



SUNDAY OPENING.

And Sundry Other Openings of Which We Have Heard.

(Carl Reynolds in "Bonfours.")

BEAUMARCHAIS, through his *Figaro*, consents the wisdom of King, from the start, all things with a laugh, for fear of having to weep over them. Sound advice, no doubt, if we desire to go through life with some comfort, but advice hard to follow, even for the philosopher of some composure, in the face of prejudice, which is usually another name for error and tyranny obscuring truth and liberty—mere prejudice when the moving sentiment is sincere, but when it is not, that most detestable thing, hypocrisy. But laugh or weep, philosophize we must, if, having eyes, we see, and, possessing brains, we think. Alas! we must emphasize the *if*, for seeing and thinking under the most favorable circumstances as a natural conclusion only in theory. For man, as a rule, is bent on considering all questions only from his own personal point of view, that which is suggested by his own personal interest, may more, by his own vanity—vanity being in all things, if we reason down to the prime factor, the true motive of most men's thoughts and acts. How seldom it occurs to us that we may, perchance, be wrong and others right; that others have, as we have, rights that should be respected, say, preferences entitled to as much consideration as our own? No, we are ever ready to lay down the law, as we desire to do it, to our neighbors, fully convinced that we are right, simply, though we may not realize it because our opinion is ours, and that our neighbors are wrong because their opinion is not ours. We are ever ready to command, and never to obey; to exact and never to grant; to dictate and never to listen. Why? Because we think so and so, whatever may be our ignorance. *Wz*, and that is sufficient. *Sanctus similitudo, omnia eximitis*. Never so correct as saying: "Truisms, perhaps. Hardly so, however, does our acts do not show that we admit them as such; the consequence being that, if we cannot plead ignorance, we are moved either by vanity or by spite (we have the choice, albeit an unpleasant one), coupled, in either case, with an absolute disregard for the belief, opinions, preferences or comfort of others. A striking example of this reprehensible method was given recently by the public discussion of the proposed barroom and saloon Sunday Opening measure. The *New York Herald* put the question to a vote among its readers, the result being 31,105 votes in favor of opening and only 969 against. This would seem to be every satisfactory result as proof of an overwhelming preponderance of liberal ideas, and it is to be hoped, in the interest of what is true, frank and morally

healthy, that the same view of the question will prevail in Albany when the time comes.

But, as a matter of fact, it is really startling to notice, when reading the numerous letters from voters published by the *Herald*, how deficient these effusions are as to argument, common sense—plain, sound, common sense—and consistency, not to say clarity. The principal argument on both sides, if the letters be analyzed and the answers gathered from them, seems to be this: We should have Sunday Opening, or we should not—because I think so. The *I* evidently carries all before it.

More startling still! All the gentleness, consideration, toleration, spirit of concession—and charity appear to be on the liberal side, that of the 31,105 run-sellers (so-called) and their friends who voted *yes*; while, on the other hand, all the bitterness, selfishness, intolerance, fanaticism and hate, seem to emanate (with a few exceptions, which it is a relief to find) from the 969 "vocal gentlemen and their followers" who voted against Sunday Opening. Thus liberalism and bigotry are well defined, and we are forcibly reminded of Moliere's line in "Tartuffe":

Tant de fiel entre-t-il dans l'ame des devoirs?

But the most astonishing feature in the discussion is this: Nobody has stopped to question the propriety or the obligation of closing during certain legal hours" on Sunday. This starting-point seems to be admitted by all. The reason is, no doubt, want of reflection—the natural bent of man to accept certain things as correct and immutable because he has found them as they are, just as some men have no opinion until they have adopted, believing perhaps it is theirs, the opinion advanced by their newspaper or by the speech of some office-seeking politician.

Let us, however, examine the question, not with a view to attacking religion (so-called, for oh! how the word is misapplied) or of extolling unbelief, but of the pure light of common sense, philosophy and consequent impartiality.

Wherein lies the obligation of observing Sunday as the Sabbath? In a consensus of mankind? The population of the world is estimated to be some 1,400,000,000; of these only 400,000,000 are Christians or Hebrews. We have already, then, over two-thirds of the world's population who are non-Sabbatarians. In the 400,000,000 above, we have 3,000,000 of Jews whose Sabbath is not Sunday but Saturday, and 194,000,000 Catholics with 86,000,000 Greeks, or 280,000,000 together, for whom Sunday, while being a day of religious observance, is also a day of rest through enjoyment. Therefore 1,290,000,000 men who do not consider Sunday as a day for dulness and moping, against 130,000,000 of Protestants supposed to be strict Sabbatarians. If we are to take for granted that one-third of the world's population has all the wisdom extant, so

that none is left for the remaining eleven-twelfths, the argument must end here. It is not going too far, however, to say that such a proposition is hardly admissible, especially in a country like ours, where the majority is supposed to be right and, at all events, to rule.

These 120,000,000 Protestants are very much divided. . . . But let us remain in our own country, the population of which is, in round numbers, 63,000,000. Of these, about one-third are Catholics, Hebrews, etc., or, say, 21,000,000 which we will eliminate, and we shall have some 42,000,000 Protestants. Of these it is fair to say that at least one-half, 21,000,000, if they are not agnostics, belong to the indifferent class, thus leaving, let us say, 21,000,000 believers. Of these certainly not one-half, but let us say, 10,000,000, are as intolerant and fanatical as the reverend gentlemen whose views are expounded in the *Herald*. Now, will anybody tell us why these 10,000,000, a small minority, one-sixth of our population, should coerce into their way of thinking an overwhelming majority of 33,000,000, who make no show of their evident power, and are perfectly content to live and let live? Of course minorities have rights, but so also have majorities, certainly include respect and forbearance. Is not one of the fundamental principles of our Constitution "All men are born equal," meaning with equal rights? Why, then, should this small minority pretend to rule, to enforce its own personal views? The fact of its being more noisy and more aggressive than the majority is not reason sufficient for the overthrow of rights and principles; and the further fact of its being divided, as to other points, into almost numberless warring sects is certainly not convincing proof of its being right as regards the Sunday question.

But the law must be observed. Certainly, until the law is repealed. Right here we might question the constitutionality of any State law as to the so-called observance of the Sabbath. For the articles of compact between the original States, over one hundred years ago, clearly say (Art. I): "No person demanding himself in a peaceable and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments." This principle being admitted—and it think that every day of the week is admitted—how can any State, unless our Constitution be changed, by law, constitutionally, force saloons, or hardware, or dry goods or any other stores to close on a certain day of the week on religious reasons? Was not one of the answers received by the *Herald* correct?—"I desire to record my vote in favor of the opening of saloons during certain legal hours on Sundays. But I dissent, *per contra*, to record my vote in opposition to the opening of Methodist (or Baptist, or Presbyterian) churches during certain legal hours on Wednesdays (or Tuesdays, Thursdays). . . . When we come to the arbitrary enforcement of personal (minor-

ity) preferences, there is just as much (bad) reason for the one as for the others.

It is not necessary, however, to start so high up in the order of things. The question is: Shall he law as it is, constitutional or not, good or bad, be changed, and *how*? The liberal-minded, who are a majority, say *yes*; let us have the freedom which is the inalienable right of all. The bigots, who are a small minority, reply, *yes*, but let it be made still more stringent, moulded in accordance with the personal prejudices of the few, for whom charity is an oft-spoken word, but only a word, and a thing which does not begin at home.

The former say: The poor man must be able to get his beer in the saloon just as well as the rich man in his club. But this is mere *quod*. For there are innumerable things the poor man, simply because he is poor, cannot get like the rich man. This would be close legislation, a method most objectionable, to say the least. No; the poor man must be able to get his beer on Sunday as well as any other day because it is his right to do so, whether the Rev. Dr. So-and-So may think.

The others advance that they wish to cure intemperance. Oh, that they could! For intemperance in drink, a mane though it be, is not as great a curse as it is, taken in its broad sense. We banish intemperance in thought, word and act, even be it disguised under the mantle of charity, which covers, apparently, more than a multitude of sins. And let not total abstinence here be pleaded, for, be the sentiment and the determination sincere, it is only a proof of weakness and admission of: "my sense of duty is not strong enough to make me stop when I should. Abuse in all things is not only wrong morally, but injurious; proper use, on the other hand, is commendable, and proves desirable control of one's appetites.

We are surprised if never struck extremists and fanatics that total abstinence is, in a measure, a sort of insult to the Creator who gave us wine, etc., and a slur thrown on the Scriptures—divine law, we are told—since we see in them that Christ not only took, but made, wine.

Why should intemperance in drink be prevented on Sundays? Because it is the "Lord's day," according to a minority of believers (self-styled)? Liberal minds must be, since it was accepted and indorsed—how can any State, unless our Constitution be changed, by law, constitutionally, force saloons, or hardware, or dry goods or any other stores to close on a certain day of the week on religious reasons? Was not one of the answers received by the *Herald* correct?—"I desire to record my vote in favor of the opening of saloons during certain legal hours on Sundays. But I dissent, *per contra*, to record my vote in opposition to the opening of Methodist (or Baptist, or Presbyterian) churches during certain legal hours on Wednesdays (or Tuesdays, Thursdays). . . . When we come to the arbitrary enforcement of personal (minor-

and consequent right is to protect itself against the injury that can be done to it by its component elements, however small. If humanity is a vast family, the members of which have duties to perform as well as rights that can exercise, how much more true of nations, nay, of communities!

But to return to the narrower question — to the evil under review. The true remedy is, as in all things, truth, sincerity, frankness. Deceit, hypocrisy and bigotry may be a mantle, but they are more poisonous than rum, more wasting than the robe of Nessus.

Throw open the doors and pull down the blinds. Let church and saloon exist side by side and the people go freely where they will. And then, if the individual "demons himself" not, whatever be the day of the week "in a peaceable and orderly manner," be it in the pulpit or by the bar, let society, in its right and wisdom, take him to task. That will be just, that will be effective, even if you do call one day in the week "continental Sunday."

Do not seek to exercise your petty tyranny, that of your personal prejudices in the name of the Deity, whom you sacrilegiously form after your own pigmy image, and reduce, while spurning idolaters, to the part of a schoolmaster, with lifted finger and flowing beard, sitting in white, star-spangled robes on a white cloud. Prove your sincerity by practical assistance in adjusting the petty things around you, left apparently to your control, according to the beneficent forbearance and justice which emanate from the Creator, of whom, in our most exalted thoughts of hierarchy and sovereignty, our deepest sentiments of sanctity, grandeur, might and goodness, we cannot conceive even the faintest idea. Otherwise, the *secus of us* will be justified in saying to you, if still be permissible, in the perhaps incorrect but forcible words of the *opim de Paris*: "Foinistes, ca!"

IN OLD ENGLAND.

Latest Thoughts on Trade Topics applicable to this Country.

(From the "Living World.")

REFERRING to Mr. Caine's speech at Exeter Hall on Tuesday, the *Morning Star* says: "It was a two-edged argument which Mr. W. S. Caine made use of when he stated that the various teetotal agencies in the country were able to claim 7,000,000 total abstainers, mostly men, and of drinking population of 50,000,000. The figures were put forward under the auspices of the National Temperance League, and were loudly applauded by a meeting held upon prosecuting a 'great pig-breeding crusade' during the coming year. Apparently they were accepted as a proof of the success of the teetotal propaganda. But, to a less biased mind than that of a Blue Ribbonite, the conclusion to be drawn is anything but favorable to the pretensions of the National Temperance League and kindred societies. In fact, the figures are a net omission of failure as regards proselytizing in its more extreme form, and is a valuable indication of the degree of success likely to attend the Local Veto in action. The 7,000,000 pledged abstainers are officially described as 'mostly young people, who had been induced to sign the pledge through the influence of the Bands of Hope, and so doubt they are, though it would be unfair to deny the existence of a considerable number of adults, too, in this cold-water group. But Bands of Hope have been prosecuting their crusade for close upon fifty years, and their actual member-

ship of late years has never fallen much below 2,000,000, so that an enormous number of converts must have passed through their ranks. Where are those converts now? Probably in the same region of the Ewigkeit as the members of Hans Brattin's army. They stick to their allegiance during the period of youth, but the vast majority fall away from 'the faith, and it is only by dint of constant recruiting that the strength of the blue ribbon army is kept up to its beggarly muster of 7,000,000."

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, TAKE NOTE. "The significance of these figures," argues our contemporary, "ought not to be overlooked when so many schemes aiming at the suppression or restriction of the drink traffic are on foot. How many of the 7,000,000 total abstainers in the country are mere children the leaders of the movement are careful not to tell us. Probably four fifths of them are in their teens; and if so it must be owned that the adult supporters of the movement make a very considerable noise in proportion to their numbers. That the great majority of the 30,000,000 drinkers are 'moderates' we can well believe — in fact, it must be so. But it does not in the least follow that because of their moderation they support Local Veto. The presumption is quite the other way. As they do drink something, their natural instinct would be to keep their supplies of refreshment open for their own convenience. Let Sir William Harcourt, who is understood to be emancipator of the Local Veto Bill, take note."

ARE THE ORDINARY LIMITS OF HUMAN LIFE EXTENDING?

In spite of teetotal creaking, the ordinary limits of human life certainly seem to be extending. A correspondent of the *Daily News* has been examining the obituary lists of the year, and he finds that, of 7,124 people whose ages are given, not fewer than 2,821 were over 70 years old; in fact, there were 23,749. The number of centenarians whose names have been recorded in the *St. James Gazette* in the course of the past twelve months was 42. The number in the last nine years have been tabulated as follows:—

Year	Men	Women	Total
1880	5	24	33
1887	5	26	31
1888	13	23	36
1889	16	20	36
1890	11	25	36
1891	21	27	48
1892	22	23	45
1893	19	14	33
1894	12	30	42
Totals	128	212	340

It will be noticed that the number of female centenarians — which for the first time in these lists, in 1893 fell below that of males — was fully compensated in the following year (1894). The relative proportion of the sexes for 1894 approaches that of three women to two men, which, it will be seen, is about the ratio of the entire perished coverlet.

TAKE NOTE OF THIS. The Mayor of Newcastle has produced figures to prove that the town over whose councils he presides is the "most drunken in the Kingdom." In his letter he gives statistics proving his assertion. Now listen. I extract the following from the editorial columns of that influential and leading organ of northern Radical opinion, the *Newcastle Daily Leader*: "Newcastle, however, has a smaller proportion of licensed houses than many other places. Compared with Newcastle, which has fewer convictions than any other large town, has also the largest number of licensed houses in proportion to its population. There you have it. Ponder over the nature of this avowal, this statement of fact. Think what it means. One town

with an abnormally small number of licensed houses is abnormally drunken. Another, with the largest number in proportion to its population, has fewer convictions than any other. Remember, too, that this is an antithetical statement which cannot lie.

Here is an argument for the Liquor Traffic (Control) Bill, is it not? Here, an argument for compulsorily closing the public-houses and robbing the publican of his property without compensation, because, as we are told, the closing of public-houses would diminish drunkenness. Here is a potent argument for Sir Wilfrid Lawson to use when, in one of his kitchen-speeches, he speaks in the House in support of the Local Veto Bill.

I do not think anything better has been heard for many a long day. Newcastle and Norwich (comparatively) drunk and (comparatively) sober, respectively. One with an unusually small number of licensed houses, the other with an unusually large number. Query.—Find the logic of the teetotal arguments for closing the public-houses.

"TIT-BITS" V. TOMMY.

That popular little publication *Tit-Bits* came out last week with a flaming announcement of "How Drunkards may be Cured." Dispensing with verbiage, here is the recipe:—

"Butter, fat, and oil should be freely taken. . . . Grapes, apples, figs, walnuts, stewed raisins, prunes, apples, onionlets, poached and scrambled eggs, fresh fish, poultry, beef, mutton, and bacon afford sufficient variety, and from which, with care, an appetizing menu can be made. It is best to abstain from drinking during meals, but thirty minutes before each meal time half a pint of hot water is recommended. Distilled, if possible, if not, filtered and boiled rain water is the best substitute. . . . Every time the diet is altered it is best to mix the mixture may be taken with advantage:—Half an ounce of ground quassia mixed with a pint of best vinegar, to stand twelve hours. Dose: A teaspoonful of the solution in a wine-glass of water as often as necessary."

This prescription reminds one of the elder Lord Derby and the sherry gout cure, when the great statesman wrote:—"I have tried the sherry and prefer the gout." Certainly today in any quantity would be preferable to fat, oil, and boiling rain water. But then they would only form a clumsy emetic. If persons of a suicidal tendency choose to poison themselves with over doses of any ingredients by all means, if not the stomach pump!

TEMPERATE TEMPERANCE.

A medical writer, who joins issue in a correspondence on the use and abuse of alcohol, which has been running in the pages of a contemporary, throws out the following practical hints. He says:—"To be subject existing in there so much contention as on the so-called Temperance Crusade, but what can be called temperate that goes to extremes? Alcohol is a good servant and a bad master, and this applies to most things we allow to ourselves." This statement, coming from an avowed temperance doctor, is worthy of record. In contending for the therapeutic value of wine and beer, he observes:—"The fermented juice of the grape is composed of others, sugar, the astringents, free acids, salts, &c., which have effect on the system apart from the active principle—alcohol. Beer, too, contains hops (or ought to), and ingredients, which constitute them all a food in a sense of a dietetic value. Stout is fattening, bitter ale promotes digestion. Port is tonic, astringent, and of exceptional value to people in a low nervous condition. If alcohol have had its victims, the result was over the victims, and not in the alcohol, while falsely applied,

PIC-NIC parties should not fail to include in the lunch basket a supply of ST. JACOBS OIL For Sprains, Bruises, Insect Bites, Sunburn, Headache, Neuralgia, &c., it is invaluable A good rubbing with the Oil after a day's outing will both surprise and delight you

total abstinence to weakly persons may have produced holocausts in this country which all the battles from Waterloo to Wiesenburg or Worth could not beat. The Book of Proverbs says "Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish." These words of wisdom hold good to-day, and the rich man has always the life-saving fluid in his cellar. For the poor man there is happily a licensed cellar for alcohol in some form, but professed temperance doctors are not free to confess it. The gentleman here quoted, who is moderate in his temperance, and has the honesty to admit the same, openly declaring that the true temperance is moderation. He thus concludes his letter:—"Total abstainers often unknowingly drink alcohol, for most of the home-made fruit wines contain about 7 per cent. of alcohol, as much as champagne, and even ginger-beer contains a trace. To those who approach me for being inconsistent by writing against alcohol, yet drinking it, I merely reply that I am no extremist. Moderation in all things is the secret of success, of health, and of long life, and I suspect that a good many rabid teetotalers are animated to

Compound for sins they are inclined to, By damning those they have no mind to.

The case of temperance seems to be a low ebb in Thorold. The Sons of Temperance, after many years of hard work, have succeeded in establishing and furnishing a hall that is a credit to the town. They have had the co-operation of the Local Templars in many ways, and of other societies as sub-tenants. Now their furniture has been placed under seizure by the landlord for rent, and will be sold in a few days if they are not put in a position to discharge the indebtedness. —*St. Catharines Standard.*

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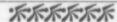
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TORONTO'S BIG HOTEL.

The Promoters Make Public the Details of Their Scheme.

The promoters of the proposed new hotel in Toronto have issued a circular setting forth their plans. After referring to the fact that the desirability of establishing a magnificent new hotel has been discussed for some years, they point out that in the ordinary course of events several years may elapse before such a hotel will be built. Continuing, the circular says: For many reasons it is most important that the undertaking should now, if possible, be pressed forward, the conditions being such as to place the scheme upon a basis at once businesslike and reasonable; and if the hasty-operation of all parties interested is secured the project will be made absolutely certain of accomplishment. These conditions are as follows:

1. A free site of the requisite area in a central and convenient location.
2. Stock subscriptions by the public to the extent of \$200,000.
3. The obtaining of the capital required for construction and equipment (over and above the subscription stock) at the lowest possible rate, so as to reduce the interest charges to a minimum.

Respecting the site, the Board of Trustees of the Toronto University have decided to recommend the Ontario Government to grant for the proposed hotel a site free of cost on the north-west corner of King and Bloor streets, comprising a frontage of 225 feet in King street, by a full depth of the property to Adelaide, with a street sixty-six feet wide on the west of the hotel site.

With respect to the condition regarding stock subscriptions, it is proposed that a joint stock company be incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, of which \$200,000 shall be subscribed before operations are commenced, the remaining \$300,000 to be retained for the purpose of providing capital for future extension and additions, if required.

Coming now to the question of obtaining capital at a low rate of interest, it is imperative that, in addition to a free site, some other strong inducement should be offered to capitalists in order to obtain funds at a minimum rate by the issue of debentures. In all undertakings of the character proposed, the element of risk which necessarily remains thereto deters the promoters from obtaining the requisite capital at a low rate of interest; and the difficulty in this case can only be effectually overcome by the guarantee of the bonds by the city of Toronto. Such a proposition as at first sight appear to be ill-advised, but an examination of the subject will show that it is not so. The promoters of the hotel do not propose to come to the city authorities asking for a bonus in aid of the undertaking, although in the past bonuses have been granted to undertakings much less likely to benefit the city; but they merely ask a guarantee of the bonds, such guarantee not to exceed seventy per cent. of the value of the completed establishment.

In support of the opinion that the present is the most favorable time for commencing this undertaking, it may be safely affirmed that at no future time is it likely that the hotel could be erected so cheaply, as all building materials are now at a minimum as to price, and never has there been, in the history of the city, a period when the employment of the labor involved in the erection of such buildings would prove so beneficial.

ADVANTAGES WHICH IT IS CLAIMED WILL ACCRUE.

Moreover, the impulse which would come to all interests in the city as a

result of the inauguration of such an undertaking cannot be exaggerated. A few of the many advantages which the city would derive may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The hotel property itself would yield to the city, in the shape of taxes, an annual revenue of \$5,000.
2. The erection of the hotel would bring into the market the other twenty-five acres remaining of the three blocks of land, which, in a very short time, would yield and pay a large amount of taxation to the city, instead of being, as at present, not only unproductive but an actual expense to the corporation.
3. The assessed value of all properties in the neighborhood of the hotel would necessarily be greatly increased, and thus add largely to the city revenue.
4. In the present depressed condition of the wage-earners in Toronto, the expenditure in the course of the next two years of nearly a million dollars, mainly among mechanics and laborers, could not fail to materially benefit that class of the community.
5. The hotel in full operation would furnish employment to upwards of 200 people, representing a large family population, and the purchase of stores and supplies for the hotel would be a substantial benefit to the merchants and business people of the city.
6. There would be constantly attracted to the city a large number of tourists and visitors of means and leisure, who would, during their stay, spend a great deal of money, thus directly benefiting every branch of the mercantile community.

THE PROMOTERS.

Among the promoters are:—Edward Gurney, J. W. Langmuir, William Christie, D. R. Wilkie, Fred Roper, Robert Jeffrey, H. Blain, H. P. Dwight, Charles Cockshead, J. L. Spink, W. D. Mathews, J. Shert, McMaster, D. W. Alexander, Elias Rogers, J. Herbert Mason, Arthur B. Lee, H. S. Mars, Alfred Gooderham, Robert Walker & Sons, W. Gibson Casals, Fred J. Stewart, W. H. Brouse, John I. Davidson, John Catto, Herbert B. Walker, Joseph Jackson, John Pugsley, John Donogh, W. H. Beatty, A. F. Jurg, George L. Beardmore, Alfred O. Beardmore, B. E. Walker, W. J. Gage, Henry M. Pellatt, Walter Barwick, H. J. Scott, John Tweed, W. S. Andrews, B. H. Bethune, James Thorburn, J. A. Burns, Thomas D. Ryves, William I. McKenzie, L. Goldman, W. J. Stillis, E. Samuel, Stapleton Caldecott, H. N. Baird, W. G. Gooderham, Henry Pellatt, Robert Glocking, Edmund Wragge, W. A. Geddes, Joseph F. Eby, W. A. Murray & Co. S. Frank Wilson, W. N. Hamblen, W. R. Wadsworth, W. H. Carr, M. McLaughlin, J. K. Macdonald, G. R. Renfrew & Co., Sims & Keighly, Perkins, Ince & Co., James Scott & Co., W. K. McNaught, John Armstrong, R. Millicham, D. Coulson, A. Ansel, Elliot & Co., J. Carlyle, F. M. Morson, Clarkson Jones, William McCabe, The J. E. Ellis Co. (Ltd.), E. Galley, William J. Smith, John A. Carlaw, John Ferguson.

It is many years since the hotel element in Toronto has taken such an outspoken and defiant position in municipal matters, and it clearly indicates a feeling of confidence on their part that they will not be harassed in the enjoyment of what they consider their rights. Whatever the feeling may be throughout the province, it is certain that the liquor men of Toronto have little or no fear of prohibition, as compared with a practical restriction such as the A. L. Lamb proposal. It is too near to be comfortable their rights. Whatever the prohibition as a dream of enthusiasts who are not likely to attain their aim.—(Herald Journal.)

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HAVE YOU TRIED "OUR SPECIAL" GRADE? It Will Pay You To Do So. You Will Find What You Have Been Long Looking For—

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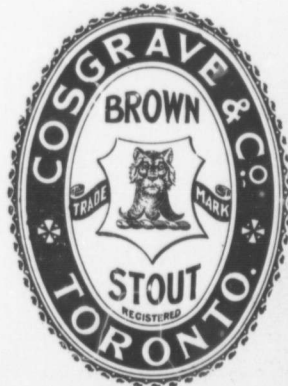
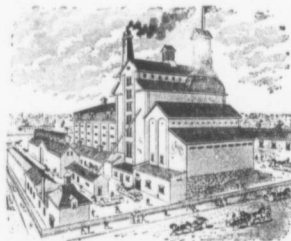
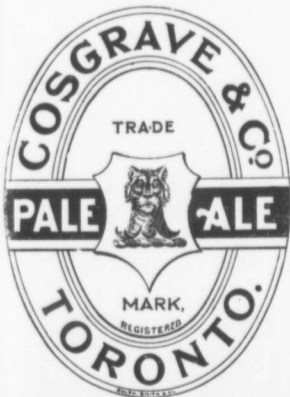
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 Per case 4.00
 Per gal. 1.50
 Per case 3.00
 Per gal. 1.25
 Per case 2.00
 Per gal. 1.00
 Per case 1.00
 Per gal. .75
 Per case .50
 Per gal. .40
 Per case .30
 Per gal. .25
 Per case .20
 Per gal. .15
 Per case .10
 Per gal. .08
 Per case .05
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 Per case .03
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The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

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Advertising:

Card of Rates on Application.

Toronto, Thursday, January 24, 1895.

GOthenBURG AGAIN.

In addition to the London Times articles a special correspondent has furnished the leading metropolitan journals with a most valuable report on the working of the Gothenburg system. This report is of the greater usefulness from the fact that the writer is disposed in favor of the system and consequently need not be expected to emphasize more than fairness demands the evils that have grown up out of it. That he did his work thoroughly, however, is vouched for by the Glasgow Herald. Apparently, says that paper, no source of information has been neglected in the compilation of the report. The writer has examined the works of the best-informed Swedish writers on the subject, he has interviewed with the latter shortly before his recent lamented death; he has had access to the authority to whom all the disputants appeal, the Chief Constable; to the British Chaplain, Mr. Despard, and to the chief physician of the hospital where many alcoholic cases are treated. He has seen in the sixty-nine shops controlled by the Bolag (the company that controls the spirit-selling establishments) that alarming process of losing off glasses and half-tumbler of raw branvin, containing forty-four per cent of alcohol. He has seen the "drunks," after the closing of the Bolag establishments at six p.m., reeling to be shops; and all the methods by which the thirsty Swede evades the restrictions of the Bolag have been opened up to him.

First, then, this conclusion stands out, that Gothenburg is a very drunken place. "Speaking generally, we (in England) stand already upon a higher plane as regards sobriety." There is no shirking the proof that the Bolag during the thirty years of its operation has made a very slight impression on the prevalent drunkenness. It is brought out in this report, by the omission to take into account the fact that the people of the surrounding country get all their liquor in Gothenburg, the common statistics exaggerate the actual consumption per head. But though the actual average - as nine litres a head per annum (and not thirteen) in 1883, and though that was about half

the average of 1875, the astonishing fact remains that the convictions for drunkenness have kept pace with the increase of the population, rather more than four per cent. of the population being convicted in 1883, as in 1865. A comparison between Gothenburg and Cardiff, a town of the same class in England, is startling enough. Take these figures (convictions and hospital cases being convictions for drunkenness and cases of illness directly due to drink respectively):

	Popula- tion.	Liquor Shops.	Police.	Conv. Hospital Cases.
Gothen- burg.	107,000	820	211	4,000
Cardiff.	150,000	320	291	482

Everybody of course understands the meaning of the extra-ordinary number of liquor shops in the Swedish town; 600 of them are places where bottled beer is sold without a license. But the total of convictions is appalling, even when allowance is made for the fact that a Gothenburg policeman does not, like his English colleague, let any "drunk" pass him who is capable of reaching his own home, but marks down every staggerer for prosecution. The hospital statistics are still more significant. Out of 1,273 admissions to the Gothenburg Hospital, there were 104 cases of chronic or acute alcoholism of different kinds; out of 1,203 admissions to the Cardiff Infirmary there were only fifteen, and some of these doubtful. Moreover, there has been of late years an increasing prevalence of drinking among women and children. There is, in short, no escape from the conclusion of the correspondent that the restrictions imposed on spirits and public-houses have driven the people to beer and (some- drinking, and that in this way the women and children have caught the infection. He will not, however, allow that a logical corollary of his conclusion is that beer-shops should also be brought under the sway of the Bolag. Rather is it, as the Chief Constable of Gothenburg puts it, that if a man wants to drink he will drink, and if you make it difficult for him in one way, he will find another.

BIG HOTEL WANTED.

THE details of a project to raise funds to build a palace hotel in Toronto will be found in another column. There is no doubt whatever of the desirability of such an establishment in this city. We are losing money, we are losing travellers by it. Buffalo has its Iroquois, Cleveland its Halendin, Detroit its Cadillac and so on through the cities of the States. The Ryan Hotel of St. Paul, White's Hotel in Minneapolis are far and away in advance of anything we have in Toronto, to say nothing of the Manitoba in Winnipeg, while in Victoria the Oriard is a king's palace compared to our best. In Portland, Oregon, there is an hotel that is as much superior in general appointments as can well be imagined, while Kansas city boasts of an hotel beside which the famous Windsor of Montreal is almost insignificant. There are many good hotels in Toronto, but what it pays these cities to keep Toronto should have.

The great flow of tourists from the South and West pass Toronto because of the lack of such an hotel. Especially is this the case on Sunday, for the elegance of the great house would in a measure mellow the rigorourness of our Sabbatarianism. Nor would success in this case militate against the prosperity of existing institutions. We simply lose now what the new house would get for us.

As to the scheme proposed that is another matter. The need of the new hotel is evident, but whether it can be floated on the basis suggested is a question. We imagine there will be little difficulty in securing the free site, and that of the old Upper Canada College grounds is possessed of every requisite. The \$200,000 of stock should be secured without a great deal of trouble if the gentlemen whose names are on the prospectus are earnest. But when it comes to asking the city to guarantee the bonds of the hotel up to seventy per cent. of the investment, the controversy may be expected to commence. We doubt if it can be done.

WILD BLAZING NONSENSE.

Ha! See where the wild-blazing Grog-shop appears.
As the red waves of wretchedness swell;
How it burns on the edge of tempestuous years.
The horrible Light House of Hell!

—McDonald Clarke.

WHEN the opponents of the Liquor Traffic descend to the use of such hysterical nonsense as the above, taken from the *Temper*, they must be in sore straits; but the poem, to dignify it by the name which its author would probably prefer, is fairly representative of a class of verses often launched upon suffering humanity by irresponsible beings who are upholders of Prohibition and other crank movements. The verses usually begin with an interjection, they abound in capital letters, and they invariably give the reader that tired feeling which patent medicines are supposed to cure. The sample printed above fulfils all these requirements, and has several additional beauties all its own. The first line gives the impression of a sky rocket which as the victim proceeds is extinguished in red waves, (the adjective is presumably a euphemism for "bloody," and is inserted merely to give force). The third line is padding, but the fourth and best breaks into a blaze of capitals and ends in an exclamation mark, and Hell—where we propose to leave it.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH AND SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

THE public honours accorded the remains of the late Sir John Thompson have had due and expected effect upon the spleen of Prof. Goldwin Smith. Upon this occasion Mr. Smith's gorge breaks out through the columns of the London *Advertiser*, a not unworthy medium. He objects to all and sundry of the pomp and circumstance of a public funeral, even snarls in connection therewith at the obsequies of the Duke of Wellington,

which event we believe took place some years since, sneers at the guard mounted on board the Blenheim, and bites his thumb at His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen. If the Prof.'s views had been embodied in reality, Sir John's body would have been nailed up in a good strong pine box, have been carted from Windsor Castle to the point of embarkation in a dray, and would have been shipped as second class freight per tramp steamer to the nearest Canadian port on a through bill of lading.

Prof. Goldwin Smith need not worry. No act of his life will become him so well as the leaving of it, and when he does so the greatest kindness the Canadian people can show his memory will be to forget his name. The grave of the lowliest which he seems to yearn for will be accorded him a right by unanimous consent, and as he sinks into the blessed release of oblivion he can have the fullest conviction that he will be unwep, un- honored and unusing.

As Mr. Smith quotes from one of the celebrated poets to sustain his contention we may be allowed to quote from another:—

But when the face of Sextus
Was seen among the foes,
A yell that rent the firmament
From all the town arose,
On the horse-top, was no woman
But spat towards him and hissed
No child but screamed out curses,
And shook his little fist.

Yet one man for one moment
Strode out before the crowd;
Well-knower was he to all Three,
And they gave him greeting loud,
"Now welcome, welcome, Sextus!
Now welcome to thy home!
Why dost thou stay? and turn away!
Here lies the road to Rome."
Thrice looked he at the city;
Thrice looked he at the dead;
And thrice came on in fury,
And thrice turned back in dread:
And, white with fear and hatred,
Scowled at the narrow way,
Where, wallowing in a pool of blood
The bravest Tuscan lay.

THIS FOR TEETOTALLERS.

ONE "Vic Steinberg," said to be a "lady" reporter of the Toronto *News* prints in that paper sundry columns of matter relating her alleged experiences while masquerading in male attire among the bar-rooms of Toronto. Here is what is related took place in a prominent hotel.
"Whisky here."
"I'll take a hot rum."
"Here's fun."
"Put 'er down, old man; here's thumpin' luck an' 'opin' ya'll never cross so long's good rum's to be 'ad."

This you will observe was at a "prominent" hotel. At a prominent saloon this is what occurred:—
"What'll be, gentlemen?"
"A hot wine for me," answered my friend.

"A seltzer mine," said I, and then, in reply, to a feigned stare of surprise, and a little laugh (for this little scene had all been arranged before), I added: "Oh, yes; I'm on the rock, old man."

At another—still in the aristocratic down town section this was overheard:—

"I tell you what, Hammon," he is saying, "I'm going to swear off. I said I'd do it years ago when I married her—do it years ago. I did swear I'd break off, but d—n the stuff! it gets such a hold on a fellow, and, by Jove!" his voice sinks to a stage whisper—"we're devilish poor!" She sees day and night, pull—a hard pull. It's a d—n—a shame! I say I'm going to pull myself together. I swear off—this night I swear off, old man.

We must really beg our readers' pardon for taking up space with such stuff. And we may inform our good friend of the *Templar* who in all sober faith repainted the whole matter that he has good grounds for another ringing article on newspaper fakes.

As to the *News* we have nothing to say. As to "Vic Steinberg," if that "young lady" exists we wish to say nothing.

WHAT IT MEANS.

In Toronto Ald. Lamb has again introduced his 9 o'clock closing by-law. In Hamilton a large petition has been signed asking not only for the 9 o'clock closing, but that twenty licenses be cut off. In other cities and towns the same attempt will be made. This is the present temperance propaganda, and is being pushed by the most bigoted of the prohibition fanatics. It is an outcome of bigotry, of insensate hate in fact, for it is not seriously contended that the reduction of licenses or the reduction of hours will cause less liquor to be drunk.

In Toronto the matter is not serious. It is merely an electioneering movement on the part of Ald. Lamb, who has the majority be in his bonnet, and thinks this a good plan to catch the temperance vote. But in other places the matter is more serious. Closing the bars at nine o'clock means simply making a legitimate trade illegitimate. If the license holder does not break the law an unlicensed place will do the business, and the man who will not enter an unlicensed place will take home a supply of liquor and introduce it into the family. This has been the invariable experience: it has been proven over and over again, it is found now to have been the case in Gothenburg as will be seen in another article. Early closing when enforced does not lessen the sale of liquor, but it transfers it from the respectable hotel to the dive, and yet this is the "reform" our golly temperance friends are working for.

The cutting down of licenses is an iniquitous thing. It does harm to the cause of temperance and it ruins the individuals deprived of their licenses. In no case have we found that it decreased the total consumption and in every case it has increased drunkenness. We have before published facts and figures to prove this, and as the matter is again up in practical shape we will repeat some of them and give others additional.

Is another column will be found an extract from an English paper which is worthy of special attention. The Mayor of Newcastle a few weeks ago produced

figures to prove that that city is "the most drunken in the Kingdom." And his statistics read off his case. On the other hand Norwich stands at the head of the other list for exemption from drunkenness. Now Newcastle has among the fewest licenses of any of the large towns while Norwich has absolutely the largest number in proportion to population. Ponder over this: where there are the fewest licenses there is the greatest drunkenness in the kingdom, where there are the greatest number of licenses you have the most sober town in the Kingdom.

It is claimed that reducing the number of licenses will reduce crime. The facts are just the reverse. In Montreal a large number of licenses were cut off at the beginning of last year. Now what are the crime statistics? The number of prisoners in the jail for 1893 was: Males, 2,133 and females, 478. In 1894 the number of prisoners was: Male, 2984; female, 566. This shows an increase of 551 males and 88 females over 1893. There are your facts.

In Toronto the Fleming by-law, which struck off seventy-four hotel and sixteen shop licenses, came into effect on May 1, 1887. The "headless" hotels had three months in which to dispose of their stock and close up business, so that the by-law actually took effect on August 1st. A comparison of the arrests for drunkenness for the months following with the corresponding months of the previous year show, what!

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS BY THE TORONTO POLICE.

1886	1887	
August	336	472
September	356	463
October	312	459
November	331	366
December	292	375
Total	1647	2145
INCREASE		498

In the five months after the cutting off of seventy-four hotel and sixteen shop licenses, the arrests for drunkenness increased by nearly one-third.

Nor was this increase of drunkenness merely temporary. The reduction in the number of licenses caused a great jump in the number of drunks, which high figure held year after year, and even to-day Toronto has not recovered that moderation which was so unfortunately upset by the ill-advised Fleming by-law. That this may be apparent, we give the figures of arrests for drunkenness in Toronto Police Court for a long number of years:

Year.	No. Arrests for Drunkenness.
1880	2873
1881	2908
1882	2974
1883	3407
1884	3644
1885	3864
1886	4283
1887	5299
1888	4882
1889	5441
1890	5623
1891	5758
1892	2657
1893	2644

From 1880 down to 1886 the increase in the convictions were scarcely commensurate with the growth of population; 1887 and the subsequent years tell their own story.

Let us turn to the statistics of England. Official statistics for 1880 (Police Returns, Counties and Boroughs), prove that at the close of that year there were in England and Wales 110,590 public houses and beer houses, representing 5.1 per 1,000 of the population (1881 census). The convictions for drunkenness and drunk and disorderly during 1880 were 127,664, or 6.0 per 1,000 of population. Since 1880 there has been a tendency to reduce the number of licenses, and nearly 10,000 were cut off before 1891, the number in that year in England and Wales being 101,496, or 4.3 per 1,000 of population. Did this large reduction cause increased sobriety? While other crimes, owing to various causes, were reduced to a large extent, there was an INCREASE OF OVER 17,000 in the drunkenness convictions in 1891 as compared with 1880. In 1891 there were 144,412 convictions, or 6.6 per 1,000 of the population. Let us see how these figures look in tabular form:

	No. Licenses	Convictions for Drunkenness
1880	110,590	127,664
1891	101,496	144,412
	No. Licenses per 1,000 population	Convictions per 1,000 population
1880	5.1	6.0
1891	4.3	6.6

A reduction of 10,000 in the number of licenses caused an increase of 17,000 in the convictions for drunkenness.

A pamphlet issued by Mr. W. Gurney Benham, of Colchester, England, gives most valuable and elaborate information upon this subject. He has taken from the 1891 census and placed side by side the actual ratio of drunkenness in every police district in England and Wales, and the actual numerical ratio of licensed houses in each district. This compilation shows the startling result that in districts with an excessive amount of drunkenness the number of licenses is, as a rule, specially small, while in districts comparatively free from drunkenness there are, as a rule, large numbers of licensed houses. The volume of the statistics given makes it impossible to reproduce them here, though we shall take occasion to refer to them again at a later date, but a few of the counties may be given to clinch the argument. We give the convictions for drunkenness and drunk and disorderly per 1,000 of population and the licensed houses per 1,000 population:

County.	Convictions.	Licenses.
Durham	15.3	3.1
Northumberland	11.4	2.7
Glanmoroganshire	11.4	3.6
Huntingdonshire	1.7	10.3
Oxfordshire	.95	6.6
Suffolk West	.63	5.3
Cambridgeshire	.56	5.3

The Federal Legislature of Switzerland appointed a Commission jointly with the Federal Bureau of Statistics to investigate

this among other questions connected with the liquor traffic, and in reviewing the various kinds of restrictive legislation resorted to in different countries, the report dwells at length upon the attempt to diminish consumption by reducing the number of drinking places. The conclusion arrived at is that this favorite idea of realizing the objects of temperance is not sustained by practical experience. On this point the report reads as follows:—"In the course of our investigation we have not found any data warranting the assumption—now become almost a dogma in many places—that the reduction of the number of drinking places tends to restrict the consumption of ardent spirits. On the contrary, we are constrained to state that we have frequently found the evil effects of alcoholism most prevalent in the very localities where the number of drinking places was smallest—an apparent anomaly which finds its explanation in the fact that in the absence of conventionally located public bar-rooms, the people of the localities in question became accustomed to tipping at home, lying in store greater or smaller quantities of spirits according to their means. The number of saloons is not a criterion of the consumption of spirits. We hold that a much more effective temperance measure than the reduction of saloons is to be found in all those rules and regulations which, by exacting certain securities from the person licensed to retail ardent spirits, render the retailers, as a class, more respectable, and improves the condition and management of drinking places."

We commend these facts to our friends. They will convince any fair minded man if they will not a Prohibitionist.

IS NEAL DOW CRAZY?

THE great prohibition apostle of Maine has been attacking Chief Justice Peters in a most virulent way of late, to the extent that His Lordship has felt constrained to reply. This is what the Chief Justice has to say:—

"I have at present no time to waste on Neal Dow. I regard him as a crazy man and suppose everybody else does. But I will say that in all of his ravings for two years past he has not truthfully stated any facts concerning me, and that his opinion which he chatters about as my ruling was an opinion of the full court."

ISAAC F. ABBOTT, of Dover, N.H., was quite a model man. We say "was" because he shot himself on the 14th inst. to escape the legal penalty for having stolen \$80,000 of other people's money. Isaac was a member of the Washington Street Baptist Church, was a leader in an anti-liquor crusade, cashier of the Five Cents Savings Bank, City Treasurer, and cashier of the Dover National Bank. It was from the latter institution that he embezzled the \$80,000, being all but \$20,000 of its entire capital and leaving hundreds of families entire destitute. He did well to take his worthless life, but as he never drank his name will not have place in Bro. Casey's Column of Horrors.

J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER



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These Renowned Brands...

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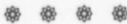
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Old Rye, Etc.

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Prescott Distillery



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in Wood



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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.

Trade AND OTHER Notes.

WOMEN as hotel cashiers and bookkeepers are increasing everywhere.

An ancient fairy story of an American hotel in London is circulating again.

CORNS DOYLE was surprised our hotel waiters were not pleased over a dimetip.

No composer has ever been able to set to music the song of the hotel chambermaid.

No hotel is so firmly established that it can afford to go abroad without advertising.

A FEW more "old fashioned" hotels destroyed by fire will cause people to avoid them.

The Delavan House, Albany, is to be re-built. This time a fire-proof building is promised.

The proprietor of the Bates, Indianapolis, gave \$2,000 among his employees Christmas Day.

SOME persons effected an entrance into Banyan's hotel, Toronto, and made off with a few bottles of whiskey.

The Grievous hotel in Napoleon has changed hands and is now called the Hawley house. M. A. Hawley is proprietor.

It is never too cold for bridal parties to go to Niagara. Recently the weird ice scenes attracted dozens to the few hotels now open there.

TRAVELERS and TOURISTS are beginning all the time to find that they have to pay for all the superfluous goodness identified with "palace" hotels.

GEORGE DIXONWOOD, license inspector for South Simcoe, formerly of Clover Hill, dropped dead Friday at Alliston, Ont., from heart failure.

MR. RICHARD McLAUREN, of the Mississippi Hotel, Carleton Place, and Miss Ferguson were married on Monday, and after the ceremony drove out to the residence of the groom's mother, near Perth.

THE name of the Grand Union will be changed to the Hotel Clarendon. The many extensive improvements to the Hotel Clarendon will be completed in a few days and a bus will be put on next Monday.—*Ontario News Record.*

A WELL-KNOWN figure, in the person of Patrick Finnigan, passed over to the great majority on Saturday. Mr. Finnigan formerly kept an hotel on Church street, south of Adelaide, but retired from business many years ago. His death occurred at his residence, 343 King street west.

A TERTIARY correspondent of the *Press* tells that he had in a large stock of temperance drinks for the Christmas season, and after drinking thereof members of his family showed unmistakable signs of intoxication. At this we are not surprised. The presence of alcohol in many so-called "temperance" drinks is a fact that was known before yesterday.

MR. FRED MALCOLM, for over two years the popular proprietor of the Park hotel, now sold out his good will of the business to Mr. John McGraw the proprietor of the Windsor hotel, Paris. The consideration was \$25,000. Mr. Malcolm will retire from the business and live privately in the city for a time. Mr. McGraw is an old Bradford man. He takes possession to-day, and many will welcome his return to the city.—(*Bradford Courier.*)

The hotel *chef* is often a highly paid official, but if all his guests were to be as simple and certain in their tastes as Macaulay, the great essayist and historian, *messieurs les chefs* would fall on

evil days. On putting up for a time at a small West-end hotel, Macaulay was asked what he would take for dinner. "Chop to-day, rumpsteak to-morrow. After that repeat in same order daily." "Thank heaven," our *chefs* may exclaim, "that few people follow Macaulay's example!"

THE Licensed Victuallers' Association and the Mutual Benefit Society of hotel and restaurant keepers of Montreal are likely to be amalgamated in the near future. At a meeting of committee, of both associations on Saturday, held at the Rielensau hotel, this move was decided upon, the amalgamated association to be known as the Licensed Victuallers' Association. Resolutions were passed to this effect, and now it only awaits the general meetings of both societies to ratify the work of the committee.

THE SCOTT Act has not altogether died out at Niagara yet. A case from Sussex held yesterday on Monday has caused considerable talk owing to one of the witnesses being a prominent citizen and a man who was thought to be a staunch temperance advocate. When the hotel stand he purchased liquor of a certain dealer in the ardent, but like the rest of the "boys" his memory was not good enough to permit him to swear to the exact date, no conviction could be made. (St. John Globe.)

At the annual meeting of the Elgin License Holders' Protective Association held yesterday the election of Officers resulted as follows: H. A. Branton, St. Thomas, Pres.; John Wallace, Aylmer, and John McIntyre, Dutton, vice-Pres.; A. S. Smith, St. Thomas, Sec. Pres.; Geo. Gray, Port Stanley, Member of Executive, which meets to-morrow at Toronto. Resolutions were passed condemning abuses of the Pharmacy Act and report of same to be forwarded to Department. A telegram was read from Secretary Dickey, of Toronto, announcing that the Provincial Parliaments have not the power to prohibit. Arrangements were made for the fermenting out of parties selling liquor illicitly, and Mr. Thomas Donohy, Grand Central, was appointed chairman of the committee to make arrangements for convention to be held in Toronto about the 18th of March.

IS a recent issue of this paper a writer on legal subjects proves conclusively that it will not do to arrest the genus hotel "dead beat" without a warrant. While that instrument is being secured the lord keeper has down and the hotel proprietor is left to whistle for his pains. Regarding this matter we say "find and arrest after he has flown." The fact that it requires time and patience to bring the guilty party to terms should not deter the hotel keeper. Such effort is well repaid when the more arrests made the scarcer will become the hotel dead beat. The thing to do is to secure the proper papers, go about the matter legally, and not give up till the man is found and imprisoned, when that is possible. It may not pay a hotel keeper in dollars and cents to arrest a dead beat, but if more of this class of swindlers were sent to jail their number would soon grow beautifully less, and then the hotel fraternal would be repaid for its troubles.—*Hotel World.*

A GREAT deal has been said in the past about the rope fire-escape for hotels. No one will deny that in the case of the recent hotel calamity at Albany the rope was better than no escape at all, yet how much better would it have been had there been provided the proper exit, elevator shaft, or other means of escape. Proper stairways are worth more than ten thousand ropes in a case like the one cited. Again, when the fire department arrived at the scene it was almost powerless for want of water. It is barely possible that

the authority which provided the ropes better look sharp on the first thing shot for the hotel rooms over-looked the matter of broad stairways, located away from the elevator shafts and did not recognize the necessity of a sufficient number of exits. As to the fire brigade finding no water that represents a condition of things upon which it is impossible to make comment. It is a sad commentary on the members of the legislature, makers of the laws which provide for the inspection and danger from fire in hotels, that they were themselves driven from the Delavan, some of them glad to escape with their lives. *Hotel World.*

BLOODY WAR AVERTED.

REV. W. F. WILSON, of this city, is a man remarkable in many respects; in his personal appearance, for the vehemence with which he upholds his views, for a certain turgid eloquence which is not without effect upon a class, and for collisions with the police. In private life Rev. Mr. Wilson is the most harmless of men, large hearted, compassionate, doing good for the sake of good, tender of the frailties of weak mankind, striving with gentleness to lead men into loving obedience to that Master in whose service he is a pillar of strength; but mount him upon a platform and then, my brethren, what a change is there! Like war horse, he snuffeth the battle afar off, and like that same noble animal he prances and rears and paws the earth and lashes defiance to the enemy. Anon he lashes out to the right and to the left, tosses his mane to the breeze and struggles impatiently at the bit which restrains him from flying into a fight that has not yet commenced.

This by way of preface. On Sunday last Rev. Mr. Wilson addressed the temperance meeting in the Pavilion, and after perusal of his speech we were forced to the conclusion that he had reached the full determination to cut his hair, roll up his pants and wade in hotel keeper's gore. There are no "ifs" or "buts" about the rev. gentleman. The Supreme Court decision he brushes aside as a flock of dust. That highest court in the Dominion had declared that Ontario had not the right of prohibition. "But I," says Rev. Mr. Wilson, "as a citizen, as a taxpayer, as one who takes an interest in his country, declare that, by the help of God, Ontario shall have that right." It "shall" be so, please notice.

Then he proceeded to tell how it "shall" be done. Sir Oliver Mowat "shall" send a petition to Ottawa, the Dominion Government "shall" send it to the Home Government, the Imperial authorities "shall" revise the British North America Act, and that revision "shall" give to Ontario the right to do anything she pleases under the sun. But lest there should be any disposition to disobey the mandate thus announced fair warning is given. When, says the Rev. warrior, the thirteen states were cruelly treated by George III, they fought for their rights, and when France was ruled by tyranny and the desires of the people were not heeded, royalty was hurled from the throne and a republic established. It is plainly evident that Her Majesty had

known the crown will be snatched from her ancestral line so quick that the Prince of Wales will not have time to take to the woods. As to the fate of Sir Oliver or Sir MacKenzie, should they dare to hostilate, no doubt it would be something to make the nations shudder.

We confess that at the first blush this dreadful pronouncement caused us grave alarm. It meant that we five million Canadians were to march across the Atlantic ocean and attack thirty-five million Englishmen and do them to death. It was plain that if war was to be averted prompt action was necessary, and we decidedly objected to killing Englishmen, especially in job lots. Besides if we all went away across the ocean Ernest Albert Macdonald might take possession of the city hall and pass his aqueduct scheme. In fact we were just making arrangements to have Col. G. T. Denison proclaim military law and display the Body Guards in an advantageous position in rear of Hags' Hollow when we were filled with comfort and our fears banished by the thought.

That when Rev. W. F. Wilson descended from the platform he would return to that meekness of disposition which is his nature and which would prevent him hurting a fly let alone shedding human blood. Thus is this dreadful war averted.

It is good that it is so; because the constitution of Canada will not be changed simply by reason of the fact that some persons think Ontario should possess a power which she does not and never did possess.

THEY ARE GOOD MEN.

IS a case which was being tried before him the other day, Chief Justice Armour remarked to a witness, who had said that he had not bought ale over the bar to secure an order for liquors, "It does not matter whether you did or not. Just as good men as you have bought drinks over the bar, so you need not trouble yourself about that." And the learned judge was right. Because a man is occasionally seen taking a drink over the bar, he is not the hard hearted, scheming scoundrel that the Teetotalers would have us believe. We venture to say that there are to-day in Toronto as many good, solid, whole-souled citizens, people who are true to their families, their friends, their employes or employers, and their country, who are not Teetotalers as will be found in the Teetotal ranks. And we might go point further and say there are more. The truly good man does not parade his virtue to the public gaze; but lets not his right hand know what his left hand doeth. And it is a noticeable fact, that the Teetotalers always let the world know it; not that he wants to put the other fellow to shame, but that like the Pharisee of old, he is thankful that he is not as other men are. All honor to Chief Justice Armour, in that he is not to be biased by the Temperance or any other

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Comment.

"The wild blazing Grog-shop" strikes us as extremely rich.

The *Templar* again refers to "the fake article about the 400 saloons in Portland." Oh fie! When we told you that we had been there and personally investigated. We tell you again that there is no fake about it.

A NEW LIBERTY is approaching completion at Prince Albert, N.W.T. The proprietors are Messrs. Courtney & McLeod. The district is a large one, abundance of first-class hay can be produced and the outlook should be a bright one.

The inability of the average prohibitionist to keep by the record is one of the wonders of the age. Here, for instance, is the *Citizen and Home Guard* stating that every member of the opposition voted for the Marter bill. Deacon Cameron ought to know that there never was a vote taken on the Marter bill.

MEANWHILE, the Ontario Legislature has the undoubted power of reducing the maximum number of licenses that may be granted in any municipality, and also of further limiting the hours of sale.

When we point out that the above is from the *Templar* we have said all that is necessary.

"THE saloon must go," Secretary Baer of the Christian Endeavor Society has issued an ultimatum to that effect and of course nothing is left for the saloon keeper but to shut up shop and march. Still we recollect that some years ago the Conservatives said "Now 't was my go," and the old man is going it still.

THE *Montreal Gazette* truly says: "The Governor of Alaska says that the seals are being exterminated by poachers and the natives by free whiskey. Apparently the change from Russian despotism to the free and enlightened Government of the United States was not to the advantage of the inhabitants of Alaska. The freest thing in Alaska is free whiskey, which is explained by the fact that the territory is supposed to be under Prohibition."

It has been decided in West Wellington that treating and drinking by a candidate addicted to the practice on ordinary occasions is not a corrupt act during a campaign. But with one who has not acquired the habit it is a corrupt act. The lesson for young men with ambitions leaning toward a public career is most deplorable, especially in view of the loss of prohibitory power by the Provinces.

The Globe.
To our mind the lesson is, that young men with an ambitious leaning must not practice, during their election campaign, social qualities that they did not find convenient in ordinary times.

MR. WM. CLANCY has purchased the Donaglass Bros. hotel in the village of TanwORTH, County of Leitrim, and is removing from Peterborough to that village, which is a live little place on the Bay of Quinte railway.

Sporting.

MY MULE BOOMERANG.

Three (three) indeed are three,
Minnie by riding tall,
And he whose strid,
Fornet by crupper hand,
The pathway with his cold remains
Can give the reinsome
Of lenociously woe.

"He who has sought to steer
Thy limber, yielding tall,
Althwart the zodiac, and, looking
Over the outer walls upon
The New Jerusalem,
Have uttered vain regrets.

"Thou reckest not, O orphan mule,
For it had given thee joy, and
Bowed about thy bustling loam,
And held thy jolting reason
To its throne.

—Bill Ives, in *The Horse Review*.

NOTES.

The board of directors of the Hamilton Jockey Club met on the 17th inst., Messrs. J. M. Lotridge (president), R. Thomson, J. S. Hendrie, George E. Tuckett and Wm. Hendrie, jun., and A. D. Stewart (president) being present. It was decided to hold the spring race meeting on May 29th and 31st and June 1st, following the Ontario Jockey Club meeting in Toronto. Messrs. R. Thomson, Wm. Hendrie, jun., and Secretary A. D. Stewart were appointed a programme committee. It was decided to co-operate with the O.J.C. and other Canadian associations in advertising the spring circuit. James McLaughlin, the once famous jockey, will handle the flag again, both at the Toronto and Hamilton meetings. The directors decided to hold the summer trotting meeting on the same dates as last year—July 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Secretary Stewart gave out the list of entries for the 1896 stake events and the Canadian Eclipse stake for 1898. The 1896 events have good entry lists. For the Canadian Eclipse stakes of 1898 the nominations number fifty-two—not as many as was expected. The entries are:—

The Wentworth Plate, \$500, for three-year-olds, to be run at the spring meeting, 1896, mile and a quarter.

J. P. Dawes, Lachine—Chc., by Po-whattan-Jennie's Last; b.g., by Red-fellow-Little Jemmy.
John Dymont, Orkney—Imp. br.f. Terra Nova by Cynal-Supplice.
B. G. Thomas, Lexington, Ky.—B.c. Longlight by Longfellow-Highlight; b.c. Hinnyar by Hinnyar-War Rest; b.g. Parson by Imp. Parmanat-Sig Hinnyar.
L. Patterson, Oakville—Chc. Gladiator by imp. Shillingstone or imp. Montauquin Zonomy.

Brookdale Stables (N. Dymont, Barrie)—Chc. Minnie Lightfoot by imp. Esterling-Lightheart.
Carlton Stables, Ottawa—Chc. Boston by Jaubert-Zelka.
Geo. Hendrie, Detroit—Chc. Royal Oak by Ordway-Noblesse.

Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton—Chc. Lord Lovell by Prince Royal-Minnie Palmer; b.f. Plover by Strathely-Pee-O'Wen; b.g. Bugler by Strathely-Banjo.

Joseph Duggan, Toronto—Chc. Armada by Foam-Quarrl Bess; br.f. by the Chicken-Quarrl.
Charles Boyle, Woodstock—Chc. G. Soomer by Hinnyar-Soon Ban; b. G. Ellsner by Knight of Ellerslie-Lizzie Pickwick; b. G. Strathely by Strathely-nore-Flacka; ch. c. Tempest by Faverdale-Imp. Cyclone.

Robert Davies, Toronto—Chc. G. Garter King by Regent-Buckle.
J. K. Seagram, Waterloo—Chc. c. Donald Minnie by Dandie Dimont-Bonnie Vic; br. c. Dandelion by Dandie Dimont-Shamrock; ch. c. Bowie Knife by Marauder-Bow Bells; b. f. Minerva by Marauder-Athena III; b. f. by Springfield-Bonnie Iino.

The Prince of Wales Plate, \$500, for 3-year-olds bred in Canada, to be run at the spring meeting, 1896, mile and an eighth.
J. P. Dawes—B.f. by Redfellow-Siskin.
J. E. Seagram—Chc. Donald Minnie, br.c. Dandelion, ch. c. Bowie Knife, b.c. Springfield-Bonnie Iino, b.f. Minerva, by Marauder-Bow Bells.
Robert Davies—Chc. Garter King.
Fred Deane—B.c. Clipmont, by Dandie Dimont-Little Clip.
Joseph Duggan—Chc. Armada, br.f. by The Chicken-Quarrl.
Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton—B.g. Bugler, b.g. Walpole, b.f. Plover, ch.g. Calalon, b.f. Melsa, all by Strathely.
L. Patterson, Oakville—Chc. Gladiator.
Carlton Stables, Ottawa—Chc. S. Boston.
John Dymont, Orkney—B.c. Brown Dick by Dandie Dimont-Aunt Alice.
The Knowledge Plate, \$800, for Canadian-bred 2-year-olds, to be run at the spring meeting, 1896, half mile.
George Kennedy, Brampton—Chc. f. Ione K. by imp. Parisian-Adonis B.
Robert Davies, Toronto—B.g. by Parisian-Buckle; b.g. by Dandie Dimont-Thistle.

J. E. Seagram, Waterloo—B.c. by The Abbott-imp. Lady's Maid; ch.c. by Fernandez-Celebrine; br.f. by The Hercules-imp. Wild Angel; b.f. by Veracity, imp. Sasaloun; b.c. by Louis XIII-imp. Lady Dalmay; b.g. by Marauder-Bonnie Iino.
J. P. Dawes—B.f. by Redfellow-Siskin.
Wm. Hendrie—Chc. Red Gauntlet by Redfellow-Scott; Red; ch.g. Broadside by Strathely-Finny Haddock; ch.f. leading Lady by imp. Cavalier Minnie Palmer; b.f. Joes's Harp by Strathely-Banjo.

Brookdale Stables (N. Dymont, Barrie)—B.c. Madaline by Courtown-Rosabelle; b.c. Roseberry by Morglay-imp. Hyallan.
Geo. Hendrie, Detroit—B.c. Dearborn by Zealand-Noblesse; ch.f. Thrift by Strathely-Bushbuddy.
The Canadian Eclipse Stakes for 3-year-olds, to be run in 1898, mile and three-sixths:—
J. E. Seagram, eleven nominations; Robert Davies, six; W. T. Hawkins, Kentucky, two; Charles Boyle, three; John Dymont, one; H. E. Simpson, one; Joseph Duggan, four; Wm. Hendrie, two; W. T. MacCracken, Broadview, Jleton Stables, one; N. Dymont, two; Geo. Kennedy, one; Robert Glenn, one; L. Patterson, one; A. Smith, one; C. Jones, one; J. P. Dawes, three.

As the nominations for the Eclipse Stake have not reached the estimated 200, the value of the stake will consequently be reduced to about \$2,700, \$700 of which will be divided among the breeders of the first three in the race.

MR. ROBERT DAVIES, of the Thorncliffe Manor Farm, has not long taken to the breeding of thoroughbreds, yet he has

got together a stud that is equal now in the richness of blood to any establishment in the country, and promises to grow year by year richer in performers. Last year was his first on the turf, but his successes were hardly such as a liberal and intelligent outlay warranted the expectation of. This year he will doubtless show more the front, and next year and the following year he will, if all goes well, give some animals of his own breeding equal to any to be found in Kentucky, California, Tennessee or any other of the famous thoroughbred-producing centres of the continent. The other day, Thursday, January 17th, as a matter of fact, there was dropped on his farm one of the prettiest, most shapely filly foals the eyes of man e'er rested upon. The little creature was the first offspring of the aristocratically bred mares Mr. Davies imported last August from England. She was the produce of the amours of May Duke (a young English stallion got by Manchester out of Milburn, and imp. Audante, by Master Kilburne (sire of Melton, winner of the Derby in 1888, and got by Lord Ronald out of Silk), out of Mirolabante, by Macaroni out of Cirolabante, by the Curé. So highly is Mirolabante thought of in England that she was sold last year at twenty years of age to the Duke of Portland, who put her to the great money winner Donovan. If pedigree and looks go for anything the filly ought to turn out to be as good as anything on top of earth.

MR. W. B. CURTIS is editor of the *Spirit of the Times*. Mr. Curtis poses as the one particular champion of amateur sports. Mr. Curtis was referee at the races last Saturday of the National Amateur Skating Association of the United States on Orange lake, near Newburg, N.Y., Jim and Joe Donoghue, of Newburg, J. S. Johnson, of Minneapolis, Harley Davidson, of Toronto, Ont., and Cliff Kaul, a Norwegian, were the principal starters. Joseph Donoghue for years held all the speed skating championships of the United States and several records. He has won races both in Europe and America. Johnson is the famous recent bicyclist and Davidson is champion recent bicyclist of Canada. The quarter mile race was skated in heats, Johnson, Davidson and Joe Donoghue being left to compete in the final. Johnson and Donoghue collided and Davidson, who finished 29 yards ahead of Donoghue in 37 1-5 secs., was given the heat. Nobody was placed second. Hot blood was apparent between Johnson and Donoghue. Johnson, the two Donoghues, Offert Rudd, Davidson and four others started in the five-mile race that followed. Joe Donoghue and Johnson laid for each other and led Rudd and Davidson force ahead, the Norwegian winning in 17 mins. 1-5 secs. with the Toronto man second. Johnson finished best and Donoghue just ahead of him, one being afraid of the other. The feeling of the competitors bubbled over in the mile race, which opened with a foal by James Donoghue, who knocked Johnson into a snowbank. But the race continued

in good style until the homestretch was reached, when the competitors were lashed and there was every promise of a good finish. Of a sudden Johnson's skating partner, Olaf Rudd, caught hold of Donoghue's arm and Davidson again won, with Johnson, who had made up a bit of ground, second and Joe Donoghue third. A regular Donnybrook Fair row immediately followed in which the spectators took an active part, joining in and taking the part of the skaters they fancied. Joe Donoghue and Davidson singled themselves out for single combat and the former landed on the latter's nose, bringing the "claret" in great profusion. It looked for a few moments as if a general free fight would result, but "Father Bill" Curtis jumped in and with the assistance of the police stopped the melee. There were ten entries for the two mile race that was to close the afternoon's "sport," but in consequence of the trouble nine scratched, leaving only Olaf Rudd to start. The Norwegian edged over the course in 39 mins. 35 secs. and was awarded the race. What "Father Bill" thinks of his coterie of "amateur" skaters we shall probably be informed in next week's *Spirit*. In the meantime we beg to say that in our opinion they are a gang of roughs and ought that have no more right to air themselves as amateurs, than we have to borrow Elijah's chariot and make a speedy trip upward.

Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Montreal have all chosen their dates for the running meetings. Toronto will race five days, from May 21st to 25th, inclusive; Hamilton on May 30th, 31st and June 1st; Windsor, June 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th; and Montreal, June 12th, 14th and 16th. Detroit will follow Montreal with a ten-day running meeting, extending from June 25 to July 5th, inc. In all about \$95,000 will be given in purses and added money at these five meetings. Windsor having, in a most generous and self-sacrificing spirit, consented to put back her trotting meeting one week to satisfy Detroit, the trots announced to take place at the royal burgh on July 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th and 5th will now take place on July 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th. Hamilton's big trotting meeting will be held June 29th, July 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

True to its promise the Anti-gambling League of England has started proceedings against the stewards of the English Jockey Club, the Earls of Durham, March and Ellesmere, for allowing betting on Newmarket Heath. A better way of illustrating the nature of the task which the Peckniffian league has offered cannot possibly be hit upon than by printing the following list of members and honorary members of the Jockey Club:

- The Earl of Durham.
- The Earl of March.
- The Earl of Ellesmere.
- The Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
- The Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.
- The Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.
- The Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
- The Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein.
- His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

- His Majesty the King of the Belgians.
- The Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia.
- Lord Alington.
- Mr. Douglas Baird.
- T. Hedworth Barclay.
- Prince of Bismarck.
- Earl of Bradford.
- Earl of Cardigan.
- Earl Cavendish.
- Earl of Devon.
- Right Hon. H. Chaplin.
- Lord Randolph Churchill.
- Lord Colville.
- Mr. H. Combs.
- Earl of Cork and Kerry.
- Earl of Coventry.
- Mr. G. Craven.
- J. S. Crawley.
- Duke of Devonshire.
- Lord Derbyshire.
- Viscount Devonport.
- Marquis of Drogheda.
- Earl of Dunraven.
- Earl of Devon.
- Earl of Eglington and Winton.
- Earl of Elmora.
- Marquis of Exeter.
- Count Tassilo Festetics.
- Earl of Faversham.
- Earl Fitzwilliam.
- Hon. H. W. Fitzwilliam.
- Col. Hon. H. Forester.
- Lord Gerard.
- Sir Reginald Graham.
- Duke of Hamilton.
- Earl of Harwich.
- Lord Hastings.
- Earl of Harwood.
- Sir H. Hawkins.
- H. Hindleworth.
- Earl Howe.
- Earl of Rochester.
- Sir R. Jardine.
- Sir F. Johnston.
- Col. J. Lamb.
- Sir W. A. Lamberrig.
- Marquis of Londesborough.
- Right Hon. James Lowther.
- M. Lavin.
- 1st March.
- Duke of Montrose.
- Lord North.
- G. Ernest Paget.
- General Pearson.
- Lord Powis.
- Duke of Portland.
- Earl of Portsmouth.
- Lord Rindlesham.
- Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
- Earl of Rosslyn.
- Leopold de Rothschild.
- Duke of St. Albans.
- Prince D. Soltikoff.
- Lord Suffolk.
- Earl of Sutherland.
- Hon. G. Thynne.
- Sir R. Wallace.
- Duke of Westminster.
- Earl of Westmorland.
- Gen. Owen Williams.
- Earl of Zealand.

- The President of the French Jockey Club.
- The Vice-President of the French Jockey Club.
- The President of the French Jockey Club.
- The President of the American Jockey Club.
- The Chairman of Committee of the Victoria Racing Club.
- The Chairman of Committee of the Australian Jockey Club, New South Wales.

Honorary Members.

In this list it will be noticed that there are two kings, heir to the throne of England, four Royal Highnesses, one Grand Duke, two Foreign Princes, one Premier of Great Britain, eight Dukes, two Marquises, twenty-four Earls, one Viscount, one Count, nine Lords, six Barons, three Right Honorables, two Generals, one Colonel and twelve Esquires. Surely everybody will acknowledge that this is a formidable array for any league to tackle. If, adopting the American fashion we estimated the importance of the Jockey Club by the wealth of its members, leaving out the eight given at the foot of the list, we should say that if called upon the remaining eight could raise from private sources some-thing like £100,000,000. This sum added to the wealth of the other thousands interested in the English turf, not overlooking the £20,000,000 for which Baron Hirsch could answer, would probably bring the aggregate value of turf-men and their belongings up to £200,000,000, a sum about four times greater than the net public debt of Canada and almost equal to the whole debt of the United States. An interest repre-

senting something like a billion of dollars (American) is a pretty big thing to tackle and that we trust the Peckniffs and Stigniness will find out before they leave this vale of tears.

KILLINGS to the contrary notwithstanding, "the noble art of self defence" is not dead yet. Notwithstanding the fizzle which a few days before resulted in Tommy Ryan disposing of Jack Dempsey, the once nonpareil and champion middleweight of America, in a little over two minutes, the said Dempsey being very drunk, no less than six thousand people assembled at the quarters of the Seaside Athletic Club on Coney Island last Saturday night to witness a twenty-five round go between George Dixon, of Nova Scotia, champion lightweight of America, and Young Griffo, of Australia. Dixon only weighed 126 lbs., while Griffo was said to be 129 lbs., although everybody regarded him as nearer 139 lbs. As the fight, however, was at catchweight, there was no room for any difficulty on that score. Both men were fit and confident. There was wonderfully little betting, Dixon having the call at about 5 to 4. Dixon fought almost entirely for the body and neck, while Griffo worked at the head. In the first few rounds Dixon had rather the best of it, and told O'Rourke, his backer, that it was a cinch. Griffo, however, woke up and from the tenth to the twentieth round gave every bit as good as he got, he landing continually on the dusky Nova Scotian's face so persistently that his eyes and mouth became all puffed up. If Griffo had pursued the same tactics as Dixon and gone for the latter's neck and body it is thought he would have had an easy victory, as he made it apparent that he could take more punishment than the little black man. But Griffo appeared content to stay. The twenty-first and twenty-second rounds were tame, but in the twenty-third there was wicked countering, Griffo getting a couple in the ribs that made him wince, while Dixon accepted one on the jaw that pretty nearly tumbled him over. Dixon made a desperate rush in the twenty-fourth, but Griffo stopped him and Dixon cleverly avoided a return that would have settled his hash had it landed. In the twenty-fifth and last round both started in to slug, but their blows at first were light. Dixon got in twice on the body and Griffo retaliated with one on the jaw, another on the nose, and a third, a corker, on the eye. Although the optic of the colored man was considerably damaged he never winced, but returned sharply with a cracker on the ribs, and then the gong went for "time." Some in the crowd shouted "Griffo," but the referee declared the affair a draw, and amid cheering the men retired. Dixon did most of the leading, but Griffo's clever dodging and hard punching evaded matters up. The order kept at this professional show of pugilism was in great contrast to the display of rowdiness at the "amateur" skating races on Orange lake the same day.

At Montreal on Monday night Martin Costello, of that city and Wm. Slavin, of Australia, brother of the fellow who defeated Kilrain, came together with the result that Costello thoroughly whipped the Australian in nine rounds. (On the same night another antipodean hit the dust. This was Tom Williams, a middleweight, who fighting for a purse of \$4,000 suffered a knock-out in the fourth round from Dick Burge at the National Sporting Club in London.

PRESIDENT Hendrie has evidently determined to go in more extensively than ever for breeding. We recently chronicled the fact that he had brought down the imported stallion Derwentwater from the Northwest. We now have to note the purchase by him in Kentucky of the stallion Semper Rex, by Teledo (son of imp. Lexington and imp. Pussy, by Diophantus) out of La Syphilis.

The cable announces the death of Fred Barrett, who rode Ayshire to victory in the Derby in 1888 and Donovan in the St. Leger in 1889. Six years ago he was at the top of his profession, leading the list of winning jockeys in 1888, but since 1889, when he was third on the list, he has dwindled down until for the past two years there has been no call for his services.

The sale of trotting stock held by Tattersalls, of New York, at the Buffalo Driving Park last week was quite successful. The fact that the mare Whirligig was lame when offered proved a disappointment, as she was expected to be a star, and to fetch at least \$5,000. As it was she went for \$1,100. About 140 head were sold for \$24,300, an average of \$175.30 a head, an exceedingly fair showing, all things considered.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in New York to inaugurate a pool tournament for the championship of the world and if pending arrangements are perfected it will be the greatest pool event since the days of Albert Frey. The proposal is to bring together such players as De Oro, Ely, Keough, Stewart, Werner, Powers, Clearwater, Malone, Manning and Walsh, each to put up an entrance fee of \$100; the purse to be divided, and a suitable emblem to be given to the winner of the first money. It is five years since the last world's championship at pool was decided in New York, since when there has been little professional pool played in the East. The contestants in that tournament were Albert M. Frey, Alfredo de Oro, J. L. Malone, W. Clearwater, Albert G. Powers, Joseph King and Charles H. Manning. Two of this list, Frey and King, are dead. The tournament lasted two weeks, 100 balls each night. The struggle between Frey, Malone and De Oro at the finish was a remarkable one. Malone appeared a sure winner when he started on the last pyramid. He needed but four balls to win first money, while

(Continued on page 1218)

A GREAT THING IN POWDER.

Hamilton's International Shooting Tournament a Grand Success.

An international trap-shooting tournament was held at Hamilton on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week. Among the hundred competitors were the crack wing-shots both of the United States and Canada, including—J. A. R. Elliott, champion wing shot of Kansas City; Fred Erb, ex-champion of Lafayette, Ind.; E. Andrews of Saratoga, N.Y.; J. Parker, of Detroit; Geo. A. Mosher, of Syracuse, N.Y.; E. D. Fulford, of Utica, N.Y.; D. A. Upson, of Cleveland; H. McMurphy, of Fulton, N.Y.; J. L. Brewer, of Rochester; T. W. Morley, of Paterson, N.J.; Capt. Money, of New York; F. Vandyle, of New York; H. R. Sweeney, of Albany; R. O. Heikes, of Dayton, O., and many others.

The most important event was the international match, twenty live birds. The prizes for this event, numbered fourteen, aggregating \$700 in gold, of which \$200 was to go to the first man, \$100 to second, \$75 to third, and so on. There were seventy-two entries, the largest in the history of the club's tournament. The day was clear and cold, a fine day for shooting, except that the snow was hard on the eyes. This great contest took three days to decide. As the first three men were ties at twenty straight birds, the first three prizes were chumped together and divided as follows—H. Bates, Ridgeway, Ont., twenty birds, \$125; E. D. Fulford, Utica, N.Y., twenty birds \$125; J. A. R. Elliott, Kansas City, twenty birds, \$125. The other prizes were won as follows: John Stroud, Hamilton, Ont., Capt. J. L. Brewer, Rochester, N.Y., and Mayor S. Fairburn, Minnesota, nineteen birds, \$50 each; George Mangetti, Hamilton, D. Miller, Woodstock, H. McMurphy, Syracuse, T. W. Morley, Paterson, N.J., F. V. Van Dyke, New York, H. R. Sweeney, Albany, R. O. Heikes, Dayton, O., M.

D. Campbell, Oshawa, Ont., M. Mayhew, Utica, N.Y., Dr. Blackall, Clinton, Ont., and Charles Forsythe, Aldershot, Ont. The stake was fifty live birds, which was the next most important event. Entries for this shot closed on November 10th, last, and the stake money, \$15 a man, of \$5 each. Thirty men entered, all of whom made good and were on the grounds when the shooting commenced. The \$400, to which the stake amounted, was divided as follows: R. O. Heikes, Dayton, O., and John Stroud, Hamilton, with fifteen birds, \$123.75 each; E. D. Fulford, J. A. R. Elliott, Dr. Blackall, H. Bates, Capt. Money, and F. D. Kelsey, fourteen birds, \$85.75 each. The scores in detail were: R. O. Heikes, Dayton, 9, 15; John Stroud, Hamilton, 15; E. D. Fulford, Utica, N.Y., 14; J. A. R. Elliott, Kansas City, 14; Dr. Blackall, Clinton, 14; H. Bates, Ridgeway, 14; Capt. Money, New York, 14; F. D. Kelsey, Syracuse, 14; H. R. Sweeney, Albany, N.Y., 13; C. Cox, Toronto, 13; D. Upson, Cleveland, O., 13; M. M. Mayhew, Utica, N.Y., 13; W. Fitch, Hamilton, 13; S. Fairburn, Minnesota, 13; James Crooks, Hamilton, 13; George Briggs, Toronto, 12; Capt. Brewer, Rochester, N.Y., 12; H. McMurphy, Syracuse, 12; D. Miller, Woodstock, 12.

An international team shoot, which was to have been the feature par excellence of the tournament was declared off owing to the whole time being required for individual shooting.

In a \$50 sweepstake, ten live pigeons, D. Upson, J. Stroud, E. D. Fulford and R. O. Heikes each made clean scores.

A long list of other events resulted as follows:—

Twenty blackbirds, \$2 entrance—Heikes 20, Sweeney 20, Brewer 20, Wayper 20, Upson 19, Money 19, Gregg 19, Fairburn 19, Morfar 19, Kelsey 19, Hammond 19, McMurphy 19, Roberts 18, Hobart 18, D. Mosher 18, Smith 18, Clover 18, Mosher 17, Fletcher 17, Vandylke 17, Cantelon 17, Fulford 17, Dodds 17, Campbell 16, Pope 16, Andrews 16, Clifford 15, Lyons 13, Bates 12.

\$30 guaranteed, fifteen blackbirds, \$1.50 entrance—Upson 15, Vandylke 15, Roberts 15, Fulford 15, Kelsey 15, Wheeler 15, McMurphy 15, Brewer 14,

Hammond 14, Wayper 14, Pope 14, Morfar 13, Heikes 13, Mosher 13, Money 13, Clover 13, Fairburn 13, Dodds 13, Hobart 12, Sweeney 12, W. Stroud 12, Wilson 12, Campbell 12, Andrews 12, Smith 12, Clifford 11, Lyons 11, Gregg 11, Ruth 9, Fletcher 6.

Bucket guaranteed purse \$40, twenty blackbirds, \$2 entrance—Heikes 20, Upson 20, Brewer 20, Andrews 20, Hammond 20, Wayper 20, Morfar 19, Parker 19, McMurphy 16, Clover 19, Clifford 19, Vandylke 18, Sweeney 18, Fairburn 18, Hobart 18, Kirkwood 18, Roberts 18, Money 17, Lyons 17, Mosher 17, Dick 17, W. Stroud 16, Fletcher 16, Blackall 15, Pope 15, James 15, Dodds 14.

Extra sweep, ten singles, 30c. entry—Sweeney 10, Kelsey 10, Fletcher 10, Roberts 10, Fulford 10, Vandylke 10, Heikes 10, McMurphy 9, Gregg 9, Hammond 9, Parker 9, Andrews 8, Cantelon 8, Dr. Mosher 6, Mosher 5, Kirkwood 5.

Extra sweep, fifteen singles, \$1.50 entry—Vandylke 15, Kelsey 15, Hammond 15, Fulford 15, Parker 15, Wilson 14, Sweeney 13, Heikes 13, Hobart 13, Dick 13, Mosher 12, Clover 12, Upson 11, Rounds 10.

Extra sweep, twenty singles, entrance \$2—Hobart 20, Kelsey 20, Morfar 19, Hammond 19, McMurphy 19, Brewer 19, Dodds 19, Upson 18, Dick 18, Clover 17, Fulford 16, Mosher 16, Money 15, Andrews 15, Pope 8.

Extra sweepstake, \$2 entrance, unknown angles, twenty artificial birds—Heikes 20, Roberts 20, Kelsey 19, Upson 18, Capt. Brewer 18, D. C. Smith 18, McMurphy 18, H. A. Mosher 18, Sweeney 18, Wayper 18, Kirkwood 18, Hobart 17, Money 16, Hammond 16, Morley 16, Clifford 16, Parker 16, Wheeler 15, Dodds 14.

Extra sweepstake, \$2 entrance, twenty artificial birds—Heikes 20, Kelsey 20, Morley 19, McMurphy 19, Dr. Mosher 19, Upson 19, Brewer 19, Roberts 19, Smith 19, Clover 19, Hobart 18, Vandylke 18, Hammond 18, Money 17, Mosher 17, Sweeney 16, Rounds 13, Lyons 12.

Extra sweepstake, \$2 entrance, twenty artificial birds—Heikes 20, Graham 19, Hammond 19, Wayper 19, Money 18, Hobart 18, Gregg 18, Morley 17, Wheeler 17,

Clifford 17, Dick 17, Parker 17, Kirkwood 17, Cantelon 16, Brewer 16, Clover 15, H. A. Mosher 14, Sweeney 9.

Extra sweepstake, \$2 entrance, twenty artificial birds—Kelsey 20, McMurphy 20, Andrews 20, Sweeney 19, Gregg 19, Morley 18, Vandylke 18, Upson 18, Heikes 18, Parker 18, Money 17, Dick 17, Hobart 16, H. A. Mosher 16, Clifford 16, Dodds 16, Cantelon 15, Wheeler 15, Graham 14, James 13, Hunt 11, Rounds 10, Lyons 10.

Extra sweepstake, \$2 entrance, twenty artificial birds—Brewer 20, Upson 19, Heikes 19, McMurphy 19, Wayper 19, Vandylke 18, Morley 18, Campbell 18, Fairburn 18, Gregg 18, Money 17, Sweeney 17, Kelsey 17, Smith 17, Cox 17, Hobart 15, Rounds 15, Kirkwood 15, Dodds 15, Andrews 14.

Extra sweepstake, \$2 entrance, fifteen artificial birds—Kelsey 15, Wayper 14, Heikes 13, Parker 13, Hobart 13, Wilson 13, Fulford 13, Vandylke 12, McMurphy 12, Dodds 12, Money 10, Sweeney 10, Upson 10, Dick 10, Wheeler 10, Kirkwood 10, Cantelon 9, Gregg 9, Morley 9.

A series of matches were shot off on Friday, bringing the tournament to a splendid and fitting conclusion:

In a match for \$50, at twenty-five live pigeons, D. C. Smith, of Glanford, was defeated by I. S. Kirkwood, of Hamilton, by a score of 23 to 21.

In a match for \$100 a side between T. W. Morley, of Paterson, N.J., and R. O. Heikes, of Dayton, Ohio, at fifty live pigeons, Morley won by a score of 47 to 44.

Hamilton also defeated John Stroud, of Hamilton, in a match for \$25 a side, twenty-five birds, one barrel, fifteen yards boundary, Morley killed twenty birds and Stroud nineteen.

E. D. Fulford, of Utica, N.Y., and S. Fairburn, of Minnesota, shot at twenty-five birds for \$50. Fulford killed twenty-three birds and Fairburn twenty-one.

The match of the day was between Capt. Brewer, of Rochester, N.Y., and Collie Cockburn, of Toronto, for \$50 a side at fifty live birds. Brewer killed forty-five birds and Cockburn forty-four. The men shot under the old Dominion Gun Club rules with a limit of an ounce and a quarter of shot. A protest was entered on the ground that Brewer used one and a half ounces of shot. The

BLAKE'S BARREL FOR LIQUIDS

OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE TO THE BREWING INTEREST.

BARREL, CASK OR KEG WITHOUT STAVES OR SEPARATE HEADS, COMPOSED OF INDURATED PAPER PULP

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR LAGER, ALE, and PORTER

The Patentee is willing to grant licenses or negotiate with parties desirous of undertaking the manufacture of and placing the invention on the market. Apply to



FIG. 1 is an exterior view of Cask.
FIG. 2 is an interior perspective view of one section of the Cask.
FIG. 3 is a transverse horizontal section through middle of Cask.

- ADVANTAGES -

Greater Strength, the materials being unbreakable. Weight, about half that of an ordinary Cask of equal capacity. Perfectly impervious to the contents, thus avoiding that constant source of trouble to Brewers—Foul Casks. Is perfectly inodorous.

R. P. BLAKE, Ottawa, Ont.

CARLUC'S "PRIZE MEDAL" Ale, Porter and Lager

KEPT BY ALL LEADING DEALERS IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

THE MOST ..
RELIABLE **ALES** IN CANADA

CRYSTAL ALE

CREAM ALE

NOURISHING PORTER

Milwaukee Lager Beer

Brewed and Bottled in Toronto by

The Davies Brewing Company

referee, Mr. James Bell, awarded the match and the stakes to Cockburn.

A proposed match between J. A. R. Elliot, of Kansas City, and E. D. Fulford for \$100 a side fell through.

A perusal of the proceedings proves that the Canadians thoroughly well held their own against the United States cracks. H. Bates, of Ridgeway, Ont., tying with Messrs. Fulford and Elliot in the chief event, John Stroud, of Hamilton, being first in with Heikes of Dayton, O., in the stake race, and as a grand finale Collie Cockburn, of Toronto, getting away under the conditions with a match again at Capt. Brewer, of Rochester, N.Y., ex-champion of the United States.

particularly candidates for the legislature; that in the interests of good government great watchfulness be exercised; and that it is of paramount interest that liberal members to the General Assembly be elected; that it is the duty of all engaged in the business to support only such candidates as are committed to principles of personal liberty; that every organization in the state appoint a committee to secure the names of firms assisting disreputable persons to engage in the business in order to take measures of protection from the same.

HIGH-PRICED WINE

The most costly wine is, without doubt, that contained in a cask named the "Rose," in the Bremen Town Hall cellars, Bremen.

It is Rudesheim Rhine wine of the year 1653 and the cask is replenished by degrees, whenever wine is drawn, with carefully washed and dried gravel. The wine has at present the color of a dark beer, and a very hard taste, but an indescribable aroma.

It is never sold, but destined exclusively for the sick of Bremen, who receive a very small quantity on production of a doctor's certificate.

At present the supposed value of this unique wine has increased so that a bottle (containing eight glasses) would cost \$4,000,000, a glassful \$562,500, and a drop \$540.

The only persons who were ever presented with a small bottle of this wine were the Emperors William I. and Frederick and Prince Bismarck.

Are you who shed our amber clothes,
Add take cough bedides,
To stop the flow of our dices,
Add clear our lung lead.

LIQUOR DEALERS RESOLVE

The Platform of the Connecticut Association Set Forth in Eight Resolutions.

WATERBURY, Ct., Jan. 15, 1895. - When the State liquor dealers' association met in this city a month ago the executive committee was appointed to draw up resolutions. The committee to-day made public its works in eight resolutions, in substance as follows:

That subordinate branches be formed in every county; that the course taken by fanatics under the pretext of temperance is a dangerous one and tends to undermine free institutions and destroy liberties guaranteed by the constitution; denouncing monopolies of all kind that have degraded the laboring man and his family; that it is not within the law-making powers to regulate the appetites of persons; favoring the just and equitable regulation of the liquor trade, giving to the liquor dealers the same protection accorded to those in other trades; favoring a non-political organization to investigate the personnel of candidates,

WRITE US FOR
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Steam and Power . . . **PUMPS**

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NOTES.

(Continued from page 1215)

Frey lacked fourteen to beat him in the game. If Frey won, Malone, Frey and De Oro were out, each having lost two games. Malone played for safety, but left a possible combination for the corner pocket. Frey holed the ball, and did not stop until he had fourteen to his credit. In playing off the ties Frey got first money, De Oro second and Malone third. Since that time, however, pool, like billiards, has vastly improved, and the experts put up a game far superior to that which existed when Albert Frey was the pool king.

The Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario has decided to hold its annual spring stallion show in Toronto on April 5th and 6th, three weeks later than usual. An invitation has been extended to the Country and Hunt Club to join in. That organization has accepted the invitation and the affair will be held under the joint auspices of the two institutions, the Hunt Club taking charge of the saddle and driving classes. The following judges have been appointed—Thoroughbred horses—Dr. Tremaine, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. Sweetapple, Toronto; alternates W. Fuller, Woodstock, Carriage or Coach—Charles Brodie, V.S., Clarendon; E. P. L. Lewis, Brampton; alternates James Henderson, St. Mary's, Standard bred—Charles Eaid, Simcoe; John Scott, Galt; alternates C. Brown, Toronto. Hackneys—R. C. Stierker, Springfield, Ill.; alternates, John Hollenders, Toronto, Suffolk punch and shires—J. V. Ormsby, Toronto; R. Gibson, Delaware; alternate, Alexander Doherty, Ellersmere, Clydesdales—R. Beith, Bowmanville; David Pluff, Spring Hill. References—John Lee, Highgate; Thomas Good, Richmond.

SAYS the Spirit of the Hub: "Considerable numbers of Canadian horses are now being used in London, and some of the large omnibus and tramway companies seem to prefer them to any others. Although the trade has been the subject of discussion for some years past, the class of horses in demand have not hitherto been sent over in any numbers. Mr. Huntington, the president of the Royal college of veterinary surgeons, who acts as the veterinary expert to the Canadian government in London, made a report to Sir Charles Tupper last year as to the horses which would meet with the most ready market in Great Britain. Among others he specially mentioned the vanner and the omnibus horse, and it is these varieties which have been so much in favor this year. Mr. Huntington's report, printed by the department of trade and commerce, deserves to be studied by those connected with this industry, as there is a large market for such horses. It appears they largely go to Glasgow, but a good many also find their way to Croydon, a London suburb, and it is from that place that the large London companies purchase their supplies."

The New York Tribune tells a good

story of a highwayman on a bicycle who attempted to rob a woman on the Corniche Road, near Montene, Italy. Unfortunately for this modern Dick Turpin, he neglected to use proper precautions and was in the act of concealing his plunder about his person "when suddenly he heard a whir." His victim was an up-to-date woman and had mounted the neglected wheel and was speeding away down the hill towards Montene. "To overtake her," the story goes, "was out of the question, and as there are no side streets leading off the Corniche Road, an hour later found the cycling brigand in jail."

TROT AND PACE AT DIFFERENT AGES

The Horse Review in last week's number presented two interesting lists of the fastest records, at different ages, from one year to twenty, held by both trotters and pacers—

TROTTERS.

Fastest mile by a	Horse.	Record.
Yearling	Adbell, 91	2:25
Two-year-old	Aron, 91	2:30
Three-year-old	Directum, 91	2:08
Four-year-old	Directum, 91	2:03
Five-year-old	Edith Wilkes, 91	2:03
Six-year-old	Alta, 91	2:03
Seven-year-old	Alta, 91	2:03
Eight-year-old	Edith T. 91	2:02
Nine-year-old	Martha Wilkes, 92	2:02
Ten-year-old	Stanford, 92	2:02
Eleven-year-old	Maud S., 92	2:02
Twelve-year-old	Neptune, 91	2:01
Thirteen-year-old	Alta, 91	2:01
Fourteen-year-old	Harpy Wilkes, 91	2:01
Fifteen-year-old	Goldsmith Maid, 72	2:01
Sixteen-year-old	Goldsmith Maid, 75	2:01
Seventeen-year-old	Goldsmith Maid, 74	2:01
Eighteen-year-old	Goldsmith Maid, 75	2:01
Nineteen-year-old	Goldsmith Maid, 75	2:01
Twenty-year-old	Goldsmith Maid, 77	2:01

PACERS.

Fastest mile by a	Horse.	Record.
Yearling	Stanford, 92	2:20
Two-year-old	Directly, 91	2:07
Three-year-old	Whirligig, 91	2:07
Four-year-old	Odessa, 91	2:07
Five-year-old	W. H. Henry, 91	2:03
Six-year-old	Robert J. 91	2:04
Seven-year-old	Mason, 92	2:04
Eight-year-old	Phyng Job, 31	2:03
Nine-year-old	Phyng Job, 31	2:03
Ten-year-old	Roby Jones, 30	2:06
Eleven-year-old	Wilyox, 30	2:10
Twelve-year-old	John Wilson, 30	2:06
Thirteen-year-old	Jay Eye-See, 92	2:10
Fourteen-year-old	Johnston, 92	2:09
Fifteen-year-old	Johnston, 91	2:10
Sixteen-year-old	Johnston, 91	2:10
Seventeen-year-old	Johnston, 91	2:12

HE THOUGHT OF THE WIDOW.

The cowboy was sitting in a chair tilted back against the shady side of the saloon taking it easy when one of his friends came by.

"Hello, Dick!" he said; "what's this story about the barkeep over the way callin' you a liar yesterday and bully-raggin' you around for an hour or two?"

"That's what he done," admitted Dick, boldly.

"What did you let him do it for?"

"I had my reasons."

"Fraid of him?"

Dick jumped up.

"Hold on there, pard," he said. "You ain't in the same fix that the barkeep was and it ain't safe."

"Don't you worry about me. What about the barkeep?"

"Well, it was this way," explained Dick. "The barkeep was negotiatin' for a policy on his life for \$10,000 in favor of his widder. The business wasn't settled till this mornin'. Now it's in writin' and I'm gaddin' over after awhile and give him a large check to bullyrag me some more. Then I'll go 'round and have a little talk with the widder. You must think I'm a chump that can't see past the end of my nose."

STOUT BLENDING.

Many methods are suggested for blending, but the most successful in the hands of the writer has been the following: Say we have an ale adapted for blending, proved by experiment to be well enabled to use, say, 10 per cent, or more. We brew a stout of good gravity, conduct fermentation, as usual, until attenuation shows fifteen pounds. Temperature having reached our limit, add the old ale to cyle, thoroughly risen, and maintain temperature of cyle by using hot water through attenuator until cleansing point is reached; a good final rousing is recommended.

This method of blending has been successful with us since 1876, and, therefore, is not a new idea, and relates to ales as well as stouts. It, however, should be borne in mind that the brewer must use judgment in adding the ale. For stout, use a trifle under than estimated by testing.—*Austonian Brewer's Journal.*

A CHICAGO SPOUTER.

From the "Champion."

The Society for the Prevention of Crime and the Christian Cityship League have engaged Dr. Carlos Martyn to deliver a lecture every Monday on municipal reform. Last Monday he loosened himself on the subject. According to Dr. Martyn the city officials, from the Mayor down to the lambshead, are all active allies of the criminal classes. In almost the same breath he declared that the saloons "by common consent are manufactories of crime and criminals." One assertion is just as reasonable as the other to people who have no more sense than Dr. Martyn has.

The Civic Federation and other respectable reform associations have nothing to do with Dr. Martyn. This speaks well for them. This Dr. Martyn was a paragon, and though he resigned his charge to become a reformer at large, he is supposed to still have an odor of sanctity. Certain it is that the parson's bad habit of stating mere belief as fact still clings to him. It may be fortunate for the people to whom he acted as spy pilot that he has turned his attention to matters of this world, especially if he has no more accurate knowledge of the future world than he has of Chicago.

He should quit his bad pulpit habit of stating surmises for facts. The trouble with him seems to be that he knows and tells too much that is not true.

A NEW DODGE.

By Which the Bohemian Works the Bar-Tender.

The genius of to-day is the man who can work a new scheme on the up-to-date barkeeper for getting a drink without paying for it. Genius has crowned a well-known Bohemian who possesses an unexpendable thirst as a pocket which never contains more than a stray dime. He always introduces himself with a new story apropos of the weather, and speculates on the sort of liquor required to harmonize with the atmospheric condition. Then he lays his ten cent piece on the bar and says:

"Give me one of those delicately blended mixed drinks that meets all emergencies—one that will cool a man when he is hot or warm him when he is cold, cheer him when he is despondent, or sadden him when he is too gay.

That's what I want. Now use your own judgment."

The Bohemian leaves the matter entirely in the hands of the mixologist, a delicate way of manifesting perfect confidence in his skill, while he mingles at the free lance. The drink is mixed and serves it critically, sniffs it suspiciously, takes a sip and gazes on the concocter with amazement and surprise. He takes another sip, and his face fairly beams with glow.

"Like the fabled nectar of the gods!" he exclaims, and hastens to take another sip. The glass drained to the last drop, and still the drinker lingers on it, fondles the glass and gazes reproachfully at its thick bottom.

"Say, what is that, anyway?" he inquires. "I never tasted anything like that in my life before."

"Why, that's a plain cocktail."

"A cocktail! Who would have believed it! I have been drinking cocktails all my life, but I never dreamed that the drink could have been brought to such perfection. Say, what do you put in that anyway?"

"Why, a little bitters, a little sugar, just a bit of lemon peel and whiskey."

"That's what I always used. Strange, isn't it? I know of each, but he must be in the preparation of each, he pushed over to mix that at my sidebar when I go home. How much bitters do you use?"

The flattered bartender hastens to put a couple of drops in a glass.

"Ah, I see. I use too much bitters. Now, how much sugar?"

"The amount is carefully measured in a spoon."

"I see my mistake now. I took too little sugar. Now what goes in next?"

"The whiskey."

"How much of that?"

The bartender pours out a pony glass and a half.

"That's it, that's it," exclaims the Bohemian enthusiastically. "It was a big and took too much whiskey. Now about the lemon peel."

The mixer snipped off a piece, and, after twisting it, dropped it into a glass.

"You've taught me something that is worth ten years of my life, and you don't know how grateful I am, old man." He turns to leave, but the pleased bartender calls him.

"Here, you might as well drink this, as I don't drink on duty."

"Oh, thanks. Ye gods, but this is fine!"

Another victim has been scored.

A STRANGE SIGHT.

"A SINGULAR phenomenon was witnessed by the people of E. London yesterday afternoon. It was a horse shod with luminous spots in the northern sky, multicolored, and surrounded by an aureole."—*Exchange.*

This confirms our faith in the unlimited power and potency of probing to do if it were only acting as a scarecrow."

Evelyn West—"I tried that one time, mum, and it didn't take the crows more than two days to find out that I was perfectly harmless. Crows is that smart."

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Mrs. Small West—"It seems to me that you might do something to do if it were only acting as a scarecrow."

Evelyn West—"I tried that one time, mum, and it didn't take the crows more than two days to find out that I was perfectly harmless. Crows is that smart."

Mrs. Small West—"Why, Bridget, you have been eating onions!"

Bridget—"Sure, mum, yer a mind reader."

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Wit and Humor.

AN ENJOYABLE PRIVILEGE.

Mrs. Goggs (to her servant): "The last servant had a habit of going into the parlor with her young man and sitting there the whole evening. Have you a young man?"

Mr. Scrovel: "No, mum; but I could soon get one with such privileges, mum."

"The thing that Biggles lacks is sincerity," remarked the self-appointed critic of mankind.

"What makes you say that?"

"He made a resolution to quit swearing and bought a fountain pen on the same day."

HE HAD BEEN THERE.

The business man was sitting in his office, thinking of starting home, when a suspicious person came in with a satchel in his hand.

"If you don't give me \$5," said the visitor, coming at once to the point.

"I'll drop this on the floor."

The business man was cool. "What's in it?" he asked.

"Dynamite," was the brief reply.

"What will it do if you drop it?"

"Blow you up."

"Drop it," was the command. "My wife told me when I left home this morning to be sure and send up a load of coal, and I forgot it. I guess it will take about as much dynamite as you've got there to prepare me for the blowing up I'll get when she sees me."

He threw himself back in his chair and waited for the explosion, but it did not come.

"I'm a married man myself," said the dynamiter, and he quietly slipped out.

NOT HIS STOVE.

A POLICEMAN who was patrolling his beat on Grove street the other evening came along to an old colored man who was leaning over his gate and queried:

"Uncle, did you hear that explosion on this street last night?"

"Sploshum, sah," sploshum? No, sah, I didn't hear 'bout no sploshum."



—Lite out for all yer wuth!

"A colored man's stove blew up."

"Stove blowed up? Just blowed right up, eh?"

"Yes. He got a stick of wood with powder in it and it blew up his stove and almost ruined the house."

"Powder in de wood, eh? Got dat stick from some oddler man a woodpile, did he? Who was de person, sah?"

"I don't know but thought you could perhaps tell me."

"No, sah, I can't tell ye, kase I hain't heard 'no sich case. Maybe you dun reckoned it was me?"

"Well, I didn't know."

"But I knows, sah! Nuffin like dat has happened to me fur de last twenty years. When I libel down in Toledo I got blowed up wid powder in a stick of wood, just like yo hin tellin' 'bout, an dat I arned me a lesson. Eber since dat I split de stick in two an look for de powder! Show! Dat must hev bin a fule nig."

ger who got hold of dat wood pile an blowed hisself up."

UNANTICIPATED.

Digger—"I courted my wife three years before I got her, and it was nearly all wasted time."

Bigler—"Why, isn't she a most excellent woman?"

Digger—"She is, indeed; but I've discovered since that I could have got her in three months if I had had the gumption to ask for her."

HE KNOWS WHAT HE WANTED.

A LILY-WHITE, blonde young man entered a well-known haberdasher's a few days ago to purchase some collars. After examining the various styles, from the bow sator mark to the 28-stor flat, he selected two at 20 cents each.

"They are three for fifty cents," said the clerk.

"Well, give me two."

"Battar take 'ree for half a dollar," repeated the clerk.

"I only want two."

"Yes, but two cost forty cents, and you get three for fifty—one for a dime."

"See?" said the clerk.

"Can't I buy two?" anxiously inquired the blonde young man. "I only want two."

"Of course, but you save ten cents by taking three," said the clerk. "I'll just wrap up three for half a dollar."

"Look here, I know what I want. You wrap up two collars."

"But, sir—"

"I want two collars, and I have forty cents to pay for them, and—"

"You lose a dime, three for fifty," in-

sisted the clerk, as he reluctantly wrapped up the neckwear.

"I don't care a d—n," howled the blonde young man, in a rage. "I know nicker to pay my street car fare home. See? Now, can I get two collars for forty cents or not?" and the blonde young man foamed at the mouth in his righteous indignation.

"I'll get the two collars. The clerk assented. He hadn't thought of the color and the street car."

PLAIN CASE.

"What is the chance of gittin' transportation out of this here town for a man that's broke?" asked the man with the grizzled whiskers of the police sergeant.

"Um—I don't know exactly. How did you happen to lose your money?"

"You've heard of green goods?"

"Yep."

"I come to town to buy about \$100 worth. Judging from what I got for my money, sawdust must be mighty high in the market just at present."

"Seems to me that you ought to have bought a round-trip ticket," mused the sergeant.

"Look here, pardner; honest, now, would you expect a man that didn't have any more sense than to buy sawdust at \$200 a pound to know enough to buy a round-trip ticket?"

WHEN MOST NEEDED.

Jack Gogben—"I wouldn't live in the seventh flat, anyway, my dear."

Mrs. Gogben—"But what difference does it make; there's an elevator in the house?"

Jack Gogben—"That's all right, but the agent says it doesn't run after I o'clock—the very time a man needs it the worst!"

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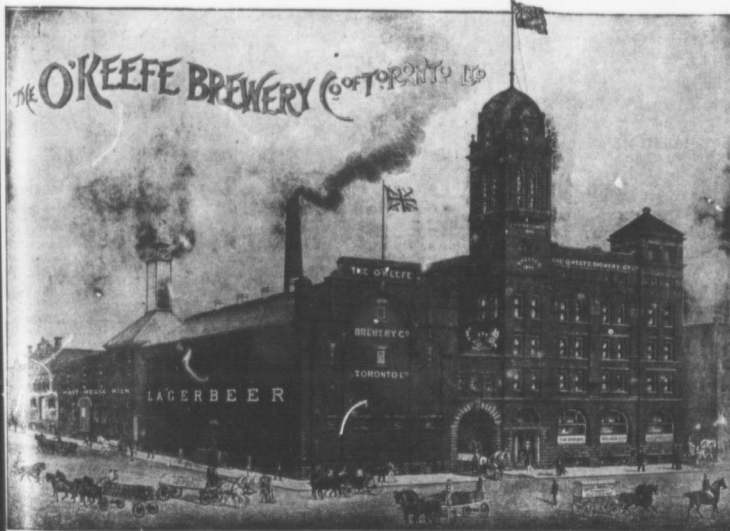
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END OF THE GERMAN BEER WAR.

As understanding has at last been arrived at between the Berlin breweries and the Socialists for the repeal of the boycott which has been in force since May. The Berlin correspondent of the Times gives the following history of this Christmas surprise, which, he says, is greeted on all sides with great satisfaction:—

"The associated breweries of Berlin determined some time ago to found a labor registry out to them that such an institution could not be successful if those workmen were excluded at the beginning who had been dismissed at the beginning of the boycott. The brewers replied that they did not wish to exclude them, but they demanded in return a cessation of the hostilities on the side of the men. Negotiations were, therefore, begun with the Socialist representatives of the workmen, and were concluded on Monday evening, at their side, the brewers promise to found a labor registry by January 1, 1885, to give precedence on the registry lists to the names of those employees who had been dismissed from the breweries in May and have found no work since, to grant these same hands sundry other advantages, and to take steps to abolish any alterations in the hours of work and in the scale of wages unfavorable to the men which have been introduced since May. The Socialists, on the other hand, undertake to recommend the repeal of the boycott to the workmen's assembly, which are to be summoned between Christmas and New Year's Day. As there can be no doubt that the workmen will sanction the repeal, as they approved the inauguration of the boycott at the bidding of the Socialists, it may be taken for granted that if unforeseen difficulties do not occur, the New Year will see the end of the struggle."

HOP CULTURE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(The Monetary Times.)

Just across the border line from British Columbia lies the State of Washington, certain districts of which State have long been justly celebrated for excellence in hop culture. Why the inhabitants of British Columbia have not turned their attention to growing hops has for some time been a query with those having knowledge of the province's resources and adaptability to this particular industry. There are some hop yards in British Columbia, and their product has been sent to both eastern Canadian markets and to England, where they were well-received. Samples from the Okanagan country were considered especially good, and brought highest quotations. At the meeting of an agricultural association recently in Vernon, the whole question was thoroughly investigated. Mr. Dell, a gentleman who apparently had gone into the culture of hops upon a scientific basis, gave an estimate of the permanent investment, including cost of the land, hop cuttings and expense of staking and setting the cuttings and price of the picking boxes, amounted to \$173. The expenses of the first year, allowing 8 per cent. interest upon amount of permanent investment, were \$83. For six months first year 500 pounds of hops were picked, which brought \$111.60, selling at about 20 cents per pound. The expenses of the second year amounted to \$140.47, while

the 1,440 pounds of hops grown upon the acre, if sold at London quotations, would bring \$250.20 to the grower. In the first year it cost 15 cents to grow one pound of hops, and in the second year but 10 cents. This reduction in the cost of production was due to the largely increased yield during the second year. The grower netted from the first year's operations \$28.20, while in the second year he had \$18.73 as a net profit. Thus, two years' profitableness covered the money expended by way of permanent investment. Mr. Dell is apparently accurate in his estimates, and his figures may be taken, as should think, as substantially correct. The industry is worthy of encouragement at the hands of the Agricultural Department, and should it attain any considerable degree of development must strengthen the financial condition of a province which is now devoted too exclusively to fishing, mining and lumber operations.

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DEATH OF ARCHIBALD McLAREN

MR. ARCHIBALD McLAREN, proprietor of the Brunswick hotel, after a long illness, passed away shortly after three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, surrounded by all the members of his family, who for weeks have anxiously waited at his bedside. Mr. McLaren was in his sixty-sixth year. He was born at Balderson's fourth year. He was engaged in the boot and shoe business there, being a practical shoemaker, afterwards removing to Perth, where he entered the hotel business. At Perth, thirty years ago, he conducted the Hicks house. From Perth he removed to Smiths Falls, and from there in 1877 he came to Winnipeg. For six or seven years, after becoming a resident of this city he followed the boot and shoe business. About 1884 he leased what was known as the Western hotel, and

after conducting it a year or so he purchased the Brunswick house on Main street, which hotel he has managed ever since. Deceased leaves a widow, three sons, John, Alexander and Archibald, and one daughter, Mrs. Lamb. It is probable the funeral will take place Thursday. Mr. McLaren was connected with but one society during his lifetime, that being St. Andrew's, in which he always took a great interest.—Winnipeg Free Press.

TEA-DRUNKARDS IN AMERICA.

ACCORDING to the statistics recently furnished in the Medical News by Dr. James Wood, of Brooklyn, of all the patients applying for treatment at the chief dispensary of that city no less than 10 per cent. are tea-drunkards. They are not aware of the fact. Not one asks

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

the domestic servants of Irish origin. The evil of tea-drinking is due, however, not only to the amount consumed, but also to the manner in which it is prepared. An unmeasured quantity of the leaves, says Dr. Wood, is thrown into the teapot, and an unmeasured quantity of boiling water added. In any time from ten to thirty minutes this infusion is used. Then new leaves are thrown in with the old, which have been left to soak, and more water is added, and so on. Sometimes leaves are thus kept cooking for a day or more. The result is that the decoction is loaded, not only with them, but with from seven to seventeen per cent. of tannin, and with other even more deleterious substances. This form of preparation is almost universal among kitchen servants, and among shop and factory girls, who also are great tea-drinkers, and is too often practiced among other people of small means, who do not wish to waste a single leaf so long as there is any "strength" in it. There is serious reason to believe that many cases of insanity and insanity are directly due to tea-poisoning, while the number of chronic invalids from the same cause in this city alone is to be reckoned by thousands, and the New York Tribune declares that it is high time for the evil to be recognized and checked.

The morning sun flooded his apartment. "At last," mused he, before the looking-glass, "I have nothing to lose." Then he felt a certain sense of exultation as he hurriedly substituted a picture book for his collar stud and completed his toilet.—Pick-Me-Up.

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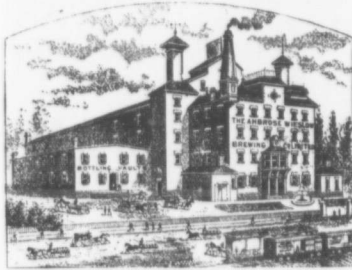
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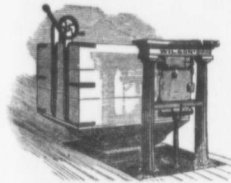
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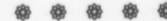


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