Ex-Mayor Erratt, Ottawa; J. H. Metcalfe, M. P., Kingston; Jacob Fowler, Fingal; W. Christie, Toronto.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. C. Boyd, Simcoe.

Executive Committee—Dr. S. E. Mc-

Cully, Toronto; F. A. Folger, Kingston; L. Lewis, Watford; J. B. Davis, Toronto; M. Patterson, Almont; J. R. Hughes, Waterloo, and H. Scott, Caledonia.

It cannot be denied that Secretary Boyd's report is far from entirely gratifying. The treasurer reports \$220 on hand, but might not be lost of the fact that to bring that result about payments for the Futurity stake to be trotted for this year have been drawn on to the full extent. Without the \$275 paid in on Futurity account there would be a deficit of \$55. While we have no knowledge of how other breeding associations finance their stakes, it appears to us that in this particular the Ontario association is banking on the future. Next year it will have \$1,450 to pay out as added money as well as running expenses, amounting to \$120, or making about \$1,600 in all. This year the payment on stake account amounted to only \$870, and the running expenses to \$172, or \$1,042. The expenditures next year will thus be at least \$500 more than this, and there is no present promise that the income will be of a deficit of the consequent chances of a deficit of \$500. The result of 1895 of three or four hundred dollars are too vivid to be pleasant. The outlook is not improved by the claim in Secretary Boyd's report stating that breeders were dishonest and "are thinking of pulling out of the business altogether." I sincerely trust that Mr. Boyd's view is gloomier than the facts warrant. As we pointed out in this column last week, there is a growing demand for trotting and pacing stock in Empire, and in that direction our breeders must turn their attention. Then the Association must extend its sphere of usefulness. It must pay its secretary and take the initiative in certain required reform. We would strongly advise the holding of a meeting of its own, and what is more would advise its going outside of Toronto and Hamilton, and having its stakes decided in some other convenient centre, Stratford, St. Thomas, St. Mary's, Kingston, Ottawa, Guelph or Woodstock should all be ready to welcome the Association. How a decision has been reached hitherto in this matter of a track for deciding the stake races we do not know, but the best plan to pursue would undoubtedly be to invite tenders from every trotting association and drag club, and then choose the most desirable. The transport of horses is another question to which the Association might direct its attention. A stud book for trotting and pacing register should also be established.

It is, perhaps, just as well that the tracks should remain attached to the American and National Trotting Associations, seeing that a thorough Canadian organization would be a difficult one to get together to manage, but the Ontario Breeding Association, and other professional associations, if there are any, can make themselves valuable aids to the United States associations in the report of trotting and pacing meetings.

(Continued on page 1071.)

THE ADVOCATE

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(Continued from page 1070.)

mind. The trouble is that our tracks would naturally object to paying double fees, and that consequently the provincial associations would meet with some difficulty in raising funds wherewith to prosecute their labors. Without a national organization to take the place of the foreign bodies that now control trotting and pacing affairs in this country we confess that we cannot see how this obstacle is to be overcome; but a conference of those interested might formulate some plan. The secretary of the Ontario Association might send a circular round to the different club secretaries throughout Canada embodying a series of questions running something like this:

(1) Do you favor a national Association to take entire control of trotting and pacing interests in this country?

(2) If so, would you join, pay an annual fee, and do your best to further the objects of such an association?

(3) Would you send delegates to a conference to form such an organization?

(4) Or consent to be represented by proxy, of course appointing your own?

(5) If not, would you suggest some plan by which the management of race meetings in Canada, both summer and winter, could be better regulated than they are now, and among other evils, that most flagrant one, suppression of time, be eradicated?

(6) If in favor of a conference please say where you would favor its being held; also what date would best suit you;

(7) Also kindly furnish me with any suggestions you may think advisable in connection with this matter.

The printing and mailing of such circulars would assuredly be taking a practical step in the way of arriving at some solution of the great question, whether there is room for a Canadian or even a provincial pacing and trotting association. I know that there is an idea in trotting circles that racing and breeding interests should not be combined, but why, we cannot understand. To our idea they are so closely united as to be one; at any rate the running people act advantageously upon that basis.

Lord Dunraven has definitely challenged again for the America Cup. All he asks is that the term of notice shall be shortened from ten to eight months. If this request is granted the races, instead of taking place in October or late in September, as in 1887 and 1893, will be set

for the first part of the latter month. Other conditions, as to starting to windward and measuring the yachts with the crew on board, exactly as they would be sailed, had previously been agreed to. There is no reason to expect that there will be any difficulty in arriving at an arrangement as to the time limit, although the New Yorkers are disposed to think the alteration will hurry their preparations a bit. Lord Dunraven announces that his new yacht will be called Valkyrie, exactly as his previous challengers were called. The first cartel his lordship issued, it will be remembered, came to nothing, but his second resulted in the races with the Vigilant that were sailed in 1893. The first Valkyrie his lordship sold and her name was changed; the second was sunk in the Clyde and raised and sold. It is to be hoped Valkyrie III. will be more successful than either of her predecessors. She is to be a cutter 80 feet on the load-water line, practically the biggest single-sticker that can compete under the terms on which the Wat-raced for. She will be designed by Watson, who designed both the first and second Valkyrie. It is said that a order for a boat will also be placed with Fife and the New York Yacht Club have agreed if the Watson built craft does not come up to expectations that the Fife boat can be used providing she is of the same dimensions. This latter is a liberal concession for which the N.Y.Y.C. deserves some credit, notwithstanding that the notice of challenge enables them to get a number of yachts together for trial purposes and then to choose the best. In former years as the challenger has been restricted to the yacht named by him in the first instance he, of course, has been under a great disadvantage, but now that he will have a chance of selecting from two the race will be sailed under terms a great deal more equitable and sportsmanlike. There was some talk of the Vigilant being again chosen for the battle by the New Yorkers, but that is hardly likely, Mr. Gould, it is said, intending to take her abroad once more. Another item of yachting news is that Lord Dunraven has decided to enter a suit against the great spool-thread maker, A. D. Clarke, owner of the Satanita, for running into Valkyrie II. with his boat and sinking her last summer.

RACING in the District of Columbia has received a blow. The Courts have decreed in a prosecution instituted against Fred T. Miller for making a book on the Benning track, that bookmaking or gambling in any guise is illegal. Consequently there will be no more racing in or around Washington. The Coney Island Jockey Club has \$250,000 in hand which it proposes to expend in experimenting as to whether racing is possible without betting. The Brooklyn Jockey Club and the Saratoga Racing Association both propose to do the same; but it is significantly stated that no law in the land can prevent hand-to-hand betting by private individuals. This, we take it,

means that the English system of betting on the nod and settling on Mondays will be adopted. In that case clubs will doubtless be formed after the pattern of Tattersall's, the members of which will have a certain space at each race track reserved for them. This will in a measure prevent the operation of small bettors, inasmuch as they will be deprived of securing official quotations and be prohibited from placing their money with recognized bookmakers; but they will be left at the mercy of petty gamblers who will as often Welsh as pay. However, timidity will restrain any speculators from venturing too far, as be-

(Continued on page 1071.)

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

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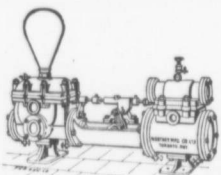
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(Continued from page 1073.)

ing once bitten they will assuredly be more than twice shy. Trotting meetings are also to be held without authorized bookmakers. Whether at them, too, the English system will be allowed we cannot say, as no official statement has been made in the promises. Certain horse papers, however, affect to believe they can be made to play without betting in any form. We are a bit sceptical on that point, but it will be interesting to watch the experiment. Buffalo and other places will make an attempt to see how the thing goes, but Rochester has gone under and there will be no more big meetings at Hartford, Ct. Whether the non-betting meetings are ultimately successful or not, it is plain that at first the amount of money given in prizes and the admission fee will have to be reduced, for, in the first place, the revenue from the betting privilege was considerable, and, in the second, as an extra charge was made for the privilege of feeding the bookmakers that extra charge will have to be taken off. While racing is being pounded in every direction in the United States, in Australia it is as potential as ever, for at Melbourne the ministry induced the governor to cut his speech from the throne short, at the opening of the legislature, so that the debate on the address might be finished in time to allow members to witness the race for the time-honored Melbourne cup.

The second balk-line billiard match between Napoleon Ives and Jacob Schaefer, the champion, has resulted in a pronounced victory for the former, who thus becomes indisputably the champion billiardist of America. The first match was played at New York, during the week ending Nov. 17, when Ives won by 3,000 to 2,074, his average being 48 27-37 to Schaefer's 41 20-37. The second match took place at Chicago last week, when Ives again proved himself the victor, his score being 3,600 to 2,831, and his average 41 23-37 against Schaefer's 41 20-37. In his last match Ives twice broke the record by scoring 334 and 359, while Schaefer made the biggest average of the tournament for one night's play, his Friday night's average being 62 14-15, including a run of 217.

A BILLIARD tournament is being held at Montreal this week. The competitors are: Capron, Jakes, Spink, Watson and Sutton. It is seventeen years since a tournament was held in Montreal, and four of the present contestants were competitors then.

At New York last week Edward Fournil, of Paris, France, defeated Thos. Gallagher, of Chicago, at billiards by 1,000 to 848. The game was 150 points a night except on Monday and Saturday, when 200 points were played.

The Marylebone Cricket Club has offered to give a Canadian eleven a match next year and all the gate money—if they win. This last condition must be accounted most magnanimous. The Marylebone Club is only the strongest cricketing organization in the world.

THE man Robert F. Kneelo, who attempted to campaign the mare Bethel, with a record of 2.16, in Germany, under the name of Nellie Kneelo, without a record at all, has been admitted to hail in the sum of 10,000 marks, about \$2,000. So thorough was the investigation made by the German authorities that they sent two men to the United States to see if Bethel could be found. They searched Montana and they searched Nebraska, hints having been given that the mare was in one of those two states, but without success. They went everywhere gathering all the evidence possible, and, having reported, Kneelo has been held as stated. The gentleman says he will return to America by way of Liverpool as usual as possible. Unless he jumps his bail that "as soon as possible" is likely to be some distance off. They do things pretty thorough in Germany. By way of an addendum to this paragraph it is worth while stating that a trotting track is to be built at the German capital that for speed and equipment is to be as thorough as anything in America.

CALIFORNIA will probably be the next state to suppress betting on race tracks. A leading Chinese gambler has been given permission to make a book especially for Chinese at the Bay City track. It was the facilities given to women, children and poor people to bet at the big eastern track that first directed attention to the iniquity of the thing and ultimately led to the passing of the sweeping constitutional amendment.

BETTING on horse racing is made to furnish a substantial percentage to charities in Paris, France. The Committee of Appraisal of the funds created by the Government's official deduction of the percentage on the pari-mutuels have allocated the sum of \$58,000 for distribution to hospitals, poorhouses and medical dispensaries. Among the awards made was one of 880,000 for the endowment of an hospital for jockeys and stablemen at Chantilly.

WHILE it has been denied that Messrs. M. F. Dwyer and Richard Croker propose to race on an extensive scale in Europe next year, it is acknowledged that there is a possibility of their sending over a horse or two. There is also a probability that the American invasion of the English turf talked of some months ago will become an accomplished fact. It is pretty certain that Messrs. Belmont, J. R. and Foxhall Keene and Lorillard will compete for a two-year-old event or two this year across the Atlantic and for the classic three-year-old events in 1896, but whether they will go in for the handicap and all-aged races to any extent, will depend upon the action taken by the New York legislature at its next session.

If a bill with heavy penalties for betting is passed, and declaring stake races to come under the head of gambling, then the gentlemen mentioned will go in for a regular campaign on the English turf similar to that carried on by the late Richard Ten Broeck, between thirty and

forty years ago, and by Mr. Pierre Lorillard in 1881 and 1882. Mr. J. R. Keene was also represented abroad in the same years as Mr. Lorillard, but only by a single horse, Foxhall, who won the Grand Prix de Paris, the Cesarewitch and Cambridgehire and the Ascot Gold Cup. It is also stated that Mr. J. A. Morris proposes to race abroad, but another report is to the effect that he has sent for a number of yearlings he has bred at his English farm, intending to sell them in America and to go in entirely for breeding at home. Mr. Morris several years ago leased Dunmore farm in Essex of Lord Broke, and sending some mares over bred them to the best English stallions. The venture has not been a success and Mr. Morris has decided to abandon it. If the American invasion materializes James Rowe, starter, trainer and old-time jockey, proposes to cross and open a training stable at Newmarket for American horses. On behalf of Mr. Lorillard, Mr. Jacob Pineus, who managed that gentleman's first English campaign, has already gone across to look over the ground.

THE cricket match between Stoddart's English team and New South Wales at Sydney resulted in a victory for the Englishmen by eight wickets. Scores: New South Wales, 294 and 180; Stoddart's, 394 and 281 for two wickets. Brown's 117 was the top score for the Englishmen, and Iredale was run out at 183 in the first innings of the Australians.

LATE billiard items are to the effect that Wm. Jakes, of Colours, beat J. W. Capron, of Galts, in the first match at the Montreal tournament, by 400 to 297 and that "Napoleon" Ives has offered to give Maurice Vignaux, the French champion, 1,000 points in 6,000 and play him for from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a side if he will come to America. Vignaux was in the United States in 1874-75 and again in 1883. He has also met and beaten Schaefer, Glousson and Sexton in Paris. Ives' challenge has created a sensation both in American and French billiard circles.

SINCE writing the earlier paragraph referring to Lord Dunraven's challenge for the America Cup, word has been received that the New York Yacht Club declined to make the time limit eight instead of ten months, and refuse to agree to any condition as to holding the Cup. Lord Dunraven on first reading the cablegram announcing the New York Yacht Club's decision, said, "then there will be no race." Subsequently he said he would further review the matter and give a decision in a few days. The New Yorkers say they will consider the question of advancing the dates later, but Lord Dunraven justly argues that they could decide that point as well now as later. English yachtsmen are wrath at what they consider the pique and unsportsmanlike behavior of the New York people and are urging Lord Dunraven to let them keep "the pot" which they are evidently scared of losing.

HAMILTON is mad. At the recent annual meeting of the Ontario Rugby Union, not one of the representatives from that city was elected to office. Why Hamilton with her three teams has cause for complaint in the premises, it is petulant and childish for her to threaten to leave the Union. Doubtless the wrong having been called attention to will be righted.

DARK BOTTLES FOR BOTTLED ALE.

BOTTLES for ale should be black or dark in color, owing to the effect of light upon the beer which they contain. The following is an instance of an experiment to prove that beer keeps better in black or dark-colored packages, than in plain glass or light-colored bottles: During the test, which we are about to give, the beer in the bottles was subjected to a maximum temperature of 27 deg. R., that is, 60 F., the mean temperature being 17.9 deg. R., that is, 72 degs. F. It is well known that beer is greatly affected by being exposed to the light. Three bottles were washed, well dried, one plain glass or colorless, and the other two of dark green glass, generally used by ale bottlers. They were filled with bright, sparkling ale in splendid condition, and very carefully corked and wired. The beer in one of the green bottles was pasteurized and was all three then exposed to the full sunlight. The beer in the bottles was kept shaken up regularly twice a day, and in the three bottles for at least fifteen days. After this period the beer in the colorless or plain glass bottle, showed considerable signs of losing its brightness; the same occurred to the beer in the dark green bottle which was "non-pasteurized." When at the end of three weeks the experiments came to an end, upon opening the colorless glass bottle the beer was perceptibly turbid. The beer in the green bottle which had not been pasteurized was dull, while the beer in the green bottle which had been pasteurized was, on the contrary, decidedly very bright and as clear as crystal.

The beer contained in the white glass bottle was unfit for consumption, having acquired a nauseous smell and taste. The beer which had been "pasteurized," and contained in the other dark green bottle was quite sound and remained unimpaired altogether. The evolution of carbonic acid gas from the colorless glass bottle, the bottle that contained the "non-pasteurized" beer it was less so, whereas the dark bottle that contained the "pasteurized" fluid it was normal. The "non-pasteurized" beer, under the microscope showed a fair amount of normal pus cells and but very few cells of an abnormal type, there being also traces of lactic acid organisms. The beer contained in the colorless glass bottle, on being tested, showed an amount of yeast cells of elongated type, and a considerable quantity of well-developed lactic acid formations. In the beer that was "pasteurized," there could not be seen a living yeast cell, and lactic acid fermentations were certainly conspicuous by their absence; also, the color of this beer had remained unaltered, while that in the colorless bottle had got very much lighter. The "non-pasteurized" beer contained in the dark bottle also showed distinct changes in color although in a lesser degree than in the colorless bottle.

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PAY—"Don't move fer yure life, Moike! Howly saints, what a slunk!"

SHOWING HIS SYMPATHY.

A FORTY-EIGHT-year-old boy went into his mother's presence with one eye black, his lips swollen, and a ragged scratch across his cheek, the blood from which he had wiped off on his shirt sleeve.

"Nixolennus," cried the parent, as she sneaked in, "have you been fighting again?"

"No," he sullenly granted.

"Then what on earth ails your face?"

"Jim Green's ma's dead," he replied.

"Well, suppose she is; what's that got to do with your face?"

"I seed Jim jest now," answered the boy, "an' he looked awful sad and solemn."

"Well?"

"I didn't know what ter do ter make him bright and cheerful like an' feelin' so sorry for him, I jest went up an' let him hit me a few licks."

"Did it help him?" asked the mother.

"Help him?" echoed the boy, in a surprised tone. "Course it did! Don't you think it'd make you feel good ter bust a fellow that way that had licked you every week for a year?"

NOT QUITE SATISFACTORY.

Lord Humbery.—I come to ask your daughter's hand, Mr. Pursey. As you are doubtless aware, I am the heir of one of the oldest houses in England.

Mr. Pursey.—Jesso! Well, of course, if you marry Marilda, you'll have to put up a new one with all modern improvements! My daughter's not going to live in no log shanty.

JUST SO.

Lawyer.—"I slept in the editor's bed one night, as I was passing by; and I thought, as I tumbled the editor's bed, how easy editors lie."

Editor.—"If the lawyer slept on the editor's bed, when no other chance was nigh, although he has written and mively said, 'How easy editors lie!' he never so admit, as he lay on the bed and slept in his heart's desire, what'er he may say of the editor's bed, the lawyer himself was the liar."



ALIS, NOW, TILL O!

AN ODD SPECIMEN.

The drummer didn't want to talk. Something must have been the matter with him seriously, or he never would have felt such a disinclination of course, but the hotel clerk disregarded the signs, and insisted on his telling a story.

"I haven't any story to tell," growled the drummer.

"Aw, come off," urged the clerk. "You know you have plenty. Give us one, and don't act ugly."

The drummer growled some more, but it did no good, for the clerk kept on nagging him.

"Well," said the drummer at last, "if I tell you one, will you let me up on me?"

"Very well," proceeded the drummer, "when I was in Indiana four years ago I met a man who was an odd specimen, for a fact."

"What was odd about him?" asked the clerk, who observed that the drummer manifested a disposition to stop at that point.

"His arms," said the drummer, languidly.

"What was odd about them?" again asked the clerk encouragingly.

"He had only one," said the drummer, and the clerk went around behind the counter and kicked an offending valve up against the wall.

IN ORDER.

"Most I," he whispered, "ask your mamma first her head."

She shook her head.

"No," she answered, "you did right to ask me first. I am entitled to that handicap on account of my being a widow."



QUALIFIED.

Mother.—"I think you ought to start George in the real estate business. He seems to have a strong inclination for it."

Ether.—"Yes; and he seems to know more about real estate than anything else."

Mother.—"Yes?"

Ether.—"Yes; he can tell a house from a lot."

NOT IN HIS LINE.

Mr. Chowleigh.—"I'll give you nothing! You can't work me."

Royal Ronges.—"Work you!" (With great dignity.) "Sir; you mistake my calling!"

AFTER THE MUSICAL.

He.—"My dear, nobody seemed to like the egg nog you served to the company but Herr Klinken-topfer. True, he was the guest of honor."

She.—"Yes. I thought if I made it of beer it would make him play better."

He.—"I'm going right home to mother."

She.—"Well, that's better than bringing mother right home to us."

LOVE'S DREAM SHATTERED.

As the old man gazed thoughtfully at the smoldering embers, she came with radiant face and kissed him.

"Papa," she whispered, fondly caressing his silver hair; "I have found my affinity."

He turned suddenly and confronted her.

"Daughter," he demanded; "is he a good young fellow?"

"Yes, Papa."

Her eyes were directed to the floor, and she saw not the play of emotions upon his countenance.

"Doesn't he smoke?"

"No, Papa."

"My child—"

His voice was unsteady.

"—after all the money I've spent on your education—"

He heeded not her startled glance.

"—I don't propose to buy my own cigars in my old age if I buy myself. Don't come to me with your affinity racket. It won't go; I tell you right now, anything of the kind. You will save us both considerable trouble if you go to bed at once."

Charles.—"I wasn't going to ask any more questions, ja. I was only wondering why almost everything worth having in this world is either unattainable, indigestible, unfashionable or too expensive."

AN EMBRYO SOLOMON.

Little Charles.—"Pa?"

Mr. Collipies.—"That will do, my son! I do not know how much of a snake is body and how much is tail, or why Wednesday doesn't come on Saturday, nor anything of the kind. You will save us both considerable trouble if you go to bed at once."

Charles.—"I wasn't going to ask any more questions, ja. I was only wondering why almost everything worth having in this world is either unattainable, indigestible, unfashionable or too expensive."

TIME IS MONEY.

It was near five o'clock, and the man was in his way home from work when he met a wanderer who had no home.

"Excuse me," said the wanderer; "do you think time is money?"

"That's what they say," responded the man.

"And what time is it now?"

"About five o'clock."

"Well, give me about five cents, and be thankful I didn't strike you at ten o'clock."

He got the nickel.

Wood.—"Have you any conscientious scruples about giving a verdict the penalty of which may be death?"

Van Pelt.—"Why?"

Wood.—"I was going to ask you into this drug store to say what you would have to drink."

Foiee (at the head of the stairs).—"George, have you been drinking?"

George.—"No in."

Foiee.—"Say Chrysanthemum."

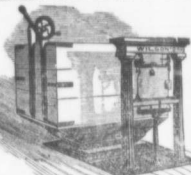
George (silent for a moment).—"I'm drunkah, my dear!"

TORONTO INLAND REVENUE RETURNS.

Is the Inland Revenue Division of Toronto the receipts for the month of November, 1894, were:—

Spirits ex Warehouse	82,362.86
Malt ex Warehouse	19,842.51
Tobacco ex Factory	25,200.00
Tobacco ex Warehouse	1,275.00
Cigars ex Factory	2,236.48
Cigars ex Warehouse	1,000.00
Methylated Spirits	30.00
Petroleum Inspector's Fees	30.00
Fines and penalties	12.00
Other Revenue	200.00
Total for November, 1894	110,678.85
Total for November, 1893	111,750.00
Increase for November, 1894	816.85

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75,000 40
18,400 70
100 20
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1,275 40
1,380 40
2,200 40
1,700 40
100 10
100 10
100 10
100 10

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MR. MARTER'S NEW STAND.

Press Opinions on the Conservative
Leader's Policy.

A General Consensus of Opinion that He has
Taken the Right Course.

FOLLOWING are a number of press comments on Mr. Marter's speech at Dominion Hall. They will make especially interesting reading to members of the trade:

From the Toronto "Empire."

It is not unusual that Mr. Marter's outspoken views upon the futurity of pursuing further the Prohibition and Separate School agitations should create surprise. Probably it is the unexpected character of the declaration more than the sentiment itself which has occasioned comment.

Looking the facts squarely in the face, we cannot see how he could have come to any other conclusion. At three distinct general elections the Separate School issue has been before the people, and they have on each occasion declined to take the Opposition view. Mr. Marter, newly called to the leadership, put the question in a more emphatic shape than even to the electors in a constituency where the Opposition had reason to hope for success. The result was a verdict so pronounced that there can be no mistaking its meaning. Mr. Marter is bound as a public man to bow to the popular verdict, and he is to be commended rather than criticized for frankly owning to defeat. Considering also that the abolition of Separate Schools would mean attacking the constitution in its vital part, he is clearly right in assuming that the Conservative party authorizes no such crusade.

As to Prohibition, the facts in the London contest are so notorious and constitute so complete a betrayal of professional faith by the prohibitionist element that Mr. Marter, while his personal opinion remains the same, has no other course but to point out that under the circumstances Prohibition has been voted into obscurity by its vanquished champions. Mr. Marter could have made the announcement less abruptly. If he had been a more experienced tactician he might have done so and spared the feelings of the pretended prohibitionists. But we cannot admit, after the exhibition of insincerity and bad faith at London, that these feelings deserved to be spared.

It is clear, in any case, that until the Privy Council decides the question of jurisdiction the matter is a dead issue. The business of the Conservative party in the Legislature is to reform the administration of the province in toto, to give us economical government, and stop crude legislation. To go on advocating one or two questions which the electors declare they do not want and will not have, would be to abdicate the functions of a political party and cripple its general usefulness.

From the Toronto "Globe."

As he has abandoned his P.P.A. friends, so in like manner does he wash his hands of his temperance adherents. In his London speech he said:

"I should I have the honor of leading a party in the Legislature, if it could not follow me on the Prohibition question I would let them find another leader. Is that enough?"

At the meeting of the Conservatives of Ward 5, he says, according to the *Empire* report:

"I possibly was foolish in my stand on this (temperance) question. I had more confidence in temperance men than perhaps I should have. I would like to see and to show his complete emancipation from his Prohibition delusions he was subsequently made an honorary member

of the association, on a motion seconded by Mr. L. P. Kribs, editor of THE ADVOCATE. It will be remembered that the organ of the liquor interest asked the Conservative party when it elected Mr. Marter, an appeal to the trade, and its leader, where the manna was to come from. Mr. Marter probably realizes that manna must be had, and it was sufficient, therefore, that in his hour of recantation he should be led back to where the manna is by Mr. Kribs.

It must be said that Mr. Marter is very easily discouraged. The London election should not have led him to despair of the temperance cause. He should look at the position of affairs dispassionately. The temperance men of London were really called upon to decide between Sir Oliver Mowat and Mr. Marter. Sir Oliver as the head of a Government has the temperance people that if the courts decide that he has the power to pass an effective temperance measure he will pass it. Mr. Marter declares that personally he is a Prohibitionist, but since his election to leadership he has always carefully accompanied the declaration with the qualifying clause that he only speaks for himself. In voting to strengthen Sir Oliver's hand (Mr. Hobbs pledged himself to support any temperance legislation introduced by the Premier) the temperance people of London certainly gave a vote in accordance with the best interests of the movement they have at heart. If there was any desertion of temperance principles it was one part of the Conservative temperance men who voted for Mr. Essery, for Mr. Essery would support any motion which would deprive Sir Oliver Mowat of power, and he preferred to run early to the aid of his pledge to the temperance people of the Province. Mr. Marter, however, seems to have no use for temperance principles or temperance men that cannot be used for party purposes.

From the Hamilton "Spectator."

Mr. Marter, leader of the Conservatives in the Ontario Legislature, made a little speech in Toronto last evening which contained some rather important matter. Mr. Marter spoke with the utmost frankness, and made it apparent that when he finds himself in the wrong, or finds reason to think he is in the wrong, he is manly enough to say so, and wrong, he is manly enough to say so, and wrong, he is manly enough to say so. He acknowledges that he was sadly disappointed in the outcome of the London election, and puts the blame of Mr. Essery's defeat upon the so-called Prohibitionists who preferred to vote for a Tory Prohibitionist. Mr. Marter agrees with the *Spectator* that the question of Prohibition is one that can be utterly effect upon the party that ignores it.

Where, alas! will the Prohibitionists now go for a political champion? There seems to be no hope for them in the present situation. Brother Marter should step into the arena himself and should go fighting instead of sharpening weapons for gladiators who are loath to use them.

From the Toronto "Star."

Whatever hopes may have arisen in the breasts of advocates of Prohibition because of the selection of Mr. Marter as local leader may as well be abandoned. While Mr. Marter may stand by Prohibition himself, it is abundantly evident from his speech last night, and the tone of the Conservative organ this morning, that the party will not only give support to Prohibition but will not tolerate any advance in its cause.

He made his appeal for Prohibition in London and it failed, perhaps for the reason that while prohibitionists believe Mr. Marter sincere, they do not believe

the Conservatives in the Local House will ever support Prohibition, and they foresaw just such a contingency as has now arisen.

Mr. Marter may continue to support Prohibition, but it will be as an independent believer in the cause. He will scarcely, as leader, make an appeal for Prohibition. That is the only lesson to be drawn from last night's speech.

From the Toronto "World."



From the Toronto "News."

The speech which Mr. Marter delivered last night is an announcement of a complete change of front on the part of Ontario Conservatives. The incipient agitation for Separate schools is to be abandoned; even the demand that these schools shall be restored to the position occupied at the time of Confederation is to be laid aside, and the Government is to be allowed the undisputed right to number Prohibition among the assets of the Administration.

This announcement means the death of the party. The people of this Province will never entrust the government to the hands of men that do not know their own minds from one Parliament to another. Honest error will be preferred by the electorate to a policy that is changed every three or four years, and is changed from conviction but expediency. This latest whril has condemned Ontario Conservatism, as now constituted, to a term in opposition that will end only in defeat.

On the temperance question Louis P. Kribs, rather than George Frederick Marter, appears to be the party leader.

Inspector Hughes Talks.

Here is Public School Inspector Hughes' opinion in connection with Mr. Marter's speech of last evening: "I think that Mr. Meredith dealt in partial measures regarding the Separate School question so long that it is now difficult to get the people to regard it as an honest issue. I think also that the fact that leading members of the Equal Rights Association were unable to rise above their political feelings injured the cause in the country very largely.

"There is too much truth in what he says about temperance. The temperance people in London voted on old party lines, while the liquor interest was united. This is unfortunately true generally."

From the Hamilton "Herald."

Probably Leader Marter saw all this a long while ago—he knows a thing or two—but lent a hand to the agitation in the hope of political gain. Peace, however, is better late than never. His

\$5,000,000 is an immense fortune, but is only a conservative estimate of the amount saved in doctors' bills to the people of the Dominion by the use of **St. Jacobs Oil** its timely use not only saves money, but much suffering; a trial will win your endorsement.

remarks last night show that the party has decided to drop the mistaken crusade, and the fact should be welcome intelligence to every one who has the well-being of Canada at heart.

From the Ottawa "Journal."

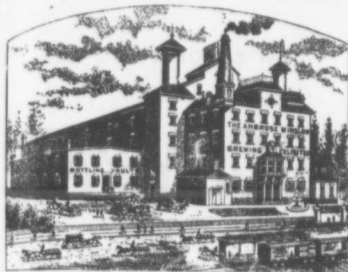
The prohibitionists deserve the decision, for the majority of them, although often very self-assertive in convention, have never had sufficient devotion to the Prohibition principle to desert the political party for it. That is well for the country, we think, the good government of which is a much bigger issue than Prohibition, but if the prohibitionists in the mass have not enough real conviction of the importance of their doctrine to stand by it in politics, which Mr. Marter gave them the chance to do, they should cease proclaiming tests of political candidates by their principle.

E. E. Sheppard in "Saturday Night."

In regard to Prohibition, I think Mr. Marter was wrong, and out of sympathy with his party. It is a strange time to feel this advice, after the damage has been done. If the party elected Mr. Marter as a Prohibition leader they should sustain him; but I imagine they did not do this. If they do not sustain him, and they are not doing so, what is he to do, and that is retire. There are too many Conservatives in Ontario who are unwilling to be pupils of a teacher who is willing to teach that the world is either round or flat, according to the prevalence of the prejudice at the moment, to follow Mr. Marter in his extraordinarily elastic programme. In Mr. Meredith's Ontario Opposition effort had fault to find with regard to his assumption that he was the party, and needed no help or advice from the rank and file. The greatness of the man was the excuse of the occasion; this excuse does not exist in the case of Mr. Marter.

A NEW IDEA FOR DRUMMERS

"I am a great believer," said a commercial traveler recently, "in sunlight and have always made it a rule to sleep in a room where the sun shines for part of the day at least. You know how people are bewildered with the directions in strange towns and new hotels, that I find clerks frequently give me one on the north or some other side, as it happens to suit their convenience. I never could be sure about it, and I hit on this little expedient. As soon as I go into the room I stand where I am. More than once I have surprised clerks who fooled me by making a lively kick, and when the compass was produced they were silent and changed the room. I won't sleep in any other room, and it isn't safe for a clerk to try to do me up." Well, we always kept lots of drummers made a compass, but we didn't know that they had begun to carry them. I won't sleep in any room and son, by son-west, and the moon and stars will have a rest.



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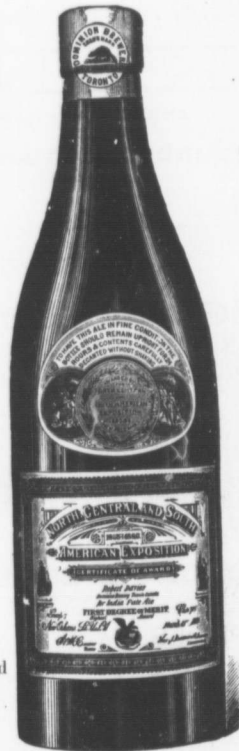
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