

THE HORN

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AN ELK BATTUE IN RUSSIA.

(Prof. Whistler in Outline.)

My friend Arthur and myself were out on the spree. I do not wish to convey by this expression that we had emancipated ourselves from the restraints of polite company manners and were engaged in making a day or a night of it, enjoying the dissipations of town life; very far from it. We were miles away from town or village, away in the free, delicious air of a Russian forest in January, with the thermometer about zero, and the sun shining above our heads in a way that preached of the goodness of the Creator, and the pure happiness that is to be got out of life if one only knows how to get about looking for it.

On every side of us were pines: glorified pines, whose tapering heights were tipped in every point of every needle with the most delicate and most beautiful filigree of resin, which the sunshine converted into silver work such as the most cunning smith that ever was born could never hope to imitate. At our feet was snow: glorified snow; here the sunbeams were at work again, making diamonds out of myriads of snowflakes, each crystallized pointlet blazing out with an effulgence all its own. Upon our feet were the long Russian snowshoes in use in that country: strips of narrow wood, well-seasoned and tough, about six feet long by four or five inches in width. In our hands were guns, loaded with smallish shot, for we were intent upon stalking blackcock, hare, or others of the small fry of the forest; but in our pockets, at hand for immediate substitution in case of need, we had a good supply of cartridges containing large shot, slugs, and even bullets. These were intended for possible bear, wolf, elk, or lynx; which four names include the entire catalogue of the larger creatures to be found in Northern Russia.

Numbers of beautiful blackcock were to be seen perched upon the trees in the distance, as they love to sit during the cold months, apparently half asleep, but in reality about as wide awake as any one need be, as we found when we endeavored to creep upon them. The cunning rascals would allow us to approach within sixty yards or so, and then, just as we made up our minds to go another five yards and then shoot, they were up and safely away. Blackcock are up to date as to the exact range of guns; and before the check-bone came into fashion a blackcock perch upon his pine-tree would confidently permit his good friend the sportsman to approach within forty yards; and now he drops the line at sixty paces, and prefers rather long ones for choice.

Finding blackcock too wide awake for us, we transferred our attention to the ringing and driving of hares. I may men-

tion in this place that our two keepers, Stepan and Simon, had been dispatched at early morning in different directions in order to scour forest and moor for tracks of anything they could find; anything, that is to say, of larger dimensions than a fox. They knew where to find us in case their wandering quest proved successful.

Has my reader ever attempted to "ring" a hare in the snow? In case he should not understand the expression used, I will explain that to "ring" a creature is to walk round and round its tracks until you are satisfied that those tracks have not crossed your own, pointing out of the circle; in which case it may be assumed that the animal is still within the radius thereof. It sounds a simple enough process; but let the reader try it when next he has the opportunity. Hares seem to run about the country without any object in life, dodging higher and thicker and crossing and re-crossing their tracks. Arthur thought he had ringed one and generously offered to drive it out towards me; but his bent was a terrible failure. Not only did he not succeed in driving the hare towards my snout, but he himself never came in my direction at all, and wandered away in a diametrically opposite direction with the hare amblering after him, anxious to discover who was shouting and what the matter was, but this discovery occurred afterward by the tracks of pursuer and pursued. Arthur explained that it was a very difficult matter to preserve a straight line through thickish cover, which is true.

Soon after the collapse of this erratic hare battue, as we were busily engaged in endeavoring to fathom the mysterious intentions of another hare, we suddenly became aware of a snow-shed figure flying toward us at a speed which argued matters of import. It was Simon. On he came, skating at terrific speed, helping himself with his Alpenstock-like staff and gesticulating and shouting to us in great excitement.

He came panting up to us presently, and communicated the joyful intelligence that Stepan had elk ringed for us—three of them, a fine bull and two grown cows. Straight as a line we flew—for Simon could follow a bee-line through the forest if we could not—over hills and into gulleys and out again, shooting the easy desultors like winged things, and putting mile after mile behind us.

When at length we reached the ledge our condition resembled that of a boiled potato; but what is discomfort; what is anything, when there are elk ringed and waiting for one to come and shoot them? To rush into the bushes, seize any scraps of broken food that the flurried old house-keeper could show us, gather up flasks and sheepskin coats and to jump into the sledge that was waiting for us was the work of a moment; the next, a three or four of us were being whirled along by the little galloping Finn pony, which appeared to have caught the general excitement.

There was a long three miles to drive,

Simon explained, and we had better settle ourselves comfortably and eat what food we had, for it was very uncertain when we would get another opportunity if the elk should, unfortunately, happen to have broken the ring—in which case we would be obliged to follow them.

So we ate our lunch and took turns at the flask, letting Simon have his turn with ourselves—a piece of hospitality which we regretted afterward, for Simon but scruples as to leaving anything in a flask.

Those three miles took but a short quarter of an hour to negotiate. We had barely swallowed our lunch when we flew to ourselves the end of the journey and Stepan, prince of woodcraftsmen, awaiting us, and smiling in a manner to indicate that things were going very prosperously indeed.

The elk went still safely within the charmed circles, and scarcely more than half a mile, said Stepan. The beaters were placed, thirty of them, and there was no time to be lost, for the elk were on their travels and had merely stopped for a short rest and a feed.

On went our snowshoes once more, and on went, also, two white calico overalls, designed to render us invisible in the snow when the animals should be driven close to our ambuscades. Then amid silence as of the grave, Stepan led the way toward the spot where those three huge creatures were still browsing, as we trusted, in blissful ignorance of the thirty-beaters crouched around them in breathless silence, all ready to do their part in the work of destruction.

On we crept, through the sparkle of the sun-bathed snow-crystals, a silent procession of sliding white figures, all taking our step simultaneously in order to make one sound instead of many. Before a quarter of an hour had elapsed Arthur and I were safely ensconced behind our respective pine trees, while Stepan and Simon had disappeared to take their respective positions in the ring, and to give the signal for the fun to begin.

With heart throbbing and with nerves twitching with the excitement of the moment, I completed preparations, loaded the rifle, placed it beside me, then I studied the bearings of my position, noting where I could see to shoot and where I must not attempt a shot. Then I took up the rifle, cocked it, and settled myself to wait, endeavoring, at the same time, to reason myself into a less excited state of mind, but making a very poor job of it. However, what reason failed to achieve, was soon accomplished by the perfect repose of the forest. There was absolutely no sound. Not a tree swayed; not a creature stirred. Where were all the hares, the willow-grouse, the small birds, the foxes, the tree partridges? Where, above all, were the elk; was it possible that they, too, as well as thirty silent men and women, were really and truly braced somewhere over yonder amid the hush of the breathless noon? As though in an-

swer to my thoughts, a red fox suddenly appeared from somewhere in mid-forest, trotting cautiously along and peering here and there into the scrub and cover. He did not observe me and came straight for my ambuscade; he ambled lazily along toward me. He caught sight of me when there were but a couple of yards between us. In an instant there was no fox in the case, but only a streak of red flashing away into the distance.

But if that fox received a scare, the start which I was destined to get a moment later made honors even. All of a sudden, the spell of the perfect stillness was broken with an abruptness which caused my heart to leap into my mouth. A shrill whistle first, then hideous shrieks, yells, drummings and rattlings arose in a storm of unlovely noise. Oh, how those thirty Finnish throats exerted themselves! Verily, Stepan had bargained well; the forest became a pandemonium in a moment. The hidden life of the woods revealed itself on every side; flocks of tall birds, field fares, grosbeaks and beautiful wax-wings fluttered about. Hares scampered in every direction, my friend, the fox, or his twin brother, hounded his rifle, more at full gallop; birds flew over my head; first an old blackcock, then a pair of tree-partridges, closely followed by a gray partridge, which hurled and crashed through the pines.

But where were the elk all this time? The beaters were becoming perfectly frantic in their yells, and I inferred from this fact that the giants were doing their best to break out of the ring. Half frantic myself with the excitement of the moment I peered this way and that, wild with apprehension lest I should allow the animals to go by in the thick cover without catching sight of them. As I turned my head for the twentieth time toward the spot where I knew Arthur stood concealed, I saw a puff of smoke and heard a shot. At the same instant there was a crashing of wood, a shout from Arthur, and in a moment I saw two huge creatures cross an open spot one hundred yards in my place, in full retreat toward the beaters.

Should I fire or not? Fire by all means! said my sportsman's judgment. There was not much time in which to make up my mind, just enough to raise my rifle, point it as well as I could in the direction of the leader, and pull the trigger. This I did. The next moment both bull and cow had disappeared—in all probability I had clean missed; and no wonder; but oh! what a beautiful creature he had been, even in that fleeting moment; what a revelation of strength and freedom, of majesty and beauty? How grandly he had held up his mighty head, laying those heavy, handsome antlers back upon his regal shoulders, and stepping proudly and ad resistlessly through the deep snow. How those beaters were yelling; it really seemed a sacrilegious thing to shout and scream at that regal beast.

I don't know whatbourne my thoughts were bound for, but just at this moment

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there came a noise of crashing branches just in front of my ambush, when it was all thick cover and nothing visible, and before I had time to move or indeed to do more than grasp and raise my rifle, the regal beast, accompanied by his ponderous queen, was literally upon me. I was conscious of a giant form looming before my very eyes, as yard off from those organs; I knew that my rifle exploded; I was also aware that my insignificant person came into violent collision with the far weightier form of the leading elk and cap of second hand, and a very bad second, too; and then I realized that I was actively engaged in executing a series of back summersaults, the fifth of which landed me violently against a tree-trunk. This was the last fact of which I was entirely conscious until I recovered my "wind."

I was not hurt in the least; but I had snow enough in my pockets and down my neck to make a large-sized snow-man. But what had become of the elk? Also, they were far out of shot, even if they had been within sight, which they were not, though I could still hear them crashing through the cover.

But there is Arthur hastening along through the trees, on the trail of the elk, which naturally brings him straight toward me, as I had reason to know, I had stood very much in their direct line. He came panting up, hot and excited. "There's blood on the track," he cried, "and the sight of me." "Was it from your first or your second shot?" It could not have been the second, I said, because I had not fired until the brutes knocked me over, and the blood was about their track before they reached my place. It must have been my first shot; unless, indeed, Arthur had wounded one of them when he fired.

"Oh," Arthur remarked, blushing a little, "I killed one of the cows." I struck me as a curious circumstance, for Arthur never fires at a cow, willingly; but the good fellow explained, presently, that he had only had a snap shot at the bull, a hundred yards off, and that one of the cows had run into his bullet before it reached its intended billet. At this stage of the proceedings up came Stepan and his lieutenant, and all was bustle and hurry. They had seen the blood marked tracks, and we must be up and after the wounded creature as quickly as might be, they declared, or we should lose them. Needless to say, I was very willing; in deed, I had not dreamed that there was a hope of overtaking my violent friend; he had sent me flying with so lavish a display of power that it was difficult to suppose he was in any condition save that of the rusted horse!

In a moment snowshoes were donned, guns taken in hand, and away we fitted in pursuit. There was a considerable quantity of blood, here and there, so much so that Stepan assured us that there could be no doubt that we should ultimately come up with the wounded monarch—"either to-day or to-morrow." To-morrow, perhaps! Arthur and I exchanged grim looks, which, being interpreted, signified: What about dinner? what about our little white legs? What about our weary, weary legs after five hours of fatiguing snowshoe running? However, we "hoped for the best."

Through the trees we went, Stepan leading at breakneck speed. We were all of us more or less asleep at the art of snowshoe-running—less, so far as I was concerned. I think I was the least proficient of the party, and I regret to be obliged to confess that I delayed the procession at least once by coming to terrible grief in shooting a hill, involving in my fall poor Arthur, who was coming along just behind me. My shoes hitched over something or other, causing my speed to be arrested for one instant, and in that instant Arthur was upon me. Well, we flew like linked meters through space

and disappeared together in a magnificent display of snow-floes, and for awhile we lay buried, a mixed mass of limbs and snowshoes. The keepers eventually sorted us all right.

After getting ourselves put together as well as circumstances would permit, we reformed the procession and resumed our flight. I need not describe that long run; suffice it to say that by the time the sun had nearly completed his diurnal round we were all reduced to a consistency resembling putty, and went puffing along like amateur steam-engines. But still we went, for the chase must be brought to an end before darkness set in, and there were indications that the elk could not be very far ahead. The old bull was tiring; his faithful spouse with him, and once he had lain down. A little farther and we could distinguish the crashing of branches as the animals tore their way through the cover in front of us. The sound encouraged us to make a supreme effort, and we spurred like mad things. We had long since cast off all but the last of our outer garments, leaving each where we had stopped.

Very soon after this Stepan suddenly stopped and placed his finger to his lips in token of silence. We all listened. "There is no more crashing of branches short sport of a couple of hundred yards ahead," said Stepan; "I am looking at a grand old bull, lying prone beneath a cover in front of us. The sound encouraged us to make a supreme effort, and we spurred like mad things. We had long since cast off all but the last of our outer garments, leaving each where we had stopped.

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A CHURCH CLUB WITH BEER

CANON SHUTTLEWORTH, in *The Young Men*, describes a successful experiment which he has made in starting the St. Nicholas Club in London, in connection with his church. The club is open to both men and women, and beer is not forbidden. Canon Shuttleworth says:

"When we were starting the St. Nicholas Club the question was, shall we sell liquor? We decided to do so, and have never regretted it. If we had not sold liquor, Esau, who likes something more than ginger beer with his mess of pottage, would not have joined the club, or if he had, he would not go without his beer, but would walk across the street to get it. Thus I should defeat my object at the very outset. I should lose Esau. Therefore at our club those who want beer can have it of good quality and unadulterated."

"How does this work out in practice?" "First, we sell so little liquor that it hardly pays us; second, no one at the club ever takes too much. Public opinion is too strong for that. If any member so far forget himself he would be put down stairs with promptitude. That this has never been necessary I attribute largely to the influence of our women members."

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The writer of the article says:

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"But, curiously enough," he remarked with a confidential air, "I find they drift across the road to the church, and then, of course, I can say what I like in my own special province." The club, which numbers 400 members, one-third being women, has outgrown its present accommodation, and from his study window the president pointed out to me, with natural satisfaction, the foundations of the new building—the result of his unremitting zeal. The new site covers 1,200 square feet, and Mr. Shuttleworth hopes that when the work is complete they will have accommodation for a thousand members. It may be well to state that gambling of any and every kind is strictly forbidden on the club premises. "Although the work is primarily intended for Esau," the rector explained with a merry twinkle, "Jacob is not uncomfortable." All through the winter dances are held in connection with the club, "and very good they are," Mr. Shuttleworth assured me, evidently speaking from pleasant recollection, though he does not dance himself.

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Trade AND OTHER Notes.

"The bar has saved many a hotel from financial disaster; it made good the loss occasioned in the rest of the house."

"Now, Willie," said the teacher, "if I gave you three bottles of beer and little Johnnie Mackley over there gave you ten more, what would you have? 'I'llie (soberly)—'A drunk.'"

Is a lunch-room trade men are less willing to pay for elaborate service than they are for good food, to be had at little loss of time. To do the right thing at the right time leads to success.

The Priest—"This man is so tipsy he can hardly stand. I can't marry you to him unless he's in his normal state."

The Bride—"Faith, thin y'll have to hurry, for it's aobethin' up he is this mout."

MR. FRANK BENNETT, has assumed charge of the Windsor Hotel, Newcastle, and has thoroughly renovated and refitted up the house until it is second to none in the district. Mr. Bennett is well known in the countryside and will, no doubt, make a success of his new venture.

"I CAUGHT sight of a sneak thief under my bed in the hotel the other night."

"Dear me? What did you do? Yank him out?"

"No. I sent for the chambermaid and had her sweep the room. The poor fellow died of suffocation."—*Harper's Bazar.*

The furniture of the Scarborough House, Hanover, has been seized under a chattel mortgage and brought to Walkerton. The seizure by the mortgagee was particularly prompt, to anticipate the landlord. It is reported that trouble will grow out of the seizure. In the meantime some of our town officials have more furniture on hand than they know what to do with.—*Walkerton.*

Mr. Wm. Bishop, formerly of the Mansion House, Aylmer, and Bishop's Hotel, Strathroy, who has resided in St. Thomas for the past eight or nine months, has purchased the Commercial Hotel, Scarborough, Huron County. Mr. Bishop is a very successful hotel man, and as the Commercial Hotel is a well known and first-class house, the travelling public will be well entertained in Scarborough.

KATE FIELD lectured recently. She declares prohibition to be intemperate. Among other things she said: "Alcohol is in everything. The Creator understood His work, and let us accept the situation. In human stomachs undigested food ferments and alcohol results. Every dyspeptic is a walking distillery. Must they be abolished? Total abstinence cut great quantities of secrets. These ferments, and the prohibitionists themselves form a grand cordon of distilleries." Imagine Lady Henry Somerset an ambulatory tank!

On Saturday night the alarm bells did not ring, but had it not been for the prompt efforts of the firemen a serious fire might have been the result. The soot in a chimney at the British Hotel caught fire and burned so fiercely that the base board and paper on the wall were fired, but promptly put out by the men. Chief Fireman Mission was on a ladder inspecting the roof, when, owing to the snow, he slipped and fell two stories. Strange to say no bones were broken though he is badly bruised and shaken up.—*Port Hope Guide.*

At Bracebridge on Sunday morning at 12:30 the Railway Hotel was discovered on fire. The building was a frame structure, owned by Geo. Neil, and occupied by Jas. B. Brown. The fire originated

in the second story, and had gained great headway before it was discovered. The inmates were aroused and escaped in their nightclothes. The house and contents are a total loss. The fire spread south to an old building occupied by Wm. Storey as a wheelwright shop, which was partially destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$2,000; partially covered by insurance.

The manager of a leading hotel writes to the *Hotel World* regarding the propriety of placing the name of chef and steward on any important bill of fare, and the headwaiter, a specimen menu, bearing the names of these officials of the house. The spirit which prompts a proprietor or manager to do this is most commendable, yet the custom of the best hotels is against such practice. The menus of many leading hotels contain only the names of the chefs, the proprietorship not even being represented. While the chef and steward are directly responsible for the manner in which a meal is gotten up and served, yet the menu is strictly a product of the hotel. All connected with the culinary portion of the house have contributed toward its success, and not a little depends upon assistants, including, especially, the headwaiter, largely responsible for the service. While the greatest credit is due the steward and chef, their efforts in serving an especially fine dinner or banquet, will, we believe, be as fully appreciated without their names appearing on the card as with. Taking everything into consideration, therefore, the practice in the best hotels, and the lack of any necessity of such representation, it is without much doubt, not proper to have the names of the officers in question printed on the menu card.

On Sunday morning at Quebec some \$25,000 of damage was caused by a fire that gutted a great part of the Victoria Hotel on Palace Street. The main portion of the house on Palace Street is uninjured; except by water, but the former dining-room, lately used as a large drawing-room, and the George's hall above, now the dining-room, are pretty well destroyed, and the new wing, erected only last year, in the court-yard, for ice-house, kitchen, store-rooms, furnace-rooms, etc., is completely destroyed. It was in the latter building, probably in the kitchen, that the fire originated. Smoke was discovered at 3 a.m., and an immediate alarm given. By the time the firemen arrived flames had burst out of the roof of the new brick wing, and it was soon doomed. Fortunately there were no bed-rooms in this wing. Nearly seventy people were sleeping in the front part of the hotel when the fire was discovered, and all were awakened and had ample time to get out safely with all their effects. Mr. Benjamin Trudel, proprietor of the hotel, succeeded in having most of the boarders removed to his other hotel, the Florence, but some have gone to the Frontenac. The total insurance is \$85,000, but Mr. Trudel will lose something, as the wing totally destroyed was only insured for half its value.

FORGED MR. BEYER'S NAME.

SEVERAL merchants in the interior of the State have been swindled by bogus checks bearing the forged signature of William P. Beyer, proprietor of the Hotel Ste. Claire, though the attempts to imitate his signature are bungling ones. Yesterday the chief of police of Port Huron arrived in the city to see Mr. Beyer about the matter, as two merchants got caught for a \$15 check and the other for \$22. One of the checks was drawn on the Dime Savings Bank, but Mr. Beyer does not do business with that Savings Bank. It is believed that a merchant

in Ann Arbor was caught in the same way, and there may be several more checks to be heard from.

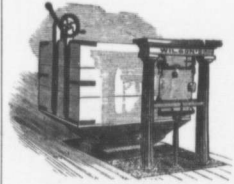
Mr. Beyer suspects two young men who stopped at the hotel about a month ago, as one of them wanted a draft for \$75 cashed. The checks are being passed by a young man who usually buys some article of little value and then presents the check in payment.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ONCE A CHICAGO BELL-BOY.

The death of Ex-Senator James G. Fair, the California millionaire, calls to mind the fact that he was once a bell-boy in a Chicago hotel, and is still remembered by those who knew him at that time. Mr. W. F. Orent, proprietor of the City Hotel, Chicago, speaking of Mr. Fair's death to the *Hotel World* a few days ago, said: "I remember Fair as well as any of my youthful acquaintances. We both worked at the old City Hotel on Lake Street. I was a little older than he, and was porter, while he was on the bench. We all called him 'Pug,' and he was altogether known by that name. At that time there was great overland travel to California, and 'Pug' was very attentive to these travelers and made a good deal of money for a boy. One man and his son fitted up a outfit to cross the plains to California, and asked little Jimmie Fair to go along as chore-boy for the party, which invitation he accepted, subsequently became one of the Bonanza kings, and dies worth forty million dollars. I recall another bell-boy of the early Chicago days who has risen to fame and fortune in Chicago. When I was employed at the first old Tremont House Mr. John R. Walsh, the millionaire banker, and owner of the Chicago *Herald* and *Post*, was a bell-boy at that hotel. I remember well how he used to sit on the bench with a book he was always intently reading when not running a call."

Senator Fair died at the Lick House, San Francisco, of which hotel he was owner, and among other property he owned forty blocks of land in that city. Continuing Mr. Orent said: "I did not learn until some years ago that our little 'Pug' was the great millionaire. It came about in this way: Fair and Gen. Phil, Sheridan were great friends. Fair one day asked Sheridan if he knew a man named Fred Tuttle in Chicago, and said he was once a bell-boy for him when Tuttle, Brown & Tuttle ran the City Hotel. I afterward called Fred Tuttle's mind by saying: 'Don't you remember the little fellow we called 'Pug'?'"

HIGHEST AWARD AT CHICAGO



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ED)

Excise

The Markets.

Barley.

The market is absolutely stagnant. Prices have not changed either locally across the line or abroad. Consequently nothing new to report.

MARKET PRICES.

Table listing market prices for Toronto, Montreal, New York State, and Western regions, including items like maiting, feed, and flour.

Hops.

There is nothing especially to note in the hop market. Local prices are unchanged, and there is not much prospect of an immediate change unless it arises from the fact that not a few American and English buyers are undoubtedly laying in a two years' general stock.

The London Times says:—

The year as a whole has certainly been distinctly disappointing, and latterly especially for growers, sales having been made at continually receding prices, the depreciation on the year being from 45 per cent. to 70 per cent., the inferior descriptions suffering most. During the first few months business was quiet, consumers buying only to fill requirements, while, largely owing to heavy arrivals of Pacific and Californians, for which lower prices were readily accepted, values of English betrays irregularity, and from month to month purchases could be made on easier terms. The few Continentals which were available—Burgundians and Hollandians for example—made very full prices, but already in March English marked 5s. to 10s., and American a full 20s. decline. In April rather more activity in the demand exposed the fact that stocks were extremely small, with nothing really good offered, hence a recovery of 5s. was made, the finest East Kent goldings standing at 47 7s., and others at 45 10s. upwards, Californians at the same time quoting 44 to 45. A considerable clearance of all the better lots available was made at 45 12s. to 46 6s., but renewed downward progress was made in June owing to free arrivals of Californians, few months, as is always the case, were largely governed by crop and weather reports, but these were generally favorable, with a noticeable absence of insect pest and mould, while at the same time there was little doubt that the crops as coming forward had been planted both here and on the Continent. The first pocket of new English hops reached the Borough on August 6, and the arrivals afterwards being of fair to good quality, a quiet trade ensued at from 40s. to 90s., really sound useful lots making 50s. to 60s. Quite a brisk trade was put through in September and October, the later-picked hops proving disappointing, and Continental reports indicating that crops as coming forward scanty and heated, especially in Bavaria and Alsace. In Washington State vermin worked some damage. The Pacific yield has fallen somewhat short of expectation, while the New York crop was stated to be a layer than usual, but of different quality, but this has certainly not been borne out by events, as really choice States are absolutely unobtainable, whether here or in New York.

The demand on the Continent was such that very little came to hand here, and by the middle of November shipments from that quarter prac-

tically ceased, the market there being strong and active at 10s. to 20s. above London parties. In spite of the reliable security of choice hops, whether English, Continental, or American, trade progressed quietly on the whole, with no apparent lifting of the very moderate level of values, and all discussed inferior parcels were left severely alone. At present, in spite of the firmness evidenced for good parcels, the market is the lowest in the world, and, judging from the fact that absolutely no more Continentals are available, that all choice American crops are scarce, and that the bulk of the better English have already passed into consumers' hands, it would seem not unlikely that London and foreign parties should more nearly approach; but, on the other hand, the large stocks of inferior quality have to be reckoned with, and these may prove too unwieldy to admit of appreciably enhanced figures being obtainable.

UNITED STATES MARKET.

Table listing United States Market prices for N.Y. State, crop of 1894, choice, and other items.

Table listing Canadian Market prices for N.Y. choice 1894, duty paid, and other items.

Prices Current.

TORONTO MARKET.

Table listing Toronto Market prices for Oats, Hay, Clover, and other items.

PRODUCE.

Table listing Produce prices for Butter, Creamery, Eggs, and other items.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing Provisions prices for Bacon, Pork, and other items.

LIQUORS DOMESTIC.

Table listing Domestic Liquor prices for Pure Spirit, 60 over proof, and other items.

Table listing Family Proof Whisky and other liquor prices.

Table listing Pelee Island Grape Brandy prices.

Table listing J. S. Hamilton & Co. liquor prices.

Table listing ALES prices.

Table listing LAGERs prices.

Table listing LIQUORS FOREIGN prices.

Table listing BRANDY prices.

Table listing V.O. and other liquor prices.

Table listing MAITRELL liquor prices.

Table listing RAREL liquor prices.

Table listing JULES ROBIN liquor prices.

Table listing FINEST GASTILLON liquor prices.

Table listing F. VAILLBY liquor prices.

Table listing LA GRANGE liquor prices.

Table listing MELHEIN & CIE liquor prices.

Table listing J. S. HAMILTON liquor prices.

Table listing A. MATTIGNON & CO. liquor prices.

Table listing RUM prices.

Table listing W. H. HARRIS, SEVILLE ESTATE, S.O.P. liquor prices.

Table listing S. B. HAMILTON liquor prices.

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Table listing S. B. HAMILTON liquor prices.

Table listing S. B. HAMILTON liquor prices.

Table listing SANTA CRUZ and S.O.P. liquor prices.

Table listing J. DeKuyper & Son liquor prices.

Table listing HILLS liquor prices.

Table listing J. A. J. NOLET liquor prices.

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(Continued on page 1180)

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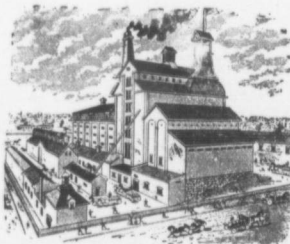
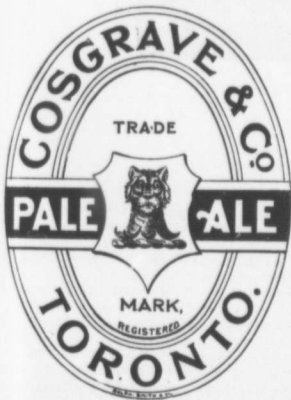
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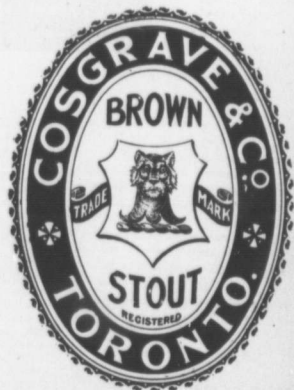


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Per gal. 3.25
3.25
3.25

Per Case 9.50
9.50

Per gal. 3.00
3.00
3.00

Per case 3.00
3.00

Per case 5.00

Per case 7.00
3.50
3.50

Per gal. 2.50
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Per case 10.00

Per case 5.00
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Per gal. 4.00
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Per case 5.00

Per case 5.00
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Per case 5.00

Per gal. 4.00
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Per case 10.00

Per case 9.00
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Per case 11.00

Per case 9.50

Per gal. 4.25
4.50
4.50
4.50

Per case 8.00
9.00

Per gal. 3.50
3.50
4.00

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The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

HEAD OFFICE

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Toronto, Thursday, January 17, 1895.

TWO OF A KIND.

MEN who are disposed to despise the value of a vote should reflect upon the fact that in a total vote of over twenty thousand, Mayor Kennedy, of Toronto, was re-elected by a majority of forty-five. Prohibitionists prize your franchise, your elect may defeat a liquor candidate and assist a friend of the Home.

The above is from the *Templar*. We confess to an inability to understand the application thereof. Who was the liquor candidate in the late majority election? and who the special friend of the Home? Mayor Kennedy's temperance principles are of that austere and unbending character that he could not be even decent to a hotelkeepers' meeting, while ex-Mayor Fleming cut off the heads of seventy-four of the Toronto license holders, was chairman of the convention a year ago that received Sir Oliver Mowat's pledge of Prohibition and was also chairman of the Montreal National Prohibition Convention held last summer.

TORONTO'S SECOND SCORCHING.

AGAIN Toronto has been swept with the besom of a terrible conflagration and another million dollars has been wasted. Perhaps not altogether "wasted," for the property will in a large measure have to be replaced, and the fire stands in the relation of forcing a loan from persons and corporations who can afford it, in favor of workmen to whom the loan is a god-send. But forced loans are not desirable and we will do better to consider the calamity in the light of its original misfortune. Therefore, a million dollars has been lost.

This fire was on the same level as the previous conflagration. It swept through a great business district and nothing but the terrific downpour of rain prevented untold disaster. We have made special inquiries into this case and find:

(1) The fire started at an early hour in the evening, when the protective service was in the best of working order.

(2) The pumping-house was in good shape, gave the highest possible or permitted pressure, and in no sense was deficient.

(3) The fire brigade were promptly on the ground, had a sufficiency of hose and hydrants, were well managed and did all that men under the circumstances could do.

And yet the flames swept on, practically by their own sweep will until the downpour of rain gave a check. With 100 pounds pressure at the pumping-house and 95 pounds pressure on Wellington street, the streams from the hose could not reach a height of the fourth story.

Why? Look over the plan of the water mains and you will find that the water mains on Yonge, Melinda, Jordan and Bay streets are all six inch water mains and on King and Wellington streets twelve inch water mains. Now the firemen would naturally place the hose on the nearest hydrant and the trouble has been that they have placed too many lengths of hose on the six inch mains so reducing the pressure. These mains would supply six or eight branches but not the number they are said to have used from these six inch mains.

The Engineer's recommendation of a twenty-four inch main along Front street from Simcoe to Sherbourne will not remedy the trouble except we place the twelve inch main taken off Front street upon the following cross streets and connect these twelve inch cross mains to the twelve inch mains on Wellington, King and Queen streets, namely:—

York street from Front to King street.
Bay street from Front to Queen street.
Yonge street from Front to King street.
Church street from Front to Queen street.

Jarvis street from Front to King street. The Engineer would then be able to give from eighty-five to ninety pounds pressure over the whole of these streets and keep up the pressure, no matter how many lengths of hose were being used at the same time.

Do we, then, need steam engines? Certainly! Under present circumstances, and the city council have been terribly remiss in their duty in that they did not order, on rental, half a dozen machines the morning after the *Globe* fire. These engines should have been in commission the following day, and if this had been done half a million dollars would have been saved. It appears to us that steam engines will always be needed upon occasions, though a redistribution and enlargement of the mains will go a long way towards obviating their use. Still two or three machines should always be kept ready for use.

While it is stated that the pressure at the pumping house was fully maintained, yet there must have been something wrong at the engine house. We understand that they could only use one well and that well could only be supplied by the old three-foot cast iron conduit. If so, that conduit would not supply the two new engines. This, however, can be ascertained by examining the recording gauge at the City Engineer's office, and the one at the main pumping station.

If they were only able to pump from

one well (the new well), that shows that the City Engineer made an error in putting down the last five-foot connection, connecting the old well to the new well, instead of connecting the new well to the new conduit direct. This cost over ten thousand dollars, and is only a very slight improvement on the water supply to the new engines; whereas, if the connection had been made direct to the new conduit they would have had two full, independent water supplies from the lake instead of the one depending upon the other, and that other the old well.

Altogether the Toronto water supply and fire protective service form a very interesting study at this juncture.

SOLAR TIME RULES.

THE question of whether the Ruler of the Universe or the railway companies are responsible for the movements of the earth and incidentally for the times and divisions of time consequent thereupon was judicially decided in Hamilton a few days since. The judgment is of vast interest to the Trade. The proceedings leading up to it were as follows: Edward Gordon, hotelkeeper in the Ambitious City, was summoned for having sold liquor after seven o'clock on Saturday evening, was promptly convicted by the police magistrate and sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs. Against this conviction Mr. Gordon appealed and Mr. Haverson, solicitor for the L. H. P. A., went over to look after the case.

Mr. Haverson took the appeal on the ground that solar, and not standard, time was the basis of the time clause of the License Act, supporting his contention with a strong argument. The evidence was clear that the offence charged was committed but a few minutes after seven o'clock standard time, whereas under solar time the limit would be extended to 7:20 of the ordinary time. Judge Muir decided in favor of Mr. Haverson's contention and as a result bars may be kept open until 7:20 standard time on Saturday nights and 11:20 on other week nights. The judgment was as follows:

"Of course, the well-known rule that the penal clauses of a statute must be construed strictly, has been invoked, and although the matter seems at first sight to be somewhat inconsequential, the parties are entitled in common with all persons to have the law interpreted upon fixed and settled principles. The question came up in England in 1858, where a motion for a new trial was applied for because a case at the Dorchester Assizes had been disposed of at ten o'clock by Greenwich time in the absence of counsel and some minutes before the true time at Dorchester. A new trial was granted, but the judgment most emphatically upholds the contention urged by the appellant. Chief Baron Pollock said, 'We are as much bound to take judicial notice that a particular place lies east or west of Greenwich and, consequently, has a different time from it as we are to know the days of the year. I cannot assent to the argument that the town council of any place may, by their resolution, declare that Greenwich or any other time shall be the time of the place, for I cannot help seeing the consequences. * * * They may make a man born on a different day from

that on which he was really born. * * * Neither can the time be altered by a railway company whose railway passes through the place.'"

And so the law remained in England until the Act of 43 and 44 Vic. was passed, by which it was enacted that: "Whenever any expression of time occurs in any Act of Parliament or other legal instrument, unless otherwise ordered, shall mean in Great Britain Greenwich time, and in Ireland Dublin time."

In the North Bruce election case a petition against the return of the sitting member was filed after the hour by standard, but within it by true time and was held good by Mr. Justice MacLennan. Judge Muir concludes: "If these authorities are in point, as they undoubtedly are, I must follow them, although I do so with reluctance." The question was not raised before the Police Magistrate, and consequently it is not a case for costs. Conviction quashed without costs."

GOTHENBURG NO GOOD.

THE enterprising of the London *Times* has probably put a quietus upon the English agitation for a trial of the Gothenburg system and is well worthy of the closest attention here, where funds of any kind always find supporters. The *Times* frankly doubted the efficacy of the Bishop of Chester's panacea for the ills of the nation and the reliability of the information upon which his scheme was based. His Lordship resented warmly, and the *Standard* quietly sent a commissioner to Gothenburg to report at first hand. This report knocks the system into a cocked hat. The correspondent finds Gothenburg to be a very drunken place. "I have," he says, "seen more drunkenness in a Scotch town on a Saturday night, but never in an English one." This reference to "Calcutta Drunk and Wild" may not be appreciated everywhere, but surely the criterion of success of a scheme of the Gothenburg kind must be found in reduced drunkenness. Palpably any good that is to result is to be found not in the reduction of a municipal tax rate, but in reduced drunkenness.

Viewing it by this test the *Times* correspondent finds the Gothenburg system a dismal failure. Under its operation, drunkenness has increased instead of diminished. In 1867 the convictions for drunkenness in Gothenburg were 2,070; in 1893 they were 4,096. Meanwhile, the population has, of course, increased, but not so rapidly as the convictions. The latter here, in the first named year, a proportion of 21.1 to the population. In 1891 the proportion had risen to 22.5. On the other hand, in England, while the "drink bill" continues to mount up annually, the convictions for drunkenness are declining. This is also true in Ontario where the per capita consumption of liquor has increased if anything, while drunkenness has materially decreased. We shall have more to say on this subject when the full report in the *Times* reaches us.

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We support the Trade; you support us with your subscriptions.

SOUTH DAKOTA is a prohibition state, and the prohibitionists elected as State Treasurer one Taylor. Taylor was loud in denunciation of the drink demon and in favor of the Home. Now he has cleared out and \$350,000 of the State funds along with him.

BRO. BUCHANAN is advocating in the "Temple" the use of the pure juice of the grape, unfermented, as a beverage. What's the matter with Hamilton water? And why is it that your ultra cold water advocate is eternally hunting around for some new kind of a mixed drink?

CITIZEN GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has started a new church in New York which he designates no doubt with all appropriateness as "The Congregation of the Holy Jaspers." Bro. Train should come to Ontario and start a branch. There is plenty of material here.

PROHIBITION appears to be doomed in South Dakota. The great question which overshadows all others in the Legislature which convened on the 8th is the re-submission of the Prohibition amendment to the people. A poll of the members shows a majority of seventeen in the house and three in the senate in favor of re-submission, and there appears to be no question that a vote of the people will overwhelm the obnoxious law.

REV. DR. WALFOLE WARREN, Rev. Joseph H. Ryalnce, Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rev. William H. P. Faunce, and Rev. D. Parker Morgan, all of New York, declare emphatically through the *Commercial Advertiser* in favor of restricted Sunday opening of bar-rooms. It will now be in order for the pes-headed side-line, lodge room orators to denounce them as "miscreants," "servitors of the devil," "apostles of damnation," "advocates of the drink demon" and the other choice epithets peculiar to the temperance vocabulary.

The *Citizen and Home Guard* has discovered the cause of the atrocities practised by the Japanese by the taking of Port Arthur. It appears from this eminent authority that the victorious Japs discovered some Chinese wine, that they thereupon consumed the same, became "mad drunk" and proceeded to incontinently slaughter the entire native population. Would the learned editor kindly indicate what amount of Chinese wine, in his opinion, would be necessary to keep an army of 50,000 men mad drunk for four days? What the *Citizen and Home Guard* needs is more grey matter.

CASHIER JOHN E. BIRLEY of the Central National Bank, Home, N. Y., is also a member of the First Baptist Church, a regular attendant upon the prayer meetings and church services, an officer of the church, a prominent candidate for superintendent of the Sunday School and President of the Young Men's Christian Association. He never entered a saloon, looking upon such as the gate to Hades,

but he has just entered the city jail, having stolen nearly \$30,000 of the money of the depositors. He is a scheming villain but then—he never drank, so that Bro. Casey will be unable to give him prohibition in his list of Horrors.

MAYOR HOPKINS of Chicago has decided that Clubs which sell liquors must pay the same license fee as is charged for the regular bar. There is something to be said on each side of this question. If the Club is to be looked upon in the light of a home community then of course no license should be charged, as no license is charged a man for keeping liquor in his own house. But can this view be taken? We are decidedly of the opinion that a Club does not stand to the members in the relation of a home so much as it does as a select hotel where members are assured of the company they will meet. Taking this view a license fee should be charged.

A VICTORY! ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The constitutional questions relative to the prohibition and control of the liquor traffic submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada by the Privy Council of the Dominion and with the concurrence of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were decided on Tuesday when judgment was handed down. It will be remembered that seven questions upon which the Dominion and the Provinces were agreed were referred, the argument taking place in May last.

The Dominion was represented by Hon. J. J. Curran, Q.C., Solicitor General, the Province of Ontario by Mr. J. J. McLaren, Q.C., and Deputy Attorney General Cartwright, the Province of Quebec by Assistant Deputy General Cannon, while the Distillers and Brewers of Ontario intervened on behalf of the trade through Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, Q.C., and Mr. E. Saunders. Five of the judges were present, the absentee being Mr. Justice Taschereau.

The seven questions submitted have all been decided in favor of the Trade. They, and the decisions thereon are as follows:

1. Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale within the province of spirituous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors? Ans.—No. Chief Justice Strong and Justice Fournier dissenting.
2. Has the Legislature such jurisdiction regarding such portions of the province as to in which the Canada Temperance Act is not in operation? Ans.—No. Same dissent.
3. Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the manufacture of such liquors within the province? Ans.—No. Unanimous.

4. Can it prohibit the importation of such liquors into the province? Ans.—No. Unanimous.

5. If it cannot prohibit sales of such liquors, irrespective of quantity, can it prohibit the sale by retail, according to the definition of a sale by retail, either in statutes in force in the province at confederation, or any other definition thereof? Ans.—No. Chief Justice Strong and Justice Fournier dissenting.

6. If a Provincial Legislature has a limited jurisdiction only as regards prohibition of sales, subject to the limits provided by the several sub-sections of the 99th section of the C. T. Act, or any of them? Ans.—No. Same dissent.

7. Had the Ontario Legislature jurisdiction to enact the 18th section of the Act in 53 Vic., "An Act to improve the Liquor License Acts," as said section is explained by the Act in 54 Vic., "An Act respecting local option in the matter of liquor selling?" Ans.—No. Same dissent.

It will be seen that upon three of the points raised, those of the importation, manufacture and wholesale sale, the court seemed unanimous, and it may be taken for granted that no reversal of this decision will be asked for or if so, obtained. On the other points as to the prohibition of the retail sale and the local option acts of the Province, the court is divided three to two, and these points will be carried to the Privy Council in England.

It was upon these two latter points more directly that the trade of Ontario intervened. There was not much doubt as to the views of the court would hold in the matters of manufacture, wholesale sale and importation, but on the other two points, and they were of the greatest importance, all parties but the trade were agreed. In fact the court made a difficulty of hearing the argument of the trade at all. They said, on these two matters, the Provinces claim a right which the Dominion concedes, why, therefore, should argument be heard at all. The answer was that the trade, a party interested, denied the contention of both the Dominion and the Provinces, and on this ground the argument was heard. So well did the trade's legal representatives acquit themselves that they upset the other side completely, and there is little doubt that had Mr. Sander's argument been delivered in the *Huson* case, to which we shall refer presently, the judgment in that case would have been different.

As it stands now the decision takes from the Provinces all power of Prohibition in every form including even a local option law. This relieves Sir Oliver Mowat from his Prohibition pledge and Leander Marter of his opposition policy. The two parties in the Legislature can shake hands over a happy deliverance and return to the squabble over the Crown Lands and the surplus. Until the decision of the Supreme Court is overturned, the Province can do nothing. One immediate effect is that there will be free whisky in the local option

districts until licenses can be issued in May. There are not, however, many of these districts. The decision also shows the wisdom of Sir Oliver Mowat in his making sure of his ground before taking any action. Had the Marter Bill passed there would have been free sale of liquor throughout all Ontario until May.

On the same day a decision was given by the Supreme Court in the case of *Huson v. South Norwich*, in which the constitutionality of the Local Option by-law in that municipality was attacked. In this case the decision was exactly the reverse of that in the reference case, it being held that the Local Option by-law was constitutional. This remarkable inconsistency arises from the fact that the *personnel* of the court which heard the two cases was not the same. Mr. Justice Taschereau was present in the *Huson* case but not in the reference case, while Mr. Justice King was absent in the first and present in the latter. However, it is the reference case which will be reported to the Government and upon which they will act. The whole matter is now transferred to the arena of Dominion politics, and the first act of the Dominion Government will be to take the case to the Privy Council for final judgment so that the last doubt may be set at rest.

But this does not mean that the field of local politics is to be abandoned by the Temperance Legions. Far from it; their efforts henceforth will be devoted towards so-called amendments of the License Act in the nature of restrictions so irksome and disastrous that they hope to destroy the traffic and by this means accomplish what they have failed to do by the Legislature. Concurrent with this effort a determined attempt will this year be made to reduce the number of licenses and to shorten the hours during which liquor may be sold. And towards this end a strenuous effort was put forth at the recent municipal elections to secure councils favorable to this undertaking. How far they have been successful will be seen during the coming month during which time the by-laws limiting the number of licenses must be passed.

We cannot too strongly impress upon the trade the absolute necessity of preparation and vigilant watchfulness. Every interference with vested rights must be met, whether in the shape of entire prohibition or partial restriction, which latter, in its effects, is as disastrous to the traffic. It is the duty of the present Association to resist to the utmost all such attempts and this year should see all parts of the Province represented in the Organization. And as the battle for Prohibition will now be transferred to the arena of Dominion politics the trade of the Dominion should be organized to meet the efforts of the enemy. The old maxim is still true: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

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ALCOHOL TRADE MARK WHISKIES

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A MARE'S NEST.

Jane Austen bequeath Stone de Rome
 her good beyond all earthly need;
 But, on the other hand, her spouse
 Was very, very bad indeed.
 He smoked cigars, called churches-stew
 And read; but that she did not know.
 For Belial Machiavelli kept
 The little fact a secret, and,
 Though over his minor sins she wept,
 Jane Austen did not understand
 That Lilly—thirteen-two and buy—
 Absorbed one-half her husband's pay.

She was so good, she made him worse
 (Some women are like this, I think);
 He taught her parrot how to curse,
 Her Assam monkey how to drink,
 He vexed her righteous soul until
 She went up, and he down hill.
 Then came the crisis, straight to say,
 Which turned a good wife to a letter,
 A telegraphic poem, one day,
 Brought her new hat in a letter
 For Belial Machiavelli. I
 Know Jane would just have let it lie.

But 'twas a telegram instead,
 Marked "urgent," and her duty plain
 To open it. Jane Austen read:
 "Your Lilly—got a couple again,
 Can't understand why she's kept
 At your expense." Jane Austen wept.

It was a misdirected wire,
 Her husband went to Southampton,
 She spared her anger, but let fire,
 Through six thin foreign agents or more,
 Sent off that letter, wrote another
 To her salaried—and mother.

Then Belial Machiavelli saw
 Her error and, I trust, his own,
 Wrote to the minister of the law,
 And traveled wife-wad not alone.
 For Lilly—thirteen-two and buy—
 Came in a horse-box all the way.

There was a scene—a weeper two—
 With many kisses. Austen Jane
 Rose Lilly all the season through,
 And never opened with a lie.
 She runs now with Belial. This
 Is very sad, but so it is.

—Rodger Kipling

NOTES.

BASEBALL is going to be a "go" in Toronto. We have convinced ourselves that such is the case not by prejudice in favor of the game, but by conversation with many people. A large class require a couple of hours' diversion daily. It was that that made them through the pool-rooms when they were open. They were there in very small numbers in the morning but as the afternoon progressed the attendance increased until between four and five, the rooms were crowded to excess. Fifty per cent., ay, more, of those who made it a point to hear the races called off and watched the boards, did not get there. They loved to hear the caller describe the race, halting and incomplete as the description always was, and to note the changes on the board and figure out the chances possessed by the different horses. It was not that the spirit of gambling was upon them but that the spirit of recreation was. It was a rest and an occupation to their minds. The true sportsman, a lover of sport, is not a gambler. He is a man who dotes on open competition. Stock and wheat speculators and bookmakers are gamblers. Their object is gain, not amusement. No man likes to lose, but many bet out of sheer love of chance. They are the class who will tell you when they lose: "Well, I had my money's worth. I enjoyed the sport." Of such are the people who enjoy a good game of baseball. And there are many such in Toronto.

UNLIKE lacrosse all the fine plays in baseball can be watched and noted and all the bad plays, too, for that matter, although many plays though bad are in reality not so. In cricket all the good and bad points can be noted, but the game is too long and cumbersome for people to enjoy it who have only an hour or two a day to spend in pleasure. Max O'Rell says French men and women close their stores when at meals, so that they can eat in peace and with comfort, and if the members of the English speaking race were to do the same their digestion and their appetites would be improved. We call the Frenchman frothy, but a little froth is very desirable in the lives of a people, providing it is natural. But we have become philosophical rather than practical. We started by merely intending to say that Manager Markboks was arranging a good article of baseball for the people, and that the people would appreciate his provision. He has already engaged several good men, including Congleton, of Guelph, and McGarry, of Toronto, both famous as pitchers in semi-professional circles, and has others on his book who will be signed in a few days. It is intended at first to carry a strong reserve, in order that if any of those tried at the outset do not come up to expectations their places can be filled without delay.

THE long-talked of American invasion of the English turf has commenced. On Saturday the steamship Mississippi carried from New York the following crokers from the stable of Messrs. Richard Croker and M. F. Dwyer:

Banquet, aged, by Rayon O'Reilly T.
 Don Alonzo, b.h., 5, by Long Taw-Round Dance.
 Dobbins, ch.c., 4, by imp. Mr. Pickwick Tms.
 Stonnell, ch.h., 6, by Stonehenge-Nell.
 Flirt, b.f., 4, by imp. Sailor Prince-Lady.
 Belle Meade, ch.f., 2, by Genieg Trade Wind.
 Ballent, ch.c., 2, by Iroquois-Boulette.
 Herbert, blk.c., 2, by Iroquois-Hildergarde.
 Natty Banpps, b.c., 2, by Tremont-Tassel.
 True Blue, ch.c., 2, by Iroquois-Tull-hous.
 Vincent, b.c., 2, by Tremont-Lady Langtry.
 Bay colt, 2, by Hinnyar-Maud L.
 Montauk, b.c., 2, by Strathmore-Spinaway.
 A sister to Helen Nichols and a colt by Tremont, both 2-year-olds.

Originally it was intended to divide the stable, half to race in America and half in England; but on mature consideration Messrs. Dwyer and Croker decided that it was no use trying to do things by halves and that if the season was to be made a success, the racing must be in one country. So they resolved to ship all their stable, excepting two or three animals, that are not expected to stand training, to the old country. Harly Campbell, Mr. Dwyer's regular trainer, sailed in charge of the horses and Willie Sims, the jockey, a colored lad, will follow in March. Banquet and Don Alonzo will be relied on as handicap horses, while Dobbins will go for

such events as the Ascot and Goodwood cups, and Stonnell will be depended upon for the shorter races. The two-year-olds will be entered as judgment dictates, and if Montauk comes up to expectations he will keep all the English youngsters hustling and just about repeat the victories of Iroquois and Foxhall in Derby and St. Leeger. There is some gossip to the effect that Messrs. Lorillard, Keene and Belmont will race across the big pond. Mr. Lorillard has already made arrangements to do so, although he has shipped no horses as yet, but Messrs. Keene and Belmont will probably wait a year in order to see how things go on in America during the coming season. With the aid of money from the United States, which is expected to flow over in streams, the English lookmeets are promised a busy year.

THE National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of the United States has adopted the following definitions:

A junior oarsman or sculler is one who has never won a race in an event open to more than two clubs.
 An intermediate oarsman or sculler is one who has never won an intermediate or senior race in an event open to more than two clubs.
 A senior oarsman or sculler is one who has won an intermediate or a senior race.

A coxswain shall weigh not less than 105 pounds, and shall not be otherwise restricted.

The annual regatta will take place at Saratoga between August 10 and 25.

ALL the preliminaries have now been agreed upon for the America cup race to be sailed next September or early in October. Lord Dunraven and Lord Wolvenort have already commissioned the Hendersons, famous builders on the Clyde, to construct another Valkyrie, and a strong syndicate in New York has given the Herreshoff's a carte blanche order for an improvement on the Vigilant, if possible. It is also likely that a Philadelphia and a Baltimore syndicate will be formed to build possible competitors. In that case the trial races will take place in August. Valkyrie the third, not second, as some people will persist in calling her, will be ready about June, and will compete in several races on the Clyde before sailing for America. She will be in the waters on this side early in August, or possibly July, in time for her crew and captain to watch the trial races of their opponent and to learn all that is to be learnt of the drift of wind and tide.

We do not know on what foundation Mr. J. H. Allen, of Picton, basins his statement that stallions intended for service will henceforth have to be passed by an official veterinary and be licensed; but this we do know, that we have advocated the adoption of such a system many a time and oft. If, however, the government of the province at last resolves to do something toward the encouragement of horse-breeding, a branch of the live-stock business that up to date has been systematically ignored, it is to be hoped some provision will be made for the col-

lection of service fees. A serious drawback to the importation of good stallions is the fact that farmers are very remiss in paying for services. Thoroughly pious in outward respects the majority of them will not hesitate to declare their mare did not prove in foal in order to escape payment of a service fee. If they acknowledge the foal they will plead anything with a view of avoiding settlement. If owners of stallions were given a first lien on the foal they would be encouraged and the breeding interests would profit accordingly.

MR. HENRY GIDDINGS and Herr Moser, the Australian Commissioners, have made the following purchases from J. Malcom Forbes, of Boston, Mass., in part fulfillment of their mission:

Ontava, b.m., 1891, by King Wilkes-Puella, \$700.
 O'Shanter, b.m., 1887, by Robert McGreggor—Fanny Summers, \$600.
 Locetta, br. m., 1890, by Sable Wilkes—Hettie, \$520.
 Rosita, b.f., 1891, by Re-election—Miss Egbert, \$390.
 Laconia, b.m., 1889, by Alexzar, Bon Bon, \$510.
 Titania, b.m., 1886, by Electioneer—Ella, \$350.
 Celeste, ch.m., 1884, by Alcyone—Dade Belmont, \$1,310.

They have also purchased the stallion The Wassaer, 2,30, by General Taylor, out of Kate Taylor, 2,23, from Mr. Porteous, of Simcoe.

A SIGN of the times is to be found in the fact that while the Brooklyn Handicap has secured only 27 entries, the Ulman Handicap, with a \$200 entrance fee, \$50 forfeit and only \$25 if declared to be run at Hawthorne Park, Chicago, has received seventy-seven. Sir Walter and Ranapo are the best in the Brooklyn, while in the Ulman there are Henry of Navarre, Rey el Santa Anita, Clifford, Sir Eneas, Mr. Seagrav's Saragossa, Dr. Rice, Yo Tanabien, Mr. Keene's Home pipe, Domino, Ranapo and other good ones. This simply means that racing is migrating to the West. If the East can do without racing, racing can do without the East.

ONE Baron de Laronilliere has been warned off the turf in France and ordered to make restitution of 123,400 francs for racing the mare Ma Souveraine as a half-bred when she was thoroughbred. They stand no nonsense about these things in the countries of Europe. Horse-swindlers, both high and low, are all on the same level.

ALCANTARA, the great Wilkes stallion, has been bought by Mr. Chas. Bachman for service in the celebrated old Stonyford stud.

GOLD follows gold. It is rare indeed that such plums fall to poor men on the turf as fell to the owner of Dr. Rice last year. Still with enterprise there is money to be made in racing, a fact that is proved not only by the success of the Brothers Dwyer, but also by the fact that 21 runners for whom was paid \$64,720 at

(Continued on page 1190.)

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"Not a hero, but a—what?"

"I know," said Harry promptly. "A she-ro!"

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Mistakes make by Prohibitionists and Restrictionists.

INTOXICATION depends as much on a man's nerves, stomach, ability, constitution and head as it does on the amount of liquor he has been drinking. The difference between the man who has made the man glutton of himself eating, and the man who is intoxicated, is that one has taken too much food while the other has taken too much liquor. Intoxication may thus be defined to be gluttony in liquor.

These are facts which the doctors have recognized for some time, but which few temperance people, admit themselves. Any man who eats too much plum pudding will suffer for it, and if he takes a great deal it may kill him. The effect of a diet of excess of pieces depends on an absolute number of pieces taken and what takes afterward, and what he eats and drinks with the plum pudding, and what kind of a stomach, constitution and head he has. Five portions of plum pudding will have a more injurious effect on most men than five drinks of whiskey.

As people who go to any out-door sport or who exercise out of doors know, a much greater amount of liquor may be drunk under such conditions than in a warm room. In the same way that a day laborer can eat more indigestible food than a lawyer or bank teller, so he can drink more liquor, because the active physical work disposes of the liquor as it does of the food.

The cures of intoxication and for drunkards which used to be attempted failed because they did not recognize to become a drunkard a man must have a certain kind of constitution and a certain soil from which a drunkard can develop. There

are some men who never could be made drunkards, just as there are men who dislike to smoke, and men who are unable to like olives. To the man whose system is unused to smoking, a cigar has a sickening effect, and if the repugnance of his system to nicotine is strong enough, any number of attempts to smoke will not make an inveterate smoker of him. So it is with the liquor. There are men who take to drinking as a duck takes to water, while there are others who could never be drunkards, because after a drink or two they have to force themselves to take liquor, as a man who has already had enough to eat has to force himself if he is going to eat more.

This truth is the foundation of the only successful cures for drunkards. A man may keep himself from drinking by will just as a man may stop smoking by will, but his system readjusts itself to the changed conditions, and in time the taste for liquor or tobacco may become abhorrent to it. But in most cases the abstinence will power, breaks down utterly the moment the will power is weakened, and the collapse is all the greater for the length of time the desire has been dammed up. It is like a reservoir constructed by damming a flowing stream. If there are no sluices or waste weirs the dam has to be built higher and higher to hold back the flow. With a porous soil and strong sun the water may be evaporated and soaked into the ground as fast as the additions are made by the flow of the stream, but in most cases such a dam would give way.

The specialists who most successfully cure inebriates recognize these facts and act upon them. Their effort is to alter the tendencies of the system so that it shall be repugnant to liquor instead of attracted by it. It is a saying among doctors that a man who has had delirium tremens three times is as good as dead, although the vital force and will power are almost gone. In other words, there is not enough of him left to reconstruct. Such doctors recognize drunkenness as a disease which must be treated as a disease, given an extent can determine the periods and occasions, but nothing more.

Almost any man with a tendency to inebriety can be cured if he is taken in

time, just as children of consumptive parents, with phthisic history on both sides—a risk which at the start no life insurance cares to take—may become, with proper handling and bringing up, almost phthisic proof. Their weak point is their lungs, and building them up so that they may become strong, their resisting tendency is crossed, and the consumptive tendency is almost eradicated. By a somewhat similar process the child with a tendency to drunkenness may be brought up so that it will be a difficult matter to make a drunkard of him. His condition at maturity is one in which the will power would have to be called into active exercise to make him drink, instead of being appealed to to restrain the appetite for liquor.

Drunkards are caused by two things, either separate or combined, hereditary tendency and environment. No matter how strong the hereditary tendency may be, the man cannot become a drunkard if he can never get anything to drink; so, almost as much, no man can become a drunkard unless he had in the beginning some tendency, however slight, for the environment to act upon.

Careful investigation into the cases of thousands of drunkards, studied out in the light of statistics compiled by the association and the individuals who care for the drunkennes is more an effect than a cause of drunkenness. The liquor per se no more causes the drunkenness than the arsenic causes the man to commit suicide, or a razor causes him to cut his throat, or the stock exchange causes him to ruin himself financially by gambling in stocks.

It is frequently discussed among men who have made drunkenness a scientific study whether if the sale of liquor were free and unrestricted, as the sale of mineral water or the sale of cigars, there would be as much drunkenness fifty years from now as there will be if the present attitude of the legislators and the mass of the people toward liquor is continued. The restriction thrown around the sale of poisons may have pre-

vented many accidents, but it is not known in a single case where the provision required by law prevented any man bent on taking poison from getting the poison to take. It is so with the victims of the morphine or opium habit. The restrictions of the law may make it harder for them to get the drugs to satisfy their desire, but it is not known of a single victim of the habit who was thus restrained or cured. The restriction more usually acts as does the Prohibition law in Maine, where it makes it harder to get liquor the victim of the habit gets a larger quantity at a time and goes on a heavier debauch. The remedy in every case is not to make it harder to get the means to gratify the appetite, but to diminish the desire. Drinking is regulated by the people with appetite and desires to satisfy, not by the Legislature or the liquor dealers.

It is an open question as to the benefits of one kind of license law, or of another kind of license law, or any kind of license law at all. But there are advantages in the discussion of some sides of the question from the point of view of the individual and the community of individuals. There is a mistaken tendency among legislators perhaps not so great as among people who have not a personal acquaintance with the methods and manner of legislation to assume that the passage of an act is equivalent to the enforcement of it, and that the results of a law are the same things which the title of the bill and the men who drew it intended to bring about.

TEXANS' TASTES IN WHISKEY.

It Has To Be Specially Blended to Suit Different Sections.

(From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.)

"It is a little odd the way different sections of the country have to be catered to in the matter of their drinks," said Capt. N. O. Rhoades at the Union Depot last night. The Captain was an old Confederate soldier from Tennessee, and was shot to pieces at the head of his company in Sherman's Brigade at Shiloh. After the way he drifted into the wholesale whiskey business, and has been, for ten years or more, agent in Texas, with headquarters at Dallas, for a noted brand of

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.

CARLING'S Ale, Porter and Lager

"PRIZE MEDAL"

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

... but it is not where the process prevented any man from getting the with the various opium habit. The may make it harder to satisfy the desire of a single victim, thus restrained or more usually seen on law in Maine, to get liquor the a larger quantity a heavier debauch. use is not to make ans to gratify the wish to finish the desire, by the people with satisfy, not by the or dealers. an as to the benefits law, or of another any kind of license are advantages in sides of the quency of the industry of individuals. uency among legislators as among personal acquaintance manner of legislation the passage of an act enforcement of it, and law are the same of the bill and the ended to bring about.

... IN WHISKEY. Blended to Suit Different Conditions.

... is Globe Democrat. and the way different head of his company their drinks," said at the Union Depot stain was an old Con. Tennessee, and was head of his company at Shiloh. After into the wholesale and has been, for ten in Texas, with head or a noted brand of

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the Kentucky article. Once a year he runs up to Louisville to fix up his accounts, and this is how he happened to be at the big depot last night.

"You see," said he, "in all this South country they must have, or think they must have, something a little softer and smoother than the ordinary, and so we give them a blend. These blends may be made of any brand, so the conditions are fulfilled as to age and strength. In our own instance we take a moderate quantity of our Echo Spring two-stamp bourbon, say six or eight years old, and set or blend it with some new whiskey, with a little rye in it, and the result is an article that stands at even 100 proof, and is very smooth and pleasant to the taste. This is what we call Rose Valley blend.

"The further north you get the stiffer the quality must be. Our quality for this trade must stand at 103 or 105 proof, which is very strong liquor; but in this section the average drinks are so much milder that about the same alcoholic strength is consumed in each section. For instance, a gallon of liquor served out over bars in south Texas, as in Galveston and Houston, brings in pay for only eighty drinks, whereas the same measure served over Northern counters produces ninety. Your south Texas man not only fills the glass, but he has an expert way of making a rim to it with his forefinger, with the glass inclined, which enables him to carry to his lips several steps more of the precious article than though he merely used the little glass in the old-fashioned way. This is a habit I think that originated with the grocers and druggists of the South country. We have it a little different in North Texas, which is peopled by whites altogether. There they get ninety drinks to the gallon. But the weaker blends are also accounted for this practice in the Southern

country, for the obvious reason that it takes a lot of it to produce the desired effect. These cheaper mixtures are injurious, but their bad qualities are partly covered up by the use of flavors. The commonest is the prune-juice blend, which really goes down very well, but it is very bad on the system."

PRINTER'S INK.

A MAN will read a newspaper for ten years, and may never be conscious of having read through a single advertisement in it during all that time. Nevertheless if he happens to enter a store some day to purchase some soap, tobacco, etc., the particular brand of soap or tobacco he calls for is almost certain to be the brand advertised in his paper.

ETERNAL advertising is the price of trade. Some argue that it is expensive to advertise. It is the most profitable expense you can have if you handle it properly.—Edward Stokes.

THE wholesaler should advertise for the same reason that the retailer needs to advertise—to make buyers familiar with his name and location.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

It is inconsistent to suppose that the advertisement of a year ago is pinned up in the public mind for a permanency. The man who thinks it is usually finds out his mistake.

The necessity for advertising is very apparent to any reflective mind. If an owner wishes to sell his property, he must let some one know his wish. If he kept his intention to himself he would also keep his property to himself.—The Land Roll.

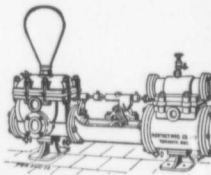
ADVERTISING stands in the same relation to general business that quinine does to health; they are both tonics.—Artemus Ward.

WRITE US FOR

DUPLEX .

.. AND ..

. SINGLE



Steam and Power . . . **PUMPS**

NORTHEY MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.

TORONTO, ONT.

A. E. CALDWELL
DESIGNER &
ENGRAVER &
CUTWOOD

LET'S ATTRACT WHEN TYPE IS IGNORED

3 KING ST. E., Over J. E. Ellis & Co. Toronto

TORONTO STEAM LAUNDRY

T. S. L.



109 YORK STREET

TELEPHONE 1608

THE MARKETS.

(Continued from page 1181.)

WINES.

PORT.

Table listing wine prices for W & J. Graham & Co. In Wood, Per gal. 2 50, 2 75, 3 25.

Table listing wine prices for Fourcher, In Glass, Per case, 18 00; Commentador, In Wood, Per gal, 1 20.

Table listing wine prices for C. C. Clark, In Glass, Per case, 11 00; Invalid, In Wood, Per gal, 1 20.

Table listing wine prices for Old Tarragona, In Wood, Per gal, 1 25; Superior Old Spanish, In Wood, Per gal, 1 25.

Table listing wine prices for Mackenzie & Co. In Wood, Per gal, 2 50; V. F. Q. Casks, In Wood, Per gal, 3 00.

Table listing wine prices for R. C. Ivson, In Wood, Per Gal, 2 50; Pale, Gold or Brown, 2 50; A. V. F. P., 3 00.

Table listing wine prices for C. G. Sherry, In Wood, Per gal, 1 20; Bull, 1 25; C. C. Clark, 1 75.

Table listing wine prices for Native, In Glass, Per case, 4 00; Alicante, 4 00; Port, 4 00.

Table listing wine prices for Sherry, 4 30; St. Augustine, 4 30; Isabella, 4 30.

Table listing wine prices for Catawba, dry, 4 30; Catawba, sweet, 4 30; Chateau Pine, Madia, 4 30.

Table listing wine prices for Native Port, 1 00; Sherry, 1 00; Catawba D.P., 1 25.

Table listing wine prices for Concord, 0 90; Isabella, 1 25; St. Augustine, 1 25.

Table listing wine prices for Bernard's, In Glass, Per case, 6 00; Bright's, In Wood, Per gal, 1 50.

Table listing wine prices for Piper Heidelberg, Per case, 20 00; Quarts, 20 00; Pints, 25 00.

Table listing wine prices for Pommery, Per case, 31 00; Quarts, 31 00; Pints, 33 00.

Table listing wine prices for G. H. Mumm, Per case, 31 00; Quarts, 31 00; Pints, 33 00.

Table listing wine prices for Ackerman Laurence, Per case, 15 00; Quarts, 15 00; Pints, 17 00.

Table listing wine prices for Alfred Gratien, Per case, 17 00; Quarts, 17 00; Pints, 19 00.

Table listing wine prices for Extra quality sec, Per case, 0 30; Quarts, 0 30; Pints, 0 32.

Table listing wine prices for Barton & Guestier, Per case, 6 00; Floriac, 6 00; Quarts, 6 00; Pints, 6 00.

Table listing wine prices for St. Estephe, Per case, 5 00; Quarts, 5 00; Pints, 5 00.

Table listing wine prices for St. Julien, Per case, 4 00; Quarts, 4 00; Pints, 4 00.

Table listing wine prices for St. George, Per case, 4 00; Quarts, 4 00; Pints, 4 00.

LIQUEURS.

Table listing liqueur prices for Marie Brizard & Roger Boreaux, Per case, 15 00; Curacao, 15 00.

Table listing liqueur prices for White, 12 00; Kummel, 12 00; Maraschino, 15 00.

Table listing liqueur prices for Benedictine Liqueur Co., Per case, 22 00; Benedictine, 22 00; Pints, 25 00.

Table listing spirit prices for Chartreuse, Yellow, Quarts, 25 00; Pints, 27 00; Green, Quarts, 20 00; Pints, 22 00.

Table listing spirit prices for Creme de Menthe, Green, 6 50; White, 6 50; Bitters, Anagurda, 10 00; Cocao, 10 00.

Table listing spirit prices for LIME JUICE, Montserrat, 80 75; Quarts, 80 75; Pints, 80 75.

TO ISSUE LICENSES.

Commissioners Appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to Deal With Liquor Permits.

THESE gentlemen have been appointed liquor license commissioners for the district named:

East York—George Morgan, Christopher Harrison, David Lynett.

Centre Brant—John Humberstone, George C. Elliott, R. M. Watson.

South Brant—George Perrigo, Thomas Lyons, Michael Hovey.

East Elgin—John Ogilvie, George Laing, Granville H. Haight.

East Huron—George Anderson, Harrison Phillips, Sidney Way.

Genesee—James Dingwall, William Bathurst, Peter Kennedy.

South Brant—Henry Cox, Wellington McAllister, Peter McKean.

Brantford—Alvan Cleghorn, Wareham S. Winner, Louis Benedict.

South Waterloo—Richard Blain, Frederick Merner, John Adams.

Hamilton—James Proctor, Adam Zimmerman, Robert Thompson.

Niagara—John Frawley, John G. Cornack, Philibert Pigeon.

South Essex—R. H. Abbott, M. D., John Askew, Judson S. Patton.

Madoka—John T. Harvie, Robert N. Hill, William Kirk.

South Wellington—Robert Miller, Allan McIntyre, John McMahon.

North Waterloo—Charles Noecker, Chas. Lount Pearson, John H. Campbell.

North Westmorland—William Wood, John Easterbrook, John Burke.

South Bruce—Daniel Sullivan, Andrew Waschter, John K. McLean.

East Pelee—William Moher, James Drummond, Robert Wilson.

North Pelee—George G. McPherson, John Way, Henry Doehring.

Prescott—James Banford, Jr., Louis Proulx, Doue Daoust.

West Huron—Samuel Sloan, James Stevens, Hugh McQuarrie.

North Brant—Andrew Meedian, Robert Allen, Joseph Dow.

West Elgin—Israel Morse, Charles Cox, Daniel Lang.

Lincolnton—Jas. Fletcher Calder, William Brewer Rittenhouse, Jesse Pawling.

North Norfolk—Alexander McIntyre, Walter Turnbull, Daniel B. Palmerston.

West Victoria—William Needler, Patrick Curtin, William Cameron.

South Huron—Robert Spicer, Peter Douglas, John Weir.

Pel—James D. Hickey, William Smith, George Atkinson.

East Kent—Thomas Henry Tapp, Archibald McDermid, Samuel J. C. Shaw.

London—Daniel Regan, George M. Reid, Charles H. Elliott.

North Ontario—William McPherson, Peter Thompson, William Thompson. Brockville and Leavelle. Howard Cole, Charles Cornwall, Walter G. Parish. East Huron—Thomas Gibson, George Fortune, George Murdie. South Ontario—Francis Rase, M.D., Joseph Watson, John Tweedie. West Northumberland—John Boyd, Tom Lawler, Eugene McNichol, M.D. Kingston—Robert Crawford, Thomas Hanley, Alfred R. Martin.

TALKING FOR EFFECT.

A Few Examples of How Preachers Defame Their Fellow-Men.

From "Chicago Pitts Plain."

MINISTERS of the gospel who pose as teachers of the divine law, "Charity for all, malice towards none," are many times carried away by their own eloquence and the knowledge that they are surrounded by ardent admirers who accept any and all statements that fall from their sacred lips as gospel truths do not hesitate to proclaim from their pulpits words that are false, feeling perfectly safe that no one would dare dispute their truthfulness.

But recently some of these sky pilots have been brought to task and forced to acknowledge that their picturesque and somewhat hysterical declarations were unfounded.

Some time ago the well-known Dr. Kittredge, a Presbyterian minister of Chicago, made the statement to a faithful congregation that he presided at the wedding of every man of adult years in Chicago as an unchaste. Possibly he knew from experience, but that would not cover all women of mature years, and as a result the reverend gentleman was forced to retract.

Now the Rev. W. B. Boyle, a Baptist clergyman of St. Louis, declares from his pulpit that "the university of Chicago has been founded in blood and must and will fall" because John D. Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Company, contributed a large sum of money payable towards its erection. The Rev. Dr. Lawrence declares the Rev. Boyde out of order and says if the money that Mr. Rockefeller has given to the thousands of institutions founded or supported by men of wealth?

The Rev. R. S. Walker, of the first Baptist Church, Belvidere, Ill., broke out on the question of dancing thus: "What is it like dancing popular and gives it its fatal fascination? For an answer we must go to its candid and truthful devotees, and to those who, once fascinated by it have been made free in Christ, from whose eyes the sunbeams fall so that they see clearly. The answer given by all such is uniformly, and it is, that the fascination of dancing consists in the subtle electric thrill awakened by the touch of hands. This is the half entrance, and is purely amorous."

"One more fact," "Attended to by chiefs of police, by matrons of Magdalen homes, and by body workers in rescue missions for fallen girls, is that three-fourths of the outcasts had a man's arm around them for the first time in the social parlance."

The Rev. Walker forgot to mention that it was at prayer meetings that the amorous arm of Rev. Con Heaney was placed around Mrs. Brauch. But Mr. Walker has been answered by one of the female members of his congregation, who writes to the local press as follows:

"It is not written in Exodus in regard to women of Israel how Hiram (prophetess, by the way) took a timber, followed it to the wood, and also with the timber in the hand, and the prophetess answered them with songs of joy and thanksgiving to God. David danced and

Psalm 149 says: 'Let them praise the Lord in the dances.' Psalm 105: 'Praise him with the timbrel and the dance.'"

"O, be fair in this Bible authority. St. Paul didn't say anything about it. His time was too precious to split hairs, his spirit too large to hint at evils which no boy or girl ever imagined. I have noticed after his meetings Rev. Walker comes back among his hearers, and without regard to the "subtle electric thrill" he shakes hands with them all, and always with the ladies first. I wonder if it is purely amorous."

Pulpit statistics have contributed a great deal to the innocent gaiety of the thoughtful. The most frivolous defamer in the austere faith of life is invariably the clergyman who discusses secular affairs.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, of New York, rid himself of this statistical outburst in the course of a canonical discourse recently:

"When every ninth man in America is a drunkard, every seventh man an opium fiend, every fifth woman a victim of hysteria, every fourth man a slave of tobacco, and when every man is inhumanly careless on the law of life and health, it is high time to preach the gospel of abstinence."

An application of Rev. Madison C. Peters' ratio to the national census of 1892 is exhilarating. Adopting it we find the following interesting to abstemious and confounding to the rest of us:

Table listing statistics: Habitual drunkards, 1,470,000; Opium fiends, 1,888,000; Tobacco slaves, 3,307,542; Female hysterics, 3,400,000.

On the whole, probably the Rev. Madison C. Peters ought to go to a rest cure.

And still there are others. The Rev. Dr. Jenkins, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Sioux Falls, has long preached recently on the evils of the stage. Pauline Hall and her husband, whose company were billed to appear in that city, happened to be in the congregation. Burning with religious zeal Dr. Jenkins was so incensed by the audacious stage as a source of abuse against the stage in general and Pauline Hall's opera company in particular. "Duras" was the play announced, and this the learned divine declared was "a gross and obscene production of the Standard Oil Company." It did not take Mr. McLeellan, Pauline's husband, very long to put this maligner of religious theatrical people just where he belonged: company advocated a good, sound home-whipping, but finally the matter rested itself into a civil suit against the clergyman in the sum of \$50,000. No money on this has been stopped on account of a letter which has been received from Dr. Jenkins in which "he apologizes for his rash statements and admits that he was wrong." And the Doctor said he thought it was a good opportunity to be seized as a moral lesson. Players, he declared, were mere fly-by-nights and were here to-day and there to-morrow. Moreover, many of them desired to be attacked from the pulpit, as it gave them more

less advertising. The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, a New York divine, preached a sensational sermon recently, in the course of which he charged that teachers in the New York public schools were compelled to contribute to politicians. The Board of Education promptly called upon him and demanded proofs. Whereupon the domineer crashed completely and admitted that he was "merely talking for effect, and any idea that he necessitated would be held of it." "Talking for effect," explain, every-day English is, lying for purpose, and clergyman should not resort to such tactics. Rev. Dr. MacArthur has been squelched.

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THE TORONTO BREWING & MALTING CO. (LTD)



SIMCOE ST. TORONTO.

OUR BRANDS ARE
DIAMOND ALE,
INDIA PALE ALE,
AMBER ALE,
EXTRA STOUT,
HALF & HALF

We guarantee our productions to be brewed from pure malt & hops only.

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

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BALMORAL HOTEL, Bowmanville, Ont.
One of the finest equipped hotels in West-Canada. *Five Single Rooms.*
JOHN DARCH, Proprietor

Hamilton.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, HARRY MAXEY,
Prop. Best \$1.00 per day House in the City.

Ottawa.

The Russell, . . OTTAWA
THE PALACE HOTEL OF CANADA

P. X. St. JAQUES, Proprietor.

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QUEEN'S HOTEL, Port Hope, Ont.
Leading hotel in town. Centrally situated. Numerous Sample Rooms on ground floor.
A. A. ADAMS, Proprietor

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Our Superior

AND 48th HIGHLANDER CIGARS

John Taylor, - - - Toronto.

Dreton.

HOTEL DEL MONTE
= Mineral Springs =
ROBERT WALDER - - Proprietor
PRESTON, ONT.

Toronto

BROWN'S HOTEL,
Cor. Simcoe and Wellington Sts. Newly furnished throughout. One minute's walk from Union Station.
BROWN BROS., Proprietors

EUROPEAN HOTEL,
30 King Street West, Toronto.
Ed. CLANCEY, Proprietor.

Under the new management this hotel, lately occupied by Mr. M. Keachie, has been entirely renovated and refitted. Every accommodation of hotel life. Restaurant provides every delicacy of the season. Private entrance for ladies. Special prices for parties.

GLADSTONE HOUSE, 124-14 Queen Street West. Special Rates for Families and Boarders. Rates, \$1.00 Per Day. Mrs. S. HENDERSON, Proprietress. H. HENDERSON, Mgrs. Telephone 264.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, Cor. Winchester and Parliament Sts. JOHN AYER, Prop.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, McGaw & Winnett, Proprietors. The leading hotel in the city.

Toronto Junction.

HEYDON HOUSE,
Known to be the best city hotel. Entirely re-fitted and renovated. Electric Cars to the doors. Every accommodation for driving and dancing parties.
HEIMROD & CO.

TOILET PAPERS

BY THE CASE, AT
MILL PRICE

Guaranteed Pure Tissue

Free from Foreign Substance
or Injurious Chemicals.

Perfectly Harmless.

Soluble in Water.

IN SHEETS AND IN ROLLS.
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HULL MONTREAL TORONTO

TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING Co.

LITHOGRAPHERS & ENGRAVERS
FOR ALL PURPOSES
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Brewers

PALE ALES AND PORTER

Lachin, P. Q.

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Wit and Humor.

A Difficult Feat.



To the frozen fjord the Norseman came
On the smooth, clear ice to scrawl his name.

A SOFTENED HEART.

Little Dick—"Mamma, may I go and play with Bobby Upton, and stay there to dinner if they ask me?"
Mamma—"I thought you didn't like Bobby Upton."
Little Dick—"I didn't, but as I passed his house just now my heart softened toward him."

Mamma—"Did he look lonely?"
Little Dick—"No'm, he looked happy."
Mamma—"What about?"
Little Dick—"He said his mother was makin' apple dumplings."

HIS PLATFORM.

A DEBISH looking youth was walking down the Bowery, looking in at the shop windows. A Bowery sport, intent on having sport with him, tapped him on the shoulder and said:

"Say, young feller! Are you wid me, or ag'in me?"
"I'm wid you, and ag'in you, and onto you!" replied the dandish looking youth, and when they picked up the Bowery sport and carried him away he looked as if he had mistaken a cable car for an all-night owl lunch wagon.

A TIGHT FIT—the delirium tremens.



Olaf Bjornstrom Bjornmiklaus
A name to make the stoutest pause.

REASON ENOUGH.

WHEN one leaves the main lines of railroads, east or west, and travels, or tries to travel, on some road which merely serves a local purpose, he is likely to find prevailing a free and easy state of things as regards speed and schedule time. A Wyoming newspaper gives this account of a certain railroad "flyer" on that way.

People never take this train except for journeys of considerable length; walking is so safe and much easier for short distances. On a recent occasion, when the movement of the train was even more



But the ice lay tempting, smooth and clear.
And he was a man that knew not fear.

deliberate than usual, a passenger went to the conductor and said:

" Aren't we going pretty slow?"
" Well," said the conductor, " we ain't flying, I'll admit."
" May I ask what is the trouble?"
" Ain't any trouble."
" Then why don't we go faster?"
" Well, I'll tell you, since you seem to be so inquisitive. Back here a piece we found a fine two-year-old steer stuck in the trestle, and we stopped and helped him



With the grape-vine twist and the Swedish roll
He turned it off—the Norseman skoll!

out. Now, the rules of the road are that in such cases the animal belongs to the company."

" But how does that make you run so slow?"

" Run slow! Why that 'ere steer ain't used to being led, and when we hitched him on behind the rear car he didn't walk up very well. I'm doing all I can—got the brakeman punching him from behind

with an umbrella, and an ear of corn tied in the belt rope. But if you think I'm going to yank the horns off as good a steer as there's in the state, why you're awfully mistaken, that's all."

HE HIT IT RIGHT.

" Am I mistaken in deeming you a co-worker in the field?" asked the travelling evangelist.

" I don't know what field you work in," answered the tall man with the white tie, " but I'm in the fire escape business."

" There's a train of thought running through my head at this moment," said the lecturer.

" I thought you talked as if you had wheels in your head," murmured the disaffected listener.

A YOUNG LOGICIAN.

Little Nell—"Mamma, my doll's broke her head."

Mamma—"You careless child, how did that happen?"

Little Nell—"She broke her head her own self. She tumbled off the chair."

Mamma—"Now, see here, Nell, dolls can't tumble off chairs themselves."

Little Nell—"Why, yes, they can, mamma; tumbling off is easy enough. It's holding on they can't do."



Backward, forward, fast and slow.
Twisting, turning) and a -

Ed. Hood (of Louisville)—"A man in a mining town of Pennsylvania shot at a woman, who would have been killed had not a flask of whisky in her corage stopped the bullet."

Ed. Biogorog (with a sigh)—"I suppose the liquor was lost."

Bobby—"Why doesn't the clock strike thirteen, pa?"

Papa—"Because, Bobby, it hasn't the face to do it."



Behold him now, who tempted fate!
That Norway name tore off his skate!

Spencer—"Show me the man that likes to be interrupted in the middle of a sentence."

Ferguson—"All right. Come along with me to Sing Sing."

"The telephone is like a woman; it tells everything it hears."
"Yes, that's so. And it's unlike a woman, too; it tells a thing just as it hears it."

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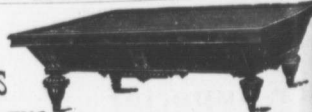
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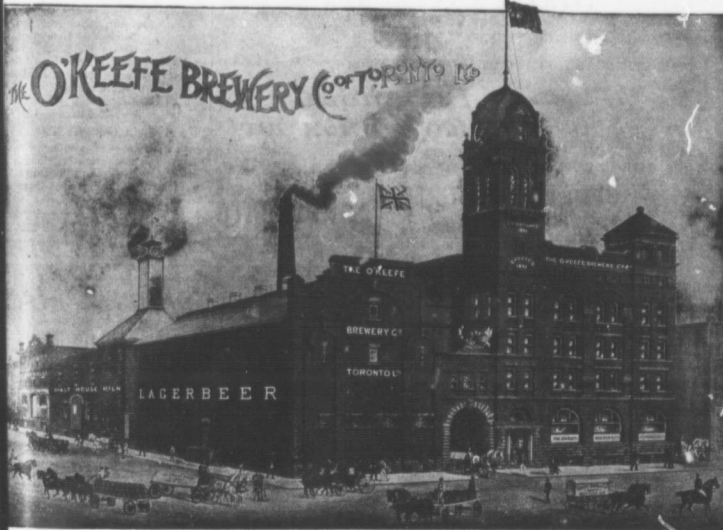
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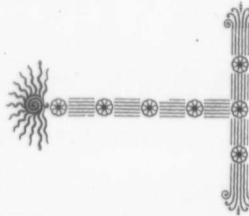
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IN ENGLAND.

Latest Thoughts on Trade Topics—
Will Mr. Balfour be Premier?

From the "Living World."

Speaking of Mr. Balfour reminds us that, according to the statement of a contemporary, "the idea of making Mr. Balfour Premier of the next Government gives general satisfaction in the Unionist ranks. For Lord Salisbury to waive his claims, even in favor of his nephew, is an instance of self-sacrifice, indeed unselfish among statesmen. But Lord Salisbury is a man of great magnanimity, as well as penetrating discernment, and he sees that Mr. Balfour's attractive personality is the most important factor in modern politics. The masses understand persons better than principles, and Mr. Balfour excites enthusiasm even among his opponents. It was at one time thought that Mr. Chamberlain would be named to lead the House of Commons, but events have made such an arrangement impossible. The proposal to make the Duke of Devonshire Premier, which was started by a very great lady, and encouraged by Sir Henry James, has now been dropped." We have, of course, no objection to Mr. Balfour being made Premier; in fact, under existing circumstances, we should had the event with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction, but is it not at least "a little precocious" to speak of him as being Premier of the next Government? If we are to believe all that Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Cairne and their shrieking followers should have altogether overlooked the tremendous and overwhelming forces of the Voteless in the battle to be fought in the approaching General Election, the result of which will practically determine who will be Premier. Can it be because of the Trade victory and the rout of the teetotal braggers at Brigg?

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY AND "MR. PICKWICK."

Addressing his constituents at Oxford the other day, Sir George Chesney said that, compared with half a century ago, such a change had taken place in the social habits of the people in the direction of increased sobriety, and that such was now the abhorrence with which drunkenness was regarded, that Mr. Pickwick, with all his popularity, had he existed at the present day, would have been regarded as a "drunken old rascal." Fancy good, benevolent old Mr. Pickwick—the idol of generations past, present, and to come—being called a "drunken old rascal." It is enough to bring the shade of the immortal Dickens to earth to haunt the hon. member for Oxford, and the distinguished author of "The Battle of Dorking," for the remainder of his days. Nevertheless, the moral of the hon. member's remark is, as we have seen again and again insisted, perfectly true. The people of this country are yearly growing more sober, and drunkenness is rapidly diminishing. The report of the Commissioner of Police of the metropolis, issued on Saturday last, shows it most clearly. According to statistics therein furnished, it appears that in 1850 there were 23,897 persons apprehended in the metropolis for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Their total population in that year was 2,518,440, the proportion of apprehensions per 1,000 of population being 9,489, whereas last year it was only 5,529. Where, then, is the

need for all the restrictive teetotal legislation with which we are so constantly threatened?

THE PUBLIC-HOUSE AND THE FUTURE.

Our attention has been drawn to a lecture recently given on public-house reform by the Rev. W. J. Lowenber, the Vicar of St. Peter's, Wury, in which the reverend gentleman, although he advocated the adoption of the Gothenburg system, dealt with the question of the continuance of licensed houses in a fair and unprejudiced manner. In the course of his remarks, he said that "in 1883 the Local Option Bill" introduced by Sir W. Harcourt, who gave two options, that of Prohibition and that of Sunday closing. Like Peter Pindar's razors, "not made to shave, but made to sell," it doubtless succeeded in its aim to sell, though it did not become law. But apart from its gross injustice, it would have been found quite unworkable in

fast and loose in such things. Honesty was always the best policy, and if we wanted a good thing we must pay for it."

MORAL RIGHT STRONGER THAN LEGAL RIGHT.

It was true that there was in many cases no absolute legal right, but moral right was a stronger thing than legal right; and there were still higher considerations. Moral reform must not be carried out by immoral measures. He hated "robbery for robbery offering." The public-house is, and will be for many a generation, the working man's club, and this fact ought to be recognized by all. In some form or other, the public-house is an essential feature in all civilized society. While I do not think any one class is to blame for the present condition of public-houses, neither magistrates, nor brewers, nor publicans; and while I believe that on the whole, and considering their great difficulties and temptations, the average

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practice, and the principle which underlay it had, since Mr. Gladstone's retirement from office, been described by him as "no more than a partial and occasional remedy. The mere limitation of numbers—the idyl of Parliament for the last twenty years—is, if referring to an imposture." Proposals for reform had hitherto been wrecked on the question of compensation, it being maintained that the license was only annual, not perpetual. But it was a point which was generally forgotten that beer-houses established before 1869 were perpetual licenses, which could not be refused, save on certain specific grounds. Were then the beer-houses established between 1850 and 1869 to be compensated, while the old established inns, many of which had been in existence for centuries, to receive no compensation? Prohibit duty, too, was always paid on an inn or a beer-shop as if it were a perpetual license, and honest Governments could not pay

publican does his work as fairly and as well as the man engaged in any other branch of the retail trade, the whole condition of the public-house wants reformation. It does not want destruction. English life wants brightening, elevating, and purifying at a point where it has hitherto been notoriously corrupt. Doubtless our air, climate, especially in Lancashire, will always delude men from the pleasant outdoor drinking of French and German alto and beer. But I refuse to believe that the English race are incurable drunkards, and that they are so destitute of all true dignity and self-control as to be unable to keep sober unless all kinds of strong drink are carefully removed from the places where they enjoy social intercourse and take their pleasure. The public-house, while the old established inns, has, not as it is, but reformed and purified, has, I believe, like the music-hall, a great future before it as a place of pleasant social intercourse and relaxation for mind and body."

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ANOTHER AWFUL WARNING.

We have often laughed together at the queer logic of our "temperance" contemporaries when they want to prove us that a man who drinks a glass of beer and was killed by lightning soon afterwards would have been alive to this day had he drunk lemonade. Just to show you that I'm very moderate, and not at all a drunkard, I must tell you of a very sad case that happened within my own knowledge—even though it is really too grievous an affair to dwell upon at this festive season.

It happened in this way. He died very moderately, and had never been the slightest degree "tight." On Christmas Eve a friend asked him to come out and have a drink at an adjacent public-house. But he refused, and sat down to the fireside to read. Suddenly a terrible thing happened. His house was a cheap one, and a slight breeze springing up was blown in on top of him, and the fellow was crushed to death. Had he gone out had that drink he would not be mourning him. It is one of the saddest cases of which I have ever heard, only shows the evils of refusing a drink when one is offered to you. I hope this warning. I am happy to say that one of our true lecturers was so impressed by the true story that he insisted on my going home with him and finishing a new bottle with him.

I hope that, in justice to us, the "temperance" journals, with that spirit of bitterness which always—or nearly always—at least sometimes, or at any rate rarely, if ever—distinguishes them, quote this awful example of the duty of total abstinence.

A GOOD FIT.

Mrs. Carver—"I wonder why do men wear such frightfully big hats?"
Mr. Carver—"You wouldn't if you could once see the size of a drum-major's head."

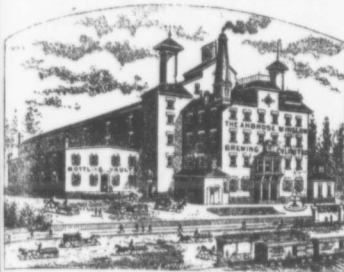
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