

THE ADVOCATE

VOL. I.—No. 44.

Toronto, Canada, Thursday, December 6, 1894.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

The... Maple Leaf Hunting Club

. . . Torontonians Who Shoot With the Rifle . . .



Gerard Heintzman. Lawrence Saut. Dr. Carveth. Wm. Patterson.
William Wilby. William Armstrong. George Mason.

The Maple Leaf Hunting Club have located at Fry's Camp, above Sequin Falls, for many years. This fall they bagged fifteen deer, the heaviest weighing 300 pounds, another 265 pounds, and the lot averaging over 200 pounds. They were out two weeks. The accompanying illustration explains itself.

Oderham & Worts "1884 SPECIAL." Fully Matured in Wood, AND GUARANTEED TEN YEARS OLD

**KING DODDS
FLAILS MARTER.**

**A Conservative on the Result of the
London Election.**

EX. ADV. E. KING DODDS, the able editor of the *Sporting*, scathes things in general over the London election, in even more than his usual trenchant style. In his last issue he thus discourses:

"Only a man so saturated with partisan bigotry as to be willfully blind can be surprised at the defeat of the Conservative candidate in London on Tuesday last. Mr. Essery's election last January as Mayor of the western district was a stain upon the intelligence of the citizens and if they had selected him now as their representative in the Legislature after ten months' experience of him as a municipal magistrate they would have proved themselves unfit to exercise the highest privilege of freemen.

Mr. Essery in January last defeated a letter man than himself by his disgraceful appeals to religious bigotry. Knowing the Protestant prejudices of London far outnumbered their Roman Catholic fellow citizens, he by every art in his power aroused the passions of the less intelligent of the Protestant electorate and was borne on the wave of fanaticism he had created into the Mayor's chair. It is cause for congratulation that such furious outbursts of bigotry have but a brief existence in London by the year. The high in Ontario at the present day. For a time he indulged of our people, but a sober second thought soon asserts itself and then they are even more ready to crucify the bigot than to crown him. Such has been the fate of Mayor Essery, his companionship of Mr. Meredith's name in the late general election nearly cost the opposition leader his seat, and a majority that according to the judgment of the best posted men in London ought to have been between four and five hundred was reduced to 137, largely through the wild harangues of this furious demagogue.

Heavy though the load was that the Conservative party had to carry in such a candidate the burden was increased when he imported Mr. Marter, the opposition leader, into the campaign. The torch of religious intolerance had been held aloft by the candidate and his leader appeared equally willing to assist in keeping it blazing. The two speeches he made in London were the worst political deliverances that ever issued from the mouth of a member of the Legislature, much less of one who for the time being was a member of a political leader. It was rare, poses as a political leader, and no wonder that those who listened to it marvelled that such a man should be permitted to lead of anything more pretentious than a tea party.

The large majority gained by Mr. Marter in North Toronto no doubt influenced outsiders to the opinion that this was the able politician; the real truth is that the man opposed to him was, if possible, a bigger crank than himself, and the electors chose what they considered at the time to be the lesser evil of the two. Had he remained away from London it might have been possible for the Conservatives up there to claim that an able man had been selected to fill Mr. Meredith's position, but it was not possible to make them believe any such story after they had listened to his small talk and his descent from William Ralph Meredith to Marter to so unattractive for the common mind to grapple with, and those electors of London who heard his speeches in favor of Mr. Essery must have been paralyzed with astonishment at such a man being chosen successor to so able a predecessor.

The editor of this paper is known as a staunch Conservative all over Canada, but he considers it cause for general congratulation in view of the biggest success made in his behalf that the party candidate was not only defeated in London, but defeated largely through the influence of the Conservative support given to his opponent.

Mr. Marter may in the strength of his own conceit imagine himself a sounder Protestant than those who proclaim their faith in less public places than in the market square and on the house tops, but the ket squires administered to him by this severe lecture administered to him by this London election ought to convince him that the intelligence of the Canadian electorate condemns all such appeals as he indulged in. Again, his declaration on the Prohibition question was such a bigoted one that fair minded people by Act of God are one of the temperance by Act of God that the intelligentsia who believe in Parliament advocates, who believe in passing such legislation without a cent of compensation to the men engaged in the business, and for narrow minded extremists of that character the electors have very little use. Mr. Marter's personal opinions on any public question are not of any moment, but what he says in his official capacity, as leader of the Conservative party, as leader of the Legislature, and in the public attention, and we attract more express our intense satisfaction that the electors of London administered to him such a scathing rebuke. In the parish politics of Muskoka, in which school he was educated, went do in the broader arena of provincial legislation, and we much for Mr. Marter wasn't caught young enough to make him a broad and liberal minded citizen.

**FRONT OR
SIDE DOOR.**

**Which Shall the People of New York
use on Sunday.**

The agitation in New York in favor of opening the barrooms for certain hours on Sunday has been taken up by the *New York Herald*, which is printing pages of interviews with leading men on both sides of the question. The consensus of opinion so far obtained is certainly in favor of doing away with Sunday closing. New York has tried it and it has failed. Sensibly the people say, if you cannot enforce a law do away with it and try something else.

Next to the municipal reform measures that will come up in Albany in January the greater interest and importance to the people of this city is likely to be the question of whether to claim the attention of the Legislature than that touching the Excise law in its application to Sunday.

The existing law requires all saloons to be closed on that day, and makes the sale of any kind of liquor in them a criminal offence. But as everybody knows this law has never been enforced in that way it probably never will be enforced. It has probably never will be enforced. It has probably never will be enforced. It has probably never will be enforced.

Whether the custom now general in spite of the law can be recognized by the Legislature and made lawful with advantage to the community; whether, in other words, the opening of saloons on Sunday under proper restrictions is desirable or undesirable, is a problem on which opinions will naturally differ. On this ques-

tion the *Herald* gives an interesting view in addition to those presented yesterday.

There are those in the community who will take a strict or partial view of the matter, as they do of all matters that touch the legalized opening of saloons on Sunday, a "desecration of the Sabbath," a dangerous movement toward a "Captivity Sunday," an innovation from which they will goad and only evil will come. They will regard it as a license for intemperance and disorder on the very day when above all others such evils should be suppressed, and as a legislative recognition of gin mills, dives and dens, whose privileges should be curtailed rather than extended. On the other hand, there are those who will view the matter in a more liberal light. They will concede the greatest individual freedom consistent with the public good and the rights of all. They will hold that a law which is a dead letter because it is not supported by popular sentiment may be safely modified or repealed; that a custom which has been general for years to come, in spite of its rigid Prohibition, may be sanctioned under restrictions without detriment to the order or infringement of the rights common to those who wish to enjoy a quiet, peaceful, orderly Sunday; that, in short, a limited and regulated opening of saloons on Sunday may be permitted with safety and advantage.

This we must say is the more sensible as well as the more liberal view. It is to be remembered that New York is not a purely rural town of the past century, but a cosmopolitan metropolis of a liberal and progressive age. Its teeming population is made up of all nationalities, of hundreds from every clime. It embraces hundreds of thousands of German citizens and citizens of other nationalities to whom Sunday is a day of innocent enjoyment and recreation, and other attractions, a family resort. There they enjoy themselves without disorder or intemperance, without interfering with the rights or comfort of others. This custom has been extended to Americans, and even to the working man who remains at home has come to regard beer or light wine as a daily necessity.

Of course Sunday opening is not to be encouraged except under restrictions that will be a guaranty against any abuse of the privilege and any evil to society. Any general licensing of rum shops or toleration of disorder or intemperance is not to be countenanced. The right to keep open should be limited to certain hours and granted only by special license only to those which will not abuse the privilege and on conditions which will require the business to be conducted in a quiet, orderly way and without interfering with the usual occupations of the day.

If it is done with advantage in many cities of Europe, and it can be done with advantage here. Properly restricted there is no more objection to it than there is to Sunday closing during the summer. If we are not mistaken, Mayor Hewitt favored the step during his term of office, and Mayor Strong may well favor it when he comes in.

OF LICENSE AND LIBERTY.

MR. W. S. CAINE is a very good and honest man, according to the *South Eastern Gazette*, which is, however, careful to add that it is only recently that it seems to have struck him that it was desirable to let the real truth of the temperance movement as he understands it. Says movement as he understands it. Says movement as he understands it. Says movement as he understands it.

PIC-NIC parties should not fail to include

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Sunburn, Headache, Neuralgia,
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if sold by a huck-walk was as injurious as if sold by a publican. He said, "It is not drunkards so much as moderate drinkers who were the friends of the publicans." If this be so, continues the *Gazette*, what becomes of all the fearful stuff turned out from teetotal meetings about the crime and lunacy resulting from drunkenness? One does not like to say it is hypocritical, but would it not be honest to say that this crusade is not against the drunkard, who is a nuisance and one of a small majority, but against the moderate drinker, who is one of the great majority? It is open for them to say that moderate drinking is as bad as excessive drinking. Let them say so and cease to insult the majority of sane and healthy minded people who are so reluctant and who use public house is a drunkard in case of a party. The public would then be the better able to understand the aim of the teetotal fanatics, namely, to restrict not only license but liberty.

ROSEBERY'S RUFFLE

LORD ROSEBERY in his Glasgow speech cut a very sorry figure, says the *London World*. In order to steady the nerves of Mr. Cairne and his faction, he proposed that the Liberal Veto Bill should be introduced next Session in an altered form, although almost in the same breath he admitted that there was no chance of the Government passing it. His lordship said that "I would never be able to deal with this" would never be a piecemeal fashion, but that they were to grapple with it properly; they would need all the force of a great Parliamentary majority, and a whole Parliamentary Session. The Government had that it was their purpose during next Session to reintroduce a Liquor Veto Bill and to press it as far as Parliamentary time and Parliamentary circumstances permitted of their doing so." There is occasion to offer much comment upon such a miserable statement—a man who wreathed one was probably aware of the only any responsible Master of the Ceremonies for it simply amply proposes to be calmly in the time of the Legislature and of the country in presenting a measure which he admits "had he does not believe in advanced" which he knows cannot be advanced beyond a certain stage, and all this to soothe a very imminently withdrawn, so to be ignominiously withdrawn, so to be ignominiously spent upon it will be much time wasted. But it means giving the Trade and causing depreciation of its property, and all this to soothe a half-dazed fanatical supporters of the Government.

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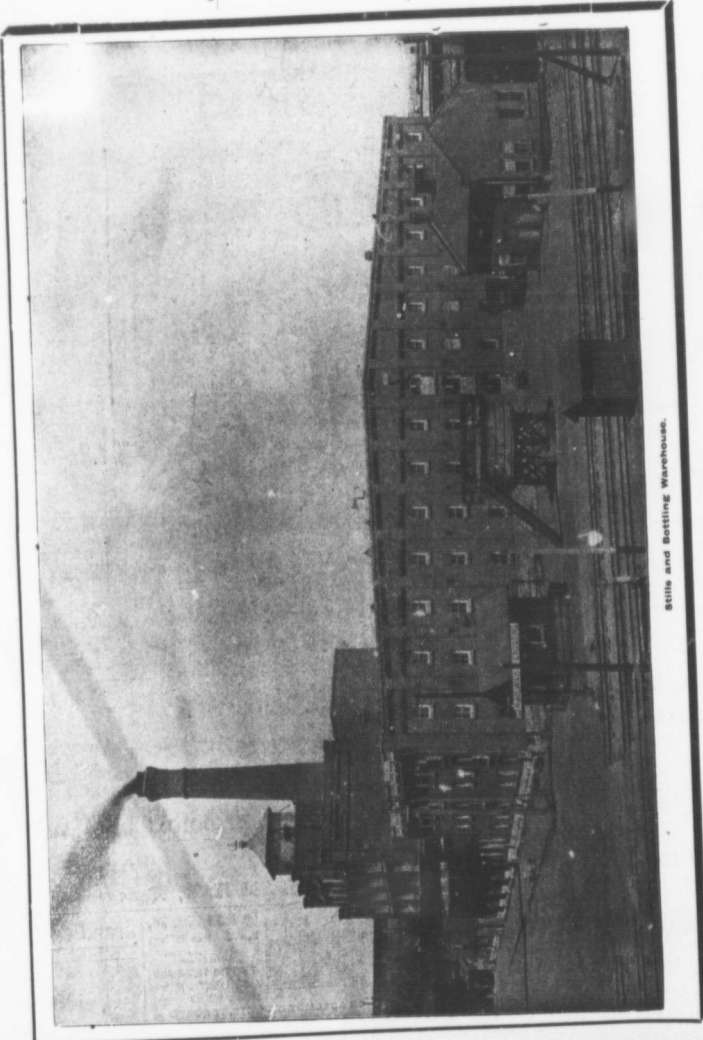
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Trade AND Notes.

For half a century a liquor store has existed under a Presbyterian church in Leith, Scotland.

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

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

The largest distillery in the world has just started up at Turro Haute, Ind. Capacity, 7,000 bushels of grain per day.

The Portugal wine product this year will be better than in any season since 1892. It will be shipped as "the vintage 1893."

All who go through the door of success find it labeled "Push," says an exchange. You will find the same thing on every saloon floor.

Charged with drunkenness 333 times before a single justice judge is the record of one Liverpool woman. What an unlucky number.

The 1893 wine product of the State of California was equal to a little more than one quart for each man, woman and child in the United States.

The saloonkeepers in Waterman, Mich., have signed an agreement not to treat any people for drinks. The offenders will be fined \$25.

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

A NEW idea has been adopted by some saloonkeepers in London, that of presenting a half pound of "the finest tea" to all purchasers of half a pint of liquor.

Lois (to footman).—"Johann, where did you learn that splendid song which I heard you sing down in the cellar with so much feeling when you had gone for the wine?"

The name "Sample Room" for a saloon long ago gave place to "Cafe," but a pushing purveyor of ardent beverages shortens his establishment as "Thirst Palace."

KENTUCKIANS are sad. The distillers have decided to limit the output of ehky this year to 15,000,000 gallons. They are afraid there'll not be enough to "go round."

A LAW in Norway prohibits any person from spending more than five cents for liquor at one visit to a public house, and alcoholic stimulants are supplied only to sober persons.

EDWARD ELLIOTT, of Bayfield, who had been landlord of the Albion hotel for the last four or five years, is now owner of the property, having purchased it from a Rev. Cattle.

A MAN who gives his name as Moffat and who alleges he is blind, peddling a sieve from a small wagon, is going through the country jumping his board bill, look out for him.

Johann.—"My former master taught me wine. I had to sing it every time I sold wine out of the cellar—just to show him that I wasn't drinking it myself."*—Goescheltung.*

The latest thing in the medical treatment of Chicago poets is the use of whisky as an antidote for excessive indulgence in beer. And the poet was a woman, *—Gladstone Dispatch.*

A SALONKEEPER in Ironton has been fined \$20 and costs for selling liquor to emigrants. This is the first conviction under the new Ohio pure food law as really interpreted by the food and dairy commissioner.

PORT wine is still a favorite leverage of British big game. At a recent auction sale in London 7,800 pipes were disposed of for nearly \$1,000,000. A pipe of the vintage of 1881 brought \$365. A pipe of wine is 125 wine gallons.

RECENTLY the Vino distillery of California exported 65,000 gallons of brandy to Germany. How much of it may come back to the States and Canada as "pure imported wine" only those in the secrets of the business may know.

EX-POLICE Captain Deberry, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is to start a saloon. It will contain a bowling alley, of which the tempts will represent the members of the Lexow committee, and there will be Aunt Sally, with Goff's head to be smashed. The beer mugs will be shaped like police helmets, and no one will be asked to "move on."

On Tuesday, through the negotiations of Mr. P. Crowley, the good-will of the Grand Central Hotel in this city is sold to Mr. Thos. Morton for the sum of \$8,000, exclusive of the stock of wine, liquors, cigars, etc., which will be taken by the new lessee at invoice prices, and possession given on Jan. 1st, 1895.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

At twelve o'clock noon on Monday, the drama in connection with the Peliter Hotel, Tilbury Centre, were burned with all the contents, including two horses. Loss about \$1,200. Insurance \$200, in the Alliance. Sparks were carried by the high winds to the barns of J. B. Marshall, a half mile distant, and they were burned to the ground. Loss about \$3,000.

MR. SIMARD, proprietor of the Hotel Regina, Ste. Anne de Beaupre, had a narrow escape from being killed on the line of the Quebec, Montmorency & Charlevoix Railway, a day or two ago. He was engaged in conversation on the track with a friend and did not notice an approaching train, the locomotive of which struck him lightly just as the engineer had reversed his engine.

A DOWNTOWN saloon-keeper, noted for his enterprising, has devised a new scheme for swilling his bar receipts. He has engaged a well-dressed young fellow who tells some original stories to organize trade, or in other words, keep the politicians, office-seekers, sports, and others in front of the bar. The drink dispenser is thus kept busy and the cash register's frequent clack is music to the proprietor's ear. He tells me the receipts are double what they were before he evolved the idea.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., lost a unique character by the sudden death of Joseph Koerner, late well-known Market street saloon-keeper, Thursday. He was possessed of a classical education. He was born at Paderborn, Westphalia, Germany, the son of an army captain, forty-nine years ago. He joined the Jesuits and for two years studied in a monastery. When he abandoned the life of a recluse in 1866, he came to America, and became traveling salesman for the Grindstick Brewery, St. Louis. At the sale of the brewery to the syndicate, he entered the saloon business.

SOMEbody who wants to explain what the editorial "we" signifies, says it has a variety of meanings, varied to suit the circumstances. For an example: When you read that "we expect our wife home to-day," "we" refers to the editor-in-chief; when it is "we are a little late with our work," it includes the whole of force, even to the devil and the towel; if "we are having a boom," the town is meant; "we received over 700,000 emigrants last year," it embraces the nation; "we have hog cholera in our midst," only means that the man who takes the paper and does not pay for it, is very ill.

THE FREE LUNCH QUESTION.

THE movement among the saloon-keepers of Minneapolis to abolish the free-lunch counter, and set aside at least a portion of the cost of it for the relief of the unemployed during the coming winter, is a capital idea. The free lunch is an unmitigated nuisance. Like most, if not all, other schemes for buying business, it is based on a false principle. Custom which has to be bribed is seldom worth having. As a mere matter of business, it may be doubted whether the free lunch inducement helps trade at all. People who are going to buy something to drink buy it anyhow. The loafer who is after something to eat without paying for it is not a desirable patron. There is little doubt that the practice now costs more than it brings in; and that the saloon-keeper who should keep a strict reckoning would find his net receipts greater without the free lunch added than with it. This is the way the matter looks from a strictly business standpoint. The aggregate cost of the free lunch counters in a city foots up a surprising amount; and it is estimated that several thousand dollars might be contributed to the support of the unemployed if they were abolished. It is something worth considering in other cities.—*Fair Play.*

SOUND WORDS.

The Rev. George Clarke Cox on Wine and Prohibition.

On Sunday, Nov. 18, the Rev. George Clarke Cox, pastor of St. Paul's Church, Poughkeepsie, preached a sermon in which he defended the use of wine by clergyman, and characterized much of the stock arguments of advocates of Prohibition as "lies." He said that so long as we have the example of our Saviour using wine, which has never been claimed to have been not intoxicating, free must acknowledge that the problem before us is how to use and not abuse it.

"The total abstinence societies," said the Rev. Mr. Cox, "have done a great deal of good, but it is sometimes found that temperance people go as far as to say that the use of intoxicating drink is not compatible with a Christian life. When they have said this they have lied; they have uttered a deliberate lie, for this is not and never has been true. There are objections to Prohibition other than failure, if it has failed. One of them is in having made Prohibition a political issue instead of a moral issue. I think it takes away from man the liberty of action to stand up and do as God directs him—the liberty which will not be shackled with laws unless those laws be in accord with God's laws. So long as Prohibition does this, or attempts to do it, it must fail to secure the support of thousands upon thousands of people who would give their efforts to the success of a moral issue."

The rector condemned the State control of the liquor traffic as practiced in South Carolina, but commended the Scandinavian system and advocated its adoption here.

"Dr. Holmes said," continued the Rev. Mr. Cox, "Why should I shave my head because some other man has water on the brain? Why should we abstain from wine because somebody is foolish enough, wicked enough, and reckless enough to get drunk? The saying has been sent abroad that the Christian minister who drinks wine is as bad as the drunkard. This has been said in this city. It ventures to say, a hundred times in a year. It is not true, and to say it is a great wrong which greatly injures the true temperance cause."

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The Markets.

Barley.

There is no change to report from last week. Prices remain as before both local and foreign.

MARKET PRICES.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Tarsons, Montreal, New York State, and Western.

Hops

The foreign market is stiffer if anything, but no change in prices. Canadians unchanged.

UNITED STATES MARKET.

Table of United States market prices for N.Y. State crop, Pacific Coast, and Hawaiian hops.

CANADIAN MARKET.

Table of Canadian market prices for N.Y. crop, Oregon, and other hops.

Prices Current.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table of Toronto market prices for Oats, Hay, Clover, Straw, Beef, Mutton, Veal, Turkeys, etc.

PRODUCE.

Table of produce prices for Butter, Eggs, Beans, Potatoes, etc.

PROVISIONS.

Table of provision prices for Bacon, Pork, Hams, Breakfast Bacon, etc.

LIQUORS DOMESTIC.

SPRITS.

Table of domestic liquor prices for In Wood, Pure Spirit, Family Proof, etc.

LIQUORS FOREIGN.

Table of foreign liquor prices for In Glass, In Wood, etc.

Table of liquor prices for PHATS, ALLES, Lager, and Back.

Table of liquor prices for LAGERS and Back.

LIQUORS FOREIGN.

Table of foreign liquor prices for BRANDY, HENNESSY, V.O., etc.

Table of foreign liquor prices for SWEET, SAGERAC, etc.

Table of foreign liquor prices for JULIE BORN and QUARTS.

Table of foreign liquor prices for PINET CASTILLON and QUARTS.

Table of foreign liquor prices for F. WALLARY and QUARTS.

Table of foreign liquor prices for MEDHEAD & CO. and QUARTS.

Table of foreign liquor prices for Old Grape and QUARTS.

Table of foreign liquor prices for A. MATTHEWSON & CO. and QUARTS.

Table of foreign liquor prices for J. S. HAMILTON and QUARTS.

Table of foreign liquor prices for Old Grape and QUARTS.

Table of foreign liquor prices for RUM, JAMAICA, and QUARTS.

Table of foreign liquor prices for RUM, SANSY BRZY, and QUARTS.

Table of foreign liquor prices for GIN, J. DeKuyper & Son, and others.

Table of liquor prices for Red Cases, Green Cases, and others.

Table of liquor prices for Red Cases, Green Cases, and others.

Table of liquor prices for Boots, Boots, and others.

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Table of liquor prices for Native Port, Catawba Dry, etc.

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THE ONTARIO BREWING AND MALTING CO. (Ltd.)

INDIA PALE ALE

AND

- PORTER -

WE GUARANTEE

BOTH IN WOOD AND BOTTLES

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

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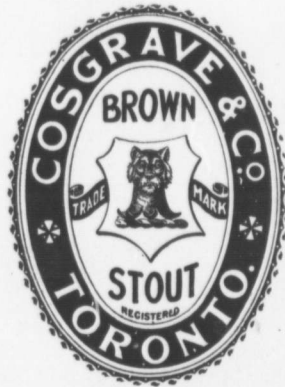
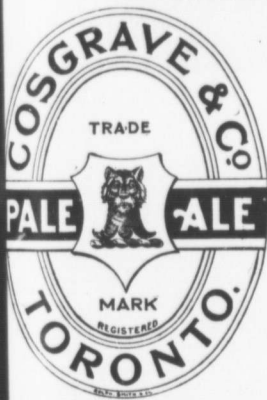
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The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK

HEAD OFFICES

ADELAIDE STREET EAST

TORONTO, CANADA

Telephone 1880.

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Advertising:

Card of Rates on Application.

Toronto, Thursday, December 6, 1894.

TO SUPPRESS LEAGUES.

The movement in the city of Montreal obtaining legislation suppressing leagues had for certain purposes, to which we refered some months ago, had taken certain shape in the form of a petition to the legislature. The petition was sent last week and reads as follows:—

His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, to the Honourable the Legislative Council, and to the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec.

The undersigned respectfully submit: That they are citizens of the Province and especially of the city of Montreal; they carefully follow the legislative as done by the Quebec Parliament. That they approve every legal and reasonable effort made with an intention to ban social reforms, but they think it their duty to protest against the extreme names compelled by those who should have much need in connection with these men.

That your petitioners consider dangerous to public peace, contrary to the and welfare, and hurtful to business interests and operation of certain associations, composed in most part of persons whose ideas do not tally with those of their fellows, and who, in despair of obtaining the triumph of their opinions by persuasion and the ordinary means, pose themselves into bodies, which they name of "alliances" and others; organize themselves into groups of their character, and assume the pretence of guardians of the public peace, as social reformers, or as apostles of temperance.

These organizations are generally composed of unknown people, without any money worth, moral influence, or reputation; men who are incapable of obtaining the suffrage of their fellowmen, which would enable them to disseminate their own principles (if these can be qualified by such names) in the councils of the State. Nevertheless these men are contented, loudly crying out in the most unbecoming manner that they alone possess the morals, that they alone are the reformers, capable of making the greatness, prosperity, and the happiness of the State; and, if one believes their acts and exaggerated claims, they aim at nothing less than to constitute a new power in the State to be the only one always to be ordered about as if they were men threatening if need be like now, to drive from the temples the gods, that is to say all those who do not belong to their narrow fanaticism.

In addition to these associations of immorality and dangerous to the safety and peace, encouraged by immunity which they generally enjoy have been formed for some time

other groups of people with still worse intentions, who under the name of Protestant Protective Association or other names which they change if need be, aim at nothing less than to destroy by their near future the harmony and the good understanding which ought to exist between the different subjects of Her Majesty in this country if they are not stopped immediately in their mad and criminal projects.

That the said Protestant Protective Association have been born and taken root in the religion and national fanaticism of too great a number of our fellow citizens of a sister Province has extended its branches into our Province of Quebec, where it has thirteen lodges and threatens to extend farther with its pernicious doctrines which, the thing is well known, consist in refusing to certain subjects of Her Majesty equality before the law and continuation of the rights and privileges which have been assured to them by treaties and by the constitution.

That also a matter of public notoriety that the warren and most zealous followers of this fanaticism imported from another Province belongs for the most part to alliances and the other groups of the same kind of which mention has already been made and that both work for the same end and with the same tendencies; their aim principally being to boycott all those who do not think as they do or walk as they walk.

That the undersigned citizens and electors of Montreal are for the most part in business, wholesale and retail, in the principal parts of the city and are in a position to know well the danger to which the acts of these different associations expose the public peace by creating clashing between citizens of different origin and religious beliefs and consequently a continual uneasiness in the midst of them and that alarmed by this state of things and losing the security in which they habitually live by the confidence which they repose in those who are charged to safeguard their rights and to watch over their interests they request earnestly the legislature of the Province of Quebec as far as its power lies, to adopt a law necessary to put a check on the invasions of this dangerous fanaticism and to make every vestige of it disappear from the midst of our people otherwise so submissive and so respectful for the rights of each and every one.

The promoters of the petition allege that the movement is not intended because Catholics are threatened, which we can well believe, but because rancor and discord are fostered by the associations referred to. Active support and countenance are being given by high clerical and judicial authorities, the petitions are printed in both French and English, and are being largely signed by both nationalities, many Protestant names being attached.

We confess to being surprised and somewhat disgusted at this move. When it was proposed some months ago we expressed decided disapproval, and now that it is under way we must again take the same course. The societies aimed at are undoubtedly the Dominion Alliance, the Citizen's League, and the P.P.A. No doubt two of these associations are in a great part composed of noisy, clamorous busybodies, insignificant individually and in numbers, but disturbing because of their blatant demagoguery. The P.P.A. is certainly, outside of Rev. Mr. Madill and one or two others, not noisy, though we believe its doctrines pernicious in the extreme, and calculated to do much harm. All three, and especially the

first, beyond question, arrogate to themselves the possession of all good morals and the guardianship of the public; they are truly bigots of almost intolerable fanaticism, having no respect for the rights of the citizen, no toleration for opposite beliefs, no conscience where the laws of God or the laws of Freedom clash with their iron-bound intolerance. In fact with the preamble of the petition, except in where it recites that the Protestant Protective Association is born in the religious fanaticism of this Province, we can heartily agree. And we can understand too the exasperation in Montreal that has led to this petition. Ninety-nine one-hundredths of the residents of that great commercial metropolis are sober, law-abiding citizens, who attend strictly to their several avocations, take their pleasures in moderation, believe in the largest possible amount of freedom consistent with the public good, worship at their several churches and in their several ways in peace and quietness, so far as they are allowed, and willing, to extend to others a toleration which they desire for themselves. The other one-hundredth are divided into two classes, those who break the laws of the country through criminal instinct or moral weakness, and those who break the laws of decency by reason of their pernicious bigotry and fanaticism. We can, says the Montrealer, protect ourselves from the first, but how are we to deal with the second, which is by far the most troublesome and the most menacing to the public peace. And it is in the attempt to deal with the second in the same way that the first is now dealt with that this petition has arisen.

But it is wrong. The method is wrong and its result if adopted will be failure, because it is in opposition to a deep underlying natural principle—that of the freedom of the subject. You cannot make that a crime which is not a crime in fact. You cannot declare by fiat of the Legislature, or by any power that can be given to any governing body, that to be a crime which is not a crime. The whole history of the world demonstrates this. And when you attempt this, you simply arouse in support of the oppressed a public sentiment that otherwise would probably be against the very thing sought to be suppressed. Why, the failure, the complete absolute failure of Prohibition, is due to this one fact alone that it creates by law a crime where no crime exists, which the people will not recognize as a crime, and which the law itself is not permitted by public sentiment to punish as a crime. Yet this is the very thing the people of Montreal petition now to have done.

It is the inherent right of every citizen to ally himself with other citizens for the furtherance of any object they may have in view, providing that object is not treasonable to the constitution. A citizen has just as much right to join the Dominion Alliance as he has to join a church or a singing society. He has as much right to belong to the P.P.A. as he has to a rowing club or a baseball association. If he wants to join a citizens' league he violates no rule of the law or the Gospel.

When he becomes pestiferous, as he usually does, it is public opinion that must keep him within bounds. You cannot prevent there being thorns, but you can keep away from them, and by proper care keep them where they belong—in the ditches. Any measure of law looking to the suppression of these societies will simply lead to an enlarged growth.

A WHITED SEPULCHRE.

MR. JOHN R. TAIT was up to a week ago the paying teller of the Chemical Bank of New York.

He was a leading member of the church, superintendent of the Sunday school, a rigid teetotaler, a strong advocate of prohibition, and fought and denounced the liquor traffic and all connected with it.

He was a Sabatarian of the strictest sort. The Department of Public Works of New York gave employment to two little boys to remove a heap of rubbish from condemned land. In order to get through in time they worked upon a Sunday. Tait had them arrested, although they were so poor they were glad of work at any time.

He was a thief and scoundrel of the first water. A week ago he was arrested, and confessed among other things to embezzling \$10,715 of the bank's funds. Now he will go to penitentiary where he should have been long ago.

Bro. Cassy, put him into your "Chamber of Horrors."

MOODY'S BOARD BILL.

WHILE Mr. Moody was in Toronto, he, with Mrs. Moody, lived at the Rosin House, which is a compliment to the hotel business—because some of the best private houses in town were open to him—worth more than all his diatribes against the trade. Mr. Moody always stops at hotels.

The Evangelist was here for three weeks, and his bill at the Rosin was \$250. There has been much comment about the same, and many letters have been written and published asking for particulars. We confess to surprise at this. In the first place we cannot conceive that it is anybody's business whether the bill was much or little, and in the second the amount is not out of the way. Mr. Moody and Mrs. Moody were here twenty-four days if we are correct. They would have a bedroom and parlor on the first floor. For this the least they would be charged would be \$10 a day, leaving \$10 for extras in twenty-four days. If anybody thinks that excessive he knows very little about living in a first class hotel.

Regarding about Mr. Moody's hotel bill is a very small business.

"You do not go upon the ice!" she said, "Why that is queer. When I hear tell of several states That you've had on this year."

A GENERAL ELECTION.

Will there be an appeal to the country before another session of parliament? Hon. L. H. Davies says "reliable information" to the same effect. The London *Advertiser* has "reliable information" to the same effect. The Toronto *World* thinks there may, and sundry other persons and papers are of the same opinion. We have been requested for our views.

We opine not. Sir John Thompson who is the deciding party, has not told us his intentions any more than he has Hon. Mr. Davies or the London *Advertiser*. No doubt when he gets back from England he will call us to Toronto and lay bare the secrets of his bosom for immediate publication, but in the meantime one has to judge by probabilities. And these are they:

The revision of the voters' list is now going on. The revising officers have until the 28th day of February next to make their final return. Thereafter the lists will have to be printed, and this what with correspondence, mistakes that will have occurred and have to be rectified, and one thing and another, will take two months. Thereafter a month is required for the issuance of the writs. Consequently an election cannot be held on the new lists before the first of June.

Sir John will hardly delay a meeting of the House until that date, nor will he be likely to go to the country on the old lists.

WE HAD NO PANIC.

In another column we reprint in full from *Broadleaf* a letter from Mr. C. Cornwall of Buffalo on the causes that saved Canada from the panic that induced such a wide spread ruin in the United States. Mr. Cornwall, the head of a large financial institution speaks with authority, both as a financier and observer. He says that the excellence of our banking system saved Canada from the panic, while the inelasticity of the United States banking system aggravated it in the United States. The letter should be carefully perused by every business man in Canada.

A deduction to be drawn therefrom is that in Canada capital is plentiful and business confidence will find it investment. The condition of trade relied upon from the stress of disaster on the other side of the line, are favorable. All we need to ensure a return of prosperity is confidence and care. No more reckless booms for us but steady business. And we do not want a general election to upset things just now when business is making, even if slowly, towards a normal tone.

NO NINE O'CLOCK CLOSING.

On Monday evening the Toronto City Council deal with Ald. Lamb's foolish motion, to refer the question of closing bar rooms at nine o'clock to the people, and dealt with the worthy Alderman at the same time. There was a long discussion. Ald. Lamb was very bitter, surprisingly and unaccountably so, but he

was ably dealt with by Ald. Hubbard, Sheppard, McMurich, Shaw and others. The vote was a close one owing to the absence of several members, it being as follows:

Yeas: The Mayor, Ald. Hallam, J. Wolfe, Graham, Bates, Macdonald, Crawford, Lamb, Foster—9.

Nays: Ald. Burns, Murray, Atkinson, Sheppard, Hubbard, Frankland, Dunn, McMurich, Allen, Shaw—10.

Ald. Chanon did not vote. Ald. Bailey and Thompson were absent. Ald. Stewart, Hewitt and Gowenlock were not present, having resigned.

THAT Prohibition vote by the United States elections has not yet been counted.

His Grace of Rochester will go back to England with a heavy heart. Bro. John Cameron, of London, does not approve of him and has said so. However, there are always compensations. Dean Hoie's packet will also be heavy.

VERY REV. DEAN Hoie quotes most aptly these lines of Thomas Hood:

A man may cry "Church, church!" at every altar
With no more piety than other people;
A dave's not reckoned a religious lord
Because it keeps a-cawing from the steeple.

MR. A. O. BURBAET, of 84 Bay St., Toronto, has the Canadian copyright for dating slips, the most convenient thing out this season, for the hotel register. One dollar, sent to this office or to Mr. Burkhardt direct will secure a complete set for 1895. If purchased from a United States source there will be an additional cost of 35c. customs duty.

The *Union and Home Guard* states in its last issue that "merchandise articles find that business conducted by moderate drinkers is more precarious and followed by a greater number of failures (than total abstainers), hence rate such firms low as to responsibility." Will our contemporary please give us its authority for that statement?

In another column will be found an article entitled "A Good Story Spoiled." THE TWINKLER produces it from the *Advertiser* that our readers may have the advantage of the facts. It is remarkable that "On the St. Clair" could have fallen to the writer assures us that he has not deliberately mis-stated the case, and that he will listen to undo any wrong he may have inflicted upon Mr. Kries.

Bless you! The man did us no harm. He made a mistake, we are all liable to do that. As to the wrong inflicted in supposing that we were old enough thirty years ago to belong to a temperance lodge, or that we would have done such a thing had we been of proper age, we forgive that in consideration of the fact that it enables us to place an article in the columns of the *Templer*.

A DESPATCH from Vancouver, B.C. gives particulars of the seizure at that place of a large amount of whiskey owned by J. W. Lang & Co., of Toronto for infraction

of the revenue law. The fact that J. W. Lang & Co. have no whiskey on the Pacific coast and have had none for six months adds to the picturesque of the lie but detracts from its usefulness.

BRO BUCHANAN of the *Templer* says that the London Prohibitionists should be "scourged bitterly" for not electing Essery. Bro. Cameron of the *Advertiser* thereupon calls Bro. Buchanan "the Hamilton scound." Then Bro. Buchanan accuses Bro. Cameron of having "A hollow laugh." Bro. Cameron reports that Bro. Buchanan is a blathererick. Go it brethren, the rest of us are having fun.

THE PANIC.

Canadian Bank Conditions Saved Canada From Disaster.

CANADIAN BANK CONDITIONS DURING THE PANIC.

To the Editor of "Broadleaf."

SIR,—The comprehensive and valuable table of information recently prepared and published in BRAIDSTREET'S, showing the condition of the banks of the United States as to loans and deposits in comparative periods from the beginning of the panic period to September 1, 1894, awakens interest as to the condition of Canada during the same period, inasmuch as Canada has more relative similarity to the United States than any other country. THE BRAIDSTREET'S report, giving loans and deposits May 1 and September 1, 1893, in the United States, and the figures for Canada, which I have obtained from the government reports, are herewith presented in round numbers to-

Table with 3 columns: Date, United States, Canada. Rows for Deposits and Loans for May 1, 1893, September 1, 1893, and December 31, 1893.

As will be seen, during this, the strictly panic period, deposits in the United States decreased 20 per cent., while in Canada they decreased less than 5 per cent., and they decreased in the United States 12 per cent., while in Canada they decreased 1.3 per cent. The following are the figures for the total period from May 1, 1893, to September 1, 1894, for the United States and Canada:

Table with 3 columns: Date, United States, Canada. Rows for Deposits and Loans for May 1, 1893, September 1, 1893, and September 1, 1894.

As to the savings banks, while the decrease in the United States during the whole period was something like \$113,000,000 out of \$1,500,000,000 total deposits (or nearly 8 per cent.), the savings banks deposits in Canada have, as near as figures can be obtained, remained stationary or slightly increased.

It seems that, according to the Canadian Year Book, Canada was affected somewhat by the conditions that prevailed in the United States. The four cities of Montreal, Halifax, Toronto and Hamilton

show for 1893, a decrease of 3.68 100 per cent., comparing with the figures of 1892. "This percentage," says the Canadian Year Book, "seems the measure of the effect produced on Canada during 1893 by the financial cyclone which struck the United States." Failures increased in 1893 over 1892 5 per cent., while the increase in the United States was 50 per cent.

The things that broke confidence in the United States were, first, for that the government would not maintain gold payments, and second, the inflexible character of the banks in making such 240 banking institutions, whose assets were largely in excess of liabilities, were compelled to suspend, although they were perfectly good and afterwards resumed.

Neither of these conditions existed in Canada. The banks and not the government did the legitimate banking business, and the currency issued by the banks had a most perfect elasticity.

The business conditions in Canada have been somewhat similar to our own during the time under consideration as to the trade, etc., but with this vital and all important difference that she has had no panic. This is due to differences in conditions as to currency. Canada's bank note circulation, while it increased slightly, was on June 30, 1893 (perhaps our hottest panic date), in round numbers \$23,500,000, and in November, 1893, \$28,000,000. Banknote circulation is limited by the capital of the banks—round numbers \$60,000,000—so the Canada had all this time a wide leeway which was not used.

The New York clearing house certificate expedient saved the United States after her fearful panic from collapsing ruin. The elastic quality of Canada bank currency, the remedy before instead of after disaster, saved Canada from the panic itself.

WM. C. CORWELL.

BUFFALO, November 26th.

A NEW LAGER.

TORONTOIANS have never before the benefit of a new lager by a new process which is believed will create a revolution in the trade. Certain clearing house certificates, early in the year the Canada brewer premises were purchased by Mr. Thos. F. Taylor, and a thorough investigation was at once entered upon. The alterations we were so extensive as to practically constitute a new process India Pale Ale, and Extra Stout first produced and found great favor. Meanwhile an elaborate lager beer had been being placed, every detail being the latest improved pattern, and on Saturday last the first brew was put upon the market. It was an instant success and is bound to go. The brewery is ready being enlarged to enable it to deal with the big trade that is already being

EXPLAINED ITSELF.

Pat.—"Pshaw! the devil is a 'sin-de-cle girl,' anyhow!"
Bridget.—"O'm surprised at ye ignorance, O'iam. Sure it's one o' our own of the things."

Justice (telling jug)—"And this is a sample of the month-stuff you make, Freedom"—"It is, sir."
Justice—"Six months. It's the second brand I tackled last year when I had pend court six weeks!"

J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER



SOLE MANUFACTURER OF
THESE RENOWNED BRANDS

"OLD TIMES"

"WHITE WHEAT"

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

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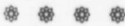
Malt and Family
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***** *Guaranteed by the Government* *****

WISER'S CANADA WHISKEY

Prescott Distillery



- - OFFICERS - -



Fully Ripened

and Matured

in Wood



PURE SPIRITS, RYE AND PROOF
ALCOHOL TRADE MARK WHISKIES



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ONTARIO, PRESCOTT. CANADA.

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

Sporting.

NOTES.

So wags the world. What makes a fortune for one man ruins another. Last year the great trotting stallion Directum earned thousands of dollars for Monroe Salisbury, the man who leased him from his owner, Mr. Green, of California; this year he has lost hundreds of dollars for Mr. C. C. McIvor, formerly of Montreal, but now of the Golden State. Mr. McIvor agreed to pay Mr. Green \$5,000 for the horse for a year, to defray all expenses and to give Orrin A. Hickok, whom he engaged as trainer and driver, 25 per cent. of the gross receipts. During the whole season the horse made \$7,000, of which Hickok received \$1,750, \$5,000 went to Mr. Green, and the balance, along with \$1,700 added, in expenses. Fortunately Mr. McIvor is a rich man and will not feel the loss to any great extent, but he is grievously disappointed over the disaster that has attended his venture. Had it turned out differently he had intended to go in for breeding and racing on a somewhat extended scale. Mr. McIvor, readers of THE ADVOCATE will be interested in knowing, owns the Linda Vista vineyards at Mission San Jose, and the wines produced by him are widely celebrated. No frosts occur at Linda Vista to blight the vine, and there is no rain during the ripening season to decay the fruit. The exposure of the western slopes of Mission Peak is such that the dew forming on the grapes during the night has time to evaporate before the morning sun shines on the fruit to blister it. Joaquin Miller gives his impressions of the little pueblo of Mission San Jose as he first knew it and now: "As we drove up between the dove-grey trees, dove-grey, as if the dove and the olive had kept companionship in some sort ever since the day that Noah put forth his hand from the Ark, the same soft winds came down to welcome me. More than thirty years had gone, and I, a gray, worn man now, but the same sweet musky smell of mother earth, the same sweet kiss of welcome; and I was, for a minute at least, young and strong and glorious as of old. Right and left and far away rolled the hills of gold and flame. The herds, the horses, their picturesque riders clad in red, the waving yellow fields of wild oats—all, all gone! and in their places only this line and lane of gray and solemn olive trees cleaving its way through a billowy, burning sea of wine grapes. After a mile or so of this red sea, and the soft, sweet air all the time like a benediction of the dead and departed Jesuit Fathers, we dashed through the Alameda of cypress suddenly into the golden garden of Linda Vista. Oranges, lemons, dates and palms, and there sure enough stood the banana waving his broad leaves, fearless of frosts even on Christmas eve."

* * *

While the chances are there will be mighty little racing next year in New

York State, the probabilities are there will be more than ever in this Canada ours, especially in Quebec and Ontario. The other parts of the Dominion will not be affected so much by happenings across the border. Just take a glance at things over there:

- No racing in Connecticut.
- No racing in New Jersey.
- Racing without betting in New York State.
- The Coney Island Jockey Club in a state of doubt.
- Morris Park to let.
- Gravesend, L.I., to let.
- Brighton Beach cannot race without a revenue from books.
- Saratoga doubtful.
- Rochester shut up.
- Buffalo to try trotting without betting.
- Washington Park, Chicago, closed down.

This strikes us as offering a pretty dismal outlook for horse owners in the Eastern States. The prospects of Hamilton and Windsor getting into the Grand Circuit are greatly improved by this set of affairs, in which case trotting will boom more than ever at those two places. But what Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Kingston, Guelph, Woodstock, Quebec, and other racing centres will do has not yet been determined. They will all doubtless put their best feet forward, and we should advise them to set about making arrangements as soon as possible. There is nothing like 'aking time by the forelock' in these matters. There is some talk about building a new track just outside the limits of the city of Toronto and of having five or six weeks' racing during the year, both running and trotting being included. Whether the project which we know is on foot will ultimately come to anything cannot at present be said, but we would strongly advise racing promoters in these parts to be careful what they do, for as surely any abuse of the present provisions of the law as regards betting on chartered race courses will lead to their repeal and to all forms of wagering being strictly prohibited anywhere and everywhere under heavy penalties.

* * *

NECESSITY is not only the mother of invention but of the latter's twin brother, discovery. McKinley forced Canadians to go further afield for markets for their produce. Hard times and a depression in prices have caused the American breeder to seek in Europe a market for the trotting horse. Up to date his quest has resulted most satisfactorily, for more light harness horses and of better value have been shipped over the seas this year than in any previous year. This is not only true as regards the United States, but also as regards Canada, for numerous shipments have been made on Canadian account and have turned out well. Recently King Humberto, of Italy, noticed a span of American-bred trotters being driven through the streets of Rome. He was so much taken by them that he caused inquiries to be made as to their origin, the upshot being an order for five high-class trotting stallions

for the royal stud. Harry Giddings, who is now located in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, reports an ever-increasing demand for good stock. He says that prices are remunerative, and that dealers can depend upon retaining the market providing they act squarely. Dan McPhee, another Toronto trotting horse-man who has settled in Europe, makes the same report as regards Austria. Russia also has made a number of importations recently, while at a late sale in London, England, a lot of eleven good roadsters averaged \$650 a piece. If this kind of thing lasts the breeding of trotting stock will continue to be lucrative, always providing that the industry is pursued on intelligent and appreciative lines. The days of grubs have gone. Horses now-a-days must be smart in looks, smart in action and generally well-behaved, or the most paying place for them will prove to be the knacker's yard.

* * *

THAT IT PAYS to own a good sire and then properly advertise him, says a contemporary, is evidenced by the fact that Ambassador, with all his reputation for soft-headedness, earned for the Kalamazoo Farm \$212,000 in service fees. He got some good race horses, too. By the way, the story goes that he was bought at the recent sale in New York for \$8,000, one of his previous owners.

* * *

THIRTY years ago the 2:30 list could easily have been crowded into half a column of THE ADVOCATE. This year the new comers alone number 2,300, which would take, with sires and records, twenty-three columns at least to set forth. This means that the living standard performers-to-day are fully three hundred times as numerous as they were in 1864. Here is a list of the leading trotting sires of the year, judged by the number of new-comers, the reduced records of their get, and the produce of their daughters of standard speed, for the season. It is confined to those whose total amounts to fifteen or over:

| Sire. | N. | R. | D. | T. |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|
| Red Wilkes | 17 | 9 | 8 | 34 |
| Onward | 13 | 12 | 4 | 29 |
| Nutwood | 12 | 6 | 10 | 28 |
| Aboultala | 11 | 4 | 2 | 27 |
| Electroton | 11 | 8 | 1 | 26 |
| Pilot, Medford | 11 | 2 | 1 | 24 |
| St. Bel | 10 | 2 | 5 | 22 |
| Wilson | 10 | 1 | 1 | 21 |
| Simon | 10 | 4 | 0 | 20 |
| Manbrine King | 12 | 8 | 1 | 21 |
| Bourton Wilkes | 11 | 7 | 1 | 19 |
| Jay Bird | 11 | 7 | 0 | 19 |
| Salmon Wilkes | 10 | 4 | 0 | 19 |
| Pilot Medium | 8 | 8 | 2 | 18 |
| Young Jim | 8 | 7 | 3 | 16 |

In the table "N" stands for new-comers, "R" for reduced records, "D" for producing dams, and "T" for total.

* * *

THE ARGENTINE republic appears to be quite a place for the thoroughbred. Between January 1st, 1880, and December 31st, 1883, no less than 686 imported thoroughbred mares were entered in the stud book published at Buenos Ayres, besides 161 thoroughbred mares foaled in the country; 463 imported stallions, and three foaled in the country were entered in this time, besides eleven pure Arabs and Anglo-Arabs. This is a mighty good

showing and a great deal better than Canada can make.

* * *

THERE is yet a possibility that a Canadian cricketing team will visit Great Britain in 1885. Everything depends upon the financial arrangements that can be made. Although no more delightful way of "doing" the old country could be dreamt of than as a member of a band of twelve or thirteen good fellows, it is hard to get a fairly representative team of Canadian cricketers together to make the trip. One would have thought that any man would be willing to subscribe a month weekly to a common fund until sufficient sum had been collected to see the venture through, but, no, the gentlemen want a good time, everything paid, and to have a trifling offer if possible when the excursion terminates. The want is all right if it can be supplied, but we very much doubt if it will be. Under the best circumstances the trip can be nothing but a jaunt; it may improve the play of the team and thus, in a way, ultimately benefit cricket in this country, but still the undertaking is of that order that the members of a team should be willing to meet all deficiencies themselves. Failing that they should stay at home. This handing round the lat for the collection of the funds wherewith to send gentlemen abroad to accomplish nothing is played out. When we have an even capable of reflecting credit on the country in the playing fields of England it will be time enough to think of sending one. Just now diligent practice at home would be more beneficial.

* * *

THE news came out last Tuesday that the members of the Coney Island Jockey Club had resolved to go through with their fixed events if they were not illegal, even at a loss to themselves. It, however, the lawyers now considering the subject declared that stake races were prohibited by the recently adopted anti-gambling constitutional amendment they would be no racing, and those national events, the Suburban Handicap and the Faternity, would have to perform to go by the board. Whatever the Saratogs, Brighton Beach and Brooklyn Associations may do the Coney Island J. C. has determined to stand by the law. It looks to us as if the electorate of New York State have made the gravest possible mistake in voting for the amendment. Racing bids fair to pass out of the hands of respectable people into the tender protection of scallawags prepared to fight the law and to accept the consequences of their misdoings.

Mrs. Bloom—"As I came up the street I saw the policeman on his best with his arm around a lamp-post." when James The Cook—"Yes, Ma'am; that's a way he has when he's thinking of me, Ma'am." —Yonkers Statesman.

Husband (late at dinner)—"There's one thing I must say, Maria; when James was alive if I were late she had things kept hot for me."

Wife (sarcastically)—"That's probably what she's doing now, John."

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FAST CYCLING

IN NEW YORK.

A WEEK OF GREAT SPORT AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

The greatest cycling tournament ever held in America was that at the Madison Square Gardens last week. The contest opened on Wednesday.

The gates of the Garden were thrown open in the afternoon, and the first wheelmen decided until dusk. The formal inauguration of the tournament took place in the evening. The champions of England, Italy, France and America, handsomely costumed and carrying the flags of their respective countries, while the band was playing appropriate airs, encircled the track, and the cheers of the audience, although quite large, and certainly appreciative, made the strangers feel that they had indeed fallen among friends. When Zimmerman shot around as the champion of the world, but still an American, the boys drowned the band with their applause and were sure that there are no other wheelmen like that. Not only Zimmerman had already one fall to his credit, received in the afternoon, and his face was bruised and scratched. He had been unfortunate in the trials of the one-mile professional contest, but nothing serious had happened, and he was the same smiling Jersey boy as when he was an amateur, but truth must be said that his splendid physical condition, which he had when he went abroad, is now seemingly lacking, though he is in perfect health.

MANY LADIES AND MANY FALS.

The evening programme brought to the Gardens hundreds of ladies, and they enjoyed the contest as well as the men and boys. The mile novice, class A, showed many earnest amateurs, and, while the tussles were spirited, there were falls on the Twenty-seventh and Forty-seventh laps, which would have broken the bones of the unfortunates, as it did their wheels, if they had not been in excellent shape. Frank Fisher, of the Falcon Wheelmen, fell and was run over by two others, and when lifted into the press enclosure he was in a bad way. Proper attention soon brought him around, and, while he cared little for his aching head, he almost cried over the loss of his wheel, which was in kindling wood.

Other bad falls took place at the same corner, subsequently, and in the very next contest, class B, one mile, three tumblers, and Ray Macdonald, of New York, went bounding into the air over a loose screw from the form of E. A. McDuffie, of Boston, and struck head first, but still was able to walk away. Inquiry of some of the officials established the fact that every accident up to that time had taken place at that part of the track, which led to the belief that there was some mechanical defect in its construction there, and that it should be remedied before it is too late.

The first of the professional races, the one-mile scratch, was won by Zimmerman, with H. C. Wheeler second and William Martin third. The contest was very interesting, and the champion finished in 2:29 1/2, which breaks the indoor record. In fact, much of the time during the night was fast and creditable, which leads to the belief that indoor record figures will be numerous before the week is over.

THE SUMMARIES.

The summaries of the races are as follows: One Mile Safety Race for Novice Class A Riders (scratch).—Won by A. Melntyre, with N. M. Bowen second and B.

R. Sackett third; time, 2m. 29 3/8 s. Melntyre took the lead on the last lap and won by a length; same distance between second and third. One Mile Safety Race for Class A Riders (scratch).—Won by W. A. Barbeau, with E. Hodgson second, and O. Hedstrom third. Time, 1m. 14 4/8 s. Barbeau bounded to the lead and won by half a length. Hodgson beat Hedstrom a length for the place.

One Mile Safety Race for Class B Riders (2 1/2 class).—Won by Nat Butler, with Monte Scott, of the Crescent Wheelmen of Plainfield, second, and William F. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen, third. Time, 2m. 24 2/8 s. E. A. McDuffie, Charles E. Ganse and Raymond McDuffie collected. McDuffie was ditched heading from his machine and landed on his head. He was bruised on the head and his knee was cut.

NEW INDOOR RECORD.

One Mile Safety Race for Professionals (scratch).—First heat won by Alexander Verheyen, of the Main, Germany; Lucien Lesna, of Switzerland, second; Frederick Starbuck, of Rochester, third. Time, 2m. 33 1/8 s. The other starters were Arthur Zimmerman, S. Meixell, Sydney J. Smith and C. J. Appel. Zimmerman fell on the seventh lap, carrying Appel with him. Second heat won by William Martin, of Detroit; Harry Wheeler, of Orange, N. J., second; Adrien Guery, of France, third. Time, 2m. 22 3/8 s. The other starters were Frank Albert and Luigi Colombo. Third heat won by Arthur Zimmerman, Frederick Starbuck, of Rochester, N. J., P. J. Berlo, Boston, Mass., second, and C. J. Appel, Rochester, N. Y. third. Time, 2m. 22 3/8 s. Appel and Zimmerman were allowed to start in this heat, as they were leading in the first heat when they fell.

Second Trial Heat.—First heat won by Alexander Meixell, of France, first; Arthur A. McDuffie, of Boston, second; Peter J. Berlo, of Boston, third. Time, 2m. 25 4/8 s. Second heat won by Harry Wheeler, Orange, N. J.; Arthur A. McDuffie, of Boston, second; C. J. Appel, of Rochester, third. Time, 2m. 24 1/8 s. Guery, the French champion, fell on the last lap and received a bad shaking up. Final heat won by Arthur A. McDuffie and William Martin third. Time, 2m. 25 4/8 s. Zimny's time beats the indoor record for the distance by one second. The finish between Wheeler and Zimmerman was exciting. Wheeler held the lead until within a few yards of the finish, when Zimny got up and won on the tape by six inches. The "Jersey Skeeter" was loudly cheered for his victory.

Three Mile Lap Race for Class B Riders.—Won by Nat Butler, Cambridgeport, with E. A. McDuffie, Everett, Mass., second, and Charles M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen, third. Time, 7m. 28 1/8 s. Butler's time beats the world's outdoor record for the same by 28 seconds. Murphy fell in his twenty-second lap, and his partner, Louis Callahan, tumbled over him. This killed their chances of winning.

Five Mile Safety Races for Class A Riders (scratch).—In the heat races, the one-mile rode two miles, but in the final they covered the full distance of five miles. Final heat won by W. A. Barbeau, with Charles K. Granger second and J. M. Baldwin third. Time, 13m. 45 2/8 s. The race furnished one of the most stirring finishes of the events and made the spectators wild with enthusiasm. For three laps Barbeau and Granger fought bravely between themselves, and then Barbeau won by half a length.

Five Mile Professional Race (scratch).—First heat won by Alexander Verheyen, with Luigi Colombo second and Peter J. Berlo third. Time, 5m. 14 2/8 s. Won

by three parts of a length after a hard race; half a length between second and third. Second heat won by Arthur A. Zimmerman, with Harry Wheeler second and William Martin third. Time, 5m. 10 2/8 s. "Zimny" won by a length and a half, while Wheeler beat Martin a length for the place. Final heat.—On the first speed of Verheyen was fully five lengths behind the leader and the crowd was never hoarse, and on the next start Zimmerman won, with Verheyer second. Martin was riding in second place, when his tire burst and his machine collapsed, throwing him heavily on the track. Wheeler and Colombo got over him, but escaped injury. The time of the race was 13m. 9 4/8 s. The heats were restricted to two miles, while the final heat was five miles.

Five Mile Safety Race for Class B Riders (scratch).—First heat.—Won by Raymond McDonald, Springfield Bicycle Club; Louis A. Callahan, Press Cycle Club, of Buffalo, second; and Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen, third. Time, 5m. 9 2/8 s. Second heat.—Won by Charles F. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen; E. A. McDuffie, Everett, Mass., second; Monte Scott, Crescent Wheelmen, of Plainfield, N. J., third; and Wheeler, of Plainfield, N. J., fourth. The forty-first and second, second and third prizes were awarded on a basis of the fastest times for each heat. Murphy rode the fastest heat, and received first prize. Raymond McDonald rode the next prize. Luigi Colombo, second, and E. H. McDuffie rode the next fastest and got third prize.

Special Day.

ZIMMERMAN BEATEN BY MARTIN IN A TEN MILE RACE.

The international cycle tournament at Madison Square Garden did not show any greater drawing power last evening than on the opening night, the attendance being about the same. But the crowd made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers, applauding and cheering the French champion, is probably out of the tournament permanently. He has been injured since his arrival, and although advised not to race, insisted on competing. The folly of his action was shown in the ten mile race for professionals, when the poor fellow collapsed completely after riding a mile and a half. The Parisian cyclist had shown lots of pluck, and, if he had been in good health, might have given the others a good race for first money.

The one mile class B handicap was completed with exciting incidents. Charles Murphy, the Brooklyn flyer, and a comfortable lead on the last lap and looked like a sure winner, when McDuffie suddenly started riding on the inside of Murphy compelled the latter to slow up, and thus ruined his chances of getting in going again. McDuffie was fully a length and a half ahead, but Murphy managed to close up all but half a length. McDuffie was vigorously hissed and jeered for his foul riding. The crowd shouted for the race to Murphy, but they could take no action in the matter, the Brooklyn man declining to enter a protest.

Murphy evaded matters up with McDuffie in the five mile class B championship race with a vengeance. The favorite Brooklyn cyclist staved off McDuffie's determined challenge in the last few yards, breaking the distance by half a length and won a grand race in 13m. 5 4/8 s. He covered the indoor American record by 2 1/2 seconds. Murphy's clever riding was loudly cheered.

The best race of the evening was the final heat of the one mile professional event, in which Wheeler and the German champion, Verheyen, rode a dead heat.

The ten mile professional race resulted in a big surprise, Martin winning and Zimmerman being unplaced.

THE SUMMARIES.

Summaries of the races are as follows: Five Mile Championship Race, for Class B Riders, riding on the last lap.—Won by Murphy; E. A. McDuffie, second, and Monte Scott, third. Time, 13m. 4 5/8 s. The winner's time beats the indoor American record by 3 1/2 seconds. Murphy sprang into the lead two laps from the finish, and staving off McDuffie's determined challenge, won cleverly by three parts of a length. McDuffie finished half a length ahead of Scott.

Two Mile Safety Race, for Class B Riders (handicap).—Won by Thomas Berlo, with W. A. Barbeau second and E. Hodgson third. Time, 5m. 6 2/8 s. Berlo indulged Barbeau with the lead and shot ahead and won by three parts of a length, making his second victory of the evening. Barbeau defeated Hodgson by the place by a length.

Three Mile Safety Race, for Class B Riders, riding on the last lap.—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Charles K. Granger, Riverside Wheelmen, second, and G. Frederick Royce third. Time, 2m. 38 3/8 s. Barbeau and Granger fought it out between two every inch of the journey, the former finally winning by half a length. Royce was a length behind Granger.

One Mile Safety Race, for Class B Riders (scratch).—First heat won by Raymond McDonald, Springfield Bicycle Club; E. A. McDuffie, West Essex, Mass., second; E. L. Blewett, Town Cycle Club of Patterson, third. Time, 2m. 30 s. Second heat won by Charles J. Berly, Kings County Wheelmen; Nat Butler, Cambridgeport, second; and Monte Scott, Century Wheelmen of Plainfield, third. Time, 2m. 25 s. Third heat won by W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen; J. O. Hedstrom, second. Time, 2m. 30 s. Fourth heat won by Frederick F. Good, Riverside Wheelmen; Charles Lebold, Riverside Wheelmen, second; Frederick A. Nagle, Riverside Wheelmen, third. Time, 2m. 32 2/8 s. Second mile heats.—First heat won by W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen; James J. Barry, Century Cycle Club of Jersey City, second; A. J. Hagan, Century Cycle Club of Newark, third. Time, 2m. 30 s. Second heat won by Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Frederick M. Good, Riverside Wheelmen, second; William Hedstrom, Montauk Wheelmen of Brooklyn, third. Time, 2m. 31 2/8 s.

Ten Mile Safety Race for Professionals. Ridden in Three Mile Race (scratch). First heat won by Arthur A. Zimmerman, with Charles K. Granger second, and Alexander Verheyen, of Frankfurt-on-the-main, Germany, third. Time, 5m. 45 2/8 s. Alexander Verheyen, of Frankfurt-on-the-main, Germany, J. Appel, of Brooklyn, second. Time, 8m. 20 s. Colombo, the Italian champion, fell on the last lap when he was within a few yards of the post, but was not overthrown. Verheyen and Granger were the only riders who won by Harry Wheeler, Orange, N. J., Guery, the French champion, the only other starter, collapsed after riding a mile and a half. McDuffie won by C. K. Granger, second. Time, 8m. 17 4/8 s. Fifth heat won by William Martin, Detroit, Michigan; Peter J. Berlo, Boston, Mass., second; Lucien Lesna, Switzerland, third. Time, 8m. 28 s. The winners of the series were Lesna and Berlo, who covered the distance faster than the others who finished second in the deciding heat. Final heat won by William Martin, with Berlo second, and Verheyen third. Time, 8m. 25m. 5/8 s.

One Mile Safety (scratch) Race for Professionals, the first man in each heat.

(Continued on page 1045.)

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FAST CYCLING IN NEW YORK.

(Continued from page 1046.)

the fastest second to ride in final heat. First heat won by A. C. Edwards, of London, England; Adrian Quarry, of Paris, France, second. Time, 2m. 39 1/2 s. Second heat won by Alexander Verheyen, of Germany; Peter J. Berlo, of Boston, Mass., second. Time, 2m. 37 1/2. Third heat won by Charles W. Ashinger, of New York; Luigi Colombo, of Italy. Time, 2m. 41 1/2 s. Fourth heat won by Harry Wheeler, of Orange; William Martin, of Detroit, Mich., second. Time, 2m. 40 1/2 s. Zimmerman finished a bad third, and failed to qualify for the final. Final heat—Dead heat between Wheeler and Verheyen. Time, 2m. 22 1/2 s.

Third Day.

A DECISION BY THE REFEREE SOUNDLY HINSED.

There was some good sport, and some that wasn't so good. There were some pretty finishes, some fast time and some tiresome contests. "Charlie" Murphy smashed a record, and he did some very clever pedalling when he did so. Approx of time, one gentleman who kept "tab" was constantly getting his time slower than that of the official timers, so he concluded that either he or the timers were wrong, and, moreover, he was quite sure, he said, that it wasn't his. The foreign elements of the art of bicycling were in evidence in the professional events, finishing in front several times. Verheyen and Colombo did good work.

PRIAI'S UNPOPULAR RULING.

In the final heat of the two mile professional race Referee Prlai made a decision which will make him unpopular with the cycling public for some time to come. Verheyen, the German, beat "Harry" Wheeler fairly and squarely in a close finish. It was a popular win, and Verheyen was loudly cheered. Verheyen, however, had been looking back during the race, and for this the referee disqualified him and gave Wheeler first place—this, too, in the face of protests by the other competitors, who didn't want Verheyen disqualified. In the second heat of the same race, when Wheeler beat Edwards, the former was constantly looking behind him, but that, of course was different, and Mr. Prlai took no action. The queer ruling was hissed and howled for several minutes. The two Butlers, "Nac" and "Tom," rode splendidly, and their earnest efforts were a pleasing contrast to the listless riding of some of the alleged cracks. The so-called press quarters, at the east end of the Garden, was, as usual, the rendezvous of a noisy crowd of "booblers," trainers, hangers-on and what not, who

interfered with anybody who had legitimate business there.

THE SUMMARIES.

The summaries follow:—
Two Mile Safety Race for Professionals (scratch).—First heat—Won by Alexander Verheyen, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany; Peter J. Berlo, Boston, Mass., second; William Martin, Lowell, Mass., third; time, 2m. 40s. Second heat—Won by Harry Wheeler, Orange, N.J.; A. C. Edwards, London, England, second; Frank Albert, New York, third; time, 2m. 22 1/2 s. Third heat—Won by Luigi Colombo, Florence, Italy; A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N.J., second; time, 2m. 43 1/2 s. Colombo caught "Zimmy" napping on the last lap and won by a foot. Fortunately for the champion, his role faster than any other rider who finished second, and according to the conditions of the race was allowed to compete in the final. Final heat—Won by Wheeler, with Edwards second and Colombo third; time, 2m. 12 1/2 s. Verheyen finished first, but was disqualified.

Five Mile Indoor Class A Championship Race (scratch).—Final heat—Won by Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport, Mass., with F. Goodman, Riverside Woodmen, second; Everett Hall, Narragansett Wheelmen, third; time, 14m. 25 1/2 s. Butler permitted Goodman to hold the lead until the last lap, when he went to the front and won by two lengths.

One Mile Race for Boys Fifteen and Sixteen Years of Age (scratch).—Final heat won by Joseph G. Sheehan, Manhattan Junior Club, with F. W. Lord, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, second, and John H. Young, Montclair, N.J., third. Time, 2m. 30s.

Two Mile Safety Race for Class B Riders (handicap).—Won by Nat Butler, Cambridgeport, Mass (scratch), with Charles C. Gause, Washington; Road Club, of Washington (129 yards), second, and Monte Scott, Crescent Wheelmen, of Plainfield, N.J. (35 yards), third. Time, 4m. 4 1/2 s. Butler gradually overhauled the limit men, and finally won by a length. Gause beat Scott for the place by half a length.

One Mile Safety Race for Professionals (scratch).—First heat—Won by A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N.J.; C. J. Appel, Brooklyn Athletic Club, second. Time, 2m. 30s. Second heat—Won by Peter J. Berlo, Boston, Mass.; Luigi Colombo, Florence, Italy, second. Time, 2m. 23 1/2 s. Third heat—Won by Alexander Verheyen, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany; William Martin, Lowell, Mass., second. Time, 2m. 37 1/2 s. Wheeler was distanced in this heat. Final heat—Won by Zimmerman, with Verheyen second, Berlo third and Appel fourth. Time, 2m. 30s. Verheyen was the quickest away, and held the lead for a lap, when Zimmerman passed him. The Jerseyman was never headed after this, and won by three parts

of a length. The German beat Berlo for the place by half a length.

RECORD BY MURPHY.

Two Mile Safety Race for Class B Riders (scratch).—Final heat—Won by Charles M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen, with Nat Butler, Cambridgeport, Mass., second, and A. E. McDuffee, West Everett, Mass., third. Time, 4m. 58 1/2 s. The winner's time beats the indoor American record by 7 1/2 s. Murphy rode with excellent judgment. He allowed Butler to hold the lead until two laps from the finish, when he went to the front, and staying there to the end won by half a length. Butler beat McDuffee a length for the place.

One Mile Safety Race for Class A Riders (handicap).—In the opening heat four riders took headers. Granger, of the Riversides, was more seriously hurt

than the others. His arm was so severely cut that Dr. Simson was sent for and put four stitches in the member. Final heat won by T. Butler (25 yards), with J. F. Barry (50 yards), second, and E. Hall (40 yards), third. Time, 2m. 25s. This resulted in a very close and exciting finish between Barry and Butler. The latter piloted his field at a clipping pace from the start to within a few yards of the finish, when Butler got up and won by six inches.

One Mile Safety Race for Class B Riders (scratch).—Won by Charles M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen, with E. A. McDuffee, West Everett, Mass., second, and Monte Scott, Crescent Wheelmen, of Plainfield, third. Time, 2m. 27s.

HINSED PRIAI AGAIN.

One Mile Three Minute Class A (Continued on page 1050.)

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

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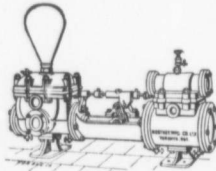
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HALF & HALF

AN GREENE
mount to no get
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New York Press."

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YOUNG BRISSEN of the Harlocks foot-ball team. "The great match is to-morrow, and I can hardly wait for the fray. I think I will put on my suit and let Father see how I look, when he comes home. He never saw a foot-ball costume."

ANOTHER ONE OF THOSE FOOL QUESTIONS.

It was a shady place over a little patch of water, and though the prospects of piscatorial captures were extremely indistinct, the boy was pleased with the place, that they would touch the eel and dangle his feet over the edge so and he cast in his hook. He had been enjoying the thing for half an hour, possibly, when a man came along the road above him.

"What are you fishing there for?" asked the man in a tone of disapproval.

The boy paid no attention to the intruder, and he asked the question again. This time the boy looked up at him inquiringly.

"I say," repeated the man, "what are you fishing there for?"

"What yer reckon?" responded the boy slowly. "Cats and coves and dees and locomotive injines and elephants and lions and tiggers and peants and punk lemmons?"

Then the man passed on, thinking perhaps the boy might be fishing for fish.

FROSTS.

The snowless fields lie serene and brown, steam doors go up all over town. And, touched by frosts, the chestnuts fall in forest glade and concert hall.



OLD BRISSEN (returning from a club meeting 1 A. M.)—"Gosh!" all gone to bed. "Wouldn't want 'em any one when I wish 'em shakky as this."

AWKWARD FOR BOTH.

A CERTAIN Scotch minister is wont to relate how, having been out all day visiting, he called on an old dame well known for kindness and hospitality.

After some conversation the old woman bustled about getting out her best china and whatever rural delicacies were at hand to honor her unexpected guest. As he sat watching these preparations his eye suddenly fell on four or five cats devouring some cold porridge under the table.

"Dear me, Miss Black," he observed, "is that a number of cats? Do they all belong to you?"

"Na, na, sir," was the innocent reply, "but mony a time I say that a the hungry brutes in the parish come tae me seeking a meal o' meat."

Then the good woman bethought her, and in her embarrassment nearly dropped a tea cup.—*London paper.*

IN THE WRONG BOX.

Mrs. Brisson—"Harold, mother called in at your office yesterday, and seeing some bronchial troches on your desk took several. To-day she is suffering dreadfully, and thanks you meant to poison her."

Mr. Brisson (the architect).—"Bronchial troches! Great Scott! That was a box of samples of our little mosaic tilings for hotel and office corridors."



YOUNG BRISSEN, looking out the door.—"Is that you, Father?"

SHE UNDERSTOOD

Miss Ingaue—"I don't wonder that Southerners are not water drinkers."

Mr. Monnill—"Why so?"
Miss Ingaue—"Why, I drank half a bottle of Florida water the other day, and, oh, my; don't ask me!"

SHE HAD HEARD ENOUGH.

"ALFRED, where have you been?" sharply asked Mrs. Billiwink, putting her night-capped head out of an upper window.

"Been down to Battery D," answered Mr. Billiwink on the porch below, speaking slowly and with care.

"Just so. What's going on at Battery D?"

"Why—why, you know, n' dear."

"Yes, I know. Wh's going on at Battery D?"

"Th—th same thing, 'er know, that th' was—"

"What's going on at Battery D?"

"The Poor Fund Ex-oshish—I mean the Fare Pade—no, the Poor Pure Expo—"

"I knew it," explained Mrs. Billiwink, drawing her head in again. "You can go out to the woodshed and sleep it off."



FATHER in his own room—after his nerves have slightly settled.—"By the treat gentleman! When a man sees such things as that in his own house, it's time to lead a new life."

WON THE BET. BUT LOST THE STAKES.

Disharvey—"Condole with me, old man. I have just lost a very excellent dinner."

Cleverton—"In what way?"

Disharvey—"Over a bet. The other day Winkle, Stuffer and myself were strolling in the park, and I happened to mention that a few nights before I had met a certain Miss Miller at a dinner for the first time, and the question came up as to whether, if she met me in the street, she would bow. Winkle and I got into a heated discussion over it. He maintained that she wouldn't bow, that it wasn't customary, and I said she would. Then I bet the finest dinner that could be bought that the next time I met her she would bow, and he took me up. We got quite excited over it when, by Jove! what do you think happened?"

Cleverton—"You met the girl."

Disharvey—"Precisely."

Cleverton—"And she, of course, didn't bow."

Disharvey—"But she did bow, and I won the bet. But (sadly) I lost the dinner, old fellow."

Cleverton—"I don't see how that could be."

Disharvey—"You forget that Stuffer was there. While Winkle and I were betting and were so excited he made a remark that we agreed to. We didn't exactly grasp the meaning of it until afterward."

Cleverton—"What on earth could it have been?"

Disharvey—"He said he would hold the stakes."

THAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Charlie-boy—"Any news regarding the robbers?"

O'Brien—"Naw; but they've found the tray of diamonds."

Charlie-boy—"Where did they find it?"

O'Brien—"They found it in a pack of cards, sonny."

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A LUCKY NUMBER.

There was to be a foot race at the Blackburg Fair, and Sambo, who was to be one of the contestants, felt that he must have a pair of running shoes, so he began to look around and finally went into a store.

"Has you got any running shoes for boss?" he asked.

"Plenty of them. What number and the clerk threw out a list on a counter.

This was a poser to Sambo, for the shoes he had been wearing had been on old hands without a number.

"Dead, boss," he replied as he rubbed his woolly head and grimed, "I dunno. But he gwinter run in dis yer footrace at de fair, an' ez I wants ter win, I gwint you better gimme numbrs to hold fasty-to."

COMPARATIVE HISTORY.

Inquisitive Tommy—"Pa why don't the canary bird sing?"

Pa—"Because, she's not a male."

Tommy—"That's funny. Monna has much of a male odor, and she can sing the socks of anybody in this town."

Quid old Tough quit smoking "I've hired one man of another. I don't know whether he has or not, but he has the other day," was the evasive reply.—*Philadelphia Record.*

M. Snotter—"Is Claghorn a female author?"

M. Snotter—"Yes, you see he came on Woolly of the Howler and called her a liar, and—well, you know Woolly."—*Syracuse Post.*

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NUMBER

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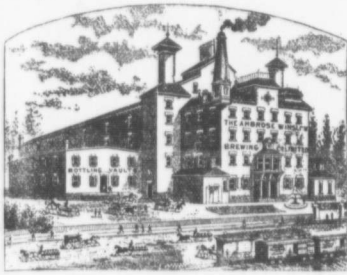
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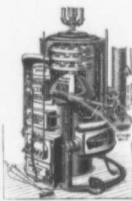
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