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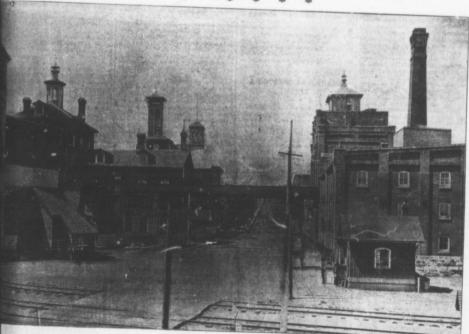
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THE ENGLISH DUTIES.

How the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Pro-

Orisions gathered in the brewery districts of England show that the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the enormous profits and the capabilities of the trade to bear additional burdens can only refer to exceptional cases, and, in proof, the balance sheets of some recently converted firms are pointed to while it is stated that even the financial statements of some London houses are not so rosy as Sir William Harcourt would have people believe. The princi-pal complaint of Burton brewers, however, is that, while they have never objected to contributing their share to the National Exchequer, they have been specially selected for attack. One prominent brewer said the inconsistence Government's action was remarkable. They brought in a Local Veto Bill, the effect of which must be a reduction in consumption of alcoholic liquors, and followed up this futile effort with a proposal to place an additional tax on the produce. in order to obtain from it a greater revenue. Why should the French and other wines so largely consumed by the wealthy be allowed to escape?

brewers, nothing has been decided upon inasmuch as the board meetings are not yet due, but the Budget will form a subject of engrossing discussion when the lirectors of the various companies meet It is naturally interesting to learn the extent to which some of the more important firms in Burton will suffer, and it is stated, on indisputable authority, that one establishment will be at a loss of about £30,000 per year, while another estimates it will lose £15,000 a year. "We have nothing to fear from the tax of sixpence a barrel," said the director of a great concern; "we shall get it back, either in noilt or meal. That is to say, either in noilt or meal. That is to say if any one suffers, it will be the consumer for, at the present margin of profits, it is impossible to give exactly quality of beer. But it mus But it must be understood that the reduction of gravity which would thus ensure would be so infinitesi mal in its effect that the consumer will be unable to perceive it.

With regard to the action of lager

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Country Brewers' Society a resolution was adopted deploring the principle adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposing to tax selected manufacturers in such a manner as designedly to prevent the impost being borne by the consumer; denying that the interest earned on the capital of ordinary country brewers and spirit merchants is excessive; and, in view of there being no finality in the attacks of the present Government, and especially of Sir Wm. Harcourt, on trade and agriculture, that a meeting of the society be called forthwith, to consider the advisability of actively opposing the Budget proposal.

At a meeting of the Central Board of the Licensed Victuallers' Protective Society, a feeling was expressed that it was the duty of the trade to fight the proposed increase in the wine and spirit duties by all the resources at their command. It was resolved to hold a mass meeting of the trade to emphasize this resolution. It was pointed out that the impost would not, as intended, fall on the great brewers and distillers, since brewers had a free hand in deeding the specific gravity of beer, and distillers the alcoholic strength of their products, and needed only to produce a slightly inferior article.

A Glasgow correspondent learns that Scotch distillers will not suffer by the Budget proposals, since it is not believed the consumption will be reduced. The impost only affects those who break bond and sell duty paid whiskeys. Neverthe-

less, the impost might be detrimental to distillers of fine whiskeys, because wholesale dealers may sell more plain whiskey and less fine. One large Scotch firm has given notice of an increase of 1s. per case of two callons.

of two gallons.

An Edinburgh correspondent says that enquiries among distillers lead to the impression that the proposed increase of duty on whiskey will make little difference to the trade. The increase made by Mr. Goschen made no difference. The new increase means 1d. per bottle; out mocraal increase will be made in the price of any measure. The publican will add a little more water when reducing the spirit from proof, and a gill per gallon will make up for ais loss. The fact that an additional duty is imposed on beer is regarded as equalizing matters. Among brewers it is considered that the result will be a very considerable diminution in lurewers' profits.

The Cork distillers view the increase of duty on whiskey with apprehension, being of opinion that it will for some time greatly reduce, and perhaps paralyse their trade. They will be obliged to raise their prices, and they fear this will result in a large decrease in the consumption before the equilibrium of supply and demand is attained again. The retailers have followed the example of the distillers.

and increased the price by 1d. per pint.
The feeling among the distillers and
the export wine and spirit merchants in
Dundee is one of dissatiafaction. They,
however, declare that they will not suffer
by the extra duty. They will charge it
to customers, who, before retailing, will
recoup themselves by adding an additional quantity of water to the whiskey.
The spirit merchants claim that spirits
are already overtaxed, and contend that
the extra duty should be imposed on
heer; but brewers assert that spirits only
can satisfactorily bear the additional tax.

CHAMPAGNE THROUGH A

WITHIS a few days the bartenders at a thing or two. They know how to mix a drink that a week ago they had not heard of, and they have found out how Southern people like champagne. The knowledge in both instances was imparted by James

B. Alexis, of New Orleans.

"Will you do me the honor to take a drink?" was the part of a formula of an introduction. It was his compliance with this request that was the cause of teaching the barkeepers a lesson.

" A little anisette and absinthe, if you

please," said Mr. Alexis.

The man in the white apron had both liquids in stock, but the combination was new to him. Yet he was too proud to ask questions. He poured the two in a brandy glass and shoved it across the ma-

hogany.

"Just turn that into a whiskey glass," directed Mr. Alexis, and the barkeeper did so with a puzzled air.

"Now fill it up with seltzer."

"Now fill it up with seltzer."
The liquid was squirted in. It was a creamy, odorous mixture, and Mr. Alexis swallowed it. The proportions did not

seem to please him
"You ought to come down South,"
he said, "and find out how to mix
drinks."

It was suggested that anisette and absinthe was a novel venture in the way of drinks. "Why, down our way," explained Mr. Alexis, "it's as common as champagne."

champagne. The initiatory appetizer had simply served to give Mr. Alexis a satisfactory thirst. "Let us have a bottle of champagne," was his next order. "Very fair," was his comment, "but to be appreciated champagne should be drunk

through a straw out of the bottle. That's the Southern fashion, and it's a good

One. One more bottle was required to test this proposition. The cork was drawn. The wine had been frapped until it was too chilled to pop much. Mr. Alexis dropped a raisin and almoud down the neck to keep the wine from efferveseing, but not checking the escape of gas. Then he thrust in a straw. "There, try that," was the order.

To hear was to obey, and never before did wine taste as that wine tasted. It seemed to seek out arid spots and irrigate them. It glided through the veins and permeated the marrow. It was a liquid revelation. But to drink champagne through a straw requires a bottle per man, and it is not always a citizen of New Orleans is at hand to overcome this obstacle.

AN HISTORICAL BREWERY.

A European letter says: During Emperor William's recent stay at Munich he ereated great popular enthusiasm by visiting one, evening the famous Hofbrau Haus, or royal browery, which was established in September, 1589, by Duke William of Bavaria, and which has become one of the national institutions of the country. No one who has not been in Munich can form any idea of the grina, dingy tavern at which the royal court beer has been retailed for the last 300 years, and which forms part of the ancient palace of the Dukes of Bavaria. There are no waiters or waitresses, everybody being expected to attend to his own wants, and the Emperor, together with Prince Leopold, took their piace in line and awaited their turn for a stone mug which, in accordance with a time-honored custom of the place, they themselves rinsed at the tank before again forming in line for the purpose of having their mugs filled.

Image niced.

Colonels and generals in full uniform were in this line, along with chimney sweeps, scavengers, students, and Jees weeps, scavengers, students, and Jees little, the emperor and the prince sat down at the rough deal tables, which have done service from time immemorial, and purchased from the perambulating venders slices of wurst and schwarz-brod.

It would surprise most people that great personages should be ready to put up with so much discomfort for the sake of a mere mug of beer. A draught of the latter is all that is required by way of explanation. The beer is truly royal, and in every way worthy of the ancient dymasty of Witelsbach which produces it. Nowhere else in the world is it possible to obtain such beer, the receipt for which was obtained by the ducal founder by the famous brewer, Degemberg, and has been kept a state secret ever since.

The net profit of the Hofbrau Haus, the beer being sold only at retail and drank on the premises, amounts to 8806, -000 every year, and constitutes an important source of private revenue for the royal house of Bavaria.

THE HEIDLEBERG TUN OUT-

The monster wine vat, the famous "tun of Heidelberg," which we have been taught from childhood to consider the most gignatic receptacle for liquor ever made of wood and bound with iron hops, has at last, says the St. Louis Republic, been excelled in the shape of a giant cask built for the Blatter Brewing Company of Munich. The old Heidelberg tun was built during the three years ending with 1591. It was composed of oak beams, each 6 inches square and "gr

feet long, and had a diameter of even 1s feet. The figures for the exact weight are wanting, but the item which tells as that the iron of the hoops alone weighed 11,000 pounds is quite suggestive of the great weight of the vat. Nearly 250 years after the first tun was built, a second, of much greater proportions, was constructed. Heidelberg tun No. 2 was was 36 feet long and 24 feet in diameter, and had a capacity of 800 heigeheads. In 1826, Stretton & Co., the Louis brewers, constructed a beer vat at their works in Nuremberg which was 96 feet in diameter and 34 feet deep. The day this stupendous affair was finished the brewing company gave a dinner to 726 customers, all of whom were confortably seated in the vat.

The Blatner-cask, but recently finished, is 106 feet in diameter and 51 feet deep. It was inaugurated with a ball, in which 275 couples took part, and at one time, it is said, there were 500 people on the floor of the cask, not counting the waiters, musicians, etc. Besides the above, no inconsiderable floor space was taken up by the stage erected for the orchestra, the two planes, and fine dimensional contents of the correlation of the compared to the correlation.

ing-table.

NO SIN TO DRINK WINE.

"I HAVE never asserted anything swrong and so foolish as that it is a sint drink wine." Thus writes Archdeaca Farrar in the current number of the Cor temporary Review, and the bigots would well to ponder over this confession According to the fanatics it is "helish" to touch alcohol in any shape or form, but we are never told why it was allowed in the Scriptures. If wine be a mocker as the agitators say it is, then it must have mocked our Saviour. Archdeacor Farrar, who favors teetotalism himself. makes a lame apology for the use of alc hol by the Apostles saying that the lis drank by them was of very low alcohstrength. It is not a question of degr however, and if alcohol were benefit in those days, how is it that the faddist claim that it can never be of any goo now? The very fact that alcohol was extensive use in the time of Christ proof enough that the best judges what is good and bad for manking seek its extinction. And the Archdes further upsets the equilibrium of crank when he candidly admits, as he was bound to do, that St. Paul advised Time thy to take a little wine to strengthen he If wine were a strengthening factor the days of the Scriptures it must be s still, or the cranks are right and the Apostles were wrong. As the public are inclined to accept the decision of Chris and his Apostles before that of the selfadvertising and notoriety-hunting disciples of bombast and misrepresentation the latter are never likely to make a hun dredth part of the headway they claim! be doing. It is the temperance crank who popularizes drunkenness by his burlesque estimates of inebriety."—London Licenses ing World.



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THE Inland Re show the enorm accrued in the m 8687,550 last year 993 was derived from malt and \$2

THE amendme liquor license act, sion of the Legis on May 1st. The seller, of intoxica hibited hours, is All persons found drinking or not,

WATERLOO has fee to \$200; the These imposts ar

like Waterloo, their own end by licenses, and so 1 Montreal Trade we cry "Hear, he

POSTMASTER-GO United States has any liquor selle states that his de moral or tempera tirely founded on idea being that o ter qualified for

A DISPATOR dated April 27th, ty-five masked visited Bert Well last night, knock rels and kegs, bry chopping the fixt

Comment.

THE Inland Revenue returns for March show the enormous total of \$1,147,737 accrued in the month, as compared with \$687.550 last year. Of this sum, \$704,-993 was derived from spirits, \$107,054 from malt and \$231,827 from tobacco.

THE amendments to the Manitoba liquor license act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, went into effect on May 1st. The buyer, as well as the seller, of intoxicating liquors during prohibited hours, is liable to punishment. All persons found in a bar-room, whether drinking or not, are liable to a fine of \$10.

WATERLOO has raised its hotel license fee to \$200; the Provincial tax is \$180. These imposts are excessive for a place them to the street and made a bonfire of them. Burlington objects to a saloon, and a year ago the same place was blown up with dynamite." This is practical temperance with a vengeance.

Last year no fewer than 11,000,000 bushels of malt and corn were consumed by London brewers. The brewers of Burton consume some 6,000,000 bushels of malt and corn, and those of Manchester very nearly 2,000,000 bushels. The total for England was 43,250,000 bushels. Scotland having a total of 3,000,000 and Ireland 5,000,000. Would our Prohibition friends kindly figure out the loss to the farmer that would ensue if the demand for this vast quantity of the earth's products were to suddenly and permanently

Twenty-five cents will insure a specimen copy of the first number by mail free, or five copies will be supplied for a dollar if the remittance be made direct to Mr. Buchanan at Hamilton.

There is a pretty kettle of fish aboiling at Lexington, Ky. Prohibitionist Southgate, who is also a minister of the gospel, uncharitably prayed for the rain to fall on the Catholics and Irish who were parading on St. Patrick's Day. Prohibitionist C. E. Moore, an evictor, who is also an infidel, charged Mr. Southgate with iinberality, using the same strong language toward him that he has used to those opposed to him on the liquor question. Mr. Southgate did not like it and entered a suit for libel. Moore has done time before for the violence of his language THE Archbishop of Canterbury pre- and is expected to have to do it again.

gravures of Canadian Prohibition leaders. | when we try to control the appetites of all alike by any given rule we violate that principle of individual liberty which is more vital to human welfare than sobriety of habit."

> A SUGGESTION has been made that the Ontario License Holders' Association invite the National Liquor Dealers' Protective Association of the United States to hold an international convention in 1896 at some city in this province, or at Niagara Falls. The gentleman who conceived the idea says Hamilton would probably be the place of meeting if Niagara Falls was not agreed upon. Toronto would certainly not get the convention after the way Mayor Kennedy treated the provincial delegates at their recent meeting here. Our idea is that before venturing upon an international convention. such as proposed, it would be advisable

Ontario Brewers' Association.



MR. S. WINSLOW, Port Hore.



MR. W. C. McCARTHY, Toronte Three Members of the Executive,



MR. R. BOWIE, Brockville.

their own end by reducing the number of licenses, and so lowering the revenue. Montreal Trade Review, To all of which we cry "Hear, hear!"

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSELL of the United States has decided not to appoint any liquor seller a postmaster. states that his decision is not based on moral or temperance grounds, but is entirely founded on business principles, his idea being that other tradesmen are better qualified for the position than hotel

A DISPATCH from Frankford, Ind., dated April 27th, says: "A mob of twenty-five masked men armed with axes visited Bert Wells' saloon at Burlington last night, knocked in the heads of hav-

like Waterloo, and are likely to defeat sided recently at the thirty-second annual When your thorough-paced Prohibition ists to hold a Canadian assembly at Ottawa or meeting of the Church of England Society and declared his belief in conviction as against legislative restriction. Personal liberty should never be interfered with. It was by appealing to men's conscience and reason, he said, that the work of the society could best be done. If England were the most temperate nation in the world there would still be two schools of thought on the subject, one regarding liquors as articles of food, and the other looking upon them as poison.

OUR esteemed friend, Mr. W. W. Buchanan, of The Templar, of Hamilton, Ont., is about to issue a volume entitled "Men of the Movement." It will be published in seven monthly numbers, each covering a different phase of the temperance question, and all profusely illurels and kegs, broke the bottles, and after strated. The first number is a capital chopping the fixtures to pieces, removed work of art, containing thirty photo- all kinds or take the consequences, and

quarrel they quarrel for good.

THE Wine and Spirit Bulletin hits the nail square on the head when it says "The evil of intemperance in anything, and especially in the use of intoxicants, have been flourished before the eyes of the world for ages, one may say, yet they have not yet frightened man away from indulgence in them. It ought to be clear to anybody that if there were no appetite for stimulants there would be no demand for them, and if no demand there would be no supply. It is probably no less true that if by a stroke of omnipotence, so to speak, every trace of alcohol could be stricken out of the world in the twinkling of an eye, that appetite would find a substitute for it. And the inference from this is an universal one namely, that man must be taught to govern his appetites of

Montreal, to which every branch association might be entitled to send one or two delegates with not less than six from the provincial organization. Meantime it may interest some of our readers to know that the following are the officers of the United States Association : President, Wm. Beattie, Indianapolis, Ind.: First Vice-President, Thos. Walsh, Washington, D.C.; Second Vice-President, John F. Weiss, Canton, Ohio: Third Vice-President, Pat O'Keefe, Dallas, Texas: Secretary, R. J. Halle, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, J. H. Howard, St. Louis, Mo.; Executive Committee, Wm. Beattie, Indiana; Thos. Walsh, Washington, D.C.; John F. Weiss, Ohio; Pat O'Keefe, Texas; R. J. Halle, Illinois; J. H. Howard, Missouri; S. H. Carroll, Michigan; August Doehler, New Jersey; Morris Ketulsky, New York; C. J. Britz,

THE KINGSTON CASES.

Appeals Taken by the Shop-Keepers How me Press View the Matter.

As we had anticipated the Kingston liquor cases are to be appealed. These prosecutions suggest several points worthy of more than passing consideration. the first place, admitting that the shopkeepers had committed a breach of the keepers had committee that they were doing just what they had done for the past twenty years. This being the case was it necessary, was it in the interest of good government, or do the regulations require that a couple of informers should he hired should prowl about the place should induce further breaches of the law to the end that tax-payers might be haled before the magistrate and heavily fined for doing a thing they had always been accustomed to do? Is it not palpable that had the inspector simply notified these shop-keepers that their method of conducting business was contrary to the regulations and pointed out what the regulations were, the matter would have been rectified there and then. Common decency if nothing else might have led the inspector to do this.

The case of the druggists is even worse if possible. if possible. The act prohibiting drug-gists from selling after certain hours was passed a year ago. The druggists were not notified of the new regulations, not one out of ten of them ever heard of consequently they went on as they had always been accustomed to do. Inspector Glidden and his two parasites threw out their drag net and gathered in all the Surely it will not be contended that this was necessary? A notification of the law as it now stands would have answered every purpose. Then why put the machinery of the law in motion, dra respectable citizens before the bar of jus Then why put tice, stamp them as law breakers, simply that the two rascally informers might cure 85 for each conviction? Is this the way to teach respect for the law?

And this brings us to the third ques-on. Was the evidence of these informers sufficient to convict, or were they competent witnesses at all? The magiscompetent witnesses at an : trate seemed to think so, but magistrates are sometimes wrong. We beg humbly are sometimes wrong. We beg humbly to point out to Col. Duff, that aside from the character of these men altogether, the fact that they were hired to secure breaches of the law vitiates their evidence in court. The authority on this point is explicit and we print it in full for the benefit of the Kingston magistrate and for the information of others in like course. The matter is treated of in the Law Times. ol. 71. New Series, page 223, as fol

"The recent case of 'Blaikie rs. Lin ton, in which the Judges of the Scottish Court of Justiciary had to consider the case of a person who had been entrapped into the commission of an offence, at once recalls to the mind the case of Thomas Titley, whose conviction for an offence to mmission of which he had been incited by an employee of the police, gave rise to a good deal of observation some months since, and formed the subject of a number of questions in the House of Commons. In regard to that case, which was generally considered to reflect but little credit on English justice, the decison of the Scotch Judges in reference to the same point which was then raised, will the same boilt white some interest. The be regarded with some interest. The charge against Blaikie, the appellant in the case, appears to have been preferred by the respondent on the appeal, who filled the office of Procurator Fiscal of the Edinburgh Police Court at that Court, and who alleged that the appellant had committed an offence against the laws for the regulation of public houses by trafficking in excisable liquors, namely, whiskey, and selling that article to a certain woman

named in the charge, without having obtained a certificate in that behalf. facts proved were to the following effect the appellant had a shop in Edinburgh for which he held a dealer's license, au thorizing him to sell not less than two gal lons; but he had no retail license these premises, though he did posses retail license for other premises held by him, also in Edinburgh, and at no great distance from the premises in respect of which the charge was preferred. The woman named in the charge as having purchased whiskey from the appellant in a manner not authorized by the terms of his license for the premises in question, was a female turnkey in Edinburgh jail, and was acting in collusion with the Edin and was acting in common with the Polaric burgh police, at whose suggestion she went to Blaikie's shop and induced him to sell her a pint of whiskey, which was a less amount than was warranted by his dealer's license. The Police Magistrate convicted and fined Blaikie, and from this decision he appealed, alleging that the conviction was bad. One ground on which he maintained this contention was that the charge was not properly drawn; but the substantial ground was that the conviction was vitiated by reason of the appellant having been entrapped and so licited by the police into committing a breach of his excise certificate; and he went on to plead that the woman to who he sold the whiskey was not a bona fide purchaser, but was specially employed raphim, and that in order to doso, she had refused, when requested by him, to go to his other premises for which he had a retail license, but had induced him to give her the whiskey then and there by representations as to the favor it would her if he would let her have the whiskey without going to the other shop. On these facts two things were clear—one, that the appellant had, according to the strict letter of the law, committed an offence for which he was liable to punishment; the other, that but for the so-licitations and inducements of the police, no such offence would have been committed. On such facts Titley was con victed. The Scotch Court, however, thought it unnecessary to pronounce any considered opinions, but simply quashed the conviction n, ordered the repairment of the fine, and gave the appellant his costs. In the Scotch and English cases alike, the action of the police may have been occasioned by an honest excess of zeal and a desire to obtain the punishment of one who was, they were well satisfied, an offender; but it would be well that they the guardians of law and order, should fo the future, refrain from inciting to offences against law and order, even though they ty have suspicions as to what has occurred on former occasions.

The Kingston papers unite in condemn og the conduct of the whole affair. The Whig says: "The cases are over and comment is admissible. It is very question able if the public interests have not been injured rather than conserved by the convictions. Assuredly justice will not be any more respected for the court proceedings. Fair play as well as legal technicality enter into the rights and feelings of every defendant, and it seems reasonable that such a host of prosecutions should not be sprung on citizens for selling an article which has been tolerated for open sale for fully thirty years. liquor dealers of Kingston bought liquor dealers of Kingston bought these flasks in complete state for sale, in accor-dance with rules of trade as old as some

of the merchants themselves. Would not have been British fair play for the proper authority to have issued an official breach of the law? If detection was then necessary the sale of flasks is so open and general that conviction would be easy in regular channels by men of official posiregular enamies by men of omicial posi- and the means to which he has resorted tion and known respectability. A snap to attain his purpose as most despicable, verdict, obtained by a raid of professional. The exact state of the law is not now

informers, is not the treatment deserved by the shop dealers of Kingston. As a class they have been law abiding, and even the police magistrate, who has like all administrators of the law the highest regard for its supremacy, declares that the prosecutions are a mistake. Confront a merchant with an official complaint made by a recognized officer and he will respect the law, but when that law is made a mere avenue to entice informers by a promise of \$5 for each conviction it is de-The merchants receive general sympathy and that is never a very healthy

sympathy and that seem to secure to public prosecutions."

The News discusses the matter at control it says erable length. In its article it says The wholesale and retail grocers Kingston, it is needless to say, include some : our leading citizens, and as a class are as respectable and law-abiding as any other class among us. The law permits them to sell ardent spirits in puantities of three half-pints and over Most of the liquor which they are accustomed to handle is in bottles, each undoubtedly containing the requisite quantity. But for thirty years past it has been customary for them to sell liquor also in flasks containing much less than three half-pints. The practice prevails through out the whole Province of Ontario, and has prevailed so long without challenge that it has come to have practically the force and effect of law.

Two or three weeks ago Mr. Glidden received a letter from two professional spies, who offered to come to Kingston and assist him in his work. The character of the men may be judged from the fact that in the police court the other day they freely admitted under cross-examinon that they frequently resorted to schood. So malodorous had they befalsehood. come in other places that the Provincial Government had been obliged to issue a circular utterly repudiating them and warning inspectors that if they employed them they must do on their own responsi-bility. Nevertheless Mr. Glidden invited them to come to Kingston, agreed to al-low them five dollars for each conviction obtained through their exertions, and furnished them lists of names.

It was quite unnecessary for Mr. Glidden to employ such men, or to plan a surprise, as if he were endeavoring surround a gang of burglars. If he wish avoring to the literal terms of the law to be observed. all he had to do was to draw the attention of the grocers, by circular or otherwise, to its long-neglected wording, and notify them of his intention to enforce the stat ute in its entirety. Had he done so, it goes without saying that the notification would have been promptly regarded. The ssistance of outsiders in securing evi dence of the habitual disregard of an obsolete provision of the law was quite superfluous. There was no concealment the matter. Everyone knew that liquor could be purchased in flasks at any retail grocery. No grocery clerk was ever instructed to exercise caution in the sale of these flasks-they were sold to all comers and at all hours, like any other article of merchandise. If Mr. Glidden himself had stepped up to the counter anywhere and asked for a flask of whiskey brandy, whether for medicinal purposes or for some friend to use a beverage, it would have been sold to him without the slightest hesitation. The sale was universal; and was always open and above

"Under these circumstances it is not surprising that public feeling has run high against Mr. Glidden and his instruments, against Mr. Children and in Sandrahaman and in favor of the men they have haled before the Police Magistrate. Nine out of ten of the people of Kingston, if asked to express an opinion, would characterize Mr. Glidden's proceedings as an outrage, and the means to which he has resorted

question at issue. That the practice which has been followed for so many years is technically illegal no one deni everyone admits that laws ought to be better enforced or repealed. The grava-men of the offence of which Mr. Glidden has been guilty is that instead of notify ing the grocers of his intention to enforce the law more strictly than usual, he did the very opposite: he withheld from them any knowledge of his intention, allowed strangers to secure evidence which could quite as easily have obtained him self, and in every way lent himself to a scheme by which a brace of hireling in formers wanted to make a rich haul our of reputable citizens. The spirit in which his work has been conducted is further llustrated in the subsequent raid on the These men were actu druggists. These men were account charged with breaking a provision of law so recent that they could not reasonably be expected to be aware of it.

LICENSES AT HAMILTON.

IT will be remembered that Hamilton cently decided to cut off twenty saloon or tavern licenses and nine shop licenses The commissioners have issued sixty-five tavern lieenses, and held thirty in abey ance, giving the latter an extension of three months. They have also issued eighteen shop licenses and held eleven in abeyance on the same terms. Following are the full particulars :

CANADA IS THE

John Kerner, Main e.

John Kerner, Main e.

Mary Filman, Hughson s.

John Fahey, John s.

John Fahey, John s.

Ed. Gordon, John s.

W. Gowland, John s.

W. Gowland, John s.

Murphy, Jackson e.

John Staunton, King e.

John Kowan, King e.

John Kowan, King e.

John Kowan, King e.

John Howan, King e. John T. Jönes, King e T. & J. Hanrahan, King e D. Sullivan, King e Elizabeth Tindell, King e Flow Wisson, Wellington Susan Feaver, Elgin W. Cameron, Barton e. George Small, Barton e. M. Sameran, marcha es a consistent of the consis A. J. Sharre, Jatum B. L. W. Yaldon, James n. Chao, Segener, James n. Chao, Segener, James n. Chao, Segener, James n. James McKoown, James n. Joseph Borman, James n. Joseph Borman, James n. Donald McKenzie, James n. Donald McKenzie, James n. Jonald McKenzie, James n. Joseph J. Harvey, James n. Joseph P. Harvey, James n. James Dillon, Macmab n. James Dillon, Macmab n. James Dillon, Macmab n. James Dillon, Macmab n. James Indian, James Jillon, James Jillon, James Jillon, James Jillon, James Jillon, James J. Berlinghoff, Stuart w. J. Berlinghoff, J. J. Berlinghoff, James Hlowes, Stuart w
Janes J. Berlinghoff, Stuart w
J. Berlinghoff, Stuart w
A. P. Houch, Stuart w
A. P. Houch, Stuart w
Get, Moure, G. T. It.
John Miller, Market, Stuart w
W. Derman, Hay n
W. Condon, Market
John Milne, Milne
John Milne, Market
John Milne, M

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SAAC P. WISEI

E FRANK WISE

ALBERT WHITN

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HARLOW G. WISER, 1st Vice-Pres.
SAAC P. WISER, 2nd Vice-Pres.
E. FRANK WISER, - Treasurer.
ALBERT WHITNEY, - Secretary.

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TORON

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Counsel for t Mr. J. J. Mac Provincial Legis trol both of trade, as well as possibly of the possibly of the counsel for the I the same view a cision of the P on the McCarth, that there was a tween wholesale control of both cs. He held tt power under the

The Eldvocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

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THE PROHIBITION QUES-

When the Supreme Court opened at Ottawa on the 1st inst., the counsel representing the various interests in the Poblibition reference were ready to begin the battle. The Dominion Government was represented by Hon. J. J. Curnan, Q.C., the Province of Ontario by Mr. McLaren, Q.C., and Depaty Mtorney-General Cartwright, Q.C., Quebe, by Mr. Cannon, Assistant Attorney Ceneral, and the Distillers and Brewers' Association by Mr. Wallace Neabitt, Q.C., and Mr. E. Saunders, of Toronto.

The Attorney-General of Ontario, Sir Oliver Mowat, contends (1) that the Provincial Legislature has power to prohibit the sale within the Province of intoxicants: (2) that it has such jurisdiction regarding portions of the Province in which the Canada temperance act is not in operation; (3) that it can prohibit manufacture, and (4) that it has power to neshbit importation.

The Solicitor-General, Hon. J. J. Curran, opened the argument for the Ottawa government by stating among other things, that the Dominion conceded to the Province the absolute right to prohibit the retail sale of liquor and claimed only the right to control the wholesale sale, together with the manufacture and importation of liquor which belonged to the Dominion as a branch of trade and commerce. He admitted that the local option law was valid, inasmuch as it purported to prohibit only the retail sale, and did not interfere with the wholesale, which drew the line at ten gallons, as aid down in the Canada Temperance

Counsel for the Province of Ontario, Mr. J. J. MacLaren, argued that the Provincial Legislature had exclusive control both of the wholesale and retail trade, as well as of the manufacture and possibly of the importation, while the sunsel for the Province of Quebec took the same view as the Solicitor-General. Mr. Maclaren acknowledged that the decision of the Privy Council of England on the McCarthy Act of 1883 had shown that there was a substantial difference between wholesale and retail, but that the control of both belonged to the provinces. He held that the provinces had the power under the head of the municipal other persons?

institutions, which were meant to include municipal powers as they existed in the several provinces, especially in Upper and Lower Canada, before confederation. The municipalities in these provinces had the power of Prohibition, which still continued, as it was not expressly taken away from them. He also claimed that the provinces had the right to deal with the subject under the head of matters of a local nature, and that so long as the Dominion did not pass a prohibitory law, the provinces had the right to do so as a local matter. He referred to the Pharmacy Acts in the various provinces, which the sale of poisons was restricted, substantially as was proposed in the case of the prohibition of liquor under the legislation suggested. The constitutionality of the laws relating to the sale of poisons had been questioned in the courts of Quebec, and there the rights of the provinces had been maintained. He went on to argue that a prohibitory law would be within the jurisdiction of the provinces as dealing with a merely local matter. If it should be claimed that such prohibitory legislation does not come within the subsections quoted on account of its being covered by "the regulation of trade and commerce," the best answer is to be found in a case cited, where it says that regulation of trade and commerce may have been used in some such sense as the regulations of trade" in the act of union between England and Scotland, and as these words have been used in the acts of States relating to trade and commerce. This article enacts that all subjects of the United Kingdom shall have full freedom and intercourse of trade and navigation to and from all places in the United Kingdom and colonies, under prohibitions, restrictions and regulations of trade. Parliament, he claimed, had frequently passed laws affecting and regulating specific trades in one part of the United Kingdom only, without it being supposed that it thereby infringed the articles of union. Constructing, therefore, the words "regulation of trade and commerce" by various aids to their interpretation above suggested, they would include political arrangements in regard to trade requiring the sanction of Parliament, regulation of trade in matters of inter-provincial concern, and it may be that they would include general regula-

Deputy Attorney-General Cartwright continued the argument for Ontario. He contended that the British North America act in no way intended to cut down the powers of any municipality, and the highest courts of the realm had held that the powers still remained in the municipalities. No one could deny now that the whole question of licenses was in the hands of the Provinces, consequently it could not be contended that this was within trade and commerce regulations for the purposes of Prohibition. If the Province can prohibit the sale on polling day and Sunday, why not on Monday or any other day? And if it can stop the sale to a drunkard or minor, why not to

tion of trade affecting the whole Domin-

that Solicitor-General Curran admitted all that Quebec claimed and a little more. Quebec claims the right to control the retail sale of intoxicating liquors, and to limit the number of licenses issued to the wholesale. His Province had defined that was wholesale and what is retail, and power was given to all municipalities to prohibit the retail sale, or in other words, to issue no licenses for the sale of less than two Imperial quarts. This was taken from the Dunkin act, minus the quantity. The Province of Quebec bought total prohibition of any article was the suppression of trade and commerce, and was b youd the power of the Provincial Legislature. During the course of Mr. Cannon's argument, Chief Justice Strong said that wherever the licensing power was, there also was the power to prohibit, limiting that power to he retail trade.

Mr. Wallace Neshitt addressed the court on behalf of the brewers and distillers. He corredued that the right to pro-hibit both wholesale and retail selling lies with the Dominion. Mr. Saunders followed in the same line, and asked for a strict construction of the British North America Act, contending that the Canada Temperance Act and the Ontario local option law were statutes which clashed, and that in untters of such vast importance the Local Legislature had to give way to the Federal Government.

Solicitor-General Curran replied on behalf of the Dominion, and pointed out wherein gentlemen for the provinces had misunderstood certain judgments which they quoted.

The Court reserved its judgment.

The attitude in part taken by the Dominion Government was somewhat of a surprise, placing as it did the entire onus of resisting the doctrine that the provinces had the right to control the retail trade upon the counsel for the Distillers' and Browers' Association.

The argument, which was elaborate from each point of view, commenced on Tuesday morning and concluded on Friday at noon.

It is not expected that judgment will be rendered until the sittings of the Court next September.

None of the judges favored the contention of the Province of Ontario on the questions of importation, manufacture and wholesale, which they intimated clearly belonged to the Dominion. The only question was whether the provinces could control the retail sale, and it is to this question their Lordships will direct their

The counsel for the distillers and brewers, as will be seen, contended that there is no distinction between wholesale and retail, and they produced high authority in support of this view.

Whatever the result may be the case is certain to be carried to the Imperial Privy Council, who will be called upon to finally decide what the Provincial and Dominion rights in the premises really are.

Mr. L. J. Cannon, for Quebec, said THE MONTREAL GROCERY at Solicitor-General Curran admitted all BOYCOTT.

WE are glad to see by the Trade Reing of Montreal that the movement to boycott grocers in that city who hold a liquor-selling license has lamentably failed. There cannot but be one opinion as to the adjourness of such a movement, to say nothing of the fact that it constitutes an illegal conspiracy. Our contemporary speaks very strongly on this point. It says: "Such tyranny, however, cloaked by apparently sacred professions, is revolting. It is essentially immoral, for morality is based upon justice; it is irreligious, for religion is a mockery when it inspires actions designed to injure those who are carrying on a business which the vast majority of the Christian public regard as no offence to an enlightened conscience. The effort to coerce tradesmen into conducting their business on the lines approved by those who adopt this tyrannous interference with civil and religious liberty, is most emphatically not a Christian endeavor.

The boycotters overlook the possibility that many of the so-called "temperance" grocers envy their licensed fellows, and would gladly enough sell liquor as they do, if they could secure the same right.

Even the boycotters themselves do not appear to be a unit on the question; or is it that they realize the meanness of their position? We are told that at the meeting to which the pledge was submitted to deal with only temperance grocers, the secretary ventured to state that "the sentiment against the pledge was very strong," while the chairman at another gathering declared that "some people had vivid reasons for patronizing nontemperance groceries. He had been told of one case where a clergyman left a nontemperance one, and the result was that he was robbed and swindled. Christian Endeavorers, when dealing with a temperance grocer, should insist that he must keep the best goods, sell them at a reasonable price, and deal with temperance wholesale houses." Whereas this speaker appears disposed to follow the boycott idea to its logical conclusion, he does not go far enough. To be consistent it would not only be necessary for the temperance retailer to deal with temperance wholesalers, but also for the latter to deal with temperance manufacturers and producers.

On the same lines the State of Maine. being a prohibition state, should have no dealings with New York or at y other non-prohibition state. The Review says that the argument might also be advanced that the man who buys flour made from wheat grown by a farmer who sells barley to brewers, or rye or corn to distillers, is as bad as he who buys the product made out of such grain. There is really no limit to the absurdity of the position assumed by these boycotters. It is a poor rule, however, that won't work both ways, and if the prohibs insist upon dealings only with their own kind, why the party of the other part must take a leaf from their book and trade only with men of liberal minds, men who believe in minding their own business and in personal liberty. It is even said that this view cannot really desire the success of the is accepted by a section of the temperance people of Montreal who believe in freedom of trade, and not in cutting off one's nose to spite one's face.

A conspiracy to boycott is at once wicked and illegal no matter by whom promoted. We feel disposed even to say that neetings called for organizing such a consparacy having for their object an unlawful purpose should be suppressed This view, perhaps, will be regarded as ridiculously extreme in a free and enlightened country; but if our opponents choose when it suits them to forget that Canada is free and enlightened, why should we remember it when manocuvring in an opposite direction?

ILLICIT DIVES.

The license holder has the greatest objection to turn informer. He battles for his living and tries to earn it honestly. As things go he has no pienic. Profits are small and drinks are large. On the opposite side of the way he knows that a man is selling without license. But he hesitates to say anything. He knows it is wrong. He knows that it is hurting his business; that it is bringing contempt on his calling. Yet he says nothing. Why "Because," as he terms it, "he hates to take away all the poor beggar has to live on," But the license holder's living, his honesty, his honor are at stake. As the brute Kennedy, and he is to be hanged at Vancouver, B.C., says: "The stuff he sells would make a man murder his best girl." And yet the license holder hesitates to say anything. We do not ask him to turn common informer, but we do suggest that he should report to his Inspector and leave that official to ascertain the real state of things for himself.

HERE AND THERE.

It must be acknowledged that English temperance people are a trifle more liberal than their Canadian brethren. At a recent convention held by them it was resolved to petition Parliament to pass the Local Control Bill and to enact that no new licenses be issued, that there shall be no selling at all on Sundays or election days, that grocers' licenses shall be abolished and that the number of licenses shall be gradually reduced, so that in five years the proportion shall be one to a thousand of the population in cities and one to six hundred in rural constituencies. This is about the ratio in Ontario now, but the Prohibitionists here want to give the license holders neither shrift nor compensation, but to cut off all their heads at one fell blow, no matter whether they have a million or a hundred dollars invested in the property.

ON GUARD.

ACCORDING to the Woodstock Sentinel-Review "The Prohibitionist who will not vote for Sir Oliver Mowat and the candidates of Sir Oliver, when his Government has distinctly pledged itself to Prohibition whenever Prohibition is possible,

cause he professes to have at heart. He is an enemy of whom all Liberals should beware." In Toronto a temperance organization has passed a resolution requesting Mr. Marter to retire from the candidacy for the northern division so as to give Mr. Joseph Tait a free run, the ground taken being that, as the latter is a Prohibitionist the same as his opponent, to defeat him would be to jeopardize the existence of the Mowat Government and thus to court the non-fulfilment of Sir Oliver's promise. It seems to us that liquor dealers are fully justified in exclaiming so far as the parties are concerned, " A plague on both your houses." Our advice to them is to vote for an anti-Prohibitionist wherever he is to be found. no matter to which side he belongs, and, failing a man of that stripe, to vote for the most liberal-minded man in the field. In some constituencies it almost appears as if it would be worth while to run a candidate of their own, if a strong man could be induced to come out, and so split the parties. Perhaps it is too late to talk of that now, but we would beg our friends to remember that they have equal rights with other people and to exercise those rights. A great deal can often be done in a party caucus that cannot be accomplished after the candidates are nominated and in the field. It is not always wise to be aggressive, but it is ever desirable to be watchful. Sir Oliver may have promised more than he will ever have a chance to fulfil, but it is pretty evident the Prohibitionists do not propose to let him forget his promise.

THE LAW.

In the able digest of the Ontario License Act recently published in this paper, paragraph 10 reads :

"The License Commiss quired on or before April 1st to fix a day for considering applications for license being not less than one week before M 1st in each year, and the inspector mus publish in at least two issues of a news paper published in the license district, the date and place of such meeting at least fourteen days before the day of such meeting. The Inspector must also at least fourteen days before the first meeting of the Commissioners publish in two issues of some newspaper published in the district the name of each applicant for a license.

Note the last sentence. How often, when and where has an Inspector published twice in some paper the name of each applicant for a license fourteen days before the first meeting of the Commis-

Paragraph 32 says. "Every hotelkeeper must exhibit over the door of his tavern the following notice in large letters : * Licensed to sell wine, beer and other spirituous or fermented liquors,' otherwise he will be liable to a penalty of \$5 and

Paragraph 35 points out that it has been held that a hotel-keeper cannot sell liquor to a guest in his house between the prohibited hours. It is considered doubtful however, if this was the intention of the

keeper failing or refusing, except for some valid reason, to supply lodging, meals and other accommodation to travellers is liable to a fine of \$20, but a tavern keeper is not required to receive into his house a man who is drunk, whether brought there by a policeman or not." In this connection it is, perhaps, worth while to allude to the fact that a Toronto hotel-keeper not long ago was muleted in \$250 for refusing accommodation to a married couple who in a pique had left the house of the husband's mother, the hotel-keeper thinking from the appearance of the woman that she was not what was represented. It was a case of great hardship, and shows the serious difficulty that might be experienced in proving that there was "valid reason" for refusing accommodation to an applicant or applicants.

Paragraph 60 refers to the fact that In cities, towns and incorporated villages, in all cases where gas or other light is seen burning in the bar-room of such tavern or saloon where liquor is trafficked in, at any time during which the sale, or other disposal of liquors is prohibited, any such fact, when proved, is to be taken as prima facie evidence that a sale or other disposal of liquor by the keeper of such tavern or other place has taken place contrary to the statute, and the keeper may thereupon be convicted." It is very evident that this provision needs amendment, seeing that license-holders using a certain electric light cannot turn it off on their own option.

In clause 63 it is provided that a license holder can be sued for damages if a person commits suicide, or meets death in any way, or the victim of an accident, owing to intoxication, if he secured liquor on his premises, whether legally or ille-In the next clause it is provided that "If a person in a state of intoxication assaults any person or injures any property the person who furnished him with the liquor which caused his intoxication (if the liquor was sold in violation of law) the keeper of the inn or tavern at which the liquor was supplied is jointly liable to the same action by the party injured as the person intoxicated may be liable to." These two clauses clearly prove that license-holders cannot be too autious as regards the indulgence of their customers. In other words, they must be careful not to allow their good-nature to over-ride their judgment.

According to paragraph 67 it is provided in the Act that "any payment made to a person for liquor furnished in contravention of the law may be recovered back from the person to whom the payment was made." This is well to renember in case of a customer manifesting an ugly disposition.

All the foregoing are points in the law with which the average license-holder is not too well acquainted, but which are well worth bearing in mind. Ignorance of the law is never held to be an excuse for violation thereof; consequently every license-holder should make it his business to be well posted thereon.

In this connection we desire to say that we have made arrangements with eminent Paragraph 40 states that "Every tavern | counsel to answer all | questions regarding

the license law that any subscriber THE ADVOCATE may choose to place is fore us. It must be understood, howerthat this privilege will be strictly lim to subscribers.

PROHIBITION IN PARIL MENT

MR. COATSWORTH, M.P. for East To ronto, very correctly described the Pa hibition resolution introduced in House of Commons on Monday, when referred to it as a "milk and water" fair. Mr. Flint, of Yarmouth, was the mover, and spoke for a couple of hours true lodge-room style, but so little inte est was manifested in the subject the scarcely a score of members were in the House at one time. The seconder w Dr. Roome, of Middlesex, who though that the time was "about" ripe for Pn hibition.

Mr. Craig, of Durham, though a Prohibitionist, had sympathy with those wh were opposed to such a measure. H saw difficulties in the way in the math of revenue, of enforcement, the certain of smuggling; and he believed in to compensation.

Dr. Christie was for Prohibition iron bound. He took occasion to denot the Royal Commission.

Then came Mr. Contsworth with the remark quoted above. He is a strong temperance advocate, but he said after expressing surprise at the apathy of the House, that he represented a constitu ency in which large liquor interests were situated, and he would see that these is terests were dealt with fairly. In other words, he would insist upon compensation for the capital invested. In closing is said it would be folly to expect the Government to deal with the question by fore the Commission had reported.

Mr. Maclean, of East York, made strong, sensible speech in opposition to the resolution, as dil Mr. Dupont, spai ing in French. Sir Adolphe Caron movel the adjournment of the debate.

What the outcome will be is not had to foresee. The Dominion House wil not declare in favor of Prohibition, and it is doubtful if it will accept even the present milk and water resolution. No action will be taken until the report d the Commission is received, and we do believe that, upon the evidence, the Conmission can report in favor of Probibtion.

MR. MACLEAN (East York) has given notice in the House of Commons of a resolution prohibiting the sale of liquorin the House restaurant. Is not this rather a small affair for a statesman to trould his brain about ?

OUR excellent English contemporary. the Licensing World, thinks Ex-Charcellor Goschen scored too good a point when he proved to Sir Wm. Harcour that, as he had undertaken to limit the operation of his spirits and beer tax to one year, no more liquor would be take out of bond until the time expired that was absolutely necessary to meet the

mand, and thus revenue from materialize. Br long ago posses point and it was it so that until done, Sir William bit the wiser. 1 the situation stil

COSGRAVE &

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grave, father of ought out what West Toronto 1 somewhat run-do industry brought proved condition ales with a bour best. So rapidly that from time to to be considerab in 1877 Mr. Cosgr sion that a new b The necessity. The let and in the fol the present which, although for sixteen year handsomest ar standing that r space has been we having been laid regard for the frictionless worki

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mand, and thus his expected increase of revenue from that source would not materialize. Brewers and distillers had long ago possessed themselves of the point and it was their intention to work it so that until after the evil had been done, Sir William would not have been a bit the wiser. How he will improve upon the situation still remains a mystery.

COSGRAVE & CO.'S BREWERY.

One of the Neatest and Best Conducted Establishments in the Dominion.

"Come up and see me and I will show you one of the best little breweries in America," said Mr. L. J. Cosgrave to an ADVOCATE representative the other day. "All right, I will," was the response and an appointment was at once made for a

The Cosgrave brewery, which is situated on Ningara street, Toronto, is by no means the small affair the words of the proprietor would imply. On the con-trary, considering the premises cover something like two and three quarter acres it would appear that the busi decidedly on a large scale. That the extablishment is splendidly appointed and admirably conducted is evident to the vis-itor whichever way he turns. In fact, there are three elements that impress him right on the threshold, namely, the lightness, airiness and cleanliness that everywhere prevail. Dirt, even dust, everywhere prevail. Dirt, even dust, appears to be an unknown quantity. It would do beer-drinkers good to visit this brewery and note the care that is taken to have everything clean and wholesome to have everything creat and who take to the testimony that a large trade is being done is the activity that is visible meach department and the best test that the trade is warranted is a taste of the also or stout, which it is easy to believe well deserved the medals awarded for them at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, at the Paris Exhibition in 1878, and at the Antwerp Ex-position in 1885, when were pitted position in 1885, when were pitted against the Cosgrave Company all the foremost breweries in the world. Such onors as these testify alike to the enterprise of the company and to the excellence of their products.

It was in 1863 that the late Mr. P.Cos-Twas in 1803 that the late air. I care agrave, father of the present proprietor, bought out what was then known as the West Toronto Brewery. It was in a somewhat run-down state, but energy and industry brought about a very much improved condition of things and Cosgrave's ales with a bound took rank with the best. So rapidly did the business increase to be considerably extended. At length in 1877 Mr. Cosgrave came to the conclusion that a new brewery was an absolute necessity. The necessary tenders were let and in the following year was opened present present capacious structure, although it has been standing for sixteen years, is still one of the handsomest and most striking handsomest and most striking red brick buildings in the city. Notwithstanding that room was plentiful, no space has been wasted, the establishment having been laid out with exemplary regard for the requirements and the frictionless working of the whole concern. Shortly after the main building had been got into working order, and the new plant, which was the costliest and best to be had in the world, was running smoothly, it was decided to continue the march of improvement with the result that every wooden structure was cleared away, and well-ventilated and admirably ar-ranged brick edifices reared in their place, Mr. David Roberts, one of Canada's most

the work. Not only are all the out houses, such as stables, carriage house, grain shed, cooper shop, and so on, built of brick with cement floors, but they are heated by steam supplied by the latest method from the main building. The ceilings being high the ventilation of the buildings, is perfect, so that it is no wonder the twelve horsesemployedare as healthy as can be, and are up to any task that can be set them in the shape of hauling big loads. Among the animals is a magnifi cent pair of greys just imported from Scotland that, although not so massive as some of their kind, are possessed of marvellous strength owing to their excellent conformation and capital bone.

Passing through the office and descend-ing some stairs the visitor comes upon the

brilliant architects, being entrusted with the beer is pumped 300 feet from the racking cellars by means of a pump invented and made on the premises, the contrivance at once being both ingenious and simple. Every cask is steamed be-fore being filled, and every bottle is put through a process of cleansing that could not possibly leave an atom or speck be

> long pipe that extends down from the fifth storey of the main structure. In the stables there are bins that will hold a thousand bushels of oats, and there is a telephone in the harness room, a little thing that in itself thoroughly illustrates

hind Leaving the bettling department we crossed the yard to the out-buildings previously referred to. The grain shed, it might be mentioned, is fed through a the perfection of the arrangements, and

Mr. L. J. COSGRAVE, OF TORONTO. Member of the Executive of the Ontario Brewers' Association.

bottling department, where there is an endless array of bottles rising tier upon tier, the majority full and ready for shipment, but many being rapidly cleaned, and subsequently filled by a process that permits of eight or ten bottles being supplied simultaneously. Then they have to be corked, that operation being just as expeditiously and neatly accomplished as the filling, and by another handy and patent appliance. How highly the Cospatent appliance. How highly the Cos-grave brews are thought of is well and aptly proven by the fact that at the time of the visit of The Advocate's representative several barrels containing each nine dozen of bottled ale stood near the doorway awaiting shipment to New York. A feature of the bottling department is that

the attention that has been given to de-

Returning to the brewery, proper the racking cellar is first come upon. Here are a number of big tuns with a capacity are a number of big tuns with a capacity of 4,000 gallons apiece. Next we enter the stock cellar, which is 150 feet long, eigteen feet high, thirty-fve feet wide, and equal to holding 150,000 gallons of aleand stout. The casks, some holding fifty and some 100 gallons, are ranged in tiers round the walls, making a most gallant, imposing and orderly array. This cellar has its ramifications long distances under the yard, and leads to another where there yard, and leads to another where there are a hundred storage puncheons all full of various brewings duly labelled, and holding about 1,000 gallons apiece. This

section of the cellars is under the icc house, where no less than 600 tons of the frigid substance is stored. This immense burden is supported by stone foundations, pillars of eighteen inch square oak, and a centre wall three feet thick. All the cellars were rebuilt in 1878, only one of the old vaults being utilized.

Ascending, the malt mill with a capacity of over 200 bushels an hour is reached. Cleaning for the afternoon brew is going on. Having taken good stock of the methods employed we pass on to the fer-menting room, where there are nine tuns averaging 4,000 imperial gallons all full. Two or three contain porter or stout, for the making of which Cosgrave & Co. have a reputation not surpassed by any brewing firm in the country.

Another story up is the cooler. Here the beer entering at 210° Fahrenheit runs down a refrigerating coil until it reaches 60°. Four thousand gallons can be cooled in this way in two hours. The water from the coil as it becomes heated passes to a tank holding 6,345 gallons, and is thence distributed by pipe for heating and other purposes elsewhere, an arrangement by which much labor and expense are saved

Passing on, the hop-room is arrived at. Here are a large number of bales of hops from Prince Edward County, British Columbia, California, and East Kent, Efgland. Mr. Cograve gave the British Columbia hops a very high character, de-claring that in appearance the English hops could not touch them, but the latter were milder in flavor and to some people's were inder in navor and to some people's tastes beer made from them was more palatable. A few months ago the firm imported four tons of English hops, but now only a few bales are left, but more are on the way out.

Now we have reached the fifth story, and take note of the beer all aboiling preparatory to taking a headerover the cooler. It will be noticed that having started from the basement where the manufactured stuff is stored and bottled, the order of our procedure has been kind of inverted. Now, however, we will begin to descend by taking a look in the drying kiln where by taking a look in the drying kim where the green malt is taken in at 110°, and passed down to the drying room at 220°. We have forgotten to mention the much tub on the sixth floor, whence the grain shad and is thence sold to the farmers for Lond Having raid due stitution to the Having paid due attention to the weighing previous to the steeping of the barley and having had the niceties of the calculations required explained to us, we pass through the various floors where the cereal is banked and turned and ploughed for various periods extending to eight or ten days and thence down once more to the office, where the clock indicates that two hours have been spent in making what appeared all too hasty a run through

Mr. L. J. Cosgrave, the proprietor of the brewery, is yet a young man, not being up to middle age, but he is possessed of et, unceasing and unassuming energy, which, coupled with a genial and most courteous manner, makes him intensely popular and a prime favorite with every-body who enjoys the pleasure of his acquaintance. He is very fond of rowing and sailing and is a most liberal patron of those sports. He does not by any means confine his liberality to them, but when confine his negranty to them, but when there is anything in the city of Toronto to be promoted, and very often at other places, Mr. L. J. Cosgrave's name will always be found down for a liberal subscription, if, indeed, he does not figure as a leading spirit, which more often than not is the case. It is safe to say that, without fuss or feather, Mr. Cosgrave has subscribed thousands of dollars towards the promotion of enterprises calculated to benefit either his native city or his native country, he having been born several years after his family came to Canada, which event happened in 1850.

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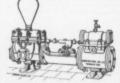
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NOTES.

A PENNSYLVANIA judge has decided that a stakeholder is always responsible to the loser of a bet for his money and that the latter can recover from him at any time whether he loses his wager or We should think stakeholders would be very hard to get in Pennsylvania after such a decision as that.

IT is now claimed that the clause in the Wilson Tariff Amendment Bill that ap pears to seek to compel horses going into the States for racing purposes to pay a duty of twenty per cent. is simply wrongly worded. It is asserted that it was never intended to make any change in the provision as it stood in the McKinley bill and that the words "or racing" were simply accidentally dropped out. The other day in a message regarding the Behring sea matter, President Cleveland is said to have written "exclusive" of territorial waters for "inclusive," etc. Surely these errors, fraught as they are with weighty consequences, indicate a most remarkable carelessness on the part of United States statesmen.

**

An International Anglers' Convention will be held at Niagara-on-the-Lake dur ing the coming summer. It is intended to draft resolutions for submission to both Congress and the Dominion Parliament and to the legislature of each border state, and of every province in Canada. urging that an attempt be made to bring the fishery laws of both countries into harmony for the protection of the inhabi tants of the waters. At present it is possible to do on one side of the line what is forbidden on the other, and as a consequence both sides suffer. A fly casting competition is to be held in connection with the convention that it is to be hoped will attract a large number of experts from the United States as well as from Canada.

It is a remarkable fact, but as true as it is remarkable, that there is as keen a demand for the right kind of horse today as there ever was, depression or no depression. It is all a matter of breeding. Put your mares to the right sire and there will be no fear of a lack of demand for the produce. In nothing is it so easy to be penny wise and pound foolish as in breeding. Breed to the best available, no matter how stiff the price is generally good counsel. The price will rarely be too steep because it must be regulated by the demand, while by "the best is naturally meant the best suited to the mare, and of that the owner must of necessity be the judge. Already there is a big demand for sound horses for export and the demand will continue, providing we only maintain the right kind of stock. If we breed with intelligence, European military magnets mustin course of time come to regard this country as the first field for supplying remounts. Even for the common horse there must be some such an understanding must ultimately

foreign cities are not, as a rule, suited to rapid transit, and that the adoption of electricity as a motor power, recent experiments in London to the contrary notwithstanding, cannot for many long years come into general use there as in America. For months past foreign orders for trotting stock for breeding purposes have been quite numerous, and it now transpires that one Englishman has recently placed an order with a New York gentle man for one hundred thousand dollars worth of trotting stock, the same to be bought in open market at the New York trotting horse sales this spring. These are all good indications for the future of horse breeding in America, and should have a tendency to give confidence to many weak-kneed agriculturists who are doubtful as to the course to pursue.

Nor only has the Ives pool bill been of the greatest benefit in choking off mere gambling race-tracks and in the prevention of winter racing, but the agricultural societies by means of the five per cent, tax out of the gate receipts levied for their benefit have profited considerably. Now we are informed that the Court of Common Pleas of New York has declared the bill illegal and that, too, after it has been in force for several years. Judge Prior, who is responsible for the decision, holds that a pool on a horse race is a lottery within the interdict of the United States constitution, and that bookmaking is still illegal by the provision of the revised statutes which makes unlawful all wagers, bets or stakes on any race or any unknown or contingent event whatever. In view of this decision it appears pretty evident that the constitution of their country in some respects is as little understood by the state legislatures of the United States as ours is by some of the provincial assemblies. The federal governments of both the United States and Canada could go in for a little defining with advantage to everybody. Apart, however, from the constitutional aspect it will be interesting to note how Judge Prior's decision affects the racing interests of the state. Seeing the situation that prevails in New Jersey the judgment certainly comes at a most inopportune time, as the result can hardly fail to be the establishment of one of more temporary race tracks on the wheel of fortune or old paddle principal, to which all the scum of the racing world will flock as naturally as bustards to their

ANOTHER cause for regret at Judge Prior's decision is that it may weaken the influence of the Jockey Club just formed in the United States to take control of racing in the East while the Am erican Turf Congress manages affairs in the West. It is only last week that these two bodies agreed to a revised set of racing rules, and that any horse racing, with his owner, jockey and trainer, and any official of a race track not recognizing their rules should be disqualified from taking part in the sport on courses gov erned by them. It is hardly necessary to allude to the wholesome effect on racing

kind of enquiry for shipment, seeing that have had, and perhaps, yet will have. That anything should occur even to slightly interfere with the early fulfilment of the expectation of reform is most regrettable, especially as there were already existing certain rebellious elements, which will now feel more than ever disposed to go their own way. Previously the three principal organizations in the North that had not given in their adhesion to the new order of things, namely, the Saratoga and Brighton Beach Racing Association and the Washington Park, Chicago, Jockey Club were rather disposed to fall into line. At present, in face of Judge Prior's decision, which nullifies the limitation of racing to thirty days a year on each track in New York, it is impossible to say what they will do. However, we can hope for the best and trust the good work that has been entered upon will not hastily be

> REPORTS from Montreal state that applications are already being received from horse-owners for stabling accommodation at the Bel Air track. The meeting commences there on June 14th, and will be continued on the 15th and 16th. There are twelve open events, including steeplechases, with sums added ranging up from \$200 to \$400. The Challenge Cup given by H. Walker & Sons, the Walkerville distillers, with \$250 added, is open to qualified hunters owned by members of any recognized hunt in Canada or the United States, to be ridden by gentlemen riders. The old Iroquois horse Eblis won the event last year for T. P. Phelan, of Toronto. This year the indications are that there will be a keen race for the Messrs. Walker's magnificent trophy. The representation of owners from Ontario and from the States promises to be very large at the Bel Air Jockey Club's

> THE number of horses that are quoted as almost certain starters in the Brook lyn Handicap is seventeen. Several of the animals that have been prominently mentioned in connection with the event will not go to the post, among them being the famous \$20,000 horse Lamplighter, who has gone wrong. The horses that will probaby take part in the sport on the opening day, the 15th inst., of the legiti mate racing season in the Northern States are; Clifford, 122; Sir Walter, 120 : Ajax, 118 ; Banquet, 118 ; Diablo, 114; Sport, 114; Bassetlaw, 112; Dr. Rice, 112; Loantaka, 110; Comanche, 110 : Pickpocket 110 ; Carlsbad, 106 Blitzen, 105; Terrifier, 105; Emin Bey, 100 : Herald, 100 ; Henry of Navarre, 100. Considerable money has latterly gone in on the last mentioned of all, Byron McClelland, his owner and trainer, standing to win no less than \$15,000 on his chances. Our preference, however, is for Sir Walter and Clifford with Herald in attendance.

Five events to be decided at the Ontario Jockey Club's coming race meeting at Woodbine Park closed on the 1st inst All filled well, the open handicap alone showing any falling off from last year. credited with four nominations and

For the Juvenile Scurry for two-yes olds, with \$500 added to the stakes | entries have been made, including a co ple of English breds; for the Red Cor race, No. 1 and 25 mile steeplechase baker's dozen make up the list, and them being five or six from the Unite States; for the Street Railway Steep chase, also over 24 miles, sevent names appear, of which only two we not sent in by Canadians, M. J. Di owning the pair ; for the handicap for purse of \$1,000, there for a second time appears a baker's dozen, Mr. Seagna entering four, Mr. J. P. Dawes two m Mr. M. J. Daly three, including last year Toronto Cup winner, Copyright; for the Dominion Handicap again we have the mysterious thirteen, Mr. Seagram ben to the fore with four, Mr. Daves on more having two. Mr. Robert David has his Queen's Plate favorite Thornell in the race and will doubtless give a me account of himself.

MOONSTONE, Lorna Doone, Myra L.

May Blossom and Brother Bob are so absentees from the Queen's Plate : is the Brookdale Stable have entered to brown mare Annie D., 6, by Terre Rosabelle, J. Nixon & Co., bay of Lightwood, 6, by Woodstock-Moonlish and J. Brady the bay colt Homer, under the rule which makes entry po sible on payment of an extra fee up a May 1st. Our list of probable starte given last week will need to be slight revised. Taking in the additional ent it looks as if not less than 16 of the 22 v in will go to the post, thus giving ust largest field that ever started. The teen will probably be: Harry A., la Daly, Vicar of Wakefield, Joe Mile Thorncliffe, Dictator, Lochinvar, Ra Daly, Merrythought, Regina, Princes Annie D., Lightwood, Homer, Queen Be and Ben Hur. Of the list the favorites Thorncliffe, Joe Miller, Lockinvar, and B tator, and we feel very much like stasting upon them to finish is that order. Mr. be ment, of Orkney, has had a repetition the hard luck that visited him last ye with King Joe, Brother Bob, of what much was expected, and who gavege promise, having collapsed in the should Rain has prevented any extra fast we during the past week, but all the home now at the track are reported to be co along well, excepting Martyrdom a Martello, who will hardly be out with Woodbine at all, Mr. Seagram having thought it wise to let up on them in vis of future arrangements.

It is to be hoped that there is nothing ominous in the constant repetition of the teen in connection with the forthcom races here and at Hamilton. As we have shown of the five stakes of the O.J.Ch closed on May 1st three have that num of entries, and now comes along the Car dian Handicap, of the Hamilton John Club, entries for which also closed May-day with the unlucky thirteen. addition the approaching meeting will the thirteenth of the O.J.C. Again the Canadian Handicap, Mr. Seagra

Dawes with two. two. Bonnie Dur

We take the gr phinenting the T of Sabubday, Apr iages devoted thib for the co gravures of no given, the maj Platers, with fift a capital history the old Newmark famous thousan Messrs. Walker and a portrait of for Mr. Seagran winners in succe ception the Globe the best bit of ra has ever known.

HORSES

ROADSTER MAI pleasant driver ; weight, 925 lbs. ling, on heavy no brown in color. Brennan, Tignish ROADSTER MAR 8 yrs. old in May, good and stylish di all sound, free fr work at anything furnished that she \$100 will buy h

MR. J. M. LO

The Best in All the VINE VALE farm all the countrysid best farms in remarks the Ham many, it is said no that county-certa iors. It has alwa model farm, but si hands of Mr. J. M. ar President of t ub, its fame has s o, for Mr. Lottrid ouble nor expense Vine Vale is appr

arm lies picturesquare he mountain in the our miles from ti It is r ountain road which illage or by the Ki Mills roads, the la horter, but the for ful, as it winds alon disclosing at every sture and show ains extending fr arpment beneath at this time of the of pink of the phite of the apple indred shades of ads, orchards, who The buildings nest rec-topped hills, a posing, substantial h eighteen rooms, st year by Mr. Lo rey frame house k ne homestead, im est and most impo st construction, an No city mans ally and handsomely Dawes with two. Mr. Hendrie also has two, Bonnie Dundee and Lochinvar.

We take the greatest pleasure in comphinenting the Toronto Globe on its issue of Sabirday, April 28. It contained three juges devoted to the Olitario Jockey Chib for the coming meeting. Photogravures of no less than 21 horses are given, the majority of them Queen's Platers, with fifteen tabulated pedigrees, a capital history of the Plate, a sketch of the old Newmarket track, a picture of the famous thousand dollar cup given by Messrs. Walker & Sons, of Walkerville, and a portrait of John Walker, the trainer for Mr. Seagram of three Queen's Plate winners in succession. Without excepception the Globe is to be credited with the best bit of racing enterprise Canada has ever known.

HORSES FOR SALE.

ROADSTER MARE-Stylish, kind, and pleasant driver; good stock; 7 years old weight, 925 lbs.; record, without hand 2.59½ ; dark 8100. J. A. ling on heavy mile track, 2.59 brown in color. Price, \$100. Brennan, Tignish, P.E.I.

ROADSTER MARE-Color, dark brown 8 yrs. old in May, 1894; 16 hands high all sound, free from vice and an excellent, good and stylish driver. She is a splendid adster, besides being good to haul, will sork at anything. A guarantee will be furnished that she is of excellent stock; 8100 will buy her. J. A. Brennan, Tignish, P.E.L.

MR. J. M. LOTTRIDGE'S FARM.

The Best in All the County of Wentworth.

VINE VALE farm is known throughout all the countryside as one of the ver-best farms in the Province of Ontariremarks the Hamilton Times, and by many, it is said not to have an equal in that county—certainly it has no super-iors. It has always been considered a model farm, but since it passed into the hands of Mr. J. M. Lottridge, the popu-lar President of the Hamilton Jockey b, its fame has spread, and deservedly o, for Mr. Lottridge has spared neither couble nor expense to make it what it is

Vine Vale is appropriately named. The rm lies picturesquely upon the side of e mountain in the Albion Valley, about or miles from the eastern limits of amilton. It is reached by either the Hamilton. untain road which runs through Albion village or by the King Street and Albion Mills roads, the latter route being the orter, but the former the more beautiful, as it winds along the mountain brow, closing at every turn the grandeurs of ature and showing the broad fertile lains extending from the base of the arpment beneath to Lake Ontario and this time of the year dotted with the of pink of the peach blossoms, the ndred shades of green in the wood-nds, orchards, wheat and pasture fields. The buildings nestle snugly under the tree-topped hills, and consist of an imposing substantial brick house of sixteen eighteen rooms, perhaps more, built st year by Mr. Lottridge, a large twoey frame house known as the old Jarhomestead, immense barns of the est and most improved design and the construction, and complete out-build-No city mausion is better supplied

and parlors, dining-rooms, kitchen, icehouse, seven bedrooms, library, bathroom and magnificent cellar in which is stored the vintage of more than one sea-The house is supplied throughout with hot and cold water, and is built upon the most approved plans as to heating and ventulation. Mr. Lottridge and his family occupy it a considerable portion of the

occupy it a considerable portion of the time. It also contains the fine quaters of Mr. J. W. Jardine, Mr. Luttridge's manager, and his family. In the furnishing a very happy idea has been carried out. The floors are all carpeted with plain blue jean, of light color with dark border, making a fine correctable. serviceable background for the rich rugs which strew the floors in profusion. Comfort and contentment are stamped everywhere. Mr. Lottridge has many risitors and keeps a register, the remarks

in which he may well be proud of.

Everything about the farm is run on a perfect system, the proprietor visiting it almost every day and being thoroughly familiar with all the details.

The farm consists of about 267 acres. every inch of which is in use. It extends from the centre of the vale, right to the summit of the mountain, and Mr. Lottridge also owns the adjoining "Glen farm, consisting of 137 acres, now rented

Vine Vale is devoted to no one branch of farming. It has many broad acres of wheat, particularly well grown just now, extensive fields of oats and other grains, luxuriant pasture lands, besides a garden in which all the dainties for the table are grown, acres of strawberries and raspberries, fields of roots, a magnificent young orchard, a vineyard off which as much as 53 tons of grapes have been taken in one year, and another new one which will bear this year, besides an immense field of hops, at which a party of Indians are now busily engaged putting in the poles. Mr. Lottridge, by the way, usually has the earliest hops in the vicinity and they

are a choice crop.

Vine Vale is also the home of a large number of good horses, a herd of choice

cattle and another of swine.

Hercules, one of the best thoroughbred stallions in the country to-day, is at the head of the stud. He is a magnificent horse in every way, - big, strong and sound. a racer himself, and a probable sire of racers, a rich chestnut in color, and as gentle in disposition as a lamb. When purchased a year ago it was said he had a ringbone, but there is no trace of it now. never as good a horse as at the present time, and Mr. Lottridge has about made up his mind to race him at the Hamilton Jockey Club meeting next year just to let Hamilton people see what he is. Her-cules is by imp. Mortemer, out of On-

The brood mares are a good lot, the best of them undoubtedly being Slattern by Pellegrino, he by the Palmer; dam The Sloven by Lord Clifden. There is no better breeding than that of the Slatern mare and her three weeks colt by Hercules, the first of his get here, heautiful baby, just like its sire, a chest-nut with white snip, splendid shoulders, and short, strong back, should be a racer of high order. Slattern will again be mated to Hercules.

Fire Fly, by War Cry, is another good matron. She is a light gray mare, and has a five-day-old filly by Hercules. This last comer at Vine Vale has also its sire's chestnut coat and a white star, and for its age is a beauty.

A good French mare, that has trotted a mile to a road cart, drawing two people, in less than two minutes, is in foal to

A Black Hawk mare by the thorough set construction, and complete out-build-ings. No city massion is better supplied by not in massion is better supplied th modern weight modern that the modern that the superior that should inherit a built made and speed that will land it in front in many a rack house. It has large drawing-rooms

od Irish mare has a three-weeks' colt to Mikado, and will be bred to Mr. A. G. Ramsay's hackney stallion Courier.

Brown Bess, the old family mare, dam of the speedy horse, Joe W., is in foal to Dr. Craig's trotter Frank Ellis. Forfeit, another good mare, is also in

Mr. Lottridge's possession. She is a splendid sample of an Irish mare and has been bred to Mr. R. Davies' Parisian. She is by Dean Swift out of Mayourneen. She has a three-weeks' foal by Hercules. There are several other brood mares at

Among the youngsters are some of unsually good breeding, both runners and otters. Among the best of them are a yearling and a two-year-old, full brothers, by Stripling—Fire Fly. Both are roans and grand lookers. Flip, the yearling, is a favorite with all who see it, and ooper, the two-year-old, promises well.

Thistle, a trotter, is a well-bred year-ling. He is by Hal Wilkes out of Lady Murton. Hal Wilkes is by Tennessee Wilkes, a half brother to the great Hal Whites, a nail blother to the great has Pointer. Much is expected of him. Jupitor, another yearling, is by Dandie Dimmont, sire of the great Ajax, and is out of Mr. Allie Gates good mare Evan-geline. Jupiter is a bay colt, big and grandly put up.

Two youngsters by a thoroughbred, formerly called Superior, but now known as Lord Huntington, one a two-year-old out of Slattern, and the other a three-year-old out of Daisy, look well. The former is small, but nicely put together. Guy Allen has a representative in the two-year-old Nero, out of Lady Murton-

od-looking chestnut with white points. Mr. Lottridge has also several of the get of the hackney stallion Young Nobleget of the nackney stallon Young Noble-man, among them a particularly fine two-year-old out of Minnie, a yearling of just the same breeding, and a two-year-old "Chang," by Young Nobleman out of Miriam

At the farm are also a Dandie Dinmont colt belonging to Mr. S. Lauder, of Toronto, and Mr. Allie Gates' fine old mare Evangeline. The latter has a particularly nice colt foal by Mr. Joseph Duggan's The Chicken, and is now in foal

Hercules.

The cattle at Vine Vale consist of seventeen head, of which six are choice Holsteins, with the two-year-old bull Tensen's Tirrania Casline King at their head, a couple of Jerseys and the rest grades and fat cattle. There are also some extra fine Holstein youngsters.

In the pig sheds are a large number of breeding pens of Berkshires and Tamworths

RECENT QUOTATIONS.

QUEEN'S PLATE, TORONTO.

Davis & Haskins, of Hamilton, quote figures against the candidates for the Queen's Plate as follows and allow a third and a sixth for second and third places:

TO OHE.	Weigh
20 Harry A., 5	. 126
10 Ben Hur, 4	199
100 Deceit, a	121
100 Misfortune, 6	121
100 Mediator, 4	. 119
8 Lou Daly, 4	. 117
50 Frankie C., 4	. 117
15 Queen Bee, 4	117
5 Vicar of Wakefield, 3	. 106
50 Don M., 3	. 106
3 Thorncliffe, 3	. 106
15 Princeton, 3	100
5 Distaton 9	106
5 Dictator, 3	. 106
Full Joe Miller, 3	. 103
5 Lochinvar, 3	. 103
30 Brother Bob, 3	. 103
30 May Blossom, 3	. 101
30 Rosa Daly, 3	101
20 Fraulein, 3	101
40 Regina, 3	101
20 Merrythought, 3	101

BROOKLYN HANDICAP, GRAVESEND.

Following are the latest odds quoted on the Brooklyn Handicap:

ı		
	8 Ajax, 4	. 118
	8 Banquet, a	. 11
	20 Bassetlaw, 4	. 11:
	60 Blitzen, 5	100
	500 Carlsbad, 5	100
	40 Charade, 5	. 108
	3 Clifford, 4	125
	25 Comanche, 4	. 110
	60 Copyright, 5	107
	50 Diablo, a	114
	6 Don Alonzo, 4	118
	25 Dr. Rice, 4	115
	200 Eloroy, 4	105
	100 Emin Bey, 4	100
	100 G. W. Johnson, 4	112
	8 Hy. of Navarre, 3	100
	25 Herald, 4	100
	200 Hermitage, 4	100
	20 Lamplighter, 5.	127
	20 Leonawell, 5	108
	40 Loantaka, a	110
	300 Long Beach, 5	100
	50 Lowlander, 6	100
	500 Maid Marion, 5	110
	300 Marshall, 4	100
	500 Oxford, 4	100
	50 Picknicker, 6	108
	35 Pickpocket, 5	110
	100 Prince George, 4	108
	60 Rainbow, 4	112
	100 St. Domingo, 4	100
	6 St. Leonards, 4	116
	200 Shelley Tuttle, 4	105
	6 Sir Walter, 4.	120
	20 Sport, 4	114
	30 Terrifier, a	105
	100 Yo Tambien, 5	126

ALVIN 2.11.

Last week the American Horse Breeder published a very fair picture of Alvin 2.11, and, in their comments on the fastest Canadian trotter, referred to him as "decidedly coarse and ungainly." Those that have seen this game horse will scarcely admit that, as from the shoulders back no man has ever seen a better made horse than Alvin. His short, heavy neck is his only objectionable feature, and as some have said, " He does not trot with that. The following is also from the article re-ferred to : "He (Alvin) is frequently spoken of as a prominent example of a purely trotting-bred trotter. He has numerous fairly good trotting lines and no very close th oroughbred, though there are quiet a number of stout crosses somewhat in the background, but not near enough to show very plainly in his conformation or general appearance." Alvin was got by Orpheus, out of Nancy by Toronto Chief, Jr., second dam by Young Mercer, a son of imp. Mercer, a thoroughbred stallion bred by George IV. of England and imported to Canada in the thirties. stood near St. Catharines for several years and his name appears in the pedigrees of a number of Canadian horses. — American Sportsman.

James Pays tells an amusing concerning a well-known club in Pall Mall.

A member lost his umbrella there, and a the following notice to be put up in the entrance hall: "The nobleman who took away an umbrella, not his own, on such a date, is requested to return it." The house committee took umbrage at this statement, and summoned the mem-

this satement, and summoned the hom-ber who had composed it before them.

"Why, sir," they said, "should you have supposed that a nobleman had taken your umbrella?"

"Well," he replied, "the first article in

the club rules say that 'This club is com posed of noblemen and gentlemen,' and since the person who stole my umbrella could not have been a gentleman, he must have been a nobleman.—Detroit Free Press.

STABLE GLEANINGS.

Horse items for this column will be welcomed rom any part of the country.

Georgetown races take place on the Queen's Birthday.

According to Clark's Horse Review, Hamilton, Ont., and Syracuse, N.Y., will apply for admission to the Grand Circuit in 1895.

ADDIE B., the Woodstock Plate wit of 1891, has been bred this year to Mr. Robt. Davies' recent purchase Admiral, by St. Blaise.

W. W. FOSTER, Halifax, N.S., has pur chased Don Pacific by California, out of Stephanie 2.221 by Meander, from I. V Baker, Jr., Comstocks, N.Y.

Lady Sapphire, by Confidence, one of the most successful all-round Hackney show mares in England, has recently been sold for \$2,000 to come to America.

It is announced that Mr. Thomas Tay lor, of the Ontario Brewing & Malting Co., will campaign Chimes E., 2.15, Forest Boy, 2.20, Patti, 2.34‡, and Henry Sharp, by Campaign, this season.

FRED LOWE, owner of Lowlander, of fers to bet any reasonable sum that his fers to bet any reasonable sum that have horse will beat any named horse in the Brooklyn Handicap, barring Sir Walter. He thinks Clifford will get lost in the

SIR CLAUDE DE CRESPIGNY, A not English cross-country rider, walked 44 miles the other day between breakfast and dinner time just to reduce his weight by two pounds, and for a side wager of half a crown.

An Iowa horseman named R. F. Kneebs, who went to Germany with some trotters a few months ago, has been land-ed into jail and his horses seized on a charge of racing his trotters under assumed nam

Messes. Davis & Haskins, the less of St. James Track at Hamilton, Ont., are spending a great deal of money in im-proving the place. When the first meeting is given in June everything will be ound in superb order.

A MATCH trotting race for \$3,000 has arranged between Mr. Hamlin's Nightingale 2.10 and O. Dell's Green lander 2.12, to be trotted at the Grand Circuit races in Buffalo. The distance will be two miles; best two in three heats.

ONE of the neatest things in rigs is a pneumatic-tired road waggon, owned by Mr. Wm. Hamlin of Buffalo. It is built to accommodate two persons. The front wheels are 28 inches and the rear wheels 30 inches in diameter, and the axles are ball-bearing.

ALLAN LOWE, sporting editor of the ALIAS LOWE, sporting editor of the lonton Globe, and formerly of Toronto, states that he has refused \$2,500 for his three-year-old pacer, Edith Fowler, which was sired by Allan Lowe, 2.16\(\theta\), out of Lizzie Balch, by Wedgewood. Mr. Lowe believes that the colt will go three times in 2.15 later in the season.

In spite of the imports from Poland, Finland, Holland, and even America, and the pony trade with the Baltic, England's the pony trace with the facter, ragains a export of horses enormously exceeds the imports in value. A three years' total gives £2,582,000 of exports, as against £804,000 of imports, and the quality and price of English horses rises steadily.

THE Canadian driver, Jack Burke, that was out with the pacer Jimmie Mac last winter, has purchased the gelding New-castle 2.32 by Kentucky Prince out of the dam of Fuller. He is located at Almonte, Ontario, and if this teamster can get the bees out of Newcastle's head he will have a very fast horse. - American Sportsman.

THE famous ranch of Jos. Haggin at Sacramento comprises 44,000 acres.

the ranch there are 15 stallions and 300 The stallions are all well pedi-orses with records. Among them mares. The stallons are an wen peoper greed horses with records. Among them are: Salvator, Morello, Maxim, Torso, Sir Modred, and Krele Daly. The firm intend shipping 150 animals to New York shortly for sale and expect to realize from \$1,000 to \$1,500 apiece for them.

LADY PAT, who won the Grand Inter ational Steeplechase over a three-mile and-a-half course at Sandown Park, near London, is owned by Miss Holmes, who uses the horse for 'cross-country riding. It is claimed that Miss Holmes is a far bet ter equestrienne than any of the crack lady riders in England, and that she has been known to take hedges and ditches which many a good 'cross.country rider has refused

Ir Mr. Robert Davies does not win the Queen's Plate at the Q. J. C. meeting on the 22nd with Thorncliffe or Queen Bee, he stand a good chance of pulling off the Breeders' Plate on the next day with the three-year-old filly, Lou D., by Stone-henge-Buckle. She exhibited a capital turn of speed as a two-year-old, but she is much better form and can travel very fast. She is also in the Stanley Stakes and Maple Leaf Stakes and is considered a certainty for one of them

Ladas, Lord Roseberry's Guineas Derby favorite, is a perfect picture of a racehorse of the lithe, sinewy type, while his dash of speed is terriffic. "We have no reason whatever for fearing that he won't stay," said his trainer, and the general opinion is that Ladas is like St. Simon—so fast that nothing will ever stretch him sufficiently to put his stamina to the test. He has gone on well, and is now covering a mile and a quarter on alternate mornings.

A RATHER sensational incident was as sociated with the Leighton Steeplechase at the Werrel hunt meeting in England lately. Kingfisher, who was weighed out by his owner, fell in the preliminary can ter at the fence opposite the stand and the rider was severely injured. Mr. C. J. Robinson, dressed in his ordinary at tire, mounted Kingfisher, and, riding bareheaded in the race, made all the winning with him, and beat the favorite Stirrup Cup, upon whom odds of 5 to 2 were laid, by three lengths.

The thoroughbred stallion Redfellow, owned by Mr. J. P. Dawes, of Lachine, owned by Mr. J. P. Dawes, of Lachine, is getting a very fine crop of coits, and many winners will be placed to his credit in a few seasons. At Maplewood Farm this spring the well-known marcs Siskin and Little Jenny dropped filly foals to this grand young horse, and Mr. Henry Hogan, the popular proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hall, has two well-bred marcs in foal to him. Word also counts from in foal to him. Word also comes from Valley Farm, Hamilton, that Mr. Wm. Hendrie's mare Scotch Reel, has foaled a handsome chestnut colt to Redfellow. Word also comes from Canadian Breeder.

If a popular vote was taken on the two ranking living sires it is odds that Nut wood and Director would be the selec-One of them has a record of 2:18; and the other one of 2:17. The first got his fastest performer, Manager 2:06], out of Carrie, record 2:29], by George Wilkes 2:22. The latter got his fastest performer, Directum, 2:05½, out of Stemwinder, re-cord 2:31, by Venture, record 2:27½, and his next fastest, Direct 2:05½, out of Echora, record 2:23½, by Echo, record 2:37½, two-mile record 5:19½. And still sundry journalistic ravens continue to croak "nevermore" if it is suggested that "speed begets speed."— Clark's Horse

At the Liverpool Races, on the Cup day, a gang of Welshers carried on a roar-ing business in the outer ring. They became painfully conscious, however, that they would not be able to decamp with the money. It was clear that their cus-

tomers, mostly rough looking operators, did not intend to be trifled with. Just before the races two detectives made their appearance, and arrested the Welshers for ready-money betting. They were treated roughly, and made to carry their own bags to a cab, and were driven off to own bags to account was the backers' chagrin when they saw their property seized by the police, but they positively howled when they found, too late, that the detectives were the Welshers' confederates.

A horse that never gained his liberty by breaking his halter never becomes by breaking his natter never becomes a halter puller says a practical writer. Poor halters or bridles have always been the cause of horses acquiring the habit of breaking loose. It is therefore of the utmost importance that whatever a colt is tied with it be beyon't his power to break. If the first few attempts to free itself are in vain there is very little danger of a colt trying the experiment soon again. When horses have once become accustomed to breaking loose the best way to break them is to fasten them securely with strong straps or ropes and then give them an opportunity to pull away until they get tire of the sport. A few lessons of this kind will sometimes break them of this habit As the habit is one of the worst that a horse can contract every precaution should be taken to prevent it, or when once contracted it should be broken up as speedily as possible.

ALL-ROUND SPORT.

Roberts, the famous English billiardist, won 1,392 in a recent match, breaking his former record by 395 points.

A BASEBALL umpire named McCauley blew the brains out of a catcher who questioned his decisions, in Canton, Ken tucky

Six hundred wheelmen are expected to start in the century run of the New Jersey Cycling Association to be held shortly.

GEO. ORTON, the Toronto collegia the mile race at the University of Pennsylvania's games, the other

PITCHER MULHALL, the Cobourg b ball player, has been released by Buffalo. It was the cause of the alien labor row a short time ago.

JEM MACE is playing the part of towel-flicker to James J. Corbett during that worthy's engagement at Drury Lane Theatre, London.

STEINITZ won the thirteenth gan the championship chess match, at Mont-real. The score now stands Lasker, 7; Steinitz, 3; drawn 3. J. S. Johnson has accepted the offer of

\$1,000 by the Waltham track manager, to any bicyclist, who makes a record for the track of two minutes or less

The Lacrosse Clubs of Almonte, Arn-prior, Perth, Carleton Place and Smith's Falls have formed a leaugue and will play home and home matches.

Galit and the Berlin Rangers are tied for first place in the Western Football Association. Preston succumbed to the superior prowess of Galt last Saturday. WHEKLER, the professional bicyclist could not get any better than third in a recent race in England. He is declared

to be Zimmerman's only opponent worthy of the name. THE hitherto invincible Scots, champion association football team of Toronto were defeated by the Parkdale collegiate team the other day. Score two

to nothing. George Bubear, in his recent record breaking race over the Thames course, against George Barry, rowed in the same

boat that carried William O'Connor h his race with Searle.

SERGEANT-MAJOR MORGAN, of the R. M.C., Kingston, won the fencing chapionship of America last week by defacing Instructor Clark of New York by twenty-three points to ten.

THE sculler who lowers the time 19.66 made by Gaudaur on the Austin, Texas, course last year will be presented with handsome gold watch at the conclusion the forth coming regatta, at that place.

LORD PERCY DOUGLAS, son of the Me quis of Queensberry, has been pummelled in Australia while acting referee in a prize fight. Lord Persy evidently a believer in his father's rule

ANNIE OAKLEY, the woman sho broke 100 inaminate targets in minutes and thirty-two seconds recen She also broke the record formerly as by Rollo Heikes by one minute and eig

The salaries of the Baseball players the National league are on a more rea able basis then they were a year of go. The average salary is now \$2.00 ess by thirty per cent. than in other

LIKE Tennyson's brook, it looks at the flow of verbal nothings will in case of Corbett and Jackson go on i ever, without coming to any satisfact termination. Each man, so it is sa has at present \$7,000 in the hands of temporary stake-holder.

THE twenty-five mile world's big record was broken the other day at the annual Linscott road race. Nat Butle Cambridgeport did the trick in 1 hour. minutes and 281 seconds. the first prize of a horse, harness a buggy, also the first time prize, a \$1 diamond, and \$150 diamond for b the world's record

Tom Burrows, the Australian b and club swinger now in England, at Aldershot gymnasium lately started in 7.24 in the morning to swing a pair Indian clubs weighing 2 lbs. 2 oz. and kept up the performance of exercises till 3.39 p.m., a stretch of hours and 15 minutes without a scheck of either hand. This is the loperformance of the kind on record.

THE National Baseball League star at the end of the second week of the son was as follows :-

				- 798
Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	08
Cleveland	. 9	2	11	4
Boston	. 9	4	13	- 5
Baltimore	. 9	4	13	- 5
Pittsburg	. 8		12	- 5
Philadelphia	. 8	6	11	- 8
St. Louis	. 6	6	12	- 4
New York	. 6	7	13	- 4
Cincinnati	1	6	10	- 4
Louisville	. 4	7	11	- 8
Brooklyn	. 5	8	13	- 8
Washington		11	14	- 8
Chicago		8	10	3

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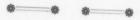
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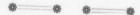
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LICENCES AT HAMILTON.

(Continued from page 318, T. G. Priestland, Macuala.
Harry Maxey, York,
Henry Guering, York,
Wm. McHonald, York,
Wm. McHonald, York,
Dave M. Low, York,
James Owen, York,
M. Hichardson, Jocke m.
John, Joney L. King w.
T. B. Fairchild, King w.
J. A. Dressell, King w.
W. Lavingston, King w.
Sanuel Cook.
Sanuel Cook. Saloons

J. V. Osborne, James
J. V. Osborne, James
Adam Ballen's Jo, John
Adam Ballen's Jo, John
Adam Ballen's Jo, John
Adam Ballen's John
Jan Sullivan, Wahut s
J. J. W. Honsessun, King e
John Sond, King e
Chias, Hrenmer, King e
Henry Tajlor, King e
Henry E
Henr

The Markets.

18 11

Barley

The market continues dull for malting. Feed is steady and several sales of cars are reported. The stocks in store are 76,784 bush., against 47,110 bush. at the same time last year, and 94,864 bush, in 1892.

The visible supply has decreased 125, 000 bush, since last week, the figure now being 225,000 bush., against 594,000 in 1893 and 503,000 in 1892.

At Oswego Canada barley is reported quiet, prices being entirely nominal with no sales.

no sales.

A Washington, D.C., dispatch under date of May 7th, ways: "Representatives Lockwood, Tracey and other New York members are watching closely the barley item of the tariff bill and are relying mainly on Senator Murphy's familiarity with the brewing business to secure an arrangement of the barley schedule satisfactory to New York. Several conferences have been had with the senator, one of the service during which the barley tariff has been discussed. The New York brewers draw their supplies of barley from the great crops of Canada, and with a nomina duty the eastern men have a prospect of commanding the brewery business of the country, but the western interests, par-ticularly those centred at Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, draw their sup plies mainly from American farmers, and can get along without the low duty bar-leys of Canada. With the Canadian crop kept out by a high duty the westerners leys of Canada. With the Canadian crop kept out by a high duty the westerners have a prospect of commanding the market. The western men were well satisfied with the high rate of 40 per cent. fixed in the Senate bill, but now the eastern men are at work to bring the rate down, and the control of the contro

MARKET PRICES.					
Toronto, malting	80	41	to	\$0	46
" feed					
Montreal, malting		32		-0	
" Feed		43		-0	
New York State, six rowed, 48 h	a, 0	68		0	
" two rowed. "	- 41	- 37		0	
Western	0	67	**	0	6

Hops.

Market is unchanged. Choice Pacific Coast hops are getting scarce and prices

are stiffening. are stiffening.

The Producers' Price Current of New York says: "The weather has recently been very favorable for work in the hop yards, and growers have been busy grubbing, etc. In this State roots are said to be scarce, but there does not appear to be much demand for them, our eastern far mers feeling that at the rate new yard are being planted on the Pacific Coast th business is likely to be overdone. As rule the reports from the yards are favor able; some hills are missing, but this doe not seem to be any more general that usual. But little business is doing in any of the country markets at present. Fron the Pacific Coast come advices of largely the Pacific Coast come advices of sargety increased acreage, especially Oregon and Washington. Some estimates place the new yards in Oregon alone at 5,000 et 6,000 acres. The vines are making good growth, and tying is in progress in most sections. Recent London cables have intimated that the English markets are working into slightly better shape. UNITED STATES MARKET.

W. State	eron of	1893, choice	17	OUE	18	
NA . STARTS	of citals on	prime	15	11	16	
44	**	com'n to med'm	9	**	14	
11	**	1892 choice	11	**	14	
	old oils	18	6	4.4	10	
banific Co	out crop	93, choice		++	18	
acine co	men, cresp	prime	16		17	
44		medium	13		15	
**	190	2 common to prime	10	**	13	
to the own to	ald adds	Lagrania comment	05	6.4	09	
Jamornia	and Bala	emian	60	**	65	
Altmarks	, etc		55		60	
	100 2 40 5	ALTON DE ABOUT DE				

Itmarks,	ete			5	2 (10
	CAN	ADIAN MA	RKET			
		duty paid ce 1893, dut ie				27
regon Bavarian, Bohemian Usace	prime, choice	1893, duty			47 to 52 47	7.0
Vurtemb dountain Altmarks, Canadian	- 43				47 ··· 15 ···	58 58 58 18

Prices Current TORONTO MARKETS

	Beef, forequarters, hindquarters,	5 50 "	5 00 8 50
	Mutton	7 50	8.50
	Hogs, dressed	6 20	6 50
	Turkeys	0 10	0.11
	Geese	0 06	0 075
	Chickens	0 50	0.70
	Ducks	0 75 "	0.85
	CANNED ME	ATS.	
		\$1.50	\$1.60
	11 11 2 11	2 60	2 65
		4 80	5.00
	6	7 50	7 75
		17 25	17 50
	Minced Collops 2 "		2 60
		2 60	2 65
	Par. Ox Tongues. 2} "		8.50
	Ov Tongue 2 "		
	Lunch Tongue 1 "	3 75	3 90
	" 2 "		6 90
	Foodlish Brown 9 "	2 75	2 80
	Camb Sansage . 1 "		2.50
	11 11 9 11		4 00
	Soups, assorted 1 "		1.50
	composition 2 "		2 25
	Soups & Boulli 2 "		1.80
	11 11 6 11		4 50
	Potted Chicken, Turkey, or	Game, 6 oz.	
	COTO		1 60
	Dotted Ham, Tongue or Bee	f. 6 oz. cans.	1 35
	Davillad Tongne or Ham.	Ib. cans	1.40
	Dayilled Chicken or Turkey	, ± Ib, cans,	2 25
	Sandwich Ham or Tongue,	Ib. cans	1.50
ı	Ham, Chicken and Tongue,	4 lb, cans	1 25
١			Ann Ann
			er doz
,	Apples, 3's	\$1 (8	
			2 60
ij	Blackberries, 2's	1 70	
,	Blueberries, 2's	10	
1		0 9	
٠	Corn, 2'8	0 8	
'n	11 Knjemec		1 1/

46	Pears, Bartlett, 2's 1 73 Sugar, 2's 1 59 Pincapple, 2's 2 25 2 75 Peaches, 2's 1 85 2 90 3's 2 26 3 00	Pol Ho
34	Peaches, 2's	Ba
73	Plums, Green Gages, 2's	Me
68	" Lombard 1 50 1 60 " Damson Blue 1 50 1 60	Ha
-1	Pic. 35 285 3 00 Pic. 35 185 2 10 Lombard 190 1 60 Damson Blue 1 91 1 60 Dampkins 35 0 00 1 60 Gallons 2 10 2 25 Raspberries, 28 175 1 180	Br Ba La Co
IC	Strawberries, choice 28 1 30 1 40	La
es.	Succotash, 28	Ta
W	Lobster, Clover Leaf, flat. 2 75	
ly op	" Imperial Crown, flat	Ri
b-	Succotash.2 2	
to he		
ds	Sardines, Albert, 18 tins 0 13 0 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Sa
he	high grade, key opener 0.13	Tu
B DF-	high grade, key opener 0 18 Sardines, key opener 18 0 10 Exq. fine French, key op 8 11 11 11 0 18 18 19 Other brands 9 11 16 17 P. & C. 18 119 22 25	
es		
an ny	" 1" 1" 33 36	P
m	Sardines Amer., 18 9 11	P
ely nd	per 100 11 00	G
he	COFFEE. GREEN. c. per lb	C
he to	Mocha	OACN
ost	Mocha 80 27 80 28 Old Government Java 0 30 0 32 Rio 101 0 0 211 0 221 Plantaion Ceylon 0 20 0 31 Porto Rice 0 24 0 28 Guatemala 0 31 0 32 Jamaica 0 21 0 22 Jamaica 0 21 0 22	N
are	Old October October	N
	Jamaica 0 21 0 22 Maracaibo 0 21 0 23	6
18	Caffaroma, 1 and 21b. tins assorted 0 30 FRUITS.	P
16	FOREIGN. e. per lb.	E
10	FOREIGN. e, per lb.	P
17	" Filiatras, bbls 0 04 0 04 0 04 0 04 0 04 0 04 0 05 0 05	1
13	\$\text{bbis} & 0 p1 & 0 04 \\ \text{Filiatrus, bbis} & 0 p1 & 0 04 \\ \text{bis} & 0 b1 & 0 04 \\ \text{bis} & 0 b1 & 0 04 \\ \text{Currants, Patrus, bbis} & 0 05 & 0 05 \\ \text{cost} & 0 & 0 & 0 07 \\ \text{bbis} & 0 & 0 & 0 07 \\ \text{cost} & 0 & 0 & 0 07 \\ \text{Vostizzas, cases} & 0 06 & 0 07 \\ \text{Vostizzas, cases} & 0 06 & 0 07 \\ \text{Vostizzas, cases} & 0 08 & 0 8 \\ \text{Vostizzas, cases} & 0 08 & 0 8 \\ \text{Vostizzas, cases} & 0 08 & 0 8 \\ \text{Vostizzas, cases} & 0 08 & 0 8 \\ \text{Vostizzas, cases} & 0 08 & 0 8 \\ \text{Vostizzas, cases} & 0 08 & 0 8 \\ \text{Vostizzas, cases} & 0 08 & 0 8 \\ \text{Vostizzas, cases} & 0 08 & 0 8 \\ \text{Vostizzas, cases} & 0 08 & 0 8 \\ \text{Vostizzas, cases} & 0 08 & 0 8 \\ \text{Vostizzas, cases} & 0 08 \\ \text{Vostizzas, cases} & 0 08 & 0 8 \\ \text{Vostizzas, cases} & 0 08 \\ Vostizzas,	F N I
65	Vostizzas, cases 0 063 0 07 † cases 0 062 0 07 5-Crown Excelsior, case 0 08 0 08 † case 0 081 0 08	0
	Vostizzas, cases 0 000 0 073 ½ cases 0 000 0 073 5-Crown Excelsior, case 0 08 0 084 ↓ case 0 084 0 085	1
0 30 27 28 26	Panarita, mer than vos 0 057 0 154	
·· 28	Figs, Elemes 10 lb, boxes 0 09 0 10 7 crown 0 134 0 14	
30 10 55 11 58	Prunes, Bosnia, casks	1
" 55 " 55	Figs. Relember 10 iii. noxices	
58	Selected 0 00 0 001	
" 18	" Sultanas 0 05 0 09 Raisins, Malaga:	
	Sultanas 1	1
97	Fancy Vexa boxes	1
9 50 8 00	Blue baskets 1 30	1
7 00 5 00	1 20 1 20	1
5 00 8 50	Oranges, Californias 2 50 3 00 Valencias 6 00 7 50 Floridas 3 50 5 00	1
6 50	Apples, dried, per lb	
0 07	FISH	1
0 85	Pike 0 05 Whitefish 0 06	ı
1 60	Pike 0 05 Whitefish 0 05 Salmon Trout 0 06 Lake Herring 0 01 Ciscoes 1 35 1 40	
2 65 5 00	Lake Herring 1 35 1 40 Ciscoes. 1 30 2 00 Perch 1 50 2 00	
7 75	Ciscoes. 1 50 2 00	1
2 65	Bloaters, per box	
3 90	Digby Herring 0 15 Sea Fish:	.
6 90 2 80	Sea Fish: Sea Fish: 0 06	
2 50 4 00	B. C. Salmon 0 15 Fresh Sea Herring, smoked, per box, 1 50	
1 50 2 25	SAUCES. Per doz.	
4 50	Worcester Sauce, pts	
1 60	Pickles, all kinds, pts. 3 2 qts. 6 0 Henry Sauce graphing i pts. 3 2	
1 35	Worester Sauce, pts \$3 00 \$37 0 1	5
1 5	Anchovy Sauce PRODUCE.	
r do	PRODUCE. Butter, creamery, tubs	4
2 6	6 " creamery, tubs	7
11	" low grades to common 0 12 0 1 " pound rolls 0 17 0 1	3
0 9	0 " large rolls 0 15) 0 1 5 " store crocks 0 16 0 1	17
1 5	0 Cheese 0 11 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 0	10}
1 4	0 Onions, per bag	

T	Dataton per bug	0.60	9
	Protatoes, per bag	0 05	0
	" section PROVISIONS.	0.14	:0
	E 4507 F04077777	80 071	en.
	Bacon, long clear, per lb Mess Pork Pork, short-cut, per bbl. Hams, smoked, per lb. " pickled	16 00	16
	Pork, short-cut, per bbl	0 101	17
	Hams, smoked, per lb	0 097	0
1	Breakfast Bacon	0.11	0
	Rolls	0.083	.0
	Backs Lard, pure, per lb Compound Lard.	0.08	0
	Compound Lard	0 07 9	0
1	Tallow, refined, per lbrough	0.02	0
		Pe	r l
	Rice, Aracan	Pe 0 031 \$6 0 05	3.65
		2433	ě
9	" Imperial Secta " extra Burmah	0.032	0
5	" Java. extra	0.06	i
3	" Java, extra " genuine Carolina " Grand Duke	0 09	- 1
0	Sago	0.01	i
3	Tapioca Goathead, finest imported	0.04	
9)	" Goathead, finest imported " Ceystal, 95th sacks		1
i"	"Goathead, finest imported "Crystal, 25lb sacks" 50lb. bags		1
9	SPICES.	P	
5	, GROUND.	\$0 16	91
6	Pepper, black, purefine to superior .	0 10	7
1		0.90	
	Pepper, white, pure fine to choice	0 20	
10	Ginger, Jamaica, pure	0 25 0 22	
	Ginger, Jamaica, pure Cochin, pure Cassia, fine to pure Cloves, fine to pure	0 18	
0	Cassia, fine to pure Cloves, fine to pure Allspice, choice to pure	0 14	
25	Allspice, choice to pure	0.30	
121	Nutmore "	0 75	
11	Mace, "	0.30	
26	Mace, "Mixed Spice "Cream of Tartar, fine to pure SUGAR.	0 25	. 1
22	SUGAR.		
30	Granulated bble and toolb boxes	\$4 35 0 05	. 7
	Granulated Paris Lump, bbls, and 100lb boxes Sub boxes Extra Ground, bbls, iceing less than bbl Powdered, bbls	1 111	
	Extra Ground, bbls., iceing	0.05	
04.	Powdered, bbls less than bbl Extra Bright, refined Bright Yellow	. 0.01	à.
04)	Powdered, bbls less than bbl	0.00	13
$04\frac{3}{2}$	Extra Bright, reflued Bright Yellow Medium Dark Yellow Raw bbl		
95\frac{1}{25}	Medium	0.00	ii.
061	Medium Dark Yellow Raw, bbl.	. 9.00	
971	DAM.	. 80 75	3 8
08	Coarse		
085 10	Quarter sacks	. 0 38	3
053	TEAS.		
10	Consender	Sales ou	pe
06)		. 80 4	31
04	Young Hyson—		٠.
07	Cases, sifted, extra firsts	. 80 4	
05	Half chests, ordinary firsts. Young Hyson— Cases, sifted, extra firsts. Cases, small leaf, firsts. Half chests, ordinary firsts seconds.	0 2	2
06)	seconds	01	7
(19)	" " thirds	. 01	3
25	PING SUEYS,		
55	Young Hyson— Half chests, firsts	0.0	ig.
		. 01	ä
	Half boxes, firstsseconds	02	15
30	JAPAN,	01	rib.
50	Half chests-		
00 50	Half chests— Finest May pickings	62	18
00	Pinest	. 03	8
		01	15
10	Good medium Medium	01	19
	Good common	0	16 133
05	Common	6	16
06	Nagasaki, chests Pekoe	0	14
06	Common Nagasaki, j chests Pekoe Oolong Gunpowder	0	71
40	BLACK,		
00	Congou- Half chests, Kaisow, Monin		
07		0 1	
25	Caddies, Pakling, Kaisow	0	18
15	Darionlings INDIAN.		35
	Assam Pekoes	0	20
9 00	CEVION	0	18
0 05	Broken Pekoes,	0	35
0 15	Dakoos	0	10
	Pekoe Souchong		41
oz. 3 7/			_
1 11	THEY HAVE REACH	HED)	T

atoes, per bag		
ey, extracted	0 60 : 0 05 : 0 14 :	1 08
PROVISIONS.	0.14 (15
on, long clear, per lb	80 071 8	07
on, long clear, per lb ss Pork k, short-cut, per bbl ms, smoked, per lb	16 00 10	5.20
k. short-cut, per bbl	16 00 13	- 00
ms, smoked, per lb ,	0 10)	1:00
pickledakfast Bacon	0.097	3.00
akfast Bacon	0.11	9.13
N	0.08)	0.08
ks	0.10	0.30
d, pure, per lb npound Lard. low, refined, per lb	0.08	0.09
npound Lard	0.075	0.07
low, refined, per lb	0 05]	0.06
	0.02	0:03
RICE ETC.	Per	lb.
e, Aracan	0 031 80	8.6
Patna	0.05	9.66
		0.05
" Imperial Secta		0:05
extra Burmah	0.032	0.00
Japan Imperial Secta extra Burmah Java, extra genuine Carolina Grand Duke	0 06	0:00
" genuine Carolina	0 09	0.10
" Grand Duke	0.06	0.00
20	0.01	9 65
pioca	0.04	0.60
" Goathead, finest imported	1	0.00
" Crystal, 25lb sacks		1 32
Goathead, finest importer Crystal, 25lb sacks 50lb, bags		2 0
SPICES.		
GROUND.	Per	16.
pper, black, purefine to superior ,	\$0 16 f	lo 15
fine to superior	. 0.40	0.30
	0.20	11.79
pper, white, pure	0 20	12
" fine to choice		9.2
nger, Jamaica, pure Cochin, pure ssala, fine to pure oves, fine to pure lspice, choice to pure	0 25	9.2
" Cochin, pure	0.22	11.2
ssia, fine to pure	0 18	9.2
oves, fine to pure	0 17	7.2
Ispice, choice to pure	0 30	0.2
	0.75	0.3
itmegs, "		1.2
ace, "	1 00	1.2
ixed Spice "	0.30	0.3
cam of Tartar, fine to pure	0 25	0.3
ace. " ixed Spice " ream of Tartar, fine to pure SUGAR.		
ranulated	\$4 35	81.1
aris Lump, bbls, and 100lb boxe	8. 0 05	0.0
ranulated aris Lump, bbls, and 100lb boxe 50lb boxes xtra Ground, bbls, iceing less than bbl owdered, bbls	0.051	6.0
xtra Ground, bbls., iceing	0.003	0.0
less than bbl	0.04)	0.0
owdered, bbls	0 1141	9.9
less than bbl	0.032	60
xtra Bright, refined	10 1019	61
right Yellow		0.1
edium	0 031	31
ark Yellow	0 001	
xtra Bright, refined right Yellow edium ark Yellow aw, bbl. SALT.		
SALT.	\$0 75	80.5
oarse	40 10	1
airy uarter sacks	0.38	0.1
HAPTET SACKS		
TEAS.		
unpowder—CHINA GREENS. Cases, extra firsts. Half cheets, ordinary firsts. coung Hotel, extra firsts. Cases, small leaf, firsts. Half cheets, ordinary firsts seconds. "" seconds.		on H
unpowder-	80 42	An I
Cases, extra firsts	0 22	70
Half chests, ordinary mists	17 .00	97
oung Hyson-	80 42	90
Cases, sifted, extra irsis	0.35	70
Cases, smail leat, firsts	0 22	0.5
Half chests, ordinary firsts	0.17	0.1
SECOPUS		
		6.1
thirds	0 15	0
" common	0 13	0
" common	0 13	0
" common	0 13	0 0
oung Hyson—Half chests, firsts	0 13	0 0 0
common PING SUEYS. (oung Hyson— Half chests, firsts Reconds	0 13	0 0 0
common PING SUEYS. Coung Hyson—Half chests, firsts———————————————————————————————————	0 13	0 0 0 0 0
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" common. PING SUEYS. Half chests, firsts seconds firsts seconds. Half boxes, firsts seconds. Half chests— Finest May pickings.	0 28 0 28 0 16 0 28 0 16	0 0 0 0
" common young Hyson— Half chests, firsts. Half chests, firsts. seconds Half boxes, firsts. seconds JAPAN, laf chests— Finest May pickings. Choice Finest	0 28 0 28 0 16 0 28 0 16	0:
" common young Hyson— Half chests, firsts. Half chests, firsts. seconds Half boxes, firsts. seconds JAPAN, laf chests— Finest May pickings. Choice Finest	0 28 0 28 0 16 0 28 0 16	0:00
" common. 'ing Hyson— ING SUEYS, Half chests, firsts seconds seconds seconds seconds Ialf chests— Finest May pickings Choice Finest Fi	0 13 0 28 0 16 0 28 0 16 0 28 0 38 0 32 0 28 0 25 0 25	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:
common. "Yeon Ping SUEYS. Half chests, firsts. seconds seconds seconds seconds seconds seconds AIAF chests. seconds AIAF chests Fines Fines Fines Good medium	0 13 0 28 0 16 0 28 0 16 0 38 0 32 0 25 0 25 0 29	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:
" common. "Invo sucrys. Half chests, firsts " seconds " seconds " seconds " AIA" AIA", JAPAN, JAPAN, JAPAN, JAPAN, Finest May pickings Good modium Good common.	0 13 0 28 0 16 0 28 0 16 0 28 0 38 0 32 0 22 0 22 0 29 0 19	0:
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omn Hyson. Half chasts, fiests seconds Half boyes, firsts. Half boyes, firsts. JAPAN. Jaff chests. Finest May picking. Choice Fylinest Half boyes, firsts. Japan Half boyes, firsts. Japan Half chests. Japan Half Liphent Half Half Half Half Half Half Half Half	0 13 0 28 0 16 0 28 0 16 0 28 0 26 0 32 0 28 0 25 0 25 0 26 0 19 0 16 0 13	0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0
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m Common Ground Hyoon Half cheets, firsts "seconds seconds Half boxes, firsts "JAPAN, Ialf chests Finest Good may pickings Finest Good common Common Common Common Good common Common Good common G	0 13 0 28 0 16 0 16 0 28 0 17 0 16 0 38 0 22 0 22 0 25 0 29 0 16 0 13 6 16 0 13 6 16 0 17	0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0
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mm Common must Hyon must Half boxes, firets seconds seconds must Half boxes, firets seconds must Half boxes, firets must Halfung must Halfung	0 13 0 28 0 16 0 28 0 16 0 32 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 17 0 16 0 17 0 17 0 18 0 17 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 19 0 19 0 19 0 19 0 19 0 19 0 19 0 19	010000000000000000000000000000000000000
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" COHMON GROWN STANS Half chests, firsts, " Half chests, firsts, " Half boxes, firsts, " Half chests, Kalsow, Moni Pakking," Coddies, Pakling, " Ladow, " Nation," Nation, " Nation," N	0 13 0 28 0 16 0 28 0 16 0 32 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 27 0 19 0 16 0 14 F 0 16 0 7	010000000000000000000000000000000000000
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in common	0 13 0 28 0 16 0 28 0 16 0 32 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 27 0 19 0 16 0 14 F 0 16 0 7	010000000000000000000000000000000000000
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THEY HAVE REACHED THE SUMMIT.

Over 70,000 storekeepers have rached the summit of success, by the use of the National Cash Register System. Is can't get up in the world without it. If the face of the testimony of all these users, can you afford to struggle along it your old way of doing business? Office 63 King St. West, Toronto, On. Des a postal and have one of our traville call and explain our system; we self a easy monthly payments.

rade other ara K. 2:191 by Chack the Barber was Ottawa, Ont., for E C.P.R. hotel at the season on the tthews will superin MALLETT, who is mection with the Hotel at Oshawa S re hundred saloon at of business in C

wil

of the World's F that time was 7,20 lars, a summer N.B., river, eight ty of that name, wii under the manag

CREIGHTON, of shawa, was badly and hands by the lamp. At last ing satisfactorily. MARTIN, hotel. ed a meeting of cre viously to 1887 a co

at which time he co P. CREIGHTON, of th hawa, who was badly don the hands by th ast week, is again to his guests with 1 d never failing goo rtwo o'clock on the fire was discovered tel, a large brick b



rade AND Notes.

lara K. 2:19½ by Clarion Chief, dam lack the Barber was sold to Moore Ottawa, Ont., for \$2000.

by C.P.R. hotel at Banff will open of the season on the 15th. Mr. W. Lathews will superintend the open-

s. Mallett, who is so well known connection with the Royal Hotel, by, has taken over the "Cedar "Hotel at Oshawa Station.

out of business in Chicago since the g of the World's Fair. The numthat time was 7,200. It is now 6,-

**Cedars, a summer hotel on the St. N.B., river, eighteen miles from sty of that name, will be opened on lst under the management of Willemang.

Communication, of the Central Commun, was badly burned about and hands by the explosion of a be lamp. At last reports he was ing satisfactorily.

in Martis, hotel, Guelph, Ont., illed a meeting of creditors. Martin seviously to 1887 a commercial traat which time he commenced in nor line with a small capital.

HE

P. CREGATTON, of the Central Holawa, who was badly burnt in the d on the hands by the explosion of last week, is again about and atto his guests with his usual dilinal never failing good humor.

two o'clock on the morning of fire was discovered in the Camtel, a large brick building occupied by John Doleman. It had made considerable headway before the firemen could respond, and in spite of their efforts the building ass completely gutted. Loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$2,000; cause, unknown.

SPOONE'S Phenyle Disinfectant Deoderizer and Gernicide. This is one of the good things in its way. It has been to use in Ganda about three years. It will do all that is claimed for it. It is more largely used by brewers in Chicago and other way of the control o

Do saloons breed drunkenness? Let us see. Before the Brooks' Law went into effect in Pennsylvania there were nearly 6,000 saloons in Philadelphia and 29,097 arrests in one yearfor intoxication. Now, with a greatly increased population, there are but 1,000 saloons, while the arrests for intoxication have increased to 25,005. Fewer saloons and more drunkenness. Make your own comments.— Liquor Deaders' Hevald.

Mr. Harny Corny, M.P., has been for the last two or three days superintending an extension of his hop gardens. This year Mr. Corby will have thirty-five This year Mr. Dept. twenty acres more will be ready to ple: twenty acres more will be ready to he had been superiorated in the year, and he proposed to brain the superiorate of the manufacture of the proposed to have over 100 horses. Mr. Corby expects to have over 100 horses of hop gardens, using as fertilizer the manure from 400 head of cattle which are being fed in his distillery.

The following words contain the essence of horse philosophy:—" Reins may guide the horse, the bit may inspire him and the whip may urge him forward, but the human voice is more potent than all. Its assuring tones will more quickly dispel fright; its sharp, clear, electric commands will more thoroughly arouse his ambition, and its gentle, kindly praises will more completely encourage the intelligent road horse than the united force of the bit and roins and lash. No animal in domestic use more readily responds to the power of kindness than the road horse.

A MAN of increasing energy, Mr. M. McConnell has decided to once more go into the retail trade, at the same time maintaining intact his successful whole-maintaining intact his successful whole-maintaining intact his successful whole with the successful has purchased the Hub Hotel, cornered has purchased the Hub Hotel, cornered has prevent of the Hub Hotel, cornered has prevent of the successful that the hotel has been also been present premises—alternative to the present premises—alternative which there will be ample room for the extension of trade that is bound to result from his management, and that will at the same time add greatly to the comfort and convenience of his patrons.

A Langely attended meeting of the Executive Committees of the St. Thomas and Eight License Holders? P. A. was held on May 1st. Reports all over Ontario showed a thorough and united organization everywhere. It is understood that the Association is pledged to use its influence for the general benefit of members, irrespective of politics. Since the original control of Mayor Kennedy towards the research of Mayor

Messes. Spilling Bros., the widely known cigar makers of 137 Jarvis street, ston, Ont.

Toronto, have bought out the cigar factory on Colborne street of the late Dennia O'Haloran and have engaged all the employees as well as taken over the stock in trade and the state of the stock in trade and the state of the state of the Spilling, at a hardly necessary to say, are the maleser of the popular brands of cigarsay. Gold Paul and Board of Trade, and of the famous Is InAimidad, a eigar, the superior of white of the price cannot be found in the wireless. In another column the firm annother column the firm annother column the firm annother column to which can be obtained by addressing bow the column to the state of the st

This hop dealers and growers of the United States have passed a resolution declaring that "the proposed reduction in the tariff on hops from fifteen cents per pound, specific duty, to 29 per cent, per pound, specific duty, to 29 per cent, per pound, specific duty, to 29 per cent, growing industry on the Pacific coast, growing industry on the Pacific coast, or growing industry on the Pacific coast, or growing industry on the Pacific coast, and the organization of the produced in Clairing, Oregon and Washington, and the organization of the per cent. is equivalent to placing of 10 per cent. is expected to violate the production common the obvious of the production of t

DO YOU KNOW THE WHISKEY DETC. ?

Ir not, it will be to your advantage to have a photograph of them. They have secured convictions by the wholesale in Kingston. You may be the next "victim." Send 25 cents for their photo and be on the "lookout." Address, Box 654, Kingston, Ont.

Wit and Humor.

A Faithful Animal.



TOWNSMAN.—" Look here, Deacon, I'll give on five dollars for that dog—I need a dog to catch my wood-pile, nights. DEACON WOOLFORD—"I hate to paht wit im, sah; but five dollahs is five dollahs."

SISTERLY SARCASM.

"Have you a sistah?" said Willie Wishington

No," replied his friend.

"Then you cannot wealize what it is to be utterably humiliated. I was telling my sistah labst night about a young wo man that I sometimes call upon. I wemahked that she made me feel like a

"And what did your sister say?" "She said I was too self-conscious."

A MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCE.

A MITHATIAN

Little Benny—'Mamma, please let me
hold the haby for a minute."

Mother—''1 am afraid, Benny, you
might let her fall."

Little Benny—'Well, if she does fall,
she can't fall evey far."

REVENGE.

"You say you want to make a will?" said the lawyer in surprise.

"Yes, sir."
"But you told me just now that you hadn't a dollar to leave, and that your relatives had all neglected you so that you wouldn't do anything for them if you

"That's just it. I'm going to make a will for revenge. I'll git 'em all tied up in a law suit that'll keep 'em poor all the rest o' their lives.

WHY HE FALTERED.

"HERE" said the farmer; just split

"Here" said the farmer; just split up some of that railroad timber and I'll give you a good meal."
"Alas! I can not," said the tramp; "the greater part of my life has been passed walking on such as those. It is too much like breaking up home ties,"



".Ef he'd 'a' said sebenty-five cents I'd 'a took

A GRAVE MISTAKE.

Real Estate Agent—"Yes, sir, I can recommend the place to you. No ma-laria, chills unknown. Healthiest locality in the state."
Stranger—"Guess we can't do business

I'm a doctor."

WARNING TO BE HEEDED.

"You are not putting money in a letter,

are you?"

"Why, of course. Why not?"

"Didn't you see that sign as we came along—'Post no bills'?"

CRACKED A JOKE IN THE PULPIT, BUT DIDN'T KNOW IT.

A POPULAR Hibernian divine, for man years incumbent of a well-known church in the Irish capital, had contracted the somewhat peculiar habit of addressing his hearers as "Dear Dublin souls."

One Sunday it was arranged that he should exchange pulpits with a brother clergyman at Cork. All went well till the worthy man, waxing carnest, exclaim-

ed (relating to something which had gone "Let me entreat of you never for one

moment to forget this great truth, dear Dublin souls—I mean dear Cork souls!" Fortunately, the reverend gentleman was so carried away by his cuthusiam that he failed to observe the smile which flitted on the countenance of nearly every member of his congregation.



Same Day: Time, 11,30 P.M.—" Dere he is atchin' de wood-pile—wonder if he feels lone

IN NO DEMAND.

Mouldy Mike-" I'm gettin along slick Always asks fer work at me trade,

and never gits offered any."

Weary William— "Wot do yer pretend to be?"

A tombstone carver.

"And don't you ever git offered a job?"
"Naw, I keeps away from towns wots got trolley cars.

HIS FEARS.

Prisoner-" What does the judge say

about my case?"

Lawyer—" He's non-committal."

Prisoner—" Well, I'm glad of that. was afraid he would give me seven years.

HIS PLANS.

Farmer (to young thief)-"What are youdoing under the tree with that apple."

Bright hog—"Please, sir, I was just going to climb up the tree to put back this apple, which I see has fallen down."

THEY WOULD GET THERE.

Temperance lecturer (lowering his voice to an impressive whisper)—"If all the gin shops were at the bottom of the sea, what would be the result?"

Man in rear (sotto voce)—"Lots of people would get drowned trying to get to them."



Experience Tells,

This is the house-maid Mrs. Innocent engaged ——and this is the one she got after sheig been married a year.

A' PHILOSOPHER.

Colonel Hahdupp-"What are you

laughing at, uncle?"

Uncle Mose—"I'se laffin t' t'ink 1
hain't got no job, sah."

Colonel Hahdpup—"I dont see the

point.

*Uncle Mose—" De p'int am jes' heah, sah. Ef l had a job dese yar times I'd eeder he gittin' fired or expectin' t' he gittin' fired, or gittin' mah pay rejuiced, an' I'd be perfickly misabul." point.

McBRIDE'S MISTAKE.

"What on earth are you doing?" ex-claimed Mrs. McBride when she saw her husband jabbing a pin into an ornamental of embroidery on her dressing-table. "Merely putting a pin into this cushion,

dear," he replied.
"Mercy me! I paid fifteen dollars for that pin-cushion at a church fair, and do you suppose I'm going to allow pins to be stuck into it?"

NO USE FOR FIRE-LIGHT.

Mrs. Percushing—"Henry, I smell fire, I tell you!" Mr. Percushing—"Well, I can't find

Mrs. Percushing—" Well, I light the candle and take another look. How could you find it in the dark, you idiot?

AND SO THE FIGHT GOES ON.

First Citizen—"Can you understand this Tariff Bill !" Second Citizen - " I've studied it for

week and haven't got head nor tail of it First Citizen-" Well, there's just this

much about it. I—"

Second Citizen—" That's not the way 1 look at it. I——"
First Citizen—" But——!

Second Citizen—"Sir,—!!"
First Citizen—"I—!!!"



JOYFUL RECOGNITION - "Golly! he's mighty lad to see me!"

KEPT HIS TOOTH.

pullin' a teeth?"

Dentist—"We charge a dollar if ya take gas." Farmer Cobbs -- " How much is it is

Farmer Cobbs-" Gee, whize Wh I read in the papers that gas only costs dollar for a thousand foot, and if ye was to fill me up from tip to toe, 'twonle take but six foot. Not to-day, you 2231272



"I reckon in about half-a-dozen trip lay in enough to last me till de warm on gits here!"

CHANGE EXPECTED.

Hoffman Howes—"Haven't seen le at the club lately." Puttson Calls—"No; he's enga But he's to be married soon.

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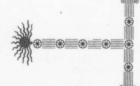
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IN CASKS AND BOTTLES

... ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THIS BRAND ...

The Value of Thoroughbred Blood in the Process

UNDER the title of "How to Improve the Trotter," and similar captions, in different turf journals, we are told that thoroughbred blood is not needed in the trotter, and that it does more harm than good. They talk as though our best sires and trotters were free from thoroughbred were trotting bred, pure and blood and These writers avoid telling the ole story or facts.

Mr. Payne says in a recent issue of the Breeder that Senator Stanford made ex tensive experiments in breeding running mares to his great son of Hambletonian, and when Palo Alto (2.08), the best re-sults of this breeding, appeared and captured the stallion record it caused much thought and discussion. He says that Palo Alto was then nine years old. Since that short time the record has been surpassed by four stallions, three of them much younger, and none of them with a running mare for a dam, and but one of the four having a near infusion of thoroughbred blood. He goes on to "I now refer to to the son of Directr, Directum (2.051)."

Directum is so far the greatest race

horse trotter the world has ever seen horse trotter the worm as ver seem. Let us see how he is bred. A son of Director, dam by Venture, son of thoroughbred Belmont. Venture's dam was by American Boy Jr., thoroughbred son of Sea Gull; second dam by St. Law-When a writer does not like hot blood in a trotter he is sure to refer to Arion and Kremlin to prove that there is no need of thoroughbred blood in the

trotter for extreme speed.

Let us analyze the breeding of Arion and Kremlin, and see what we find. Arion (2.07%), by Electioneer; dam by Nutwood, whose grandam was thorough-bred; second dam by Tattler, the best son of Pilot Jr., whose dam was also thoroughbred. Kremlin (2.07?), by thoroughbred. thoroughbred. Kremin (2.072), by Lord Russell, full brother to Maud 8. (2.087 to the old sulky). Lord Russell's grandam was thoroughbred, and Krem-lin's dam was by Woodford Mambrino (2.21½), whose dam was nearly or quite thoroughbred. Kremlin's grandam was by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; third dam by the highly-bred horse American Star. These same writers will extol the trotting-bred horse, and tell you that he is trot-ting-bred for four or five generations, but the monant many five generations, but the moment mention is made of a fast, game horse, whose third or fourth dam was thoroughbred, by such horses as Lexington, Planet, Australian, Margrave and Glencoe, they will ignore the blood of these noted horses, because they did not get the dam of a fast trotter.

fair. Directum (2.051), whose dam was by a highly-bred son of thoroughbred Belmont, has to his credit the fastest stallion record, fastest four-year-old record, fastest three-heat record, fastest stallion fourth-heat race and the fastest fifth-heat fourth-heat race and the fastest fifth-heat race. The fastest six-heat race ever trotted was won by Ryland T., son of Ledger; dam by Urverston, son of Lex-ington. The time was 2.111, 2.121, 2.12, 2.122, 2.111, 2.141. It is well-known that Mand S., (2.081) and Palo Alto (2.081) got their records to the old-fas-hiomed sulky, which Arion and Kremlin got theirs to the bley death of the con-gration of the control of the con-trol of the in sulkies, it would bring Maud S. and Palo Alto down to 2.05%.

Now I believe this misleading and un-

The Year Book for 1893 gives 21 trot ters in 2.10 and better. More than half this number certainly carry thoroughbred blood close up on the side of sire or dam, and four of them had a thoroughbred dam Little Albert (2.10) was by Albert W. Stanford thought him worthy to bear the

IMPROVEMENT OF THE TROTTER. (2.20), whose dam was by John Nelson, son of imported Trustee. Fantasy's (2.08), who holds the world's record for three year olds) dam was by Almonarch, ssful sire, whose dam was thorough

The three fastest trotters bred by Gov Stanford, and the fastest ever sired by one horse, are Arion (2.07) to bicycle sulky), Sunol (2.08) and Palo Alto (2.08) to the high-wheeled sulky). Palo Alto (3.08) dam was thoroughbred, Sunol's grandam was thoroughbred, and the sire of the first and second dams of Arion carry thoroughbred blood close up.

In an article written for the American Horseman and Sportsman of last week by Charles T. Harris, that gentleman makes the following statement: He says, when asked to cite an instance wherein the crossing of a trotting sire on a thorough bred mare, or vice versa, has resulted in a great trotting performer, "they invariably fall back on Palo Alto (2.08?)." It is conceded that Palo Alto was by a trotting sire, out of a strictly thoroughbred mare but was he a great performer? He defeated Jack, Rosalind Wilkes, Houri and Susie S. in contested races, all out classed horses. Those who saw this horse in his races and trials againt time, will remember an animal booted to the body and carrying weight that did not improve his feet to any extent. When in the mood he would trot the mile steady, but a steady mile was an exception. Contrasted with the trotting-bred horses he was a sight. Marvin has ne his personal experiences with Palo Alto, but I venture to say that that much-lauded horse gave him more trouble than all the other horses he ever handled put together.

Mr. Harris admits that as a sire Palo Alto is a greater success than as a trotter. He says Palo Alto is credited with four 2.30 performers, all out of trotting-bred mares, and that the four are all under five years of age. I should say so. Why not state the facts? Palo Alto is the sire of state the facts? Falo Alto is the sire of three two year olds with records from 2.19\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 2.23\(\frac{1}{2}\), and one three year old with a record of 2.21\(\frac{1}{2}\). Surelythese four fast trotters were under five years old. What about Alcantara and Alcyone as sires and trotters whose grandams were thoroughbred? The young sires Allandorf, Electricity (2.17‡), Glencoe Wilkes and others, whose grandams were thoroughbred? No horse in the world ever got a record of 2.10 with as little training as Macquette, whose grandam was

The following successful sires, besides The following successful sires, besides the above-mentioned grandams, were thoroughbred: Nutwood (2.184), sire of 109 in 2.30 and better, Anteeo (2.164), Anteros, Antevolo (2.194), Bourbon Wilkes, Favorite Wilkes, Hambrino (2.214), Lord Russell, sire of Kremlin (2.674), Mambrino Russell, O'mede Wilkes, (2.97g), Mambrino Russell, O'mede Wilkes, Woolsy, Warrener, etc. Sires whose dams are thoroughbred: Palo Alto (2.08l), Almonarch (2.24g), sire of the dam of Fantasy (2.08l), Ansel, (2.20), Azmoor (2.20l) and Whijs (2.27g), Be-sides the above we have the great sires whose dams were very highly bred, many of which were nearly thoroughbred. This list includes the Wilkes-Mambrino Patchen cross, Hambletonian-Star cross, Wedgewood, Woodford Mambrino, Edward Everett and others

Let us see how Mr. Marvin agrees with Mr. Harris' ideas of Palo Alto. Mr. Marvin says: "The second of our great four year old in the 1886 campaign was the now famous Palo Alto. At two years old he came directly under my charge, and his improvement was marvellous.
With the exception of Sunol we never had a two year old so promising as Palo Alto. He could trot a quarter in 33 seconds as a two year old, and showed us a full mile at that age in 2.23\(\frac{1}{2}\). After that he was named Palo Alto. Gov.

IN A DAY.

LAWRICE, KANS., U.S.A., Aug. 9, 1888. George Patterson fell from a second-story window, striking a fence. I found him using

ST. JACOBS OIL.

He used it freely all over his bruises. I saw him next morning at work. All the blue spor rapidly disappeared, leaving neither pai scar nor swelling. C. K. NEUMANN, M. D.

ALL RIGHT I ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

name of the farm, and he was always a favorite with the governor, owing to his high form and breeding.
"His four-year-old campaign showed

to be a true and game race Out of nine starts he scored eight horse. norse. Out of nime starts he scored eight victories and got a record of 2.20½ in the fourth heat of a race. His gait was good and pure. He carried 10-ounce shoes in front and five-ounce behind, and the usual protecting boots all around. He was a good-headed horse, being certainly as steady as the average purely-trottingbred animal, and showing no position to leave hisfeet under hard pres-sure than fast trotters usually do." It seems to me that Mr. Marvin knows much about the trotting qualities of Palo Alto as those are full of prejudice and make misleading statement

In closing this incomplete article on the subject, I will make a prediction, the subject, I will make a prediction, which is, that a greater proportion of the get of Palo Alto will get records of 2.30 and better than the get of any other horse ever foaled up to 1882, when Palo Alto was foaled. They have about 35 at 12th, the bands have about 35 at 25 Alto was foaled. They have about 39 at Palo Alto and there may be a dozen or 15 in other places. In five years every breeder whose stock is not built on a good thoroughbred foundation will see that he has made a mistake. I do not mean that the sire or dam shall have a first dam thoroughbred, but the best thoroughbred blood must be woven into the trotter and gentleman's roadster to stand the test. -F. L. Gerald.

PERILS OF PROCRASTINATION First High Private (Coxey's Army)— "Ef we hadn't started so early, we wouldn't 'a' come so near freezing o'

Second High Private-" Gee whiz! Ef we'd 'a' waited till the snow was off the ground, them durned farmers all along the line would have been howlin' fer help!

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