

THE ADVOCATE

VOL. 1.—No. 28.

Toronto and Montreal, Canada, Thursday, August 16, 1894.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

Comment.

The police records of Portland, Maine, show that the arrests for drunkenness are more there in proportion to the population than in any other city in the United States.

A resort in punishing hotelkeepers and others for violation of the law that magnifies too frequently overlook is the fact that the individual who tempts another to break the law is in reality worse than the actual breaker.

Isn't it about time ice-cream Prohibition societies were formed? The other day at Chester Depot, Vt., four hundred moral reformers, who wouldn't take a "hink of beer for their lives, partook of the deadly ice-cream with the result that six of them were made ill while some of them at last accounts, were reported in a critical condition.

JOSE BURKE, 504 King Street east, Toronto, was fined five dollars the other day for selling a single cigar on Sunday, on the information of one Joseph Florence. A man who will induce another to break the law and then inform on him is the most despicable of God's creatures and should be punished in preference to his victim. The tempter is the evil one. Joseph Florence should be tarred and feathered.

A DISPATCH from Chicago, date August 16th, states that President Greenhut, of the Whiskey Trust of the United States, has ordered all the distilling companies in the trust to shut down. It is said this action is due to the sharp advance in the price of corn, and to the large amount of stock the trust has on hand. The distillers manufactured the present stock with corn that cost 24 cents a bushel. With the cereal ranging at about 60 cents whiskey cannot be made at a profit.

An order has been enacted by the city council of Charlotte, North Carolina, fixing a minor 25¢ if he is found in a saloon. This is undoubtedly a move in the right direction. In many cases saloon-keepers have been fined for selling to minors when they have no means in the world of ascertaining a customer's age. The ordinance places the responsibility where it

belongs. People who go to a place when prohibited by law are surely more entitled to punishment than those who serve them in ignorance of the real state of things.

It is, indeed, an ill-wind that blows nobody any good. Even the protracted debate of the tariff in the United States Senate has benefited some people. They are the proprietors of hotels and boarding houses in Washington. Not only are the senators and representatives and all their dependents detained in Washington, but the representatives of all the protected industries are compelled to linger around there in order to look out for their interests, and they all have to be provided with food and lodgings, of course. Hence the joy of the Washington hotel and boarding house keepers, who have an entire monopoly of the delight.

A GENTLEMAN, a druggist to wit, is now living in Toronto who is over ninety years of age. He is hale and hearty and avows his intention to live thirty years longer. He is not at present a smoker, but he has been a moderate drinker all his life and was at one time in the British army. Speaking the other day he said that his father died at 105 and that he wouldn't have succumbed then only he stayed out too late one night. These facts have been brought to mind by a despatch from Rondout, N.Y., setting forth that Hugh Frai, 101 years of age, drank too much beer on Tuesday night and was locked up. Some time ago he was arrested for drunkenness on the Bowery, New York city. He has been a steady drinker for many years. Frai says he was born in Ireland in 1793, and his friends in Ulster county, where he has lived for more than half a century, believe it. There is surely nothing very frail about a man who is capable of going on a spree at 101. But, doubtless, our temperance friends will hold the case up as one that reflects terribly on the use of beer.

INTERVIEWED by a representative of the *Westminster Gazette*, Private Rennie, the winner of the Queen's Prize at Bisley is thus described, so far as his conduct interests the trade: "In reply to questions as to his mode of life and what preparation for shooting he considered necessary, he frankly stated that he was by no means a teetotaler, was fond of his

pipe, and did not believe in any training." Another great marksman at Bisley—Mr. Walter Winans, the phenomenal revolver shot, is a total abstainer. He does not, however, believe that a man who drinks cannot shoot, but he is of opinion that his own temperament is such that if he himself drank he could not shoot so well as he does. The two cases simply illustrate, remarks the *London Licensing World*, that there is some force in the old adage, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," and show how absurd it is for teetotal fanatics to claim that no man who drinks can be a good shot—or, in fact, good at anything.

The breweries in the United States owned by British syndicates are not in the most flourishing condition. Recently the directors of the San Francisco breweries had before them the annual report for 1893-94, when it was shown that sales had fallen off 11 per cent, and that prices had fallen 42¢ per barrel. The chairman stated that he thought the shareholders would scarcely be surprised at the state of affairs, bearing in mind the deplorable state of business in the United States generally, and more particularly in San Francisco, because the further one went West, the worse was trade. Their business had been energetically handled, and therefore they were bound to credit the loss to outside influences, and not to the effect of the inside management. They had, moreover, been unfortunate in many respects lately, as, owing to the Silver Bill, their trade with Mexico had considerably diminished, while freights had been a great deal against them and in favor of the Eastern States. Another large and unsatisfactory item was that of bad debts, which amounted to \$16,000, or \$5,000 more than the previous year. A committee was appointed to investigate the state of affairs.

EX-GOVERNOR ST. JOHN, formerly a Prohibition candidate for the United States presidency, is at the head of a new departure in life insurance in New York, which promises to afford some interesting information. It is proposed to inaugurate a total abstinence department in one of the great life insurance companies, and it is started with the supposition that enough total abstainers will insure in the company as such to form a separate and distinct class of policy holders. Every

man taking out a policy as a total abstainer will be required to pledge himself to abstain from the use of alcoholic liquors as beverages, medicinal use not being prohibited. The enterprise rests on the supposition that the rate of mortality will be smaller among total abstainers than among other policy holders. And yet it is stated that no difference will be made in the rates to total abstainers. If there is any virtue in the contention it is apparent that there should be. It is our opinion that Mr. St. John's venture, if successful, will prove nothing. In the first place he will have no guarantee that the pledge is kept; in the second, statistics already available prove that moderate drinkers are the longest-lived, and, in the third, what may be true as to one insurance company may be anything but true regarding a dozen others.

COMMENTING upon a letter written by Mr. C. W. Radcliffe Cooke, M.P., advocating the extensive use of cider, the *London Daily Telegraph* recently said: "The fanatics of abstinence must agree with Mr. Cooke's statement that for the most part their artificial thirst-quenchers are very nasty and not very wholesome. If, indeed, pure water could be obtained, all would accept the dictum of the Greek poet Pindar, that nothing could be more excellent. But where is the water that can be trusted until it has been boiled? Half the zymotic diseases which plague great populations, enter the body by means of water-drinking. And, seeking a way out of this danger, the teetotalers have created what Mr. Cooke calls many aerated abominations offensive to the self-respecting stomach and damaging to the cause of temperance. What a magnificent advance might be made by them towards a restitution of popular favor if, ceasing to mourn for the broken pledges of Sir William Harcourt and their lost Local Veto Bill, they boldly took up with Herefordshire cider and Devonshire perry, conciliating patriotism with good taste, and satisfying at once the throat and the conscience! Analytical chemists, sadly skillful, have shown by experiment that there is hardly a beverage sold under the fanciful and innocent names of teetotalism which does not contain alcohol; but, with regard to cider, even the primate kinds contain only a small percentage, and Nature has not granted internal capacity enough to the Somersetshire laboring man to get drunk upon the apple-mug."

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EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION.

We copy from official data, published by the Statistical Bureau, some very interesting figures, to which we direct the particular attention of the Prohibitionists and other cranks, as they can learn from them that all their efforts, though successful in some States in depriving the people of their liberty and forcing them to do behind closed doors what in more civilized communities they do openly, have been futile—in fact a mere fight against windmills. People will drink and use stimulants.

In 1874, twenty years ago, the population of the United States was 42,796,000. The people consumed per head: Distilled spirits, proof gallons, 1.51; malt liquor, gallons, 7.00; Wine, gallons, .48.

Twenty years later, in 1894, the population was 66,822,000. They consumed per head: Distilled spirits, proof gallons, 1.51; malt liquors, gallons, 16.08; wines, gallons, .48.

Whilst distilled spirits and wines have held their own in spite of the large increase of the population, i. e., that sixty-six per cent of 1874, the consumption of such wines and liquors as the forty-two millions of 1874, the consumption of malt liquors has more than doubled, it being in 1874, 7 gallons, against 16.08 gallons per head in 1894!—Washington Sentinel.

LIZARDS IN WINE.

It is an old story that the drinker of claret, champagnes, and other wine knoweth not always what he is pipping to his lips, nor the source of the inspiring emotion which warms beneath his waistcoat and flings its rosy glow over his moist and benevolent countenance.

The grapes that can with logic associate in broad-spectrum justice acts, can be not always its fountain and origin; it may be drawn from the most conflicting and improbable elements; "My son," the perishing French vintner observed to his successor, to whom he wished to leave all the secrets of his trade, "so numerous that wine may be made of anything; even grapes." "So many substances according to popular report have entered into its composition that a new one need hardly excite surprise, yet it must be admitted that the shipment of dried lizards from the Chinese port of Pakhoi, reported by the American consul there and designed for use in the preparation of American wines, sends a cold chill down the back and inspires an indistinguishable desire for further information. What are the brands which receive this saurian fortification? and who is it that fortifies them? What in bulk are the imports here? dried lizards of Pakhoi? Who are the importers and consignees, and what duty, if any, does the animal pay? In view of its interposition with the general current of the wine, a theoretical investigation of its properties should be instituted, and they should be set forth upon the labelled receptacle of the fluid that he who runs may read. It doesn't look like a plausible story, and the consul at that obscure Chinese port may be mistaken.

A VALUABLE TRADE ADJUNCT.

The Belgian Government has adopted a system by which Belgian manufacturers are placed immediately in rapport with successful efforts of their trade competitors. Notice of any new production in any part of the globe where the Belgian consular system extends is immediately sent to Brussels. The result is accomplished by the foundation of trade museums, the principal of which is at Brussels. The consuls of Belgium in all parts of the

world are instructed should they find any thing commanding ready sale, to submit samples at once to the home authorities of this museum, with full data as to the import duties, transportation rates, and the agents' commission, thus enabling the Belgian merchant to judge whether he can enter that market as a successful competitor. Similarly should any new countries develop the growth of cotton, or other plants, the merchant submit samples with all necessary particulars, and the merchant is in a position to know if he can purchase raw material to advantage in the new market. The system, which is carried out minutely and carefully, now seems to work excellently, and has already led to greatly extended foreign trade.—Wine and Spirit Gazette.

SPIRIT MONOPOLY IN RUSSIA.

A MONOPOLY in the sale of alcohol and spirits has been established by the Russian Empire in its four eastern provinces. The Czar has approved the proposition. The monopoly has been established for the purpose of improving the quality of the spirits, of guarding against the sale of the inferior and adulterated, and of decreasing drunkenness, and increasing the revenues of the government to be derived from the sale of spirituous liquors. The distilleries remain in the possession of their present owners, but are restricted from selling their product within the four provinces named to any but the agents of the Government. The spirits necessary for blending and compounding purposes must be bought of the agencies of the Government. The Minister of Finance is ordered to fix the prices, taking into consideration the local conditions. The sale of the products of the distilleries is to be given by the Government to certain appointed agents.

THE CELLARMAN.

By JOE LADLE.

QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY, is the motto of the *Spharic*. I am no amateur, but I do not wish to be so forced to drink the trash so often offered under the proud title of wine. What more trying can there be than the horrid, but hospitable, host with whom politeness forces you to acquiesce when he realises his logwood cut, and smacking his lips, proclaims it "a splendid glass of wine, sir." The statement recalls to fading memories of early life the tender, fostering care of which the port was handled when port was really port. What more congenial could there be to taste and comfort, after a hard day's run with the foxhounds, than the drawing round the well-polished dining-table the butler's pride—reflecting, as in a mirror, the cut-glass decanters and wine-glasses, the dessert and ruby and golden wines, the candelabra and waxen lights? The cellar and its contents had, by reason of their bearing on the happiness of man. *The Spharic*, ever anxious to inculcate that love of elegance and refinement in home life has been conclusive, morally and physically to health, happiness and beauty, will henceforward call the attention of his readers specially to the cellar and its appurtenances. Love of wine is an innate principle of man. The use—not abuse—of wine is good for the human race. That wine was drunk in the remote ages is evident. Noah drank wine of some sort; Adam perhaps did so, or, at any rate, extracted the juice of the grape with his teeth. Truly said, "A little wine will cheer thy stomach's sake"—an opinion shared in by ancient philosophers and physicians from his time up to date. As to Diogenes, we all know that he drank

it, and, as a good philosopher, declared "he liked that wine best he drank at others' cost." Mahomet, to prevent his followers from imbibing intoxicating liquor, persuaded his men that in every grape there dwelt a devil." Then we have it on good authority that Horace was not loth to do justice to the juice of the grape; and as to Homer, he said openly, "The more I drink the more strength in generous wine." A pitcher of wine per day passed down the throat of old Geoffrey Chaucer, and Ben Jonson thought nothing of consuming annually a third of a pipe. In the days of the Merry Monarchs Charles II., there walked on earth one Tobias Walker, the Court physician. Firm in his belief of the utility of wine, he undertook to prove that it could alone maintain man from infamy to old age. As a remedy or medicine, doctors in all ages have recommended it. Even the French, who are a very sober people, have a proverb, "Qu'il faut a chaque repas un verre de vin." It is, however, a fashion in wine as in everything else. At one time port wine found favor with gouty people, until declared guilty of adding extra pain to the excruciating twinges, and then Madeira was called to the rescue and imbibed freely. But somebody discovered that Maleria contained acid, and so that wine made way for sherry. Fashions in wine, like ladies' bonnets, are continually changing. A son of Erculapius, preferring rock to sherry, shouted hock, and sherry was discarded by gouty subjects. Wine has been recommended by the faculty to alleviate the infirmities of old age, thus endorsing the dictum of the Greek physician who recommended it to Alexander as being the pure blood of the earth. Statistics show that immoderate use of wine prevails in northern rather than in southern latitudes.

Northerners can withstand more easily its effects. They can consume a quantity that would make the brain of an Indian reel, and therefore find less drunkenness under northern suns than 'midst northern snows. As to our forefathers in bygone ages, history tells us that imbibing liquor were known to the first Americans, and that the beer was common among the Germans. The Egyptians swigged malt liquor in the Delta; a kind of beer deluged the Middle Ages; the interior of Africa was famous for its beverages; our Saxon ancestors were often maddened; the worshippers of Odin were drunkards; the Arabians quaffed ardent spirits centuries ago; from the time immemorial arack has been manufactured in the island of Java, and all countries have apparently attributed to themselves the honor of having invented strong drinks.

Persian writers proudly proclaim Yemshool, the founder of Persepolis, as the first inventor of that worthy or said to have been, inordinately fond of grapes. Having too large a stock for immediate consumption, he placed some in a large vessel and deposited it in a dark, cool, and damp place. Some time afterward, when opened, the grapes, which had fermented, were found to be so acid that poor Yemshool thought he had the cholera or had been poisoned. He recovered, but the vessel marked poison. Now, the founder of Persepolis had several favorite ladies, one of whom suffered so acutely with nervous headache that, distracted with pain, she wished for death, and drank deeply from the vessel. Overpowered, she slept soundly, awoke refreshed, and repeated the supposed poison dose until all was finished.

On discovery that the receptacle was empty, Yemshool's wasted friends, at his favorite lady's confessions, was delighted with the effect that the fermented liquor had upon her, ordered more to be made, experimented with it on the members of his Court, and having found that they

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suffered no ill effects therefrom, tried it on himself, became intoxicated, and claimed the title of the first inventor of wine. It may be remarked, moreover that Noah planted a vineyard, and drank of the wine 2347 a. c. Chin-Nung, Emperor of China, tradition says, made wine 1906 a. c. The Egyptians have ever insisted that the invention of wine due to Osiris, whose worship was instituted 2100 a. c. The Greeks and Romans appear to have concentrated their wine by spontaneous evaporation, or boiling, and pretend that Bacchus or Dionysus, who flourished 1450 b. c., was the earliest wine-maker. Of the production of wine in France there is record that it was at Maxilia 600 years a. c. In later days wine was sold in England as a cordial as early as 1300, although there is mention of wine for the King as early as John. At the present day, as we all know, it is to be obtained, of all kinds and qualities, from the growers, wine merchants, publicans and even grocers.—The Spharic.

TOO MUCH SCIENCE IN THE BEER.

A good tale is told of the late Prof. Tyndall about the time he was a student at Greenwood college, Hants. The college inn-keeper had a capital tap of beer brewed of old-fashioned malt, which the educational staff much fancied. Year by year, but the scent of the beer was ruined, and when the professor ran over to look once more at his starting-point in life he went down for a glass of the remembered brew. "Stimpkinson," said he, after a delicious draught, "I see had, after a better like yours since I was away." "No, sir; nowadays they put too much science into beer, stand fast and hope."—Food and Sanitation.

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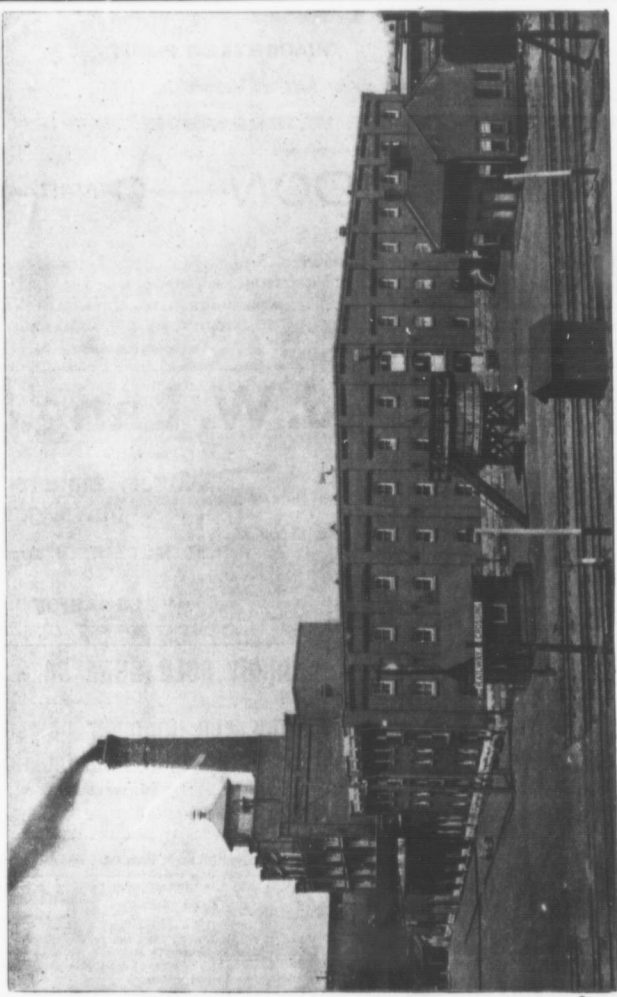
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Trade

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Woodstock, N. E.

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president of the B.
leading hotel of

Mr. James W.
Hotel, Montreal,
the Commercial

Mr. Wm. Hor
large four-store
corner of Carlton
Toronto.

The hotel is in
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Trade AND OTHER Notes.

BEAN BROS., liquor dealers, London, Ont., have assigned.

A NEW hotel is to be erected at the unusual springs, Arnprior.

A HOTEL stock company is being formed to erect a large summer hotel at Roundan, Ont.

The capital of the Hamilton Vinegar Works has been raised from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Messrs. HENRY A. SMITH and John Walton have leased the Turner House, Woodstock, N.B.

MR. T. J. HANAFIN is now sole proprietor of the British American Hotel, the leading hotel of Windsor.

MR. JAMES WOODS, late of the Queen's Hotel, Moncton, N.B., is now conducting the Commercial Hotel at Cambelltown.

MR. W. J. HOOKINS, Toronto, will erect a large four-story hotel on the south-west corner of Carlton and Church streets, Toronto.

The building is in possession of the promoter of William Livingstone, hotel keeper, Hamilton. His license was cancelled a short time ago.

MR. GEORGE BENNHARDT, proprietor of the Victoria House, Galt, has commenced the construction of an entirely new hotel on the same site.

THERE has been lack of boarding accommodation in Goderich this year, and the *Evening Star* thinks there is room for a good summer hotel in that town.

The Grand Opera House hotel at Hamilton was sold by auction on Saturday, and was bought by Mrs. Egner, wife of the present occupant, for \$1,500.

THERE is quite an agitation in different parts of the country for more hotel room. St. John, N.B., is the last to be heard from in this respect. They all want something stylish.

MR. JOHN SOBY, of Picton, and Mr. J. B. Mendeney, of Toronto, have purchased the St. James Hotel, Simcoe and Front streets, Toronto, and renamed it the Grand Union.

The Michigan Prohibitionists have nominated Albert Todd for governor. Unfortunately for the ticket there is in Michigan more opposition to Todd than in Indiana. — *St. Louis Post Dispatch*.

MR. G. PROCTOR, of 550 Lakeshore street, Montreal, was fined \$100 and costs the other day for selling liquor without a license. A few fines like that would readily put an end to illicit dealing.

D. W. HICKS, hotel, Colborne, has assigned to F. H. Field. Hicks was formerly associated in the business with his father under the style of Hicks & Son, but has since had his own account since September, 1895.

Messrs. C. & N. VALLER, proprietors of the James Hotel, Montreal, are suing that city for \$2,978.71, amount of damage alleged to have resulted from the flooding of their premises through the bursting of a water pipe.

The Queen's Hotel, Winnipeg, has been assigned for business under the management of the new lessees, Messrs. Bennett & Bateman. The hotel has been thoroughly overhauled from basement to roof, inside and out.

A CITY hotel advertised the other day for female work. One who it was thought would fill the bill was employed. It was discovered on the following day that the engaged cook was a man disguised as a female. — *Halifax Mail*.

The French Treaty will not come into force until ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies, which will not meet for some time. As soon as the Treaty is ratified it will be brought into force by proclamation of the Governor in council.

On the night of the 11th inst., fire broke out in a frame hotel at Tottenham, belonging to James Logan, known as the Royal, and destroyed the building, which was empty. It was fully insured. Great difficulty was experienced in saving the surrounding buildings.

The summer hotel proprietor finds competition much greater than some years ago. It requires better furnished rooms, a more elaborate table, music, and all the amusement attractions to gain patronage. The large, vacant, barulike hotel, that used to fill up with high-priced guests, will soon be counted with a "minus" of the past. — *Hotel World*.

One of the brands of whisky recently copyrighted is known as "Coxy's" or "Counsewed Pure Rye." We do not know, for the benefit of the promoter of the brand, that it will not be as signal a failure as Coxy's Movement, and that the goods are better stuff, in comparison, than the material that composes Coxy's Army. — *Wine and Spirit Bulletin*.

A YOUNG lady in Maine, after disposing of two dishes of cabbage, made a wager of two boxes of cigars against a new hat that she could eat four dishes of ice cream also. Well, she did, but she made a beautiful corpse, and the prohibition paper, who haven't said a word about it either, although this was certainly a temperance happening, for there wasn't a drop of liquor in it. — *The Monitor*.

TAX payments on whisky during July, for single days, was the largest ever known in the history of the United States. At Peoria, Illinois, in one day the receipts amounted to \$239,000. The Government had to put on a good many new men and re-assign a great many of the other regular force who had been off duty, in order to take out the whiskies as fast as they were ordered by the distillers and dealers.

On July 23 last, when Mr. Brazier, of the Brazier Hotel, Brantford, was driving out of the fair grounds, his vehicle was run into by another rig. He was thrown out and received a severe injury to his side, from which he died in the hospital at Brantford on the 11th instant.

Mr. Brazier, who was only 49 years old, was exceedingly popular, and his untimely death is sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was one of the best esteemed men in the business.

THE CASH REGISTER MONOPOLY BROKEN.

AFTER a severe struggle and heavy litigation the Hubinger-Carroll Cash Register Company of New Haven, Conn., have succeeded in placing on the market a new and improved cash register, equal, if not superior, to anything already offered. This company have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. J. A. Banfield, this city, as agent for Canada, who has for the past ten years represented the National Company in Canada, in fact, is the pioneer of the business, and we feel confident that the business of the company is assured in Canada while in such able hands. Mr. Banfield informs us that owing to his company not having to pay heavy royalties and commissions they are prepared to sell first-class registers with all modern improvements at half the prices cash registers are being offered to-day. Intending purchasers will do well to investigate this register before placing their orders.

WE WANT YOU

to SAMPLE OUR COAL.

WHY?

Because Every Sensible Man Considers Well His Best Interests.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"OUR SPECIAL" GRADE?

It Will Pay You to Do So. You Will Find What You Have Been Long Looking For.

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

ACTUAL TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.

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Order a Sample Lot and be Convinced that we Make Things Hot for Our Customers.

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58 KING STREET EAST

Do Not Insure Your Life . . .

UNTIL you have seen one of the Unconditional Policies of the Manufacturers' Life. Every policy is absolutely without conditions as to habits of life, or manner of death, and is non-forfeitable after the first year from any cause whatever.

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Potassium Sulphite

The Best Known Preservatives in Use.

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HONORABLE MENTION
PARIS, 1878.
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Maltsters
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MEDAL AT THE
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
PHILADELPHIA,
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MEDAL AT
THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION,
ANTWERP, 1885.

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

PURITY OF FLAVOR
AND
GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF
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Offices, Brewery and Malt Houses, - - - Niagara Street, Toronto.

THE ONTARIO BREWING AND MALTING CO. (Ltd.)
INDIA PALE ALE

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- PORTER -

WE GUARANTEE

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

BOTH IN WOOD AND BOTTLES

ASK FOR IT.

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LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

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Corner Adelaide and Victoria Streets,

TORONTO, CANADA

Telephone 180.

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Advertisements:

Cost of Rates on Application.

Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1894.

FORWARDED IS FORE-ARMED.

Upon this heading in our number of August and, we said: "The License Inspectors and their hired men have, under orders from head quarters, inaugurated a most energetic campaign looking to securing convictions for infractions of the license law. . . . The cause is said to be the necessity of replenishing the Provincial treasury."

Mr. Henry Totten, chief officer of the License Branch of the Provincial Government system, takes exception to our remarks. He says, "Orders from head-quarters would presumably emanate from this branch," and adds:

"It is the duty of the Inspectors at all times and they are so required by the License Act, to see that holders of licenses and others comply with its provisions. If they are specially active at this time it is no doubt because of the necessity that has arisen, as no general instructions of the nature indicated by your editorial have recently been issued."

"With regard to the alleged cause for the supposed instructions, namely 'the replenishing the Provincial Treasury,' Inspectors have invariably been advised that prosecutions are to be instituted, not for the purpose of collecting a revenue, but to compel obedience by those who break the law and to act as a deterrent to those who are that way inclined."

"If a fine is imposed and collected, as the municipalities receive two thirds thereof, the collection of a Provincial revenue by this means would be a very slow process."

We cheerfully publish Mr. Totten's repudiation of our remarks as applying to him. We are aware that his department is conducted, so far as he is concerned, on a perfectly equitable and upright basis, but there are other powers besides him, some of whom stand even higher than he, and then again there are such things as head-quarters. We know that lately the Inspectors have been exceptionally busy and aggressive, and we know that they have been stirred up to their present unwarranted activity by a superior to themselves who was not Mr. Totten. What is more, the limit was not received through his department. We are not positively declaring that the move is a political one;

it may be that it is made in view of a re-arrangement of the license method or of the licensees themselves. We are not in the confidence of the Government; but, desiring to help those who help us, we gave our friends the warning to be on guard against temptations to violate the law. As one-third of the fines imposed admittedly go into the Provincial treasury it must be apparent that it benefits thereby and is thus partially replenished.

CHANGES IN THE LAW.

A DISPATCH FROM TORONTO TO THE OTTAWA JOURNAL SAYS:

There is a feeling in Ontario government circles that there will be a change in the license law made at the next session in order that no one can say that the license granting is controlled by a political party for political purposes. Mr. James Cleland, M.P.P. for Meaford, prohibitionist, says the system of appointing the license board will probably be changed. Then there are some changes which hotel keepers ask for which should be conceded, for it is convenient to them and does not affect detrimentally the cause of temperance. One is that the municipal authorities should not be able to reduce the number of licenses. The government will limit the number themselves. Other changes, such as making uniform rules as to hours will probably be made.

Just how much and how little there is in this foregoing despatch we are not prepared to say, but the probabilities are it is made out of whole cloth. Its absurdity is, in fact, proven by a contradiction contained within itself. For instance, in the beginning it says changes are talked of that will take the licensing power out of politics, and later it declares that the government proposes to regulate the number of licenses itself. Political methods, we know, sometimes pass all understanding, but if to assume closer control is to relieve oneself of a certain function, then we have a paradox for contemplation that in its profundity exceeds anything the talented author of the Pirates of Penzance ever dreamed of.

PROFITS IN RETAILING.

MR. COMBE, M.P., speaking in Committee of the House of Commons in England against the increased tax on whisky, dealt with a statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the profits of liquor dealers were 100 to 300 per cent. Mr. Combe said he had caused to be made an assessment of the profits of 32 public-houses, and he would just take four or five of them. They showed that the profits, so far from being 100 to 300 per cent., did not come anywhere near that. There was one case where the yearly takings were £2,587, gross profit 34; another case, £13,310, gross profits 30; another case £5,000, gross profits 35; and another case £6,300, gross profits 33. There was just one case that went against his argument, because it showed gross profits of 49 per cent. The total of the 32 public-houses gave a yearly taking of £138,000, giving an average profit of 38 per cent. He was not, therefore, very

far out. But these were good houses. From that thirty-eight per cent. they had to reduce the money to be found for licenses, rent, rates, and taxes, interest, repairs, wages, gas, coals, depreciation of lease, management, and so on, which brought it down to somewhere near ten per cent. These figures, he thought, showed as clearly as possible what the profits of public-houses really were, so far as they could get them, and they proved that the licensed victualler was not rolling in that wealth which he was generally supposed to roll in; in fact, in many cases he had as much as he could do to make both ends meet.

What is true in England as discovered by Mr. Combe is undoubtedly true in Canada. Retailers' profits are far out of proportion to the expenses and the possible chance of a sudden deprivation of license as a consequent ruin. Ignorant people imagine that the profits of the license-holder are tremendous, but if they would make enquiries they would be astounded to find how far their ideas were from the actual truth.

WINE CULTURE IN FRANCE.

No less than seventy-six of the departments of France are engaged in the cultivation of the grape and the manufacture of wines, brandies, etc. In 1872 no less than 5,866,242 acres were devoted to this industry; in 1892 this extent of country had fallen to 4,527,500 acres, but in 1893 this number was increased by about 25,000 acres. But, while the area under viticulture has been lessened, the yield of wine has actually increased. The annual average of wines produced in France for the twenty years ending in 1891 was 838,359,852 gallons. For extent of country under viticulture Italy ranks first and France second. In Europe it covers more than 23,000,000 acres of land, and in non-European countries 1,000,000 acres. For quantity of wine produced, France takes precedence, as the following table shows, as it also shows the relative position of the several wine-producing European States:

Country.	Average Production of the Last Ten Years.
	Gallons.
France	681,181,000
Italy	630,000,000
Spain	562,500,000
Austria-Hungary	144,200,000
Germany	83,250,600
Portugal	78,750,000
Russia	72,300,000
Serbia	60,750,000
Bulgaria	56,250,000
Turkey and Cyprus	45,000,000
Romania	40,500,000
Greece	31,500,000
Switzerland	22,500,000

Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and the British Isles have no vineyards, the produce of which is not used to any extent for wine making. In 1888 the total yield of wine in France was 677,250,000 gallons; in 1889, 612,500,000; in 1890, 616,660,000 gallons; and in 1891, 679,185,000. In 1893, 1,125,000,000 or nearly twice that of the previous year. In view of the recent

ratification of the French Treaty those particulars should be of exceptional interest to Canadians.

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

The annual convention of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of the United States will be held at St. Louis on Sept. 5th next. This convention is made up of three delegates from each of the State Associations, and deals with all matters of a national character pertaining to the trade.

The present officers are as follows:—Wm. Bostley, President, 27; South Delaware street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Robert J. Halle, Secretary, 162 Washington street, Chicago; John W. Howard, Treasurer, 311 Garrison avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Vice Presidents—Thomas Walsh, Washington, D.C.; John F. Weiss, Canton, Ohio; P. O'Keefe, Dallas, Texas. Executive Committee—C. J. Bretz, Jacksonville, Fla.; S. H. Carroll, Jacksonville, Mich.; Aug. Koehler, Orange, N.J.; Morris Teakley, New York.

The St. Louis people are making preparations to give the convention a warm welcome. The delegates will be shown the sights, given a carriage ride, a night at the theatre and a banquet. One of the special orders of business at the meeting is the organization of a plan of life insurance devoted entirely to liquor dealers.

What do our Ontario friends think of putting themselves in affiliation with the United States National Association?

The town council of Ida Grove, Iowa, recently determined to go into the liquor business. The outcome is unknown except that an ordinance has been passed providing for the establishment of saloons under the supervision of the council. Arrangements are understood to be being made to secure the sixty-five per cent. consent of the people when the saloons will be started. The council is to fix the price of liquors and decide whether schooners shall be 5 cents and whether Manhattan cocktails shall be 10 or 15 cents if served in French whisky glasses. The capital invested shall be \$2,500 and 8 per cent. interest to be paid those who put in the money, the income being aspired by the council. After deducting expenses from the revenue, including the interest, the \$600 miles, etc., 75 per cent. of the income goes to the city and 25 per cent. to the school fund. All employees must be satisfactory to the council and the school board.

From the closing acts of the Catholic Abstainers' Convention, held at St. Paul, Minn., the week before last, it would seem as if the crusade of Bishop Waterson and Monsignor Sattoli against the trade had received a mild but emphatic check. While the resolutions adopted were of the usual sweeping character, yet when it came to practically endorsing Bishop Waterson by making him president of the organization, he was com-

pleated although under. It is most singular that since the convention was generally hot enough it should have reserved a chilling blast for the most prominent supporter of its doctrines. Bishop Waterson was rejected by 293 to 73 and then the customary force of unanimous election was gone through by placing Father Cleary, his rival, in the chair. This occurrence appears to show that Americans will continue to fight for themselves in spite of the most vigorous of clerical pronouncements. The truth is that the world has progressed stupendously since some of the laws and canons of the Roman Catholic Church were formulated, and that latter day Catholics, while loyal to their faith, reserve the right of self-judgment on many questions that were formerly regulated by ecclesiastical decrees.

POPULATION considered, says a contemporary, Milwaukee consumes more beer than any other city in America. Last year two million five hundred thousand barrels were drunk there against two million eight hundred thousand in Chicago, a city nearly six times as populous. St. Louis "got away with" only two million, but in proportion to population that is more than twice as much as the consumption of Chicago. Philadelphia's score is one million eight hundred thousand barrels; Cincinnati's, one million three hundred thousand; Newark's, one million two hundred thousand; Louisville's, three hundred and fifty thousand, and New Orleans, three hundred thousand. Last, but not least, is New York, which last year "got outside of" five million barrels. The "Greater New York" made away with something like seven million eight hundred thousand barrels.

A CAPITAL story is thus told by the *New York Daily Mercury*:

"The awful thirst that a Maine man is apt to be seized with, consequent upon Neal Dow's persistent efforts to prevent him from getting a drink, is well illustrated in a little story which comes from Seaport, a sleepy old town on Penobscot Bay. There is a farmer there who has been much bothered by bears that invaded his fields and destroyed his crops. Meeting a neighbor one day he applied to him for advice as to what could be done to keep them out. The neighbor replied: 'Bears are fond of molasses. You just make a trough and fill it with molasses and rum, and put it where they come into your field, and they will drink it for the sake of the molasses, and the rum will make them drunk, and you can go in the morning and knock them on the head.'

"The farmer followed this advice, and went to the field the next morning. There, stretched at full length in the trough he found, not a bear, but his esteemed neighbor. He was drunk as a lord."

THERE is a very pretty how-to-do-up Stratford way. The *Herald* of that town charged on the declaration of one Robert A. Kennedy that G. G. McPherson, a license commissioner, received \$100 from James Wilson, of the Wilson Home, for political purposes. Mr. McPherson declares that this means he has been guilty of misconduct in office and he has entered

a suit for libel against the *Herald*. Our sprightly contemporary has accepted the challenge to fight and says it will not lose any sleep over it.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

AS ideas of the wonderful variety of attractions to be witnessed at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition which commences on the third of September can be gained from the program just issued. Some of the leading features have already been mentioned. In addition to trotting, running, hurdle and bicycle races in front of the grand stand there will be exhibitions of equestrianism daily by the noted Kemp combinations including high jumping, four horse chariot driving and Roman standing races; Prof. Woodcott and Miss Lamout will appear in their daring balloon ascensions and parachute drop; Living pictures, being reproductions of the *day's events* of the great masters by models of grace and beauty; Edison's latest and most wonderful invention, the cinematograph, and many other novelties make up a most attractive programme. The latest developments of electrical science in its practical application will be on view in Machinery Hall. The tastes of music-lovers have been well provided for, the management having engaged the Grand Vienna Court and the Russian Imperial Court orchestras, as well as a number of the best bands in the country. The fair will be formally opened on the 4th of September by Sir John Thompson.

MONSIGNOR SATOLLI'S ERROR.

(From the *New York Dispatch*.)

THE decree of Monsignor Satolli, the Papal delegate to the United States, against the sale of liquor-dealers of the Roman Catholic faith under the ban of the Church, and in effect excludes them from Catholic societies and associations, is a surprising exhibition of intolerance in these closing years of the nineteenth century.

It is probable that nine-tenths of the many thousands of liquor-dealers in this country are in sympathy with the Catholic Church, if not in active membership with it. These men have millions of dollars invested in their business, and from the returns upon this invested capital they depend for their livelihood, the support of their families, and the education of their children. The vast majority of the men engaged in this line of trade are honest, reputable, and law-abiding as can be found in any other branch of professional or business life. They have been noted as liberal contributors to the Church represented by Monsignor Satolli, and have given immense sums to its schools and charities. In fact, if their contributions should be withdrawn, at least one half of the income of the Church in the United States would be extinguished. Why, under such circumstances, the liquor-dealers should be singled out for exclusion from Catholic societies is a problem that most people will be unable to solve.

Monsignor Satolli, in the opinion of the *Dispatch*, has made a mistake that he will soon realize and correct. If he has the power to shut out from Catholic communion the people engaged in a legally authorized business, he has the authority to similarly exclude persons engaged in any occupation that may incur his displeasure. We do not see how the Catholics will submit to such interference with their purely personal and temporal affairs, and in taking such a stand they will win the sympathy and support of every lover of religious freedom and personal liberty.

MGR. SATOLLI AGAIN.

Pointed Criticism of His Anti-Liquor Crusade by Kate Field.

(From *Kate Field's Washington*.)

AS home rule is the cry of Catholic Ireland why should it not be the cry of Catholic America? Who doubts that Cardinal Gibbons, of Maryland, or Bishop Spalding, of Illinois, would not be infinitely more satisfactory to the masses than a foreigner who knows nothing of this country and does not speak its language? That Mgr. Satolli can be more faithful to the true interests of the Church than an American is impossible. He rules best who best understands the genius of a people. A priest reared in the atmosphere of the Vatican cannot have the same point of view as the priest born and reared on this side of the Atlantic.

A recent decision made by the Apostolic Delegate emphasizes the doubt as to his fitness for a most responsible office. By approving and supporting Bishop Waterson's circular of instructions to the clergy of his diocese concerning liquor dealers, Monsignor Satolli has stirred up a question so far-reaching in its results as to make an impartial observer marvel at the audacity with which the Delegate committed himself to an opinion. This decision is the more remarkable coming from one born in a wine-drinking country, where nobody drinks water if he can help it, where everybody is sober and where monks themselves manufacture alcoholic liquors.

What has Bishop Waterson done? Forbidden Catholic societies to have among their officers anyone engaged in the liquor trade, and has directed that absolution be refused to saloon keepers who sell liquor on Sunday or otherwise conduct their business in a discreditable manner. The Apostolic Delegate not only sanctions this dictum, but would seem to make it his own by officially informing various prelates of the stand taken by the Bishop of Columbus and of his sympathy therewith. Whether he does or not will probably be an issue at the coming congress in St. Paul.

Having placed liquor dealers and manufacturers under the ban how can Bishop Waterson and Mgr. Satolli draw the line this side of prohibition unless they are willing to be absolutely and ridiculously illogical?

Is the Roman Catholic Church ready to insist upon Prohibition at the very time its impracticability is admitted by politicians who have made it a part of their creed to catch votes?

I cannot believe that a Church renowned for its erudition and knowledge of human nature will uphold the unwise decree of Bishop Waterson and the far more unwise indorsement of the Apostolic Delegate. To stop short of Prohibition is an outrage. To insist on Prohibition will not only fail to make people temperate, but it will create a schism in the Church only equalled by that produced by Martin Luther.

The Roman Catholic Church can do vastly more for temperance by supervising the character of liquor dealers than by treating them all as criminals. There is as much difference in this class as in any other, and it should never be forgotten that there were no saloons in Ireland until after Father Mathew had driven liquor out of decent society. When two-thirds of the Irish backside, the saloon is held on this country, liquor went to the begonia to flourish. When Prohibition began to flourish, the saloon keepers became Aldermen. The way to keep the saloon in politics is to pass prohibitory laws.

Suppose the new decree is to be universally applied, what then? There will be

just as much liquor dealers and just as much drunkennes. Catholics will defy the Church or secede, or all liquor-dealers will be Protestants and unbelievers. What does the Church gain? What does it not lose?

SHALL THIS BE TRUE OF CANADA?

"SAUNTERER" writing in *Times Topics* says: "Will some well-informed drunkard among the thousands in the State of Maine kindly inform me how it is that I can buy lager beer on Sunday at an open bar in the railroad station at Portland? I did so last Sunday, and yet the porter on the parlor car of the train on which I was travelling told me that I could not have beer on his car owing to the Maine prohibition law. One of the inexpressible things to an outsider is that in one place in Maine you must have your liquor served in a china egg-cup while in another you will find rum running through a hose. I have never seen anywhere such continual drunkenness as that existing in Maine. A boy of fourteen that does not drink six glasses of beer before breakfast is regarded as an invalid. In a place like Bath, for example, you will find citizens strewn about the pavements from nightfall until sunrise, and the fumes of whiskey are so strong that people out of Waukegan and over in Woodville only have to open their windows in order to get intoxicated themselves. But the prohibition law is in force in Bath as it is at all other points in Maine. Nevertheless, I bought beer in Portland on Sunday, and that openly at the bar in the railroad station. I mention this for the benefit of sane and thirsty travellers going down East. At Portland, Maine, you may get anything you like. At Portland, Me., you may drink beer. It is well to know this, else a man might believe that the Maine Legislature had contrived to make a journey through that State a misery and a shame. You may beer up at Portland, and at Bath you will be delighted to find distinguished citizens sleeping peacefully in the gutters. Prohibition, it will be seen, does not prohibit."

MR. E. DEKIE was in Ottawa yesterday arranging for a meeting of the South Ontario License-Holders. A further meeting will be held at Whitby on Wednesday the 29th inst., when an association for that district will be formed.

The New York State Hotelkeepers' Association hold their annual convention at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on Sept. 29th. An invitation was extended to them by the Toronto Hotelkeepers' Association to spend the week-end in Toronto during their meeting.

This has been accepted, and they will be here on Friday the 21st September. Arrangements are being made by the local association to give them a royal welcome. The form of entertainment has not yet been fully decided upon, but it is expected that they will be given a drive through the city, followed by a luncheon at Exhibition Park, at which representative men of the city will be invited to deliver short addresses of welcome. Invitations will also be sent to the various local associations throughout the province to meet with the New York visitors. Further details will be given in a later issue.

MARS SAYS ZWEI BIER.

(From the *Buffalo Courier*.)

THE Sunners in Mars are very much warmer than those in our own scale of the S-crows, and it is now believed that the rays' bright spots, as they are disclosed on the planet are a signal for two beers.

Malt & Proof Old R

W

J.P. WISEN, HARLOW G. W. ISAAC P. W. E. FRANK W. ALBERT WHI

CANADA 18

J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER



SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

THESE RENOWNED BRANDS

"OLD TIMES"

"WHITE WHEAT"

DIRECT IMPORTER OF



WINES...

AND

LIQUORS

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



Malt and Family
Proof Whiskies
Old Rye, Etc.

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*** *Guaranteed by the Government* ***

WISER'S CANADA WHISKEY

Prescott Distillery

PURE SPIRITS,
ALCOHOL



RYE AND PROOF
WHISKIES

Fully Ripened

and Matured

in Wood

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

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

Sporting.

"TROT, MY GOOD STEED, TROT."

Wander my true love abedeth,
I make my way to-night;
Lo! waiting, she
Speeth me,
And calleth in delight:
"Can his steed be true?"
Come trotting with my dear—
Oh! life not good speed, but trot,
Trot then my lover here!

Alone I cast the bridle,
And fly the whip and spur;
And gaily I
Speed this reply:
"While faring on the road,
I seek my true love, fear thou not!
'Tis I, my dear—
And double feed be yours, my steed,
If you more swiftly trot."

I vault from out the saddle,
And make my good steed fast
To him to whom
My love is pressed.
At last, true heart, at last!
The garden, drawing line,
The stars fold down their eyes,
In this dear spot, my steed might not,
Nor stamp in restless wise!
Oh, passing good communion
Of mine heart, warm and true,
To thee belongs
The old, old song
Which I find forever new.
We sing those songs, and then
Conspire the moment when
I "trot speed, trot from this dear spot—
Trot, trot me home again!"

Engage Field.

NOTES.

THE Brighton Beach Meeting, which closed last week, was a notable success from a financial point of view. The revenue derived from the bookmakers was \$5,500 a day. It is estimated that the Association netted \$9,000 a day over and above all expenses, and that the total profits for the thirty-day gathering were \$252,000.

It is stated that St. Anthony, the great steeplechaser, will be sent to Liverpool next year to run in the Grand National. This announcement is made of some American horse annually. No sooner does an annual rush over the trumpet affairs called hedges, ditches, banks and hurdles on most American courses than some know-all pronounces him able to navigate the stiff Aintree course. The day may come when an American will be able to win at Liverpool, but he will have had to have a very different kind of an education to what jumpers on this side of the Atlantic receive now. An honest effort was made by the newly organized Steeplechase, Hunt and Pony Racing Association to bring cross-country sport nearer to the standard that prevails in England and Ireland, but the regular racing associations, excepting Coney Island, have not shown any disposition to encourage the improvement. Saratoga positively refuses, and as a consequence several owners, including Mr. S. S. Howland, have taken their horses away from Mr. Wallman's track.

SPEAKING of a consignment of Canadian horses a writer in *London Sporting Life* says: "From personal inspection, we can vouch for the condition that the horses are now in, and at the same time testify to the excellence in quality, shape

and make. They all are rare harness horses, with plenty of action and courage, while at the same time they possess the best of manners. Amongst the number that I had the pleasure of looking over and sitting behind, there are three or four grand pairs, with fine action, that go well and fast together. They are full of quality and have lots of substance. They are grandly bred, with lots of courage. These animals were shipped hence in detachments by Mr. John Sheridan of Toronto.

JEHOVAH from the following remarks, which we take from the *American Sportsman*, the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association has an interesting investigation before it, for undoubtedly, if the story here told is true, Mr. Hoppa at least needs disciplining: "When the managers of J. M. D. and Cobwebs fixed up the slate for the 2.25 class at Buffalo last week, Hoppa insisted on his horse winning the event. Trimble was a little shy, as he considered Cobwebs faster than the light-waisted gentleman from Baltimore, but finally consented to go in. After playing the money J. M. D. fell by the wayside in the third heat, while Cobwebs had to go on and throw down Rex Mercus. With the exception of buying a few fields with Rex American out, the conspirators stood pat, hoping to pull off the fifth heat with J. M. D. The gelding was saved for it, but as he grabbed a shoe going away the money was lost. Hoppa is credited with wishing \$1,000, or about twice what his horse won in the race. Trimble remained silent, but there were a few braves gritty enough to believe that the Cobwebs teamster gave them the double cross.

THE Toronto scullers, Russell and Thompson, who carried everything before them in the senior singles of the C. A. A. O. regatta at Hamilton, could not get better than third and fourth respectively to Koenig and Hawkins, two American oarsmen, in the National Amateur Association regatta at Saratoga, on Friday and Saturday. The time was 9.47. The record made by J. J. Ryan, to the first turn over the same course was clipped some 26 seconds and placed at 4.38. Alf Jury, of Cambridgeport, in the junior singles. There were five entries in the senior fours, and they finished in this order: Argonauts, of Toronto, time 8.48; Minnetoska, time 8.57; New York, time 9.05; Detroit, time 9.08; Delaware, time 9.16. The Argonauts also won the Canadian four-oared championship at Hamilton. They are believed to be the fastest and strongest amateur crew ever turned out in this country. Following are the summaries of the three races in the N. A. A. O. regatta, in which Canada was interested:

Final heat, senior singles—First, Fred Koenig, Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.; second, Fred Hawkins, Laureate Boat Club, Troy, N. Y.; third, E. A. Thompson, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Ont.; last, A. H. Russell, Toronto, Can. Times, 9.47; 9.49.

The best time made for this race over

the same course was 9.50, by F. J. Mumford, in 1879. This was straight away. In 1892 John J. Ryan, of Toronto, did it in 10.24.

Junior single scull—First, Joseph McGuire, Bradford Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass.; second, A. J. Ryan, Toronto, Can.; third, Walter Abbott, Nassau Boat Club, New York; fourth, James R. McCone, Albany Rowing Club, Albany, N. Y. Times, 10.03; 10.14; 10.45; 10.56.

Senior four-oared shells—Argonauts, Toronto, R. G. Muntz (bow), E. A. Thompson, F. H. Thompson and G. H. Muntz (stroke); second, Minnetoska, W. S. Armstrong (bow), Percy Houghton, Lester Mahon and E. G. Hallbert (stroke); third, New York Athletic Club; fourth, Delaware Boat Club, of Chicago; fifth, Detroit Boat Club, of Detroit, Mich. Times, 8.48; 8.57; 9.05; 9.08; 9.16.

HERE is a table of the best light harness records:

	1892	2.04
Five-year-old, Krenin	1892	2.07
Four-year-old, Directum	1893	2.09
Two-year-old, Fantasy	1893	2.09
Two-year-old, Arion	1891	2.10
Yearling, Patsy McGregor	1893	2.11
Stallion, Directum	1893	2.03
Yearling, Patsy McGregor	1894	2.07
Gelding, Island T	1890	2.10
To wagon, against time, Guy	1893	2.13
To wagon, in a race, Alfred S.	1893	2.13
Team, in a race, Maxie Cobb, Neta	1885	2.18
Team, against time, Belle Hamlin	1892	2.12
Honest George	1890	2.12
Two-mile, against time, Greenleaf	1893	2.12
Two miles, in a race, Blonnie	1893	2.18
Three miles, against time, Nightingale	1893	6.53
Three miles, in a race, Bishop Hero	1883	7.19

	1892	2.01
Flying Jib, against time	1893	2.04
Five-year-old, Robert J.	1893	2.03
Four-year-old, Dublin, 1890, Huben	1891	2.00
Three-year-old, Whirligig	1894	2.10
Two-year-old Billy Lewis Hill	1892	2.11
Two-year-old colt, Odine	1892	2.11
Yearling filly, Belle Arion	1893	2.09
Yearling colt, Rosedale	1893	2.22
Stallion, Saladin	1893	2.05
Mare, May Marshall	1893	2.09
To wagon, against time, Roy Wilkes	1891	2.13
To wagon, in a race, Judastan	1887	2.14
Team, in a race, Belle Bliton—The	1892	2.06
Wise Ryder	1892	2.06
Team, against time, Daisy D. Silver	1887	2.18

Nobody, probably, doubts that Mr. Hamlin's great filly, Fantasy, is bound at no distant date to equal, if she does not excel, the 2.04 of Nancy Hanks. The distinctive thing about the prospective queen of the turf is her perfect way of going. In this respect horsemen generally class Fantasy above all other trotters that have appeared. In training phase her action is as loose and slippery as a string of fish. She has the over-and-over wheel-like stroke characteristic of the Electioneers, with a careless and almost irresolute reach which, while covering a lot of ground, is apparently as effortless as the flight of a bird. The spectator who hasn't a watch in his hand is sure to underestimate her speed, so easily does she move. If Fantasy could pick up her feet with the rapidity of Directum or Nancy Hanks she might trot a mile in two minutes, but being a big, growly filly she is not quite as rapid-gaited as they. Her natural balance is so perfect that the customary adjunct of toe weights and heavy front shoes would be rather a hindrance than a help in Fantasy's case. Probably she could trot faster barefooted than in any other way, but the friction and concussion incidental to fast work are too

great for unshod hoofs, and she accordingly protected by means of the lightest aluminum plates, or, as at present, by cowhide shoes weighing about one-half ounces forward and about three ounces behind. Mr. Hamlin does not expect to see the mare reach the limit of her speed until she is six years old. Will that limit be two minutes? The creek 4-year-old is a product of Western New York, having been bred and raised a Buffalo by C. J. Hamlin, who she had her dam, Honora, by Almonah; her grandson, Sophia, by Hamlin's Almon, Jr., and her great-grandson, Black Wolf, by Hamlin's Patchen. It is related that Mr. Hamlin did not look upon the big filly as being in any way promising until she was past two years old. He turned her over soon after she was bred to L. A. Dovel, a trainer he had engaged to handle the "culls" at Village Farm. Dovel got her going and drove her a pace in thirty-five seconds, barefooted, when a 2-year-old. Afterward she was passed into the hands of Mr. Hamlin's head trainer, Ed Geers, for the finishing touches of her development. Fantasy trotted her maiden race in Pittsburg a July, 1893. She was not moved in season for the first two heats, won by E. Frida, but she won the race. In her light starts as a 3-year-old she was never again headed to the wire in any heat.

It is possible that in single instances there may be faster going than there was at the great circuit meeting at Buffalo, which closed last Saturday after lasting two weeks, during which 875,000 was distributed in purses and stakes. It is even possible that the general average of speed may be excelled, as the track was somewhat heavy throughout, and a second or two slow, but it is safe to say that no meeting to come this year will there be a greater gathering of crack horses. Excepting Arion they were pretty well all here, although it is true Directum only gave an exhibition of what was rather ostentatiously called by Hekes's working mile in 2.09. As showing the scope and character of the meeting it is worth recording that 72 heats were trotted at an average rate of speed of 2.15; and that 59 heats were paced at an average of 2.13. Of the trotting heats only five were above 2.50, four by two-year-olds, and one by a three-year-old, while the same number were below 2.10, and in all thirteen below 2.11. The fastest were done by Fantasy and Arion, who each trotted a mile in a race in 2.08. Of the pacing heats only two were above 2.20, one by a two-year-old and one a ninth heat, while thirteen were below 2.10, Robert J.'s 2.06, twice performed, being the fastest. Altogether our readers will agree with us that it was the most remarkable meeting ever held.

THESE world's records were broken on the opening day (Monday), of the great trotting meeting at Terre Haute, Ind., which \$90,000 is to be given in purses, including the great stake amounting to

(Continued on page 661.)

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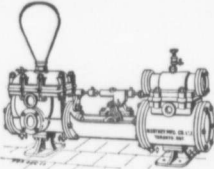
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STABLE GLEANINGS.

(This column will be welcomed on any part of the country.)

In trotting Aubrey, 2.13 1/2 over a half-mile track, his gone lame.

In jockey club of Louisville, Kentucky, has been an assignment.

MISS HAVAS and Arion didn't hitch. The groom has been bred to Vaitan.

St. Moncks, a trotter with a mark of 2.27 was burnt to death in New York on Sunday last.

In Hamilton horse Lochwiner ran well at Jerome Park the other day in a 1 1/4 mile race.

Next will be trotting at St. Thomas from the 23rd to the 23rd. Three races are being for decision each day.

The pair, Honner B., 2.28, was burnt last night at 10'clock, Wis., the other night. He was owned by Wm. Shell.

J. E. STANLEY's good colt Rossian ran well at the Prince of Monaco and Salvaire in a six furlong dash at Saratoga the other day.

Emz Grey made a mile record on the track track, Chicago, 1.41, on Tuesday week. Coquette ran third in time.

In leading winner at Brighton Beach on W. F. Dwyer with \$5,632; J. P. Davis, of Montreal, won \$775, and Mr. J. S. Shields \$750.

MORSE STANLEY says that he has a black mare named by Direct and that she is faster than Directly. He is a youngling, and last spring Amy McMillan drove him a quarter in 32 1/2 seconds.

At the Windsor, Ont., fall trotting and racing meeting, to be held from Sept. 4 to Sept. 18, the 2000 mile dip in purses. The stakes close August 29. Horses are to be sold August 26. W. A. Haurahan is the secretary.

In Candidate at Saratoga replenished her somewhat depleted wallet in good style the other day, when Saratoga, who was sold for \$1, won the 9-furlong race, beating John Cooper, the great two-year-old, with all the ease imaginable.

At the recent trotting meeting at West Park, Boston, some wonderment was occasioned by the fact that in the 2.18 race, Mrs. Nathan, the owner of Col. Bruce, informed the judge that he ordered a driver to pull his horse in the first heat.

F. E. LOVELL has shipped a consignment of mares from California to Australia, including Pleasantry in harness, driven by Albert W. Shewell, and the Boston-bred, by Glasgow, his brother to the pacing mare High Noon, 2.17.

It is not very peculiar that First Natchez, by Barker, driven by Swindle, will have secured the largest portion of the money in the 2.40 trot at Clinton, N. Y., but it would not be so surprising to find him ringing in Canada.

JOEY WAT, Mr. Martin has left the services of Leigh & Rose, and has been signed by Chapin Hughes. It is the intention of Messrs. Leigh & Rose, to dissolve their partnership and to dispose of their stable. Mr. Rose refused \$25,000 for his half, the other day. The offer was made by Mr. Leigh.

The doctor in Russia has to submit to very severe treatment as a preparation

for a race. For two days before a race he gets nothing but oats, not even water, and he is tied up and loaded up with hay before he starts, so as to terrify him into going for all that is in him, as whips are not allowed on the course.

The first horse owned in Brunswick, Me., was stored for many years in the town almshouse. It is a sort of a two-story affair, and recently it was purchased by two Canadian gentlemen, with old cans, put into it a small cooking stove and their blankets, harnessed up their old horse, and started on a tour of this country.

This following is a little incident which came under the observation of a writer in *Our Domestic Animals*:—"Two young horses have been kept in a pasture with a number of cows and a yearling calf and they were accustomed to come up to the gate every night and the younger bringing up the rear. Owing to a want of room in the pasture some sheep were brought to the one in which the horses and cows were kept, and these sometimes followed to the gate when they came home to be milked. One night they did so, and when all the animals were standing together the ran butted the calf, which could not defend itself, and the older colt, going over it, seized the ram by the wool on its back and, lifting it entirely off the ground, shook it vigorously. He then placed it on the ground and it quickly ran away, while the horse continued to stand guard over his friend."

Downs in Kentucky the other day a horse that was fourteen years old came out and won a three-mile race, trotting all his miles in about 3.31. One of the black nags Maywood captured a trotting mile race, stepping one of her heats in 2.20. She is a daughter of Geo. Sprague and was sixteen years old at the time of making her record. One of the greatest names of a son of Steiny that was foaled in 1883, and that is out of an Eleetioneer mare, dropped into the 2.20 list for the first time. This is called Covey. All of which shows that some instances at least the plan of training trotters as they are old enough to wear a harness has not been followed. Maywood, the Sprague mare that was in obscurity so long, is out of the old-time trotter Lady Byron 2.28, that was a member of the Royal Geog. family. Lady Byron was on the turf twenty years ago, and although not a very fast trotter was a consistent performer and made a good many of the Western cracks of that day stretch their necks to hear her. — *American Sportsman.*

MR. J. P. KENSEN, in a paper read to the Herts Society (England), said:—"Twenty years ago he would have been a bold man who would have prophesied such prizes as have been paid in recent years for the choicest specimens of Shires, both male and female. Yet it is remarkable, and should be noted that in 1806 Wiseman's Honor Tom, at six years old, was sold for \$4000;—truly a wonderful price at that date. I may mention a few sales of recent date. Prince William, as a two-year-old, 1,500 gs.; Enterprise, of Camock, 1,000 gs.; Hitchin Conqueror, 1,000 gs., and he could have been sold at a doubt at the price afterward. Then there was Man Victor, sold as a two-year-old for 1,500 gs.; and the sensational price for Bury Victor Chief, as a two-year-old, 2,500 gs. I may also mention my own horse, Nym Hitchin Duke, which I sold last year for 1,400 gs. There are many other stallions I might mention, but I have said enough to show that paying prices can be secured if you are fortunate enough in getting the right stuff. Among others I might mention Starlight, 925 gs.; Barmald, 800 gs., and Dunsmore Grooming, 1,000 gs."

Trotting of the Week.

THE GRAND CIRCUIT MEETING AT BUFFALO.

SOME GRAND RACING.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7th.—It is evident that the grand circuit meeting this week is not catching the local patronage. The large number of visitors here is a disappointment, but the total was a little over 3,000 this afternoon. Nothing that promised to be sensational was on the card and the sport dragged till well along in the afternoon. Then it took a lively turn and there was a real horse race for a wind-up. The 2.30 pace, left undecided yesterday after six heats, was decided between Ella Eddy, Daisy de Spain and Roseco, was looked on as pretty sure thing for the last named. It was even money on the gelding before the seventh heat, but a break at the first turn left Roseco far behind and Daisy de Spain also got tangled near the quarter. This left Ella Eddy an undisputed winner of the long fight, a mile in 2.16 1/2, landed her far ahead.

The 2.27 trot had twelve entries, which dwindled down to five starters. Eloise scoring many of the slower ones out. It was 5 to 3 on the black mare from New York, and the race was a farce from the first. Eloise was lapped on San Weller in the first heat, in which she made a break and lost several lengths, coming home the favorite, and had no trouble in closing the gap, for the clip was the funeral one of 2.28. The judges permitted this useful exhibition to pass unappreciated and Eloise stepped the next heat in 2.17 1/2, with Anna Mae in second place, as the latter had been close up in 2.15.

At Cleveland there was some talk about her failure here and McCarty offered to surrender up the reins to Geers, stating that his mare was lame. He was allowed to go on, and a mile in 2.21 ended matters in favor of Eloise when the 2.22 pace, run up by Direction at the choice, but Ada gathered in the first heat so closely by a rush from the last turn that she was made a favorite. The second heat found the Tennessee mare in front, with Rokeby driving her out in 2.13 1/2. Direction got squared away in the third heat, and carrying Ada to a break in the last quarter the black stallion scored his maiden record of 2.16 1/2. He kept in front all the way in the fourth heat, but there was a suspicion that Ada was not out for it, and a new driver was selected for the fifth heat. Young Malone, driver of Danmcour got in, but Ada would not serve for him, and McCarty was reinstated. The experience stimulated the southerner, so that he made a winning drive with Ada, to the great delight of the crowd, whose yells woke the first echoes that had been heard at this meeting. Miss Kate was the next favorite to go down, as she could do nothing with Whitehoney in the class for two-year-olds trotters, the latter winning in impressive style with his brushes with his new relative Buffington and earned his first mark in 2.27.

There was enough daylight to warrant calling the three-year-old trotters, and this was of considerable interest since Red Bud and Expressive were to renew the conflict they have been having since they met at Detroit. Red Bud had won two of the three races up to this afternoon, but the filly made honors even. She made a break in the first heat, which gave it to Red Bud in 2.18. Then the colt made a slip which left it far behind in the second heat. Curry made a foolish attempt to close the gap and pumped Red Bud out, but he ruined his chance. Expressive won this time in a very close finish with Onoqua, and the third heat

was even narrowed between her and Red Bud. The California mare was outside and got the best of the decision in 2.16, and after Red Bud had led to the home-stretch in the fifth heat, he tired and Expressive beat him three lengths back, as she secured a very creditable race in 2.15 1/2. One of the classes originally set down for to-day has been finished, so that the 2.18 pace and 2.24 trot are the only events behind them.

2.30 class, pacing; purse \$1,000.
Ella Eddy, h.m., by Jerome Eddy, driver of Rochester Zingars, 1 1 2 2 7 1 1
Roseco, h.g., by Montezuma, Buags 2 1 1 3 2 2 3
Daisy DeSpain, g.m., by King Par, driver unknown, Steady 3 3 8 1 1 3 2
Bessie Hall, blk.m., by Tom Hal, Wood 6 6 3 2 3 0
Weed Wilkes, h.k.s., by Giambatti, Weiss, Moore 8 2 4 4 4 0
Emily W. h.m., by Princeton, Hogash 7 3 5 5 5 0
Queen Lil, h.f. by King Wilkes, Reed 7 5 6 8 6 0
Young Ashland, h.s., by Ashland Wilkes, Ramey 7 5 6 7 1 0
Caitman, blk.m., by Young Wilkes, Bush 7 5 6 7 1 0

Time, 2.16 1/2, 2.17, 2.18, 2.16 1/2, 2.18, 2.16 1/2, 2.27 class, trotting, purse \$1,000.
Eloise, blk.m., by Kentucky Prince, dam Camille, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, P. O. Shank 1 1 1
Anna Mae, g.m., by Robert McGrover, Maryville 5 2 2
San Weller, h.br., by Charles B. Patterson 2 4 4
Eunalia, h.m., by Robert McGrover, Maryland 4 3 3
Sible, h.m., by Dictator, Stewart 3 5 5
Time, 2.26, 2.17, 2.21.

2.25 class, pacing, purse \$1,000.
Ada, h.m., by Todd Roy, dam by Truebre, McKee 1 1 3 2 2 1
Direction, blk.s., by Director, Dickerson 7 5 1 1 6
Rokeby, h.br., by Sweepstakes, Dwyer 2 2 7 5 6
Merida, h.m., by Tennessee Wilkes, Geers 6 7 2 3 3
Amelia, blk.m., by Albert W. Golden, dam, by Sphinx, Starr 6 6 6 4 2
Sue, h.m., by Sphinx, Starr 4 3 4 4 4
Helen, h.m., by Sweepstakes, Sargent 4 3 4 4 4
H. H. T. h.m., Benson 3 4 6 7 4 4
Time, 2.14, 2.13 3/4, 2.16, 2.17, 2.17.

2.20 (trotting, two-year-olds; purse \$1,000).
Whitehoney, blk., by Stable Wagon, 1 1
Amia, by Le Grand, Goldenhill, 1 1
Buffington, blk., by Billie's Buckaroo, Drosch, h.c., by St. Vincent, Geers 3 5
Cuppie, blk., by Woodline, Chandler 4 5
Miss Kate, blk., by Direct, Melhew 4 5
Antelope, h.c., by Antee, Bunn 4 5
Time, 2.27, 2.27.

2.25 class, three-year-olds; purse \$1,000.
Expressive, h.br., by Express, 3 1 1 1
Red Bud, h.br., by Redfern, 3 1 1 1
Mattie B., by Enfield, J. Curry 1 3 2 2
Lovelady, h.br., by Enfield, Chandler 1 3 2 4
Onoqua, h.f., by Reeder, Hanes, 5 2 3 4
Billy Parks, g.m., by Danless, Jamison 2 5 4 3
Time, 2.18 3/4, 2.18, 2.16, 2.15 1/2.

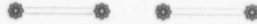
THE CIRCUS EXHIBITS HIMSELF.

BUFFALO, August 8th.—Although rain interrupted the racing to-day there were uncovered two new comers to the circuit of more than ordinary merit. Neither Arena, the winner of the 2.24 trot, or Starplex, who won the 2.18 pace, have before started in the Grand Circuit, but both won so easily that it must be somewhat discouraging to others in their classes to contemplate meeting them for the money further on. However, in this history has not repeated itself. For years it has been the exception and not the rule when a horse has begun at the Western end of the line and kept at himself throughout. The vast majority of those that win in the beginning stale off and meet overhead at the hands of the heels of fresh horses before the march to the sea is nearly completed. Years ago Wedgewood won every race in his class, going unscathed from the lakes to the ocean; but those were the days when the pace was less killing and the "hot suns of victory" less withering than now. It is quite possible that Azote and Alar may sweep their classes all through, but it is more than a good chance that before the end is reached the wear and tear of the campaign will put one or both at the mercy of some fresher opponent.

Starplex is in the stable of McKay, who showed up another good chance Monday before yesterday, so that the Tennesseeman is pretty well "fixed" in pacing

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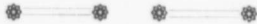
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R. BOWIE A. G. BOWIE

GRAND CIRCUIT GATHERING AT BUFFALO.

(Continued from page 665)

free-for-all pace, and Robert J. had another of the victories that have fallen to his usual trim and failed to save his distance in the second heat after several laps.

Three heats this afternoon the pacer Jocko did a mile in 2:10 to reach again with safety when driven by his owner, A. E. Perren, of this city.

Free-for-all class, trotting; purse \$2,000. Lists of names and times for various races including 2:10 class, trotting, and 2:11 class, pacing.

Free-for-all class, pacing; purse \$1,500. Lists of names and times for various races including 2:11 class, pacing, and 2:12 class, pacing.

JOE PATCHEN CREATES A SENSATION. BUFFALO, August 11th. Joe Patchen proved the sensation in the Grand Circuit races to-day, and gave the local talent a shock that they will long remember.

There was a fluctuating market on Sally Judge Fisher stonned the judges' suspicion in the fourth heat of the 2:21 trot, as Shank, seemingly, made no drive.

The Tennessee driver, McKay, had another surprise for the last day, and uncovered Lucille S. in the 2:26 pace.

with Daisy first. In the next heat McKay made his brush at an opportune moment, and landed Lucille first. McHenry tried DeSpain next time, and found the daughter of Duplex with too much speed.

Many of the horses from here will continue in the Grand Circuit to Rochester. Quite a few will go to Grand Rapids, Mich., and a large number, including the Salisbury steeple, John Goldsmith's Jack Curry, Baidi Bold and others will ship to Toledo for the great fair at Terre Haute next week. Summaries:

First Heat - 2:21 trot, purse \$2,000. Lists of names and times for various races including 2:21 class, trotting, and 2:22 class, trotting.

TWO DAYS AT OWEN SOUND.

OWEN SOUND, August 7th. The summer meeting of the Owen Sound Turf Association opened here to-day. The weather was unusually fine, and a large number of people were in attendance.

2:21 trot and pace. Lists of names and times for various races including 2:21 class, trotting, and 2:22 class, trotting.

Second Day. The second day's racing here was a greater success than the first day's, the crowd being more than doubled.

Second Day. Lists of names and times for various races including 2:21 class, trotting, and 2:22 class, trotting.

Free-for-all trot, purse \$200; seven starters. Lists of names and times for various races including 2:21 class, trotting, and 2:22 class, trotting.

Mile heats, running; purse \$200. Lists of names and times for various races including 2:21 class, trotting, and 2:22 class, trotting.

TWO DAYS AT SIMCOE.

SIMCOE, August 18th. The summer meeting of the Simcoe Turf Club opened here to-day. The weather was dull and threatening, which made the crowd rather what slim, but the races were unusually good, being briskly contested from start to finish.

2:21 class, trotting. Lists of names and times for various races including 2:21 class, trotting, and 2:22 class, trotting.

Second Day.

SIMCOE, August 18th. The weather was delightful for the races here to-day, and a light rain fell during the night put the track into excellent condition. The attendance was large. The entries in each class were large, and every heat was well contested from start to finish.

2:21 trot and pace. Lists of names and times for various races including 2:21 class, trotting, and 2:22 class, trotting.

WILD HORSES AS GANE.

Two Millions of Them to be Caught and Killed for Various Purposes.

J. G. Brown, a prominent business man of this city, returned from the North, after several weeks' absence, bringing the information that a company has been organized to capture 2,000,000 wild horses and treat them in the same way as the Texas cattle, and utilizing the hides and pelts in various ways.

Mr. Brown was reticent as to the details of the novel industry, but from his sources the whole story was learned. Those lacking the enterprise are I. Z. Zerman, F. May, F. D. Gardner and Felix Fancher, well known stockmen and capitalists of the Northwest. For some time the horses that have been killed in the ranges not raised as they have been in the past, but the worth but the mere bagatelle of \$12.50 to \$5 each.

The aforesaid capitalists figured that they could make \$4 a head, or a total of \$8,000,000. The wild horses are being shipped them to the slaughter, so they get to work on the project, however they have concluded that the opportunities are larger; that they will save more horses to handle, and will make just sum before they get through with them. They have, therefore, incorporated a company and will employ a skilled outfit of vaqueros and do a great business.

Many of the horses have no owners at all, and they will be caught wherever they are found and brought to the slaughter. The numbers besides these will be bought on the low figure mentioned and brought to the slaughter. The company will handle last week gave some of the details.

"There are a vast number of such horses now in various parts of the Northwest, and it is proposed to get rid of them at a profit, and, at the same time, to give the Government good American stock for the market for them. The meat will, therefore, be brought to the slaughter and killed. The flesh will be rendered into oil and the residue, with the bones and hoofs, will be made into a fertilizer.

"The hides, that have always a small value, will be salted, and the hair, and the manes and tails, will be used in the hat industry. A portion of the manure will be compressed for use as chicken food. It is estimated that in Oregon, Washington, Montana, Nevada and Idaho there are at present 2,000,000 wild breed wild horses for which no market can be found. In fact, in the 100 horses never being the hills, the disposition was to shoot them down, and it was determined to capture them by the thousands for the hat industry. Once a small, and it is possible to do a great business. The writer has seen many of the horses in the state of Idaho. In the whole of the world, the wild horses are being captured by the thousands for the hat industry. Once a small, and it is possible to do a great business. The writer has seen many of the horses in the state of Idaho. In the whole of the world, the wild horses are being captured by the thousands for the hat industry.

THE TORONTO BREWING & MALTING CO. (LTD)



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EXTRA STOUT,
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guarantee our productions to be brewed from pure malt & hops only.

Our SPECIAL BRAND "DIAMOND ALE" is brewed from the finest imported hops & the choicest malt & will compare favourably with any bottled ale imported or domestic on the market.

...the more from horses turned out by the Hudson Bay Company many years ago. They are headed by a black stallion who became very fierce. Attempts to capture them by the Indians are, as a rule, futile. Once a small band of them is corralled, and it was found utterly impossible to do anything with them. The band winter this year caused the death of many of this wandering band, as well as many of the free Indian ponies.

"The whole of the Upper Fraser and Big Creek stations of this province," a dispatch from Vancouver stated last night, "is estimated that there are 400 horses never branded or lassoed crossing the hills, wild and agile as deer. A proposition was made three years ago to shoot them down to save the ranges, but it was deemed impracticable, and it is argued the trouble of breaking more than they are worth. The horses are shot in bands of any great numbers, but wander here and there over an immense district, so that any scheme to attack them would involve killing them in scattered places and transporting the skins and glue and oil-producing sections of the carcasses for long distances to the city. Beyond the mountains, near the Polly, is a band of 1,000 or 1,500 wild deer capture. They are a hundred miles from the railroad. Here and there throughout the millions of acres of prairie are many more wild horses. Some are captured from catchers. Others are let go without looking after."

It is expected to begin killing the horses with the Four Dale attactor in a few weeks. When as the attactors are finished at the end of the season will be utilized. The company expects to make big money. It is promoted have exercised secrecy in their movements thus far, in order to

have the advantage of being first in the field. — *San Francisco Examiner.*

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Wife—"How people gaze at my new dress. I presume they wonder if I've been shopping in Paris."

Husband—"More likely they wonder if I have been robbing a bank."

A HIGH RATE.

Doctor—"Your husband's pulse is going at a terrible rate, madam. I don't know what to account for it."

Mrs. Springer—"I know. I told him you might bring your bill with you."

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Wit and Humor.

A TERSE DEFINITION.

Mrs. Smees (to Willy, as Minister calls to see Mr. Smees) "Willy, is your father in?"
Willy— "Yes, he's upstairs going over your scrap-book."

Mrs. Smees (puzzled)—"Scrap-book! You mean my family account book."

Willy—"Well, it's all the same." He and you always have a scrap every time he goes over it."

DECEIVED.

Green Mount (from Maine)—"Them fellows down to New York is a pack of thieves. Cheat the eye-teeth out'n ye, they will!"
Joe Bird—"Look ye in when you was down here, I guess!"

Green Mount—"Waal I should say; I went to a soy fountain chap an' asked for his best sassafrilla. I winked all right, — and I'll be gallowalized if he didnt give me sassafrilla!"

IT.

The scientist, as well as the poet,
 Has often, as still is the death,
 And the frantic struggle of fish and eel
 He wades with baited breath.

CABBY DIDN'T MIND.

A MAN who thought himself a scientist gave a public lecture on electricity. The hall was at first tolerably full, but the audience were not long in finding out with whom they had to do, and began to go out one by one. At last only one remained, and he listened with great attention, thus encouraging the lecturer to continue. At the end of half an hour the lecturer stopped politely and said:

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I hope I am not trespassing on your kindness. I shall have finished in ten minutes."

"Ten minutes? You can go on for another hour, or all night, if you like, so long as you don't forget that you engaged me by the hour."

"Then the unhappy man perceived too late that it was the cabman who had driven him to the lecture hall."

THE OLD, OLD FISH STORY.

I'm sure that none can understand,
 How often nice they look,
 The reason none can never land
 The biggest fish they hook.



A Sad Sequel.

MARCELIN reaching Mr. Jackson's pocket to "He, He! There's in every pocket, eh? You must be in love with some beautiful young lady. Well, well! a pair of ladies' silk hose? Very nice present indeed."

Mrs. Jackson (from front row, pale with excitement)—"Oh, yo' break, wonderful! Wait till I gets yo' hose. Dat's what yo' mummy gives, Julia Johnson gits all she kin's and benjamins, while yo' yo' wife gits sheb-cent socks, an' hab' t' take in washin'! Oh, you break hypocrite, wait!"



He Meant "Steals the Grips."

OFFICERS (just returned after pumping the officials up the line on the hand-car, addressing the boss—"O'Brien, who is this riled-up spoke like a thafe in a baggage-room?")
 O'BRIEN—"An an' is wrought an' the other might be caught. How's that?"
 OFFICERS—"Begs, your armp arf! Won grips th' steel, and the other wan steals th' catches. Oi got that from a chancy Depo, on the up-trip just now."

A DARKER CLOUD.

Powers—"I don't believe in paternal government at all."

Brewer—"There's a greater danger than that ahead of us."

Powers—"What is it?"

Brewer—"Maternal government."

A TERRIBLE STRAIN.

"You look weary," said Mr. Cochin China to his favorite wife.

"I look just as I feel, then," cackled the ambitious hen. "The exertion of keeping my eggs up to the size of modern high-stones is wearing my life away."

TOO MUCH.

Justice—"What did the defendant do, that you should knock him down and jump on him?"

O'Leary—"I axed him, please like, fer to have a drink, an' the shalpeen plod orange litters in his whusky."

WHY HE RAN.

Jones—"I believe all the electric cars in this country are controlled by foreigners."

Brown—"What makes you think so?"
Jones—"Because they are run by jades."

AWFUL RESULTS.

"The Pullman strike has been terrible in its consequences."

"Indeed it has. Why, some of the colored porters haven't seen a tip in three weeks."

FOILED AGAIN.

"WHERE are you going my pretty maid?"

"Digging for clams, kind sir," she said.

"Can I go with you, my pretty maid?"

"But you're already dug," she said.

NOT TOO LATE.

Simpson—"Been camping out, eh? I have a little book on that subject I'd like you to read."

Thompson—"Well, I can't camp out again this year."

Simpson—"Never mind. You read the book. One chapter gives fourteen remedies for rheumatism."

SUGGESTIVE FACT.

Irish Old Gentleman (to snoring in berth)—"Don't you know if you kept your mouth shut you would make less noise?"

Swearing Individuals (drowsily)—"So would you."

A PISCATORIAL ITEM.

Cadaver—"I want a few red herrings."

Fish Dealer—"Don't keep 'em, num."

"We've no call for 'em in this neighborhood."

"How's that?"

"Well, num, the people here is mostly teetotal, an' they're steared o' being led into temptation."

DISCOMFORTING.

Gentleman—"If you get my coat done by Saturday, I shall be forever indebted to you."

Tailor—"Oh, if that's your game, it won't be done."

BOBBY'S TRUTHFUL EXPLANATION.

"Is that a new rug your mamma has, Bobby?" asked Mrs. Van Blumer of the youthful Bings.

"No," said Bobby. "That's one she brought in from the other room. But you musn't take it up."

"Why not?"

"Cause there's a hole in the carpet."

WHY YOU' YAWN.

This is not an advertisement, so please read it. A well bred man puts his hand over his mouth when he yawns, but not one well bred man in ten thousand knows why.

The reason is this. Four or five hundred years ago there was a superstition common in Europe that the devil was always lying in wait to enter a man's body and take possession of him. Satan generally went in by the mouth, but when he had waited a reasonable time, and the man did not open his mouth, the devil made him yawn, and while his mouth was open jumped down his throat.

So many cases of this kind occurred that the people learned to make the sign of the cross over their mouth in order to scare away the devil. The peasantry in Italy and Spain still adhere to this method, but most other people have dispensed with the cross sign, and keep out the devil by simply placing the hand before the lips. It is a most remarkable survival of a practice after the significance has perished.

A NEW EXCUSE.

Tramp (looking in the door)—"Please, Mum."

Farmer's Wife—"See here; if you want your work you can have it right now!"

"Our hired man left yesterday."

Tramp—"Very well, Mum; if you'll send for a regiment of soldiers I'll begin. I ain't takin' any other man's job without protection, these days, Mum!"

HIS OBJECTION.

"How do you like the young man from Boston?" asked the young man's sister.

"Oh, very well. Only also does not say big words. I gave her a flower and she wouldn't call it by anything but a scientific name."

"But you always liked botany."

"It wasn't her botany I objected. It was her haughty culture."

THE INCOME TAX IN 1900.

Mrs. Brown—"I won't submit to it, Madam! You have purposely debent me exempt from the income tax in order to create an impression that I have no money. You know, yourself, it costs ten thousand dollars a year to support my establishment!"

Mrs. Jones (income tax official)—"Madam, I have investigated your case thoroughly. You are spending money just to keep up appearances. Don't you put on airs to me—I know all about you!"

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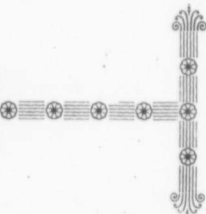
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SPECIAL attention is directed to our Export Lager, put up in Crown Seal bottles, the simplest and best system in existence. Especially adapted for table and family use.



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Dublin Brown Stout
Lager Beer
Export Lager

IN CASKS AND BOTTLES

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opp. Normal School, where
the public are cordially in-
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and see our products in the
course of manufacture.

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

EUGENE O'KEEFE, President.
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Capacity, 165,000 Barrels per Annum

"HOW TROTTERS ARE MADE."

The above is the title of an article which appeared recently over Budd Doble's signature in the *New York Herald*. It is so seldom that such busy men appear as authors that we reproduce the article in full as below:

It is by patient labor that great works are accomplished. This applies with much force and truth to the American trotting horse of to-day. It was on October 13, 1859, that 2:30 was beaten for the first time in the history of the trotting turf, when that day a small, hot-tailed bay mare, known as Flora Temple, trotted a mile in the third heat of a race at Kalamazoo, Mich., in what was then thought the incredibly fast time of 2:19. Previous to that day the world's best trotting record—also made by Flora Temple in a race on September 2, 1856—had been 2:24. It was on September 28, 1892, at Terre Haute, Ind., that Nancy Hanks trotted a mile in 2:04. It will be seen that the interval of thirty-three years elapsed between the day when 2:30 was first beaten and the day on which the world's trotting record was placed at its present mark of 2:04. The American trotting horse has thus evolved from the thoroughbred and the draft horse in a period of less than one hundred years.

The first trotting mark of which we have any record is 2:52, made at a short mile track in Harlem, N. Y., in the year 1806. At Philadelphia in 1810 a trotting record of 2:48 was made. For a long period thereafter the aim of trotting horse breeders seems to have been the production of animals that could travel long distances in moderately quick time, rather than those which could go a mile at a very high rate of speed. As a consequence, for a very considerable period all races were at long distances, and the records were more about mile records until 1845, when Lady Suffolk reduced the mark to 2:29, which was not lowered until 1849, when a horse named Pellham, thought to be a converted pacer, lowered it a second and a half. The Highland Maid put it to 2:27. Flora Temple then came to the front with her mark of 2:24, and her still better one of 2:19, as stated above. It was not until July 30, 1867, that Flora was displaced from her proud position of queen of the turf by Dexter, who on that date shated the record to 2:19, and on August 14 of that year he reduced it to 2:17, which was reduced to 2:17 in 1871 by Goldsmith Maid, who gradually reduced her mark until in 1874 it stood at 2:14. This was not shated until August 3, 1878, when the figures "2:13" were put up to the credit of Rarus.

In October of the following year St. Julien, a California trotter, reduced the record to 2:12, and on August 12, 1880, he put it at 2:11. Maud S. making the same mark on the same day, both records being made separately against time and over the track at Rochester, N. Y. Maud S. on September 16 of the same year trotted against time in 2:10 at Chicago, and at Rochester, N. Y., on August 9, 1881, she reduced the record to 2:10. This remained unchanged till August 2, 1884, when Jay Eye set the record at 2:09. On the following day, at Cleveland, Ohio, Maud S. reduced the record to 2:09, and on July 30, 1885, not quite a year later, she trotted again at Cleveland against time in 2:08. This mark remains unchanged until October 30, 1891, when Sand reduced it to 2:08, but it must be borne in mind that Maud's record was made over a regulation or oval-shaped track, while Sand's was made over a kite-shaped track, so that Maud's performance was quite as good as, if not better than, that of Sand. This mark was not beaten until September 28, 1892, when Nancy Hanks, driven by myself, trotted a mile over a regulation track at Terre Haute,

Ind., in 2:04. This mark has never yet been surpassed or even equaled by a trotting horse, and still remains the trotting record.

It will be seen from the above that it required fifty-three years to reduce the trotting record from 2:59, which it was in 1807 to 2:19, made by Flora Temple in 1859, a gain of 0.91, while it required a period of thirty-three years to reduce it from 2:19, at which it stood in 1859, to 2:04, made by Nancy Hanks in 1892, a gain of only 0.16.

The first steps toward making a trotter are taken at the stock farm where he is bred. There are great enclosures about 70 by 100 feet, or often much larger, in which the young stock is allowed to run during the day. The youngsters are separated according to their age, yearlings in one paddock, two-year-olds in another, and so on.

Mother's milk at first forms the sole sustenance of the little colt. His mother is tied from a shallow vessel placed upon the ground, and when her colt has attained the age of about one month he will begin to nibble at the contents of his mother's dish, and she is entirely removed from his parent, and there by weaned when he has reached the age of six months, and carrots, turnips, potatoes and crushed oats and wheat, which comprise his early diet of six weeks, if it is intended to give him a yearling record. Halter-breaking may be always easily accomplished if the colt has been judiciously accustomed to man's voice and presence, but it may be difficult if he has been allowed to run wild without ever being spoken to or petted. Never give a very young colt the idea that you are going to impose upon him an irksome work. Let him think you are playing with him—not that you are.

You may place the harness on him at six months if you wish to give him a yearling record, and then drive him without a vehicle as often as possible, until he is well accustomed to this, harness him to a vehicle and drive him a short distance each day. When winter comes let him keep fresh in his memory what he has acquired.

California possesses great advantage over other portions of our country as a place in which to breed and train colts for yearling and two-year-old records. Her climate is such that colts may be foaled much earlier in the season than in less genial climes, and since, for record purposes, we count every colt as one year old from his first New Year's foal after his birth, and consider him a yearling until the second one, readers may readily understand the value to the California colt of the several months' start of this obtained over his fellow of the east, the former having passed through nearly two full years' growth, experience and training by the time he is a two-year-old, while the latter has had but a year and some months. It is largely for this reason that California has of late years been so successful in making yearling, two-year-old and stallion records.

California affords excellent pasture for horses throughout the entire year. Her colts roam about all winter in fields of dry or bright alfalfa, and eat their fill of the latter beautiful perennial plant, richer than the sweetest clover, while eastern horses are being fed on old oats, corn and hay.

A horse's natural food is grass, and to many ills to which he is heir it is the best medicine of which we have any knowledge. Grass is especially valuable to young, growing stock, and in making trotters it is a great advantage to California to be able to give her young horses luxuriant pasturage all the year

round. Add to this her genial climate, her level and slightly rolling lands, diversified by running streams, and you have the conditions par excellence for the making of trotters.

With the coming of spring we begin the auction of our colt in earnest. With a view to correcting—with proper shoes, weights and boots—any faults he may have, and thus correcting, balancing him, we carefully study every point in his action while giving him a little preliminary driving. Perhaps he takes a longer stride with his hind legs than with his fore on's. Then heavier shoes must be put on him in front. Perhaps he lengthens of his step behind is not equal to the stride in front. Then he must be shod more heavily behind. In developing a horse's speed, showing is a matter of the utmost importance, and one which requires the greatest study and care. It is more than half the battle.

Careful, patient experimentation, extending over many days, or even weeks, may be necessary to ascertain these points. Not until they have been determined is the Master Colt's trainer ready to "speak him." Before that is done well-padded boots made of felt and leather must be used to protect his legs thoroughly, for a green colt, no matter how pure-gaited a trotter he may be, is almost certain to cut his ankles, his shins and his knees, by striking them with his feet when he begins to travel at a high rate of speed.

In training a colt to be very careful never to tire him. The amount of exercise a colt can take without experiencing fatigue will depend largely upon his pedigree, his individuality and other considerations. The skillful trainer will carefully study all these varying points in every animal he handles. For the majority of yearling colts about two miles and a half a day is quite exercise enough. Even that amount should be taken by the youngsters in short spurts, for if he is ever over-tired he will lose his spirit and acquire a disgust for his work, and thus it will become impossible for him ever to achieve greatness. That the waste of his tissues by exercise may be fully repaired he must be well fed.

To train and drive a trotting horse successfully you must teach him to have perfect confidence in you, and in order to do that you must make him understand that you have perfect confidence in him. Do not require him to put forth his powers when he shows that he is unable to do so. A trotter should be exercised every pleasant day, but once or twice a week it is best often enough to speed him. Every horse has his limit of speed, beyond which he cannot go. You will only injure instead of improve him if you try to force him beyond that limit. To break records without injuring your horse, husband their powers till they have attained the best possible form.

The gradual development of the trotting horse to his present state of excellence and the still greater excellence to which further development in the future will certainly elevate him cannot fail to improve all kinds of light-harness horses in general use. The trotter will train on and breed on. People who are not horsemen, but who nevertheless enjoy a ride behind a good horse, will become more and more impressed with the fact that it costs no more to own a good horse than a poor one, and that in horses, as in everything else, the best is the cheapest. The demand for good horses will therefore increase, and as the general horse-keeping public become more and more learned in the knowledge of what a good horse really is they will take nothing else, and the annual sale of the yearlings from the best breeding establishments will be sold for more than ever. It is very difficult to attend to that ever. It is almost a lottery—a great many of the purchasers may draw blanks, but one will

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are certain to secure a prize. It is the hope of being one of the fortunate ones that gives life and spirit to the bidding on the young stock and that often runs prices up to high figures.

I have often been asked how long a trotter will last. That will depend largely upon his pedigree, his individuality and other similar considerations, and especially upon the care that is taken of him. I see by a recent item in a New Jersey paper that there is a team of trotters owned by Peter J. Brown, from Deckertown, in that state, of which one is thirty-five years of age and the other twenty-seven, the dam of each being a daughter of Rysky's Hamletonian.

Some of the fastest trotters the world has ever seen have lived to a great age, and that after they have been subjected to the very hardest kind of campaigning for many years. Maud S., who was so long queen of the turf, is now ninety years old. Rarus, at one time the king of the turf, lived to be twenty-five years old. Many similar instances might be given. An old mare named Lulu H., grey in color and a daughter of a stallion known as Quaker General, who made a record of 2:24 on July 24, 1888, trotted a mile in a falling top-road wagon at Mystic Park track, Boston, in the fall of 1893, when she was twenty-four years of age, in 2:41.

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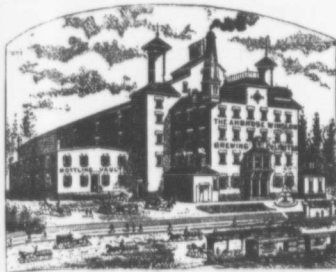
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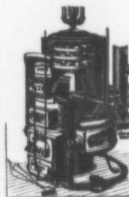
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