

THE ADVOCATE

Vol. I.—No. 11.

Toronto and Montreal, Canada, Thursday, April 19, 1894.

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GOLDWIN SMITH'S LETTER.

Prohibition is impracticable and impossible
in the Opinion of the Learned
Professor.

We have been asked to republish Professor Goldwin Smith's views on Prohibition. It was in response to a query from the *Globe* last October as to his attitude regarding the then forthcoming placibet that the Professor wrote:

"I believe in temperance, not in total abstinence to whatever name of temperance is, by a misnomer, applied. I do not think it possible, even if it is desirable, to enforce total abstinence. I do think it possible to promote temperance by wise license regulations and by discriminating in favor of the lighter against the stronger and more inflammatory drinks. I say this with perfect respect for the opinions of those who take the opposite view; and they, I hope, will give me credit for desiring the suppression of vice and the misery which attends it, as heartily as they do, though I cannot agree with them as to the best means for the accomplishment of that end.

"The taste for fermented liquor is common to all races of mankind, and it antedates the beginning of history. We find it embodied in the mythologies, Hindu, Greek, Roman or Scandinavian, as well as in Hebrew tradition. This taste the extreme Prohibitionist hopes to eradicate by a single stroke of prohibitive legislation. Unless he can eradicate the taste, experience shows that he cannot put down the habit.

"It is not unlikely that the placibet may be carried by religious influence or intimidation. It is not unlikely that when the placibet has been carried, legislators may be persuaded or driven into giving it the form of a law. Then the difficulty will be to carry it out. Make what laws you will, you cannot make people believe that drinking or selling a glass of wine or beer is a crime. Not having public conviction really with you, you will be unable to carry out the law. Effect the same things will happen which have been proved by overwhelming evidence to have happened in Maine, in Vermont, in Boston, in the Northwest, and which happened here during our trial of the Scott Act. Law will be practically set at defiance; perjury will be rife; drinking will go on in secret, and, therefore, in an aggravated form; and liquor will be worse and more unwholesome than ever. This last point is to be noted. In the Northwest under the prohibitive system they have been drinking rank poison, such as they might madden and incite to crime. In Maine they have had forty-three amendments to their law to increase its stringency. Nevertheless, effect is liquor is just as much sold and there is just as much drunkenness as ever. One city, Bangor, seems to have taken itself practically out of the law. In Vermont, according to the testimony of Mr. Edwards Johnson some years ago in the *Popular Science Monthly*, there were 446 places where intoxicating liquors were sold, and though the population was stationary, the number of these places was on the increase. It is not, it cannot be contended that heaven enjoins a policy which heaven evidently does not bless.

"If Canada were sinking into an abyss of drunkenness, as some temperance orators would lead us to believe, resort to extreme measures might be necessary and right. Canada, on the contrary, is temperate, and has been growing more so for many years past, thanks to the spontaneous agencies of church, school, voluntary association, and individual effort. The science, the voice of which is daily gaining power. Opinion, which used not to

be, is now thoroughly on the side of temperance; and it inflicts on drunkenness penalties, the application of which is more certain than that of any penalties threatened by law. Of the drunkenness, I believe, a large proportion is inhuman. A temperance lecturer told us that there were 10,000 deaths in the Dominion from drinking every year. This would be nearly half the adult male deaths in the country. In view of our principal cities about that time the number of deaths in a month from alcoholism was two.

"It is needless to go over the whole subject again, and it has been already proved before, that crime, to which Prohibitionists imagine their policy would put an end, has deeper seats than the love of liquor. It is needless to prove over again that the moderate use of wine or beer does not, as Prohibitionists aver, necessarily lead to excess. People of the great wine-growing countries are generally temperate, and thousands of English gentlemen are taking wine every day with their dinner without any danger to their excess. They no more think of emptying the decanter than they think of emptying the mustard pot.

"The clergy, in denouncing all use of fermented liquors as criminal, labor under the awkward necessity of holding up as a model of character the who certainly did drink wine and introduced its use into the most sacred ordinance of his religion. The attempts to make out, in defiance of the evidence, and of unbroken church tradition, that the wine of the New Testament is sypic, can, by no impartial scholar, be treated with the slightest respect.

ABOUT BEER.

Notes on Customs in Ancient Days.

"The products of the domestic breweries of all times would be quite honest; for no one would be so stupid as to make what he would make and give to her household and family had beer, any more than had bread; more particularly, since in the days ere tea and coffee were known in England, beer was the best and most wholesome beverage at breakfast. It would be what was known as single or small beer. But those who brewed for sale, and those who retailed the liquor ("tipplers") they were called had to be looked after then as well as now. There were no analysts then; there were, however, ale and beer tasters who had delicate palates. At the Michaelmas Court Leet held by the Baron of Maresch, at which all the freemen of the town were bound to appear, two ale-tasters and bread-weighers were annually appointed. Each of them received a halberd, in token of his office and authority. On their election the following oath was administered to them in open court by the Lord of the Manor, his steward, or deputy-at-law:

"The Ale-Taster's Oath: You and either of you shall swear that you shall well and truly serve in the office of the Ale-Taster beyond Whitsun for this year next ensuing, that the bread brought to the market to be sold be truly weighed, and the same do continue the weight according to the price of corn sold at that market. Likewise you shall see that ale-brewers and tipplers within your office that they and every of them shall make good and wholesome ale and beer for man's body, and every one so offending you shall present at the Court. And in every thing that shall well and truly befall yourselves in the said office, so help you God."

"At the Court Leet for the Manor of Ugham, now the property of Sir James Joicey, Bart, M.P., the same appointments were made in the year 1632-3 for Mersch and Thomas Gayre the elder and

those for Ugham in 1619-20, were Robert Pace and William Robinson, and so in every barony and manor throughout England the courts of the time took measures for assuring the public that the ale and beer made for common consumption were good and wholesome. One of the last of the Maresch Ale-tasters boasted that he had, during his year of office, tasted "every tap in the town."

A BISHOP'S ALE-TASTER.

In 1617, Arthur Lake, Bishop of Bath and Wells, appointed John Sharke, ale-taster to the University of Oxford. His duty was to go to every ale-brewer that day they brewed, according to their courses, and taste their ale; for which his ancient fee was one gallon of strong ale and two gallons of small wort worth a penny. The Bishop of Durham has thus good episcopal sanction and precedent for interesting himself in the purity of that beverage which the English people have drunk so cheerfully and so abundantly, it is likely to be said or done, will continue to drink. The best beer brewed in England in feudal times that was made in the abbey, priory, and other religious houses. The first beer brewed in the house of the priory at Durham was not without repeats. The medieval skill in the art which reached the greatest perfection in the monasteries, was handed down to quite a recent time at the universities and colleges, for they were originally religious houses, and in them also the making of wholesome beer was one of the "good works" most diligently attended to. The first tankard of "Varsity" or College beer yielded a new sensation in life. If it is still as good and as pure as it was at Durham even, do not mention Oxford and Cambridge, a generation ago, it should be made the standard to which all beer for public sale should come up. The universality of the domestic use of ale and beer in Norman and Tudor England receives further proof from the fact that on the festival days of the old guilds, crafts and companies of freemen, the best and strongest beer, just as the pious gospels did, and for the same reason—they had ale and beer at home every day of their lives.

WAR'S EFFECT ON ENGLISH BEER.

One other remark about English beer must be noted. This is the effect war has had upon it. The first tax put upon malt was imposed during the great civil war between the King and the Parliament, and from that time forward the history of the malt tax is nothing short of a commercial and political romance, a farmer's grievance and a hustings watchword. The long and heavy wars in which Britain engaged consequent on the French Revolution raised the price of barley, and the high duty levied upon malt made the price of ale and beer almost prohibitive. Mr. Jackson, who kept an apothecary's shop in "The Strand," has the idea of brewing beer from various gruffs instead of from malt and hops. He worked it out, but did not set up as brewer himself. He taught his method to the London brewers; and Mrs. Piozzi vouches for the fact that he contrived to realize a fortune out of the great brewer alone. Mrs. Piozzi was competent to speak, for her first husband, Mr. Thrale, was proprietor of the brewery which afterwards became that of Barclay and Perkins. The Thrales, husband and wife, especially the wife, will ever be remembered as the friends and succorers of the gruff but kindly and lofty and literary dictator, Dr. Samuel Johnson. He was one of Mr. Thrale's executors, and was a party to the sale of the brewery which even then had a reputation for its ales and porter. When asked what he considered the value of the property, Johnson replied in his grandiose style: "We do not care for a parcel of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of

avarice." Barclay, Perkins and Co. bought the brewery for £130,000, and, as everyone knows it became one of the greatest concerns of the kind in the world, and is yet one of the sights of London. The great moralist must not have thought either the brewing or drinking of beer an offence against society and still less a sin, else he never would have been a party to the management of the great brewery, not even for the sake of Mrs. Thrale, whose subsequent marriage with Mr. Piozzi, the Italian musician, almost broke the old man's heart.

A SINE QUA NON OF GOOD BEER.

A scientific dictionary, without referring to the use or abuse of beer, or to its moral or social effects, admits that "a nutritious food from the sugar and maltage it contains, exhilarating from the spirit and strengthening and narcotic from the hops." In characterizing Leonard Welsted, a poetaster of his time, who, in his "Tramontane," had lampooned him, Pope, in the "Dunciad," at once hits him off and sets forth what had beer is and what good beer should be.

"How, Welsted! flow, like thine inspire,
Though stale, not ripe, tho' thin yet new
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;
Hearty, not strong; and foaming, tho' so

Neither the old brewer who was nathing but a brewer, nor the modern brewer, could turn out good beer, even though the malt and the hops of the one were of the best, and the chemical substitutes of the other of the purest, unless the same used was up to a certain quality. It is with brewing as it is with dyeing. Certain dye-works owe their fame, the fastness, and the brilliancy of their color, not to the skill of the dye stuffs used, nor to the skill of the dyer, but largely to the quantities of the water in the stream or well that it is drawn from. So with brewing the water used counts for much.

DRINK AND THE DEATH RATE.

The British Medical Association appointed a committee to make inquiries, in order to ascertain the average age of the different categories of drinkers—that is to say, those who refrain completely from alcoholic drinks, those who indulge more or less in moderation, and those who drink to excess. This committee has handed in its report. Its conclusions are drawn from 4,234 deaths, which are divided into five categories of individuals with the average age attained by each—

1. Total abstainers..... 41 years 22 days.
2. Habitually temperate
 drinkers..... 42 " 13 "
3. Careless drinkers..... 39 " 37 "
4. Free drinkers..... 37 " 36 "
5. Decidedly intemperate
 drinkers..... 33 " 3 " "

These figures show, remarks the *Evening Standard*, singularly enough, that those who reach the shortest age are those who drink not a drop of alcohol; whereas, from this come the drunkards, who only exist there by a trifle. The greatest average age is reached by those who drink moderately.

A BARRISTER named Bushe was making a speech for the defense before Judge O'Grady, a noted judge of Ireland, who has an ass upon to bray loudly outside the court.

"Wait a moment," said the chief justice "one at a time, Mr. Bushe, if you please." The barrister waited for a chance to retort, and it came presently. What O'Grady was charging the jury, the ass began again to bray, if possible more loudly than before.

"I beg your pardon, my lord," said Bushe, "but I ask you to repeat the last words; there is such an echo in the court I did not quite catch them!"



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HAMILTON—R. H. Labatt, 81 Hughson Street South.

ST. JOHN, N.S.—Frank Smith, 21 Water Street.

BRANTFORD—J. H. Adams, 135 Colborne Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Strang & Co., 150 Portage Avenue.

REGINA, ASSA.—Charles Howson, Beaud Street.



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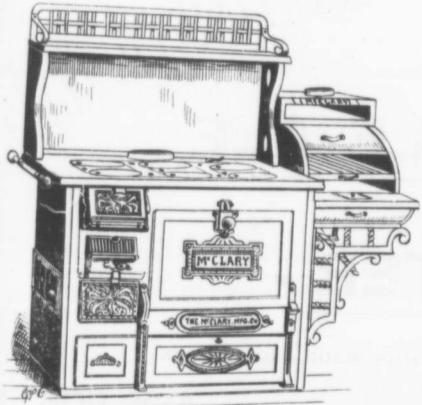
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Com

It is a good stand by them who of the trade strictly on this pr

The debate on Friday morning fifty-six majority same day Hon. the resolution in the malt duty.

The United States not only decided spiruous liquor, that it is not w opinion is accurate sation that lager

The Mayor of his annual address sine, that he is d the prevalent ex render the streets upon, at whatever capital of the State of Prohibition.

A REVIVALIST, in son, whose strong temperance, has sk N.B. He was pro wife and child and another man's wife labated all the time Maritime Provinces tending over a year as Methodist minist

The Massachusetts ly last week passed granting of licenses asting liquors on pre of public schools. The law of 1882 by stri on the same street that from 15 to 20 pe of the state, includi will be wiped out by

The last report Prisons furnishes so ng. There is a decre the committals for d pared with 1882, and the crime of all kind 1892. The number wa twenty years. The rial over the whole P Port Act there was a over the whole Provin

According to the out of the Board of and there was an a 365 acres of hops season, the crop now ets altogether. Wig options, in Berks, and Suffolk, the hop e confined to six 1 at, Hants, Herefor

Comment.

It is a good doctrine that teaches us to stand by them who stand by us. Members of the trade should govern themselves strictly on this principle.

The debate on the budget was concluded on Friday morning last, and resulted in fifty-six majority for the new tariff. On the same day Hon. Mr. Foster introduced the resolution to give effect to a reduction in the malt duty.

The United States Supreme Court has not only decided that lager beer is not a spirituous liquor, but it likewise decides that it is not wine. The gist of the opinion is accurately set forth in the assertion that lager beer is lager beer.

The Mayor of Augusta, Maine, says in his annual address, published a few days since, that he is determined to put down the prevalent excessive drunkenness and render the streets safe for women to walk upon, at whatever cost. This is in the capital of the State after forty-three years of Prohibition.

A REVIVALIST, named Gibbs or Garrison, whose strong point was, of course, temperance, has skipped from St. John, N.B. He was proved to have deserted a wife and child and to have eloped with another man's wife, with whom he cohabited all the time he was working the Maritime Provinces as an evangelist, extending over a year. The fellow is an ex-Methodist minister.

The Massachusetts Legislative Assembly last week passed a bill to prohibit the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors on premises within 400 feet of public schools. This bill amends the law of 1882 by striking out the words, "on the same street." It is estimated that from 15 to 20 per cent. of the saloons of the state, including the city of Boston, will be wiped out by this measure.

The last report of the Inspector of Prisons furnishes some interesting reading. There is a decrease of eighty-four in the committals for drunkenness, as compared with 1882, and the total committals for crime of all kinds was 392 less than 1882. The number was 8,619, the smallest in twenty years. The decrease was general over the whole Province. Under the last Act there was an increase, general over the whole Province.

ACCORDING to the report of the President of the Board of Agriculture in England there was an advance in 1893 of 300 acres of hops over the previous season, the crop now covering 37,564 acres altogether. With insignificant exceptions, in Berks, Gloucester, Salop, and Suffolk, the hop crop may be said to be confined to six English counties—Kent, Hants, Hereford, Surrey, Sussex,

and Worcester, three-fifths of the whole being in the County of Kent alone.

SIR WILLIAM V. HARGREY, Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought down his Budget on Monday. He announced a deficit of £4,500,000, which was to be met by an addition of a penny to the income tax, an addition to the succession tax, and an increase of the duties by sixpence per gallon on spirits, and sixpence per barrel on beer.

In Massachusetts they have an option law. In 1893 the town of Millbury gave a majority of fourteen against license. In 1894 the majority is sixteen for license. As the hotel-keepers quietly obeyed the mandate of the people last year one would have thought the Prohibitionists would have followed their example this year. Not a bit of it; they have petitioned the Selectmen—the governors in the town—not to issue a license. "Fair play never was a jewel in the eyes of your straight-out Prohibitionist."

"MAYOR KENNEDY," says the Rev. F. W. Wilson, "was elected as a temperance man." As his opponent was supposed to be tarred with the same stick, it would seem that the Anti-Prohibitionists didn't vote at all. Perhaps Mr. Wilson will state how long it is since fifty per cent. of the people of Toronto were disfranchised. We say fifty per cent., but, notwithstanding the plebiscite, which was practically allowed to go in the affirmative by default, we do not acknowledge that the Prohibitionists are as strong in the city as this would imply. And, after Mr. Kennedy's narrow course, we believe that the strength of our opponents has been greatly lessened.

THAT high license is not always a success is proven by the experience of Philadelphia, where the fee is one thousand dollars. Taggart's *Times* of that city notices that "there has never been such drinking at 'clubs,' 'sideboards' and in the homes of our people as there is to-day, and the practice of carrying flasks in coat tail or breast pockets has never been so prevalent." As to the Brooks law the *Times* says: "The Brooks license system is not only unfair and inequitable in putting all saloon-keepers on the same level, and not only a danger to the honesty of the bench, but it has been a failure in so far as it was intended either to end or restrain drunkenness or to diminish permanently the consumption of liquor in this city."

"THE *Temperance Record*," remarks our excellent English contemporary, the *Licensing World*, "true to the traditions of the teetotal agitator, who would be utterly at sea if he could not administer a wholesale dose of exaggeration to his 'facts,' makes the amazing statement that 1,000 persons die in England every week from drink. 'Do the apologists of alcoholic liquors,' asks the editor of the *Record*, 'ever think what a mighty field of

drink-soaking humanity there must be in this country to provide a crop of 1,000 victims per week?' No, sir, they don't think anything about it, for the simple reason that they don't waste their time in discussing things which are absurd, and which don't exist. To say that 1,000 deaths, or even half or a quarter of that number, result from alcohol every week is absolutely untrue, and we observe that the sapient writer is discreet enough to withhold his authority for his estimate. On the mere face of it, the statement is a colossal fabrication on the part of whoever invented it. In the first place, it is physically impossible for anyone to obtain statistics on the subject; and, secondly, it is not necessary to have passed a medical examination to know that men could not die at this rate from drink—52,000 every twelve months—even if they were would-be suicides."

DON in *Saturday Night* says: "The statement that 'in our fair Dominion there are five thousand untimely deaths annually from strong drink and six hundred thousand in the United States,' may be true. The allegation strikes me as a mistake. These sound like figures from a lecturer's statistics; they are too even and too large. It is not materiel to the argument whether these statements be true, or that one in every thousand in both countries comes to an untimely death by any particular route. Mark Twain said that more people die in bed than anywhere else, and he humbly advocated the staying out of bed in order to avoid coming under such a dangerous heading. People have to die somewhere and somehow, and the worthless probably fade away without any conventionalities whether they die in a bed or on the roadside." "The allegation strikes me as a mistake," says Don. It strikes us as being a huge lie, as it simply means that one out of every nine hundred of the population of Canada dies of liquor annually and one in every hundred in the United States! This he it understood is not the relative proportion to the deaths in either country but to the population. Putting the death rate in the United States at twenty-five in a thousand, which is extremely high, 600,000 would mean that 40 per cent. of the deaths in the whole country were due to drink! Fancy it; nearly every other person who dies!

In the course of an outspoken article on Mayor Kennedy's conduct in refusing to greet the Hotel Keeper's Convention, the editor of the *Canadian Sportsman*, after declaring that his paper in no way represents the licensed victuallers of the country, and that he can, therefore, speak without bias or prejudice, says: "Warring Kennedy as an individual was neither asked to attend nor wanted at the Hotel Keepers' Convention, but Warring Kennedy as mayor of the city was courteously solicited in his official capacity to formally welcome the delegates to Toronto, and by refusing to do so he conclusively proved that he allows his prejudices to control him in the discharge of his official duties. The Prince of Wales,

the Marquis of Hartington, the Marquis of Salisbury, late Premier of England, and scores of the most distinguished men in the history of Britain have from time to time attended the great gatherings of the Licensed Victuallers' Association in England, and certainly if it was not derogatory to the dignity of England's future king to keep such company it could scarcely be degrading to Warring Kennedy. If men of such commanding position and great ability as the others we have named felt it no discredit to themselves to attend such gatherings surely the 'goody goodness' that is so obtrusively displayed in his every day life would have been potent enough to save Warring Kennedy from contamination."

Our esteemed opponent Mr. W. W. Buchanan, of Hamilton, has been taking a vote through his paper, *The Templar*, as to the ten men best qualified as national Prohibition leaders. Mr. Buchanan himself comes first with 10,931, but he with rare modesty seeks to lessen the significance of the vote by saying: "It is not surprising that the first named should have come in for so large a vote, when it is remembered that he is editor of the journal conducting the campaign, and that almost every voter would consider it the correct thing to give him a complimentary vote." Mr. Marter comes next to the editor with 4,751 votes; then we have Rev. Mr. Kettlewell, Paris, Rev. Dr. McKay, Woodstock, J. W. Boughen, A. M. Featherston, F. S. Spence, who has less than 3,000 votes, F. W. Watkins, S. H. Blake, J. J. MacLaren, Q.C., with 2,388, Hon. G. W. Ross, Joseph Gibson, Jno. T. Bulmer, ex-Mayor R. J. Fleming, with 2,071, and so on down to Sir Oliver Mowat, who has 1,403 votes. Only 929 votes were polled for Hon. A. S. Hardy, which is not a great deal when it is considered that the balloting form was printed in twelve issues of the paper. None of the other members of the local cabinet received a vote. John Charlton is credited with 600. A singular omission in the list is the absence of the name of Dr. Oronhyatekha, once chief of the Good Templars and now chief of the Independent Order of Foresters.

BEER DEFINED.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that lager beer is not a "spirituous liquor." It also decided that it is not a wine, after a deep search into classical literature. Justice Shims, who prepared the opinion, found in Tacitus this clause: "Corruptus in quendam simill tadenem vini," and he proceeded to argue—

"This passage is one of the earliest references we have to malt liquor. That it was potent we learn from the same author, who tells us that the German warriors would deliberate upon and form their designs when sober and then get drunk, and presumably on this barley wine, and carry their projects into effect. But if beer is like wine, in its appearance and effects, it is mainly not wine, either in its popular or technical meaning."

What the court says goes, and it is now forever settled in these United States that lager beer is lager beer.—*Springfield Republican*.

Trade and Other Notes.

POET HOPE is to have a new summer hotel. Mr. GEORGE BREINHAARD is going to build a fine new hotel at Galt, Ont.

Who drinks and goes away. Will live to die notwithstanding. But he who drinks between the drinks will die quickly in the great beyond.

In some European hotels and houses an electric light is fixed over a clock face in bed rooms which can be lighted without leaving the bed, so that persons can ascertain the time of night instantly.

Mrs. ALEXANDER, of the Tecumseh House, Petrolia, has bought the Arlington Hotel, Sarnia. Mrs. Alexander is a splendid manager, and is sure to make the Arlington extremely popular.

Mr. JACOB GUITTARD, formerly manager of the British American Hotel at Windsor, Ont., has purchased and taken possession of the Rankin House, Chatham, Ont. Mr. Guittard will make the Rankin one of the very best hotels in all Canada. He is a man who knows his business right down to the ground.

Mr. JOHN GOOME, hotel keeper at 275 Broadview Ave., Toronto, died on the 11th inst., at the age of 61. He was a leading member of the Sons of England, which body turned out in great force at the funeral. Mr. Goome was highly respected and very popular among a large circle of acquaintances.

On Monday forenoon Toronto citizens on Queen street were treated to the sight of eight great dry loads of puncheons proceeding westward. It was a contingent of ale from the Dominion Brewery Co. to Mr. D. Small, the popular wet and hot keeper, who was just laying in a small stock of several thousand gallons.

In a small town in the Province of Saxony the local authorities have forbidden persons who have not paid taxes for three years to frequent inns and public houses, and the proprietors of these places are to be punished if they sell drink to such persons. The inn-keepers of a line of no fewer than 116 names of persons—the population numbering only 1,750—who have not paid taxes since 1891.

GLANCING through a recent number of Temple Bar we light on the following Tennysonian tribute to good wine: "I could not," remarked Tennyson to some friends anxious for his conversation, "find anything to say to you before dinner, but now that I have a bottle of port in me I can talk as much as you like. And when Tennyson felt that he could talk he was more worth listening to than would be a wilderness full of the average 'temperance speaker.'"—Licensing World.

MANY towns in the city clinging to the old-time habit for calling the guests to their meals, and there is a rumour about them, every one, or at least there appears to be. It may be accounted for by the intimations of savory chops, tasty outlets or juicy invites, as the case may be. No bells of shandon or chimes of Bow will ever sound as sweet to a hungry man as the clangor of a dinner bell swung by a pretty girl.—Vancouver, B.C. World.

ACCORDING to a despatch from Seattle, Wash., dated April 12th, "A whiskey war prevails at Juneau, Alaska. No brewery has been allowed to run there, and the druggists have been selling whiskey and beer on physician's prescriptions, sometimes ten gallons at a time, which they would by saloon-keepers. Becoming disgusted with beer, a brewer complained to the Treasury Department, which warned the druggists. To get even, the druggists informed the officers of the smuggling of a lot of liquor, and the officers searched the house of a saloon-keeper and seized

500 gallons of whiskey which had been smuggled in from Fort Shepherd, B.C.

The directors of the Chicago Breweries Limited, in their report for the year ended November 30 last, state that the profits reach \$79,597, after paying London expenses, \$32,672. A sum of \$25,051 is carried to a debenture redemption fund, and the reserve is increased to \$229,900. The dividend for the year, half of which has already been paid, is 7 per cent., and may be regarded as very satisfactory when the result of the previous year's working is borne in mind. The company has no reason to remember with gratitude the World's Fair, for the directors have been compelled to write off a sum of \$4,403, which they subscribed to the World's Fair stock.—Licensing World.

The doctor's injunctions as to moderation in drinking and smoking, which Prince Bismarck had to obey up to last month, have now been cancelled, and the Prince daily smokes his long pipe, which is most carefully kept in order by his valet. The ex-Chancellor, who never despised a drop of "something good," and who always considered water better for outward than inward use, is allowed to drink wine again. He has given up drinking beer altogether, except on very rare occasions, and indulges in whiskey. That he feels thoroughly well is proved by the fact that he not only again takes his long walks through the Sachsenwald, but smokes a pipe or two a day again taking his usual rides.

At the monthly meeting of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of Montreal last week, Mr. Arthur Jones, the president, stated that as the Dominion Alliance policy in Montreal had congratulated Mayor Kennedy of Toronto on his refusal to receive deputation of the trade, he thought the Association should take some action in the matter. There were bad men in all businesses, but he thought that as an association of Toronto who never despised a drop of "something good," Mr. Carson and the Dominion Alliance. On motion of Mr. Carroll the committee which confers with the French Canadian section was instructed to draw up resolutions condemning Mayor Kennedy's action. The Association repudiated the assertion made that the liquor license holders were getting up a subscription to Mr. Chevalier, the Chief of the Provincial Revenue Police. Only a few of them were doing that, as a body they were not obliged to curry favor with those who were bound to administer the law.

FIXED DATES FOR 1894.

Table with 2 columns: Event and Date. Includes Ontario Jockey Club (May 22-24), Kingston (May 24), Stayner (May 24-25), St. Thomas (May 30-June 1), Hamilton Jockey Club (May 31-June 2), Stratford (June 4-8), Windsor (June 7-9), Woodstock (June 12-14), Hamilton, James' Track (June 19-21), Orangeville (June 26-27), Aylmer (June 26-28), Hamilton (J. C. track) (June 30, July 3), Brussels (July 3), Nananoe (July 2-3), Gananoque (July 2-4), Windsor (July 5), Uxerburgh (July 10-11), Ottawa (July 11-12), New Hamburg (Aug. 15-13), St. Catharines (Aug. 22-23), St. Thomas, Fall (Aug. 29-31), Windsor, Fall (Sept. 4-7), Prescott (Sept. 25-27).

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Includes QUEBEC: Royal Park, Montreal (May 30-31), Lapine Park, Montreal (June 5-6-7), St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. (June 12-13), Bel-Air Jockey Club, Mont. (June 14-15-16), Farnham, P.Q. (June 19-20). NOVA SCOTIA: Halifax (Trotting) (May 24), Yarmouth, N.S. (June 11), Halifax Riding Ground, Halifax (June 11), Yarmouth, N.S. (July 25).

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Includes MANITOBA AND N.W.T.: Brandon (May 23-24), Virden (May 27-28), Souris (June 5-6), Deloraine (June 12-13), Morien (June 16-20), Neepawa (July 1), Carberry (July 2), Greta (July 26-27), Winnipeg, Prairie Park (June 20-27), Portage la Prairie (July 1-4), Regina, Alb. (July 12-14).

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Includes MASSACHUSETTS: Sanguis, Mass. (June 7-10), Boston, Mass. (June 18-22), Breeders' Meeting, Boston, Mass. (Sept. 25-28), Fall River, Mass. (Oct. 1-8).

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Includes NEW YORK: Lyons, N.Y. (May 22-25), Rouses Point, N.Y. (July 21-Aug. 3), Lovellville, N.Y. (Aug. 15-16), Antwerp, N.Y. (Aug. 28-30), Gouverneur, N.Y. (Sept. 4-7), Plattsburgh (Sept. 11-14), Canton (Sept. 11-14).

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Includes GRAND CIRCUIT: Plattsburgh, N.Y. (Sept. 11-14), Colton, N.Y. (Sept. 11-14), Saginaw, Mich. (Sept. 11-14), Detroit, Mich. (Sept. 16-20), Cleveland, Ohio (Sept. 24-27), Buffalo, N.Y. (July 31, Aug. 10), Rochester, N.Y. (Aug. 14-17), Oneida, N.Y. (Aug. 21-24), Hartford, Conn. (Aug. 28-31), New York, N.Y. (Sept. 3-8), Philadelphia, Pa. (Sept. 11-14), Baltimore, Md. (Sept. 18-21).

RECENT QUOTATIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Weight. Includes 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 One: 100 Harry A., 5, 126; 20 Ben Hur, 4, 122; 100 Decit, 4, 121; 100 Misfortune, 5, 121; 50 Moonstone, 4, 119; 50 Mediator, 4, 119; 10 Lon Daly, 4, 117; 50 Frankie C., 4, 117; 100 Queen Bee, 4, 117; 50 Vic of Wakefield, 3, 106; 50 Don M., 3, 106; 24 Thorncliffe, 3, 106; 15 Princeton, 3, 106; 7 Dictator, 3, 103; 4 Joe Miller, 3, 103; 8 Lechnivar, 3, 103; 30 Brother Bob, 3, 103; 30 May Blossom, 3, 101; 20 Queen Daily, 3, 101; 20 Franchise, 3, 101; 40 Regina, 3, 101; 40 Lora Doone, 3, 101; 40 Myra L., 3, 101; 20 Merrythought, 3, 101.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Weight. Includes BROOKLYN HANDICAP, GRAVESEND: Following are the latest odds quoted on the Brooklyn Handicap: To One: 110 Ajax, 4, 118; 115 Banquet, 4, 118; 25 Bassett, 4, 112; 50 Blitzen, 5, 105; 50 Carlshad, 5, 105.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Weight. Includes To One: 50 Claude, 5, 108; 8 Clifford, 4, 112; 35 Comanche, 4, 112; 30 New York, 4, 112; 30 Copyright, 5, 110; 50 Diablo, 4, 111; 50 Dr. Rice, 4, 111; 100 Elroy, 4, 111; 100 Emin, 4, 111; 40 G. W. Johnson, 4, 111; 50 Hy. of Navarre, 3, 110; 40 Hornal, 4, 110; 200 Harmitage, 4, 110; 12 Lamplighter, 5, 112; 40 Lamwell, 5, 110; 40 Lomtaka, 5, 110; 200 Long Beach, 5, 110; 30 Lowlander, 4, 110; 100 Mail Marion, 5, 110; 100 Marshall, 4, 110; 100 Oxford, 4, 110; 50 Picknick, 5, 110; 25 Pickpecker, 5, 110; 20 Prince George, 4, 110; 30 Rainbow, 4, 112; 10 St. Domingo, 4, 110; 10 St. Leonards, 4, 110; 100 Shil Walter, 4, 110; 15 Sport, 4, 111; 100 Terrifier, 4, 110; 100 Wildwood, 5, 110; 15 York, 4, 110.

AMERICAN DERBY, CHICAGO. The quotations allow the American Derby candidates are as follows: To One: Domino, 10; Dobbins, 10; Hurripip, 10; Rey of Santa Anita, 5; Cash Day, 5; Peter the Great, 10; Dorian, 10; Friar, 10; King Bobs, 10; Rightmore, 10; Sailor, 10; Rhett Goodie, 10; Ontario Grady, 10; Danton, 10; Lucky Dog, 10; Pearl, 10; Pearl Scrog, 10; Potentate, 10; El Telegrafo, 10; Hurlingham, 10; Ohio Belle, 10; St. Pat, 10; Yo El Rey, 10; Lorena Mack, 10; Portugal, 10; Long Bee, 10; Despot, 10; Prince Carl, 10; Strathflower, 10; Messrs. Goodwin Bros., 241 Broadway, New York, will receive all bets entrusted to them.

FALL FAIRS, 1894.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Includes Sherbrooke, P.Q. (Sept. 1 to 7), London, Ont. (Sept. 13 to 25), Kingston, Ont. (Sept. 17 to 21), Belleville, Ont. (Sept. 18 to 22), Ottawa, Ont. (Sept. 21 to 25), Peterborough, Ont. (Sept. 21 to 25), Prescott (Sept. 25 to 29).

ONE of the turf novelties of the coming season in California will be a dog trot between the Ontario dog Ed and the Nevada dog Ed, Mr. M. F. Ketchum, owner of the former, having set a challenge to the sporting editor of the San Francisco Chronicle. The time, place and amount have not yet been arranged. Mr. Ketchum does not care to offer to Ed, but the challenge has good to any dog in America.

The P... FEED is in dem... and will continue... The stocks in de... in 16 were \$7,925 bu... at the same tim... on April 16 the... bush, against 1... at New York... 000 bush, in 1893... same time in 1893... At Oswego the... barley is reported... minimal, no shipm... for a week. MARKET Toronto, matting... feed... Toronto... New York... Western... FEEL... WHICH there has... the market lately... below are the pres... has been a strong... Canadian hops are... likelihood of a stiff... By cable accordi... of April 1894... offer one to the... and some improv... English advice... change in that qua... New York the impo... the effect that bus... but that holders of... firm, and standing... while medium and... all fresh prices... local merchants are... sale, and export i... business with brew... On the Pa... SACRAMENTO, CAL... farina has had an ex... and the prospects f... should be bright, bu... an unhealthy state... vicinity of Sacramen... is being used for... conservative estimat... average at about 20... weather has forced... ground is covered w... giving assurances of... quantity will depend... within the next... UTAH, CAL., AND... ask this year is an... for spring sowing... large. SANTA ROSA, CAL... and are all reported... roots having vig... which come into... probably increase... amount \$20,000, a... used on authority of... bill will exceed that... to 70,000 bushels. HERRINGBRO, CAL... owners of this sectio... will produce a bet... and many growe... a much larger yie... PORTLAND ORE, A... of a large hog b... being season is good... further advanced... than at this time... under conditions con... end of the season... 1000 hales, as again... \$7,900 in 1892.

The Markets.

Barley.

FEED is in demand, but barley is quiet and will continue so until the tariff is finally decided.

The stocks in store at Toronto on April 16 were 47,525 bush, against 53,480 bush at the same time last year.

At Oswego the market for Canada barley is reported very dull and prices nominal, no shipments having been made for a week.

Hops

While there has been a steadiness in the market lately and the prices quoted here are the present actual value, there has been a strong demand, and, as far as Canadian hops are concerned, there is a likelihood of a stiffer market.

By cable according to the N. Y. Bulletin of April 16th, there were reports of better one to the German market and some improvement in prices there. English advices, however, reflect a change in that quarter.

On the Pacific Slope.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 16. California has had an exceedingly mild winter, and the prospects for a good crop should be bright, but they are not in the vicinity of Sacramento. The roots were in an unhealthy state, and many thousands have been used for replanting old fields.

Uxian, Cal., April 16. The hop outlook this year is an excellent one, and with a few spring showers, the yield will be large.

SASTA ROSA, Cal., April 15. The hop beds are all reported in good condition, the roots having wintered well.

HELENSBURG, Cal., April 16. The hop growers of this section claim that they will produce fully as large a crop as last year, and many growers believe they will have a much larger yield.

PORTLAND Oreg., April 16. The prospect of a large hop crop in Oregon this season is good. The plants are well advanced by probably three weeks at this time, as if the weather conditions continue favorable to the end of the season the crop should be 1,000 bales, as against 38,000 in 1893 and 37,500 in 1892.

TAUOMA, Wash., April 16. Reports from the hop-growing districts of Washington show that the hop vines, for as can be determined at present, are in good condition and no danger from lice is anticipated.

UNITED STATES MARKET. N.Y. State, crop of 1893, choice... 18 97

CANADIAN MARKET. N.Y. choice 1893, duty paid... 23 70

Prices Current.

TORONTO MARKETS. Oats... \$0 40 to \$0 40

CANNED MEATS.

Comp. Corn Beef, 1 lb. cans... \$1 50 to \$1 60

CANNED GOODS.

Apples, 7 lbs... 31 00 to 31 00

Sardines, key opener, 1 lb... 0 100

COFFEE.

Medio... \$0 27 to \$0 28

FRUITS.

Currents, Patras, 1 lb... 0 04 to 0 04

DOMESTIC.

Apples, dried, per lb... 0 06 to 0 06

FISH.

Oysters, per gallon... 81 25 to 81 25

SAUCES.

Worcester Sauce, 1 pts... 83 00 to 83 15

PRODUCE.

Butter, creamery, tubs... 82 22 to 80 25

PROVISIONS.

Hacon, pork clear, per lb... \$0 67 to \$0 67

RICE, ETC. Patna... \$0 63 to \$0 63

SUGAR.

Granulated... \$ 80 01

SALT.

Course... \$0 75 to \$0 80

FEAR.

Gunpowder... \$0 22 to \$0 23

PING SUETS.

Half chests, firsts... 28 02 to 28 02

JAPAN.

Finest May pickings... 38 40 to 38 40

INDIAN.

Assam Pickers... 33 85 to 33 85

CEYLON.

Broken Pekoe... 35 02 to 35 02

TAKING LIFE EASY.

To what do you ascribe your length of days? was asked of an octogenarian inhabitant of Zululand.

FOR SALE. At a bargain, that well-known and popular hotel, known as the "Hutchinson House," situated in the thriving city of Toronto.

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 Distilled and Bottled by
CLUB
 HIRAM WALKER & SONS
 LIMITED,
 WALKERVILLE, CANADA.
WHISKY

LONDON: NEW YORK: CHICAGO:
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The

LOUIS P. K.

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The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

HEAD OFFICES

ABERDEEN CHAMBERS

Corner Adelaide and Victoria Streets,
TORONTO, CANADA.

Subscription:

Per Year, in Advance, . . . \$4.00

Advertising:

Card of Rates on Application.

Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, April 19, 1884.

ONTARIO'S LIQUOR LAW.

On another page we publish an admirable digest of Ontario's liquor license law prepared by Mr. E. Saunders, one of the counsel in the Prohibition reference now pending before the Supreme Court at Ottawa. Every license holder should read it from beginning to end carefully. He will find in it a great deal that will be new to him, and the knowledge of which may in the time to come save him from such harassing as well as from the waste of much time and the expenditure of much money. The language used by Mr. Saunders is so plain and so thoroughly to the point that the merest tyro can understand what is set forth. In publishing this matter there is one feature that we wish to direct attention to, and that is that those who do not get this paper will fail to receive the legal counsel that is absolutely necessary in the proper conducting of their business. We propose to give similar digests of the law as it stands in every province. License-holders who do not read these articles will have themselves to blame if they become involved in heavy law costs consequent upon ignorance of the law.

PROHIBITION.

The great question before the people is not: Is Prohibition a necessity, but is it right, is it justifiable, can it be justified? To all three of the propositions we say no. Why? Because, first, last and the whole time, it curtails the liberty of the people. But, our opponents say, liquor is an insidious poison. Is it? Is there anything under God's Heaven that cannot be abused, that cannot be converted from a blessing into an evil? Bread cannot? And yet we have the scriptural injunction that man cannot live by bread alone. Water cannot? There have been more cases of sudden death, more cases of the foundation being laid for future disease by inhibiting cold water when the drinker was heated than by any single drink of whiskey. But the drinking of whiskey leads to a perpetual thirst, and

a perpetual thirst means death is the next proposition. You read leads to the river and the river to death if you plunge in and cannot swim. But we are not going to abolish either the river or the road. Neither are we going to, nor should we, abolish what to many is, or comfort, or a solace, because to a very, very small per centage it brings disaster. Every now and again death results from canned meats. But canned meats are sold without restriction. Every now and then we hear of death lurking in ice-cream, but ice-cream continues to be freely sold. We say it here and defy contradiction that greater foundation for disease and death is laid in the candy shop than in the bar-room, and the candy shop without perpetual tax and worry continues to exist and to thrive. The women who deal out poison by the dose to your children would deprive you, a grown and reasonable man, of the right to drink a glass of wine or anything else for your stomach's sake. Let those people who lament the evil they think they see ponder over the evils they now ignore. The foundation of the evil, if evil there be, is in the candy, eye, even in the way-side grocery store.

Liquor used in moderation, and at the right time, is one of the greatest blessings God has given to man. Proof? Ask any doctor if he knows of a drug or herb that is of strengthening value without alcoholic properties; and then ask him what percentage of his patients in serious cases he endeavors to bring to the full possession of health without the aid of alcohol. Some doctors are arrayed against the poisonous use of whiskey, wine or beer, but there is not one that does not find it necessary to resort to one or the other during his practice. If he didn't he would often sacrifice his patient. Whiskey is a curse to those who abuse it, so is ice-cream, so is tea, so is coffee, so is meat, so are pickles, so are oysters, so are eggs, so are sausage rolls and cross puffs, so is everything. But we continue to eat or drink them all. Make man perfect and the race will vanish. Give him liberty and the best will survive. Your man is the man who resists temptation, not the man who, kept in swaddling clothes all his life, never comes to realize what temptation is.

A BISHOP AND HIS TEXT.

At a session of the New York Methodist Conference the other day, Bishop Vincent gave his interpretation of St. Paul's advice to Timothy: "Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities." "It would be as absurd for me to draw from this passage," he said, "the general views of Paul as to Prohibition and the use of wine as to infer his views as to certain other things from other single sentences in his writings. But a very sensible Irishman, Father Matthew, to whom this advice of St. Paul to Timothy was quoted, when he was asked to take a drink, gave the best possible reply to it: 'Well, in the first place, my name is not Timothy; and, in

the second place, my stomach is all right.' The fact is, I think that St. Paul meant that we may use wine for the relief of physical pain, but, at the same time, the very fact that he found it necessary to give this advice shows that there was a strong temperance sentiment among the followers of Christ." Father Matthew's reply was witty, but it shirked the issue. The Bishop says his interpretation is that "we may use wine for the relief of physical pain." That is a concession with which we have no cause to grumble, but where do the "often infirmities" come in? The Bishop has no more right to say that "physical" is there referred to than "mental." Excellent scholars have declared that the phrase refers to both. Anyway, physical or mental, the text shows that people who advocate Prohibition fly in the face of the scriptures. There is no doubt there was a strong temperance sentiment among the followers of Christ. Without temperance Christianity is impossible. Still there is nothing in the text to prevent the conclusion that Timothy was reproving those who would deprive the people of their creature comforts, that, in fact, he was telling the extremists of his day of what true temperance consisted. The term "often infirmities" certainly implies something more than casual physical pain, such as an occasional discomfort of the stomach. It must also mean weariness both of mind and body.

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY.

DISCREDITED by the Knights of Labor, the order that he ruled with an iron hand for ten years, T.V. Powderly was brought here by the "Temperance people who misuse the Sabbath by holding campaign meetings in the Pavilion on that day, to address them." There is nothing strange in the fact that when one branch falls him, the professional agitator should turn to another; but temperance people should really see to it that the man they engage to talk to them is worthy the position in which he is placed. Personally, Mr. Powderly is a companionable man, but he is tarnished with antipathy to the empire which we choose to owe allegiance. He is a leading member of the Clan-na-Gael and has been charged with advocating violent measures towards the mother country in the sacred name of liberty. His chief accuser is Le Caron, the spy, who is said to be dead. Of course Mr. Powderly denies the allegation and contemns "the allegator." That is but natural, and that Le Caron was not a man whom we could hold in high esteem is a certainty, but people who claim to hold a monopoly of respectability and morality, should at least be careful how they select their associates. Disloyalty will not gain them adherents, and the fact that Powderly was even under suspicion was sufficient reason why temperance advocates should not have invited him to address them on Sunday afternoon. But then glibness of tongue is and always has been, the one great consideration in the engagement of orators for the Pavilion.

It disastrously exhibits our temperance friends that they should have to go abroad at all for talent for their Sunday entertainments, but that they should put forward men objectionable to a large section of their own people, as the ex-Master Workman of the Knights of Labor admittedly is, brings discredit upon themselves as well as upon their cause.

A CRANK ON THE WARPATH.

As individual who signs himself Richard J. Wicksteed wrote a letter which appeared in *The Mail* of Saturday that so far as Magistrate O'Gara, of Ottawa, is concerned, seems grossly libellous. It charges the Magistrate with dismissing eleven cases of violation of the license act under instructions from Toronto, and because the defendants were co-religionists, on frivolous and trivial technicalities. The letter also states that the informers "Offer these cases to the local license inspector for prosecution. Just previous to this Mr. J. K. Stewart, provincial inspector, had come down to Ottawa with instructions from his superiors not to permit the faithful supporters to be irritated by prosecutions. He broke his oath of office but obeyed his masters—the license inspectors would not prosecute the informants laid down by their own detectives."

Mr. J. K. Stewart, provincial inspector, replied in Monday's paper, denying Mr. Wicksteed's statements in toto and referring to the informers in this wise:

Neither superior nor any other person had any communication with me upon the subject, nor was I aware that the detectives in question were then in Ottawa until after my arrival there. I then learned that they had been employed by the inspector for a certain time, which had expired, and had been paid for the work done; that after being paid they had left the city. Subsequently he found out that they waited to attend some horse-races, bet their money in a pool-room, and lost some \$60, all they had. Later they reappeared and informed him that they had obtained additional cases which they desired prosecuted to enable them to raise money to leave the city. The inspector was doubtful what to do, but did proceed in three cases. In the meantime he received apparently trustworthy information that in two instances the detectives had offered to compromise cases upon payment to them of \$10 each. His suspicions had been previously aroused by the fact that in a certain case the detectives, when called as witnesses, failed to appear, and he was compelled to ask twice for adjournments owing to their absence. He consequently hesitated to accept further cases from them. When informed of the facts I told the inspector that as he had employed the men on his own responsibility, he must use his own discretion in the matter. I gave him no instruction whatever, but did advise caution lest he might be brought into discredit should the charges alleged against the detectives prove to be true. The detectives were subsequently arrested and placed in goal upon the sworn information of a prominent liquor dealer, charging them with attempting blackmail. Although not convicted, the evidence was of such a character as to convince the inspector that he would not be justified in acting upon the other informations which they had tendered him.

We have no sympathy with violators of the law. On the contrary, we desire the utmost protection of license holders, but we cannot and do not believe that any magistrate would lend himself to such proceedings as Mr. Wicksteed charges against Mr. O'Gara. We further hold that before the publication of such a letter as Mr. Wicksteed's, the newspaper to whom it is addressed should make enquiries as

wind and were unscrupulous, after the manner of their kind, as regards the methods employed in accomplishing their ends. Mr. J. K. Stewart is certainly entitled to a hearing, while Mr. O'Gara is amply justified in demanding strict verification of the evidence of such people before making a committal. Meantime this same Mr. Wicksteed, who is a law clerk in the House of Commons, has been

BICYCLE VERSUS HORSE.

A WRITER in the *New York Sun* has compiled the following interesting facts: The bicycle has passed the trotting-horse and is now pedaling fast in the wake of the runner, which it may overtake within the next five years, according to the secret hope of some bicycling enthusiasts. Five years ago the wheel was twenty-one

forward to with more interest than at any other period in the history of cycling, as not even the most experienced judge-venture to say how far the cutting of records will go in 1894. Arthur Zimmerman, however, ventures to prophesy that in two years one mile with a standing start will be done in 1.45. In that case it is reasonable to suppose that within a half decade the mile, with a flying start, will surpass the 1.35 of Salvador.

The following table shows by contrast the times made in minutes and seconds at

... THE FIRST OFFICERS ...

OF THE

Ontario License Holders' Protective Association.



WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, Toronto,
Treasurer.

JAMES HAYESON, Toronto,
Solicitor.

H. MANSY, Hamilton,
President.

E. DICKIE, Toronto,
Secretary.

F. X. ST. JACQUES, Ottawa,
First Vice-President.

to the probability of its contents being well founded. It is possible that the *Mail* did this much, as the communication, although dated Ottawa, April 2, was not published until Saturday, April 14.

It is the duty of the Ontario Government to protect its appointees from slander, and Mr. Wicksteed should be made to prove his allegations. As the matter stands at present, it looks as if the informers were simply bent on raising the

suspended by the Speaker at Ottawa for making all kinds of reckless charges against his superiors in a letter addressed to the *Ottawa Free Press* and published by that paper. Mr. O'Gara has also entered an action for \$10,000 for libel against the *Mail* for publishing the letter.

The political orator should bear in mind the fact that the least telling feature of a gun is the noise it makes.

seconds behind the trotter—hopelessly distanced, according to the verdict of all horsemen, and almost all cyclists; still, the use of the improved safety and the introduction of the pneumatic tire brought the bicycle onward with a rush toward the lunner of Maud S., then alongside of it, then abreast of the best times of Sam and Nancy Hanks, and finally well within the best trotting mile.

Recent trials of racing men have disclosed wonderful speed for the short distances. The coming season is looked

different distances by cyclist, trotter and runner:

Distance, miles.	Bicycle.	Trotter.	Runner.
Quarter.	.24	.29	.31
Half.	.51	1.00	.96
Three-quarters.	1.22	1.32	1.50
One.	1.55	2.01	1.85
Two.	4.15	4.32	3.25
Three.	6.43	6.55	5.25

AS ounce of prevention is not worth a pound of cure in the pork-packing business.

J. P. WISER,
HARLOW G. Y.
ISAAC P. W.
E. FRANK W.
ALBERT WH

CANADA IS

J. I.

Malt a
Proof
Old Ry

Guaranteed by the Government

WISER'S CANADA WHISKEY

• • • OFFICERS • •

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

• • • •

Prescott Distillery

PURE SPIRITS, RYE AND PROOF
 ALCOHOL TRADE MARK WHISKIES

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

ONTARIO, PRESCOTT, CANADA.

Fully Ripened

and Matured

in Wood

• • • •

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

J. E. SEAGRAM

DISTILLER

DIRECT IMPORTER OF

WINES...

AND

LIQUORS

Malt and Family
 Proof Whiskies
 Old Rye, Etc.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

THESE RENOWNED BRANDS

"OLD TIMES"

"WHITE WHEAT"

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



J. E. SEAGRAM, - WATERLOO, ONT.

ONTARIO'S LIQUOR LAW.

A Synopsis Thereof and of Certain Other Acts Affecting Hotel-Keepers.

COMPILED BY E. SAUNDERS.

Revised and Law of the Council in the Prohibition Reference now pending before the Supreme Court.

Article No. 1.

The Liquor License Act of the Province of Ontario was last consolidated in 1887, and is to be found in the Revised Statutes of that year, being Chapter B34.

Since then a large number of amendments have been made, the constant tendency of which has been to surround the traffic with more stringent regulations. For obvious reasons no change will be made in this law during this the last session of the present legislature; but next year it may be expected that a fresh and vigorous campaign will be instituted by those opposed to the traffic, for the purpose of rendering it still more difficult to carry out the trade.

Under these circumstances it is proposed to present to the readers of this paper a synopsis of the law as it stands at present, with the hope that the information which it contains will be useful to those for whose benefit it has been specially prepared.

Synopsis.

1. *Liquors or Liquor* includes all spirituous and malt liquors and all combinations of liquors and drinks, and drinkable liquids which are intoxicating.

2. *Tavern License* means a license for selling fermented, spirituous, or other liquors in quantities of less than one quart, which may be drunk on the premises in which the said liquor is sold, and no greater quantity than that above-mentioned can be sold under a tavern license, even when it is taken off the premises to be drunk.

3. *Shop License* means a license for selling by retail, in quantities not less than three half-pints, at any one time, to and taken away from the premises before being drunk.

4. *Wholesale License* means a license to sell liquors in places other than inns, ale or beer houses, or other houses of public entertainment, in quantities not less than five gallons in each cask or covelet at any one time; or in bottles not less than one dozen, containing three half-pints each, or two dozen, containing three-fourths of a pint each.

5. *The License Commissioners* may at any time before May 1st in each year pass resolutions for regulating the matters following, that is to say

(a) For defining the conditions upon which tavern and shop licenses will be granted.

(b) For limiting the number of tavern and shop licenses respectively.

(c) Exempting a certain number of persons from having the accommodation usually required.

(d) For regulating the taverns and shops to be licensed.

(e) For fixing and defining the duties, powers and privileges of the Inspector of the district.

6. *The License Commissioners* may impose penalties for infractions of their regulations.

7. *Every License* is to be issued by the Inspector of the district, under direction of the Board of License Commissioners.

8. *No License* can now be issued for the sale of liquor on any vessel navigating any of the Great Lakes, or rivers, Lawrence, or Ottawa, or any of the inland waters of Ontario, nor can any liquor be legally sold or kept for sale on any such vessel.

9. *Every petition* for a tavern license which is to take effect on May 1st in any year must be filed with the inspector on or before April 1st.

10. *The License Commissioners* are required on or before April 1st to fix a day for considering applications for licenses, being not less than one week before May 1st in each year, and the inspector must publish in at least two issues of a newspaper published in the license district, the date and place of such meeting at 28 days before the day of such meeting. The Inspector must also at least fourteen days before the first meeting of the Commissioners publish in at least two issues of some newspaper published in the license district the name of each applicant for a license.

11. *Rights of Electors.*—Any ten or more electors of any polling subdivision may by petition object to the granting of any license within such subdivision. The license commissioners may fix a time for hearing the objections and the decision of the commissioners is to be final.

12. *Petitions against.*—Any petition against the granting of a license is to be lodged with the Inspector at least four days before the first meeting of the Board of Inspectors called to consider the application.

13. *Ferry Boats.*—No license is to be granted to or for a ferry boat.

14. *Commissions and Agents.*—No license is to be granted either to a Commissioner or Inspector or for any premises owned by such persons or either of them.

15. *Every license* is to be held to be a license only to the person therein named and to the premises therein described.

16. *In cities, towns and incorporated villages* the number of tavern licenses which are granted is not to exceed one for every 250 of the first thousand of the population and one for every 400 over one thousand of the population. There are some exceptions to this rule but they are not of sufficient consequence to require special reference to them.

17. *Limitation of Licenses.*—The council of every city, town, village or township may by law passed before March 1st limit the number of tavern licenses to be issued therein.

18. *Inspection of Wine Licenses.*—The Commissioner may issue test and analysis licenses, and holders of such licenses are not to sell liquors, and the Inspector may take sufficient to make a test at any time.

19. *Accommodation Required.*—Every tavern and shop license requires the accommodation required for the family of the tavern-keeper, not less than four bedrooms, and in cities six bedrooms together with suitable bedding and furniture and (except in cities and incorporated townships) stabling for six horses.

20. *Meals.*—Every tavern is to be an eating house.

21. *Inefficient Accommodation.*—The council of any city or town may by law passed before March 1st in any year require further accommodation to be provided.

22. *Security.*—Before any tavern license is granted the applicant must give security for the payment of all fines and penalties, himself in \$200 and two securities in \$100 each.

23. *Shop Licenses.*—Applications for shop licenses must be made on or before April 1st and the applicant is required to give security.

24. *Shop Restrictions.*—The council of every city, town, village or township may by law passed before April 1st in any year limit the number of shop licenses to be granted therein for the ensuing year, and may also impose any restrictions they see fit, and no such by-law can be repealed for three years.

25. *Wholesale Licenses.*—The Inspector is required to issue a wholesale license to any applicant therefor.

26. *Native Wines.*—Manufacturers of wines from grapes grown and produced in Ontario and who sell such wines in quantities of less than one gallon or year-bottles of not less than three-half pints each at one time to be wholly removed and not drunk on the premises are not required to obtain any license for such sale.

27. *Transfer.*—For every transfer or removal of a license a fee of \$5 is payable to the Inspector and his mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile, one way.

28. *Unlawful Sale.*—Any municipality may increase the license fees beyond the amounts mentioned in this Act, the excess to go to the use of the municipalities.

Local Options.

29. In 1800 the following section, which revives an old provision of law in force at the time of Confederation, was passed by the Ontario Legislature.

"The Council of every township, city town and incorporated village may pass by-laws for prohibiting the sale by retail of spirituous, fermented or other manufactured liquors in any tavern, inn or other house or place of public entertainment, and for prohibiting altogether the sale thereof in shops and places other than houses of public entertainment. Provided that the by-law before the final passing thereof, has been duly approved of by the electors in the municipality in the manner provided by the sections in that behalf cited. An exercise of jurisdiction by the legislature of the Province of Ontario beyond the respective provisions of law which were in force at the time of Confederation, in Great British North American Act, and which the subsequent legislation of this Province purported to repeal. To the foregoing has since been added the following amendments: No by-law passed under the provisions of this section shall be repealed by the Council passing the same until after the expiration of three years from the day of its coming into force; nor until a by-law for that purpose shall have been submitted to the electors and approved by them in the same manner as the original by-law, and if any such repealing by-law (upon being submitted to the electors) is not so approved no other by-law shall be submitted for the like approval within the full term of three years thereafter.

NOTE.—The Ontario Court of Appeal has already held the foregoing provisions to be in force in jurisdiction of the Ontario Legislature and the question has now been referred to the Supreme Court.

30. In the case of prosecutions in which the Inspector is the prosecutor or complainant, the same imposed does not go to the municipality, but is to be paid over by the convicting Magistrate to the Inspector for the "License Fund."

31. *Expense of License.*—Licenses must be kept continually exposed to the public view under a penalty of \$5 for every day's wilful neglect.

32. *Inscriptions.*—Every hotel-keeper 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 costs.

33. *Druggists* can sell only six ounces of liquor for strictly medicinal purposes

without the certificate of a medical practitioner and between the prohibited hours (seven o'clock on Saturday night to 6 o'clock on Monday morning). A drug distasteful lawfully sell even six ounces with the certificate of a doctor.

34. *Incorporated Societies.*—Any society incorporated under The Act respecting Beneficial, Fraternal and other Societies is forbidden to sell liquor.

35. *Guests.*—It has been held that a hotel-keeper cannot sell liquor to a guest in his house between the prohibited hours. (Query.—It is very doubtful if this was the intention of the Legislature.)

36. *No consumption in shops.*—No person having a shop license to sell by retail and no chemist or druggist shall allow any liquor sold by him or in his possession, or for the sale of which a license is required to be consumed within his shop. A license is not required for the sale by a chemist or druggist of six ounces for strictly medicinal purposes.

37. *One Bar.*—Not more than one bar shall be kept in any house or premises licensed under this Act.

38. *The Entrance to hotel* must be separate from entrance to bar.

39. *Drinks.*—Every tavern 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.

40. *Games.*—Every tavern keeper who allows any unlawful game to be carried on in his house is liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$50.

41. *Minors.*—For allowing liquor to be supplied to any one apparently under the age of 18 years a tavern keeper is liable to a penalty of from \$10 to \$20.

42. *In Shops.*—In the case of a person who buys liquor from the holder of a shop license and drinks it on the premises both the seller and purchaser are liable to a penalty of from \$10 to \$20.

43. *Offences.*—Any person who has violated any of the provisions of the Liquor License Act, comprises, compounds or settles the offence for the purpose of getting rid of the complaint is liable to imprisonment.

44. *Witnesses.*—Any person who testifies with a witness is liable to a fine of \$50.

45. *Imprisonment.*—In the event of the imprisonment of any person under several warrants for different convictions the terms of imprisonment are to be consecutive not concurrent.

46. *Prosecutors.*—Any person may be appointed a complainant in prosecutions under the Liquor License Act.

47. *Complaints.*—All complaints under the Act are to be made in writing within thirty days after the commission of the offence.

48. *Convictions.*—A conviction may in any case be had as for a first offence, notwithstanding that there may have been a prior conviction or conviction for the same or any other offence.

49. *Proof of Places of Sale.*—Any house, shop, room or other place in which an attempt to exist bar, counter, beer pumps, kegs, jars, decanters, tumblers, glasses, or any other appliances or preparations similar to those usually found in taverns and shops, where spirituous or fermented liquors are accustomed to be sold or trafficked in, shall be deemed to be a place in which spirituous, fermented or other manufactured liquor are kept or had for the purpose of being sold, sold

tered or traded in, proved by the evidence, and the shop, room or other place in which such conduct has been carried on shall be deemed to be a place of sale or traffic therein. 40. Lights After dawn incorporated into the bar room of a place where liquor is traded during which time liquor is prohibited, is to be deemed to be a place of sale of liquor by the keeper of the place has to be the statute, and is upon be convicted.

41. In any public house, licensee neglects to attend a court, or is sworn or affirm or may be committing remain until he can be produced all books, deeds and other documents and control related with the application.

42. In all cases of the Liquor License Act, a licensee or the licensee committed or premises licensed under can be made to the Court of the county or town is made sitting a jury, provided a given to the prosecutor within five days and the same shall be made.

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ered or traded in, unless the contrary is proved by the defendant in any prosecution, and the occupant of such house, shop, room or other place shall be taken conclusively to be the person who has or keeps therein such liquors for sale, barter or traffic therein.

60. Lights After Hours.—In cities, towns and incorporated villages—all cases where gas or other light is seen burning in the rear room of such tavern or other place where liquor is trafficked in, at any time during which the sale, or other disposal of liquor 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.

Witnesses.

61. In any prosecution under the Liquor License Act, if a witness refuses or neglects to attend on being summoned he may be arrested, and if he refuses to be sworn or affirm or answer any question he may be committed to goal and there to remain until he consents to give evidence. Any such witness may also be required to produce all books, papers, accounts, deeds and other documents in his possession or control relating to any matter connected with the case.

Appeals.

62. In all cases of prosecution under the Liquor License Act, if the person in a license or the conviction is for any offence committed on or with respect to premises licensed under the Act, an appeal may be made to the Judge of the County Court of the county in which the conviction is made sitting in chambers without a jury, provided a notice of appeal is given to the prosecutor or the complainant within five days after the date of the said conviction.

Civil Remedies Against Tavern-Keepers.

63. Actions for Accidents.—Wherein any inn, tavern, or other house of public entertainment wherein refreshments are sold, or in any place wherein intoxicating liquors are sold, whether legally or illegally, any person who has drunk to excess of intoxicating liquor of any kind therein furnished to him and while in a state of intoxication from such drinking has come to his death by suicide or drowning or perishing from cold or other accident caused by such intoxication, the keeper of such inn, tavern or other house of public entertainment or wherein refreshments or intoxicating liquors are sold shall be liable to an action at law as for personal wrong (if brought within three months thereafter) by the legal representatives of the deceased person.

64. Liability for Assaults.—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.

65. Prohibition to Sell.—When it shall be made to appear in open Court sitting in the county in which he resides that any person summoned before such Court for excessive drinking of liquor mispends, wastes or loses his estate or greatly injures his health, or endangers or interrupts the peace and happiness, his sitting forbids any licensed person to sell him any liquor for the space of one year, and any person disobeying this order shall be liable to a fine of from \$20 to \$50.

66. License Holder's Liability.—The husband, wife, parent, child of 21 years, and upwards, brother, sister, master, husband or employer of any person who is the habit of drinking intoxicating

liquor to excess, or the parent, brother or sister of the husband or wife of such person—or the guardian of any child or children of such person—may give notice in writing signed by him or her, or may require the Inspector to give notice to person licensed to sell, or who is reputed to sell intoxicating liquor of any kind, not to deliver to the person having such habit, and if the person so notified at any time within 12 months sells or allows to be sold, intoxicating liquor to any such person, he is liable to a fine of \$50, and to an action of damages not exceeding \$500.

67. Payments in Unlawful Hours.—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.

Officers Right of Search.

68. Any officer, policeman, constable or inspector may for the purpose of preventing or detecting the violation of any of the provisions of this Act, which it is his duty to enforce at any time, enter into any and every part of any inn, tavern, or other house or place wherein refreshments or liquors are sold or reputed to be sold, whether under license or not, and may make searches in every part thereof, and of the premises connected therewith, as he may think necessary for the purpose aforesaid. Every person being therein or having charge thereof who refuses or fails to admit such officer, policeman, constable or inspector demanding to enter in pursuance of this section in the execution of his duty, or who obstructs or attempts to obstruct the entry of such officer, policeman, constable or inspector, or any such searches as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine of from \$50 to \$100.

Transfer of Licenses.

The Act provides that in case any person has lawfully obtained a license, dies or sells, or by operation of law, or otherwise assigns his business, or removes from the house or place in respect of which the said license applies, his license shall thereby become forfeited and void, unless such person, his assigns, or legal representatives shall within one month after the death, assignment or removal of the original holder of such license, or other period within the discretion of the License Commissioners of the district in which the license has effect, obtains their written consent, either to the continuance of the said business, or to the transfer of such license to some other person, and after such consent has been obtained, such other person may exercise the rights granted by such license, subject to all the duties and obligations of the original holder thereof, in the house or place for which such license was issued, and to which it applies but in no other house or place. Upon receipt by the Inspector, of an application for the transfer of a license, and pending the consent of the Board of License Commissioners, the Inspector may issue to the proposed transferee, a written provisional consent, under which the proposed transferee may exercise the rights granted by the license issued to the premises until the written consent of the Commissioners has been obtained.

Provided always that such provisional consent of the Inspector shall not extend beyond one month from the time of the death of the original holder, and provided further that such provisional consent shall be of no effect until it has been countersigned by one of the Commissioners.

Removal of Licenses.

70. Any Inspector may, after resolution of the Commissioners allowing the same, endorse, on any tavern or shop license, permission to the holder thereof, or his assigns or legal representatives, to remove from the house to which his license applies to another house, to be described in the endorsement to be made by the Inspector on the license, and situate within the same municipality, and possessing all the accommodation required by law.

IN A DAY.
LAWRENCE, 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 spots rapidly disappeared, leaving neither pain, scar nor swelling. C. K. NEUMANN, M. D.
"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

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JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT IS NEW AND COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT

Special Attention to the Trade
ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR ALL CLASSES OF WORK
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LABELS, SHOW CARDS.
Office Stationery.
BREWERS & DISTILLERS' LABELS SPECIALLY.
49 WELLINGTON ST. WEST.
TORONTO.

Sporting.

THE DEEKIN'S WINTER TROTTER.

Go, knock 'em, just see this fellow go
A knock-off 'em low the
In summer she is sum of shiver
In winter she kin climb.

Them silver bells they scatter add
A moan to her heels
That make the Deekin's bouzoungial
T' into his heart 's appeals.

Them colts that trot in summer days,
Hain't got no license whar
This spike-tail k'riller has four ways
'em on the low law?

Git up, thar, "Bussy," lump yer back,
Aw, knock the necks clean off
Them wobbly k'rillers on the track—
But don't yo stop to cough.

Great heat! thar comin' close behin' it;
Now save yourself and sell!
An if ye don't no feed ye'll find
Ain't that crack ye fell.

Ye're gittin' down to business now;
Fly on, my paradise,
Thar hain't no headin' ye I vow,
Especially on ice.

I've hauled ye ag'in in the crowd,
Ye'r dinner fact' on
Excuse me, gent's, this yell about—
"Harrah!" the thim is done.

In summer time she's off her feet—
In winter leads the speed,
Thar hain't no countin' for sick snow,
Especially to lead.

H. S. Keller, in the American Sportsman.

NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Field* states that a gentleman drove a well-conditioned pair of horses and buggy a distance of sixty miles from Calgary to Kamassak, at the foot of the Rocky mountains, in about six hours, and the entire journey both ways in fifteen hours. Considering that the road is little more than a cattle trail over stony country, this performance is looked upon as astonishing. People often marvel at the wonderful power of endurance under the most trying circumstances of these Northwest horses, and think that some valuable hunters could be selected from Alberta at a very reasonable figure. The horses are naturally self-reliant and cautious, with good wind, sound legs, hardy constitution and fine courage and temper. There was a large consignment of Canadian horses shipped from Calgary to England about a year ago, but the whole arrangements were "nulled." The horses were shipped to London not quarter broken, as thin as rakes, and not groomed or made up for sale in the least—a sure means of ruining the reputation of any country's horses.

HARD TIMES are seemingly not reckoned with by promoters of trotting meetings. Never have there been more meetings announced, and more money promised both in the United States and Canada, than are on the cards for this year. So far as the Dominion is concerned, a glance at our list of dates already claimed will prove that we speak by the book.

THE first of the Salvators ran at Memphis, Tenn., on the 11th inst., and suffered defeat over half a mile by Handspur, by Hanover. Sallie Woodford was the Salvador filly that ran. She is out of that great mare, Miss Woodford, who won more than \$100,000 for the Dwyer Bros. Sallie Woodford was bought as a yearling

last year by Messrs. G. B. Morris and J. E. Madden for \$5,000. As her stake engagements are numerous she will not pack for opportunity to prove herself worthy of her illustrious parentage. Immediately after the race Eugene Leigh, the owner of Handspur, was offered \$20,000 for the filly. He refused to sell.

It is always gratifying to the broad-minded to see those high in authority slurring in the pleasures of the people. To the illiberal, however, it is a spectacle sufficient to cause dismay. When Horace Greeley was in England he was invited to take a run down to Epsom and see the battle fought for the blue ribbon of the turf. He declined with the charitable remark that he did not care which of the thirty colts ran the fastest. That kind of spirit doubtless cost him many votes when he ran for the Presidency of the United States. Again at a meeting for organization of the Toronto Athletic Club, Professor Goldwin Smith declared that there was never an honest race run either in England or America. He must have overlooked the high character of some of the men connected with the turf, a sample of whom is furnished in the following extract from a leading English paper:

"The Prime Minister of England, the American Minister, the Attorney General, and the Hon. Francis Lawley, formed the distinguished party who saw Ladas gallop on Wednesday. It was one of those 'bits of turf' we should have liked to thirty-six years ago. In his mind is Ladas as good as Clucher." We hope so, as Mr. Lawley, unlike most men whose hairs are gray, does not refuse to see merit in that which is, and is not eternally harping on that which was. Like his old master, Mr. Gladstone, hope still springs within him, and in this respect the veteran trainer of Ladas goes beyond them both. Indeed, we should have liked to see the gallop of Wednesday. Thirty-six years have elapsed since a Prime Minister of England witnessed the gallop of a Derby first favorite that was his own property. Lord Rosebery and Sir Charles Russell also saw Ladas gallop on Thursday, when he went well."

Again, Mr. Smith can never have been down to the Ontario Jockey Club races on the Queen's Birthday, or holding such an opinion, he would think he had lost his senses when making the remark referred to on witnessing the gathering of high-minded men and women there. He surely could not think the Governors-General of Canada and their ladies, including the Princess Louise, would lend their countenance to a sport that was all fraud. He surely cannot imagine that the Dukes of Westminster, Devonshire and Portland, and Lords Derby and Rosebery are blacklegs. And yet that is what his words would almost imply. Still the Professor is not altogether crumpled in his views, for to amateur athletics in Toronto he has been most kind, having given or advanced thousands of dollars towards the expenses of the Toronto Athletic Club besides inducing others to do likewise.

One of the noblest and upright men ever on a cased with the English turf was the late Lord Falnouth. Throughout the whole period of his racing career, which extended over five and twenty years, a quarter of a century, he was only once tempted to make a bet. His lordship was on a visit to John Scott's training establishment, Whitehall, and he asked Mrs. Scott, wife of the trainer, "what would she bet the Oaks?" She answered, "Queen Bertha, my lord," whereupon Lord Falnouth betted her the sum of six miles at this would not be the case. Queen Bertha was his lordship's own property, and she won the Oaks, but lost for her owner his wager. On the day following the race he obtained from the Mint a brand new sixpence, which he had set in rubies and diamonds, and this he presented to Mrs. Scott. Lord Falnouth was educated for the law, and was called to the bar of the Middle Temple in 1846, but he never practised. While in the early days of his racing career he ran under the assumed name of "Mr. T. Valentine." Breeding he made a thorough study, and not even the redoubtable Dr. Shorthouse could teach him anything about strains and crosses, or give him a point in a pedigree. He reared his own home-bred animals, and made his stud pay without having recourse to betting, and that, too, at a period when ten thousand pound stakes were not thought of.

One of the most eccentric personages the English or any other turf has ever seen, was the late Mr. Bowes, of Street-ham, Castle, and for whom the famous jockey, George Fordham, used to ride. Mr. Bowes rarely set a foot on a race-course to see his animals sport the gold-headed black jacket; indeed, it is said that during the seven years during which Fordham had him for a master, the jockey only once saw his employer, and the meeting was brought about in this wise. The usual string of horses had been duly despatched from Whitehall to Ascot, Mr. Bowes being a staunch patron of the Royal meeting, and Fordham was busily engaged in the paddock superintending the saddling of one of the Northern nags. A gray-haired stranger stood watching the proceedings with what the jockey considered to be a great deal more interest than is usually exhibited by the casual observer, so that George's usually amiable countenance gradually became clouded, and assumed, to say the least of it, a morose expression. The stranger eventually ventured to ask a question. "Would the jockey be good enough to tell him the name of the horse he was saddling?" "What the deuce has it to do with you? Who the devil are you?" burst out George, boiling over with indignation. "Well," apologetically replied the gray-haired gentleman, "my name is John Bowes, and I believe that I am the owner of that animal."

RECENTLY reference was made in these columns to the fact that a German firm was making ploughs that would be worked by electricity. It is now stated that the principle has been extended to

the parcel delivery vans in London. When electricity can be used as a trawling power without tracks in the crowded streets of England's great metropolis, it can safely be used anywhere. In appearance the vehicle resembles a two-horse cart without shafts, and there are no visible means of propulsion. The motor power is derived from a number of secondary batteries placed below the body of the car; and they will carry it for fifty miles at any desired speed up to ten miles an hour. This is another step made towards the abolition of the ordinary working horse and another hint furnished to breeders that none but the very best horses will be saleable in the future. Our farmers must profit by the lesson and breed ever upwards or they will find themselves shut out from the horsemarkets of the world. Saddle horses and good driving horses will always be in demand, but they will have to be sound and possess style, action and power.

The programme is out for the three-day running meeting at Windsor, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, the week following Hamilton, which follows Toronto. Wasor proposes to give \$5,325 for 12 races, such that would have been considered enormous in Toronto; not very many days ago.

On the first day \$1,525 will be distributed as follows: Initial purse \$250, three-quarters of a mile, all ages; T. C. Paddock purse \$300, a mile and a sixteenth; Paddock purse, for two-year-olds, \$250, half a mile; Vineyard handicap, purse \$400, Canadian-bred horses only, mile and an eighth; St. Clair Steeplechase purse \$350, about two miles.

On the second day \$1,875 will be given for the following races: Brown purse \$225, three-quarters mile; Jean Barthe handicap, purse \$400, mile and an eighth; Hunters' Steeplechase, cup valued at \$250, the gift of Hon. J. C. Patterson, with \$200 added for qualified hunters about two miles; Frontier Handicap, purse \$450, thirteen-sixteenths mile; Britannia hurdle handicap, purse \$350, 1 1/2 miles, over hurdles.

On the third day the money given will aggregate \$1,925, and the races will be as follows: Review purse, better weight handicap, purse \$250, three quarters mile; Windsor purse \$500, mile and an eighth; Park purse for two-year-olds \$225, half a mile; Hunters and Hatters flat race for a silver cup valued at \$25 given by Mr. F. H. Walker, and \$200, mile and sixteenth; International handicap steeplechase, \$500, about two miles.

ALL-ROUND SPORT.

THE latest comer into the horizon of bicycle organizations is the Women's International Bicycle Club formed in New York.

The Thistle Association Football Club of Chicago, will not make their completed tour through Canada. Failure to secure sufficient guarantees is the cause.

IVES, the billiard expert, recently in Paris ran out a game of 600 points. Archer barred, in three innings, averaging 200. His scores were: 416, 17, 15.

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ZIMMERMAN, ex-ambassador, challenged the world for any day for \$1,000 or \$10,000.

A RECENT advertisement in the *World* says: "Very fond of his office."—*Sportsman*.

SCOTLAND defeated the United States in the 10th Match, under Association has never been a Mission.

A PROFESSIONAL league consisting of Montreal, Farquhar, and others. The schedule is April the 24th.

The Shamrock A.C. of Montreal, is flourishing. The assets are \$10,750. New ground will be purchased.

A CONTINUOUS points between D'Oro and Clear in the world, and Clear in the United States, is in the hands of D'Oro won 10 by 9 balls.

The Brooklyn Baseball Club is having a lot of Polytechnics.

A score of 52 runs by a clean base hit by the credit of the Brooklyn.

The first match in the new games between D'Oro and Clear will be played in Montreal, nine games in a row, winning five, and losing five.

As account is given in Englishman's escape.

THE MOST ...
RELIABLE

BEER ALES

IN CANADA



CRYSTAL ALE

CREAM ALE

NOURISHING PORTER

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W. A. VERNER'S Pure Apple CIDER

In Half Pint Bottles, 25 cts. per doz. Quart Bottles, 80 cts. per doz.
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Hackney—D. & O. Sorby, Square Shot.
The Messrs. Sorby's hackneys were greatly
admired. They returned their prize
money to the society.

None but the following city bottlers are autho-
rized to use our labels:
EUGENE BRADON, . . . 271 Visitation,
J. ELZEORD CAISSE, . . . 174 Wolfe,
MOISE VIAU, . . . 29 Turgeon, St. Henri.

ZIMMERMANN, ex-amateur champion, has
issued a challenge to any bicycle rider in
the world for any distance up to ten miles
for \$1,000 or \$10,000 a side.

A recent advertisement in a country
newspaper read thus: "For sale, a bull-
terrier dog, two years old. Will eat any-
thing; very fond of children. Apply at
this office."—*Sports.*

NOTHING defeated Ireland by two goals
in the eleventh international
Match, under Association rules. Scot-
land has never been vanquished by the
Milesians.

A PROFESSIONAL Canadian Baseball
League consisting of three clubs, namely,
Montreal, Farmington and Ottawa, has been
formed. The schedule will be arranged in
April the 24th.

The Shamrock Amateur Association,
of Montreal, is flourishing like a green
bush tree. The assets of the club amount
to \$10,781. New grounds to cost \$15,-
000 will be purchased this year.

A CONTINUOUS pool match of 1,000
points between O'Don, the champion of
the United States, is in progress in Cleve-
land. O. D'On won the first match of
90 by 9 balls.

THE Brooklyn Baseball Club evidently
did their latting clothes on when they
did the Polytechnics a few days ago, as
the score of 52 runs to four will testify.
City clean base hits were put down to
the credit of the Brooklynites.

The first match in the second series of
base games between Steintz and Lasker
was won by the latter. The last series
will be played in Montreal. Up to the
present nine games have been played,
the loser winning five, Steintz two and two
are drawn.

As account is just made public of how
Englishman escaped from the Mata-

bele warriors by means of strategic dodg-
ing learned from football play. The
young soldier ran the gambrel of 40 Mata-
bele, shooting one horseman during his
scrimmage among them. After this it is
urged that football should be part of the
regular training of soldiers.

Jas. J. CORBETT has sailed for England
and his proposed fight with Jackson seems
to be further off than ever. Jackson is
apparently very anxious to meet the
champion pugilist and his latest overture
to him bears the stamp of genuineness.
He will fight him, so the offer reads, in
June, July or August, 1894, for the side
wager of \$10,000 a side, the fight to be
in private, not over twenty men being
present, or he will give Corbett battle be-
fore the National Sporting Club, London.

HORSE SHOW AT GUELPH.

GUELPH, April 11.—The Guelph Entire
Horse Show was held here this afternoon.
There was a large attendance of those in-
terested, and also a goodly number of
entries. The slushy state of the roads
interfered somewhat with the exhibition.
The judges were Mr. John O'Connell,
Stratton, and Mr. Frank Dalby, Elora.
The prize list is as follows:
Heavydraught—D. & O. Sorby (Guelph),
Grandeur; Peter Beaver's (Puslinch),
Tarry Robb.

Agricultural—D. & O. Sorby Prince of
Eyre; James Mitchell (Guelph Tp.),
Young Forester.

Carriage—A. C. McMillan (Erin), Shing-
ling Light; Peter Arkell (Teewater) Whit-
by; Wm. McMillan (Rocksade), Hamble-
tonian Prince.

Roadsters—Peter Beaver, Hambletonian
King; Alf. Hales, Helmsford; A.
A. Fitzgerald, Woodland Mambrino.

Thoroughbred—Jas. Scott (Eramosa),
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GREAT BATTLES OF THE WORLD.

REPORTED BY MEN WHO WITNESSED THEM.

SAYERS AND THE SLAGHER.

The Famous Middleweight Gives Away 40 lbs. and Wins.

Never since the memorable battle between Cant and Tom in Sept. 1845, had there been a match which excited such general interest outside the circle of regular supporters of true British boxing. Here was a man, the acknowledged Champion of the Middleweights, boldly throwing down the gauntlet to the equally acknowledged Champion of England, and daring him to combat for the title and reward to which for so long a time he had laid claim without meeting an adversary of his own weight and inches daring enough to deny his pretensions. Not a semblance of ill feeling was there existing between the men, and we are glad to state that throughout, even up to the very contest itself, they maintained towards one another the most kindly sentiments. The only matter at issue between them was whether a man of 5 feet 8½ inches, under 134 lbs. in weight, possessed of whatever science he might be, could contend, with any chance of success, against one topping the 6 feet by half an inch, and weighing not less than 202 lbs.

The SLAGHER (Wm. Perry) himself laughed at the idea of defeat, and stated his firm belief that on entering the ring he would, in addition to his other advantages, be found the cleverer man of the two. He said he had made up his mind not to run all over the ring, and to the younger man more active opponent, but to take his stand at the scratch, and await the onslaughts of the gallant Sayers. This we (who knew the bold Tom's capabilities) deemed a sound determination. For the burly Tipton man adhered to it on entering the ring will appear in the sequel. Sayers also, to some measure, made us his confidant as to his intentions on the day of battle, and intimated that he believed the SLAGHER was perfectly worn-out and incapable of anything like prolonged exertion. He had fully made up his mind, he said, to keep him on his pins, and lead him about the ring, by forcing the pace, until he should be so exhausted as to be somewhat nearer his own mark. He, like the SLAGHER, scorned the idea of defeat, and felt such intense confidence from the very day the match was made, that he need not attend to any penny he possessed upon the result of the encounter. The excitement in all quarters increased week by week from the time the match was made, and in every sporting circle the contest was made the talk of the great throng of discussion. The general feeling at first appeared to be that Sayers had by his victory over Aaron Jones got above himself, and that his overweening confidence would lead him into unexpected difficulties. If indeed, as was in many quarters anticipated, the match did not end in a forfeit on his part. As the time approached, however, the doubts as to the match going on vanished, the only point remaining for discussion being the foardliness of Sayers, and the overweening confidence of his friends in allowing the match to come to an issue for the full stake.

The Sayers party, however, maintains their own opinion, and from first to last contended that the SLAGHER was stale and out of practice, that he was destitute of scientific acquirements, and so slow that any want of size and weight on the part

of his adversary was fully compensated for these deficiencies. The day fixed was the 10th of June, 1857. So soon as articles were signed, the SLAGHER, who was then keeping his quarters in Spion Lane, Tipton, gave up his business affairs, and betook himself to training at Boxmoor, where he got off some superfluous flesh acquired in his calling as a Boniface; indeed when we saw him one evening at Owen Swift's, he had been so reduced so carefully prepared. He was certainly not so hard and thin as we had seen him some years before; but his complexion was fresh and his muscles well developed, and he told us that "the back of his hand" was as hard as the back of an ox. He expressed entire confidence, and grinned good humouredly at the bare mention of defeat by so small an opponent. The Tipton left London overnight to avoid interruption, and was away on the downward voyage at Tilbury, the fight taking place on the Kentish coast. The ground selected was excellent for milking purposes, and the inner and outer rings were formed with a good expedition as possible, for further interruption. Three thousand people were present. At half past four the men entered the ring ready for business; Sayers attended by Nat Langham and Bill Hayes, and the SLAGHER by the superintendance of Tass Parker and Jack Macdonald, perhaps the best pair of seconds that could be found. No time was cut to waste in preliminaries; the colours were tied to the stakes—blue and white spot for Sayers, and the old blue birdseye for the SLAGHER—and at twelve minutes to five they were delivered at the old strath.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1.—On toting the strath the contrast between the men was, as may be imagined, most extraordinary. The old Tipton topped his adversary at least four inches, and it looked, as we anticipated, "a horse race to a hare." His manner, frame and ponderous, muscular arms and legs seemed calculated to bear him to victory against four such men as Sayers. He looked all full of confidence, and evidently considered he had only to wait for his turn. He was thinner than we expected to see him, and his condition generally was very fair, but there were the usual indications of age upon certain points when the fullness and roundness of youth had disappeared from his form. He looked all his age (thirty-eight); indeed, by many he was thought to be on the shady side of forty. His attitude was ungainly, but still he was rough and ready, and the question that suggested itself was "how was Sayers to get at him?" Tom Sayers, as he advanced to meet his antagonist, was the perfection of many strength and athletic development. His body was like a ram, his arms and legs were all of one Nature's best lathes, and there was not a fault to find, unless it was found that he had two or three pounds more flesh than he should have about his back and ribs. His attitude, both in attack and defence was admirable, and however confident the SLAGHER was, it was perfectly obvious that Sayers was not one whit behind him in that respect. The SLAGHER had evidently made up his mind to set to work at once and cut his man down in a jiffy. He lumbered in like a huge bear, let go both hands with more vigor than judgment, but he did not get home, and Sayers, in stepping back, fell, but at once jumped up to renew the round. The SLAGHER went at him, put in a little on the skull, and Tom again fell.

2.—The SLAGHER came up evidently with greater confidence than ever, and lunged out his right, which reached Tom's ribs with great force, and Tom countered him sharply on the mouth, drawing "first blood." The SLAGHER looked astonished, stopped to consider a moment, and again

went in, swinging his great arms like the sails of a windmill. Sayers danced lightly out of harm's way, and then, stopping in, popped a tidy snack on the spectacle-bean, and got away laughing. After dancing round the ring, and easily avoiding several more lunges, Tom again got home on the suffer-train, removing a piece of the jupon, and drawing a fresh supply of the ruby. The Tipton, annoyed at the SLAGHER's slight, and also at a terrible upset with his left, and Sayers again missed in upon the nose. After this, slight exchanges took place, the SLAGHER too slow to be effective. He now chased Sayers all over the ring, the latter dexterously avoiding every which Indian, or feeing like a deer, to draw him after him. The vicious blows aimed by the SLAGHER all fell upon the air, and his exertions to catch his nimble antagonist caused him to blow off steam to an indefinite extent. Had one of the intended compliments alighted upon Tom, it looked as if it would have been all over with him. After Sayers had completed his first round he was, cleverly, avoided a good right-hander, and delivered another very hot one on the proboscis (more "Ladite" of the premier cru). The Tipton tried his heavy punches against three times and missed; a fourth attempt was pretty well stopped after which he hit abort. The Tipton next got on Tom's right check with his left, but not heavily, and some pretty stopping followed on both sides, after which the Tipton made another rush like a bull, but again he found himself once more battling with vacancy, Tom having slipped under his arm, and danced off laughing. The SLAGHER looked with astonishment, and shook his head. Sayers again approached, and after one or two feints a good exchange took place, Sayers getting on to the left eye, and the SLAGHER on the ribs. Sharp counter-hits followed, SLAGHER on the mouth and Tom on the cheek. Tom now led off with a good right-hander, but the SLAGHER stopped him pretty twice in succession, when he missed his return. The SLAGHER again pounded away, principally with his right, but without effect. Sayers was pretty well stopped every effort. Sayers now planted a stinger with his left on the mark and stopped the return. The next minute he got sharply home on the nasal organ, and jumped quickly away from a well-intended uppercut, which looked like a finisher. The SLAGHER now stopped one or two pretty leads, but his return came so slowly that Sayers was far out of harm's way. This occurred several times, the SLAGHER rushing about like a baited bull, Sayers skipping and nimbly getting away from every rush. After a little of this entertainment Sayers went in, let go his left, and was stopped neatly, and he, in return, landed a good hit on the SLAGHER's part of Perry. Sayers next feinted, and got home a slashing left-hander on the right cheek, which he cut severely, and drew a plentiful supply of ruby. Another rush followed on the same spot. The SLAGHER then got a little one on Tom's body, and tried again, but Tom got away. The SLAGHER then retired to his corner to get his mug wiped, and, on coming out again, Tom led him another dance all over the ring, the old One, with more haste than speed, trying to catch him, and repeatedly expanding his strength in empty space. At last Sayers, having given a good turn at this game, stopped to see whether he was pumped, and some good exchanges followed, Sayers again on the damaged cheek, and the SLAGHER also reaching the cheek. Mutual stopping followed, and Sayers next got home heavily on the osfactory projection. The SLAGHER now stopped Tom, and returned, but not heavily, on the top of his nut, which led to exchanges, Tom on the left optic, and Bill on the ribs. After one or two more exchanges, another tremendous counter

took place, Tom receiving on the mouth, and the SLAGHER on the nose, each drawing the carmine. The SLAGHER having then made several misses went in, and another sharp exchange followed. Tom receiving on the brain-pans, and the SLAGHER on the back, from which one home-brewed escaped. Each now had a wipe of the sponge, and Tom followed his opponent to another game or two following under all over the ring, in the course of which the SLAGHER caught him a heavy right-hander on the back. He stopped Tom's left and heavy counter followed Tom on the nose, and SLAGHER on the forehead. The SLAGHER then (the first "knock down" for SLAGHER). The round lasted nearly half an hour.

3.—The SLAGHER came up laughing, but he was evidently bent on nuclear Sayers' smelt, tried his left and was stopped, and the SLAGHER, as usual, missed two swinging right-handers. Tom dodged, popped his left on the mark, and then on the forehead, got a little one on the eye, and exchanges followed. Tom getting some on the nose, and SLAGHER on the mouth. Some heavy give and take followed, Tom getting more pain from the SLAGHER's right check, and receiving one or two smart ones on the neck, and the eye, and the nose, and stopping, feinting and dodging until Tom got home on the mark, and the SLAGHER again followed him all over the ring, hitting out of distance, and with no manner of judgment. Finding he could do nothing, the SLAGHER just missed his hand, and retired for another s'up from Jack Macdonald, and then renewed his exertions when some pretty stopping took place on both sides, after which Sayers got home on the left eye of the mark, but he stopped in another essay. The SLAGHER stopped two or more well-intended ones, and then got home on the side of Tom's cranium; Sayers returned now heavily on the top of Tom's forehead, and the tag. Tom on the damaged cheek, got home heavily on the dog's head, and a tremendous hit, and again did the home-brewed appear. The SLAGHER returned to be cleaned, and came again viciously at the SLAGHER, but he was stopped, receiving a slight return on the top of the nob. More futile efforts on the part of the SLAGHER, whose friends called on Sayers to stand still and be hit, but Tom wisely declined. He had orders to keep his man on his legs and fight him in the shots, and these orders he carried out most excellently. Again and again the SLAGHER miss or got stopped. The SLAGHER then got home a very heavy one, which did not leave a mark, and now he rushed at Tom, dashed out his right, and very narrowly escaped smashing his eye against the stake—it was within an inch. Sayers lifted up his arms with astonishment, and the SLAGHER, who had the SLAGHER were round on another tack, came at him again, when Tom got at SLAGHER's middle and grinning. The SLAGHER followed, Tom nailed him on the nose, stopped his return, and then planted another on the cheek. Slight exchanges followed, the SLAGHER got on Tom's right check, and just drew the juice, while Tom left a mark on the SLAGHER's left eye. The Old'un, stopping Sayers apparently for a while, was then stopped left and right, did which each hit over the shoulder. Tom afterwards stopped both hands at got easily away from a third attempt. Slight exchanges followed, Tom on the nose, and SLAGHER on the top of the head. More dancing by Sayers, and exhausted efforts on the part of the SLAGHER, and then as the SLAGHER came, Tom cut him a severe straightener on the side of the box, drawing lots of claret. The SLAGHER, savage, stood to consider, and then retired in delivered a little one on the side of Tom's head with his right, and Tom (Time, 52 minutes.)

Vertical advertisements on the right margin including 'Lag', 'Export', 'Liquor Me', 'J. E. Doy', 'MAUFACTURERS', 'P.O. 80', 'St. James Str', 'Brewers' Cases', 'SHEPPARD STREET', 'Workmanship', 'Self-Sending', 'Address, etc.', 'Low Prices', 'Particulars to HARVIE'.

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4.—The Slasher came up grinning, but he was evidently somewhat fatigued by his exertions. He then, without alluding to his practice of forcing the fighting, again dashed at Tom, and contrived to plant a little one on the body with his right, but it was not without punishing distance. Slight exchanges followed on the side of the wig, which, after which the Slasher stopped Tom's left. Heavy counter-hits next succeeded in favour of Sayers, who got home on the Slasher's potato-trap, and rapped a little one on the ribs. After a few more misses, Tom stopped the Slasher's right, and the latter then drove him to the corner, and, evidently thinking he had him safe, wound himself up to finish; but when he let go his left and right, he found that Tom had slipped under his arm, and was laughing at him in the middle of the ring. The K-legged giant, irate that his opponent would not stand to be hit, again lunched after him, like an elephant in pumps, but it was no go. "No catches, no laves," was Tom's maxim, and he kept to his active tactics. The Slasher persevered, and Sayers said his left and right on him, then turned away laughing and shaking his noddle. The Tipton giant could not make it out, and turned to his second as if to inquire what he should do; another illustration of the classical adage—*quid condilion quadrator in arena*. After he went at it again and got home on the body, receiving in return on the kisser. Some sparring followed, until the Tipton again led off, and was short with both hands. Finding he could do nothing, he retired to his corner, where he stood leaning on the ropes. Tom waiting and beckoning him to the scratch. After a rest the Slasher came out, fainted at the check, but was quickly revived, and then checked. He tried again, and got home heavily on the ribs, and Sayers fell. (Time, one and four minutes.)

5. Perry still adhered to his boring tactics, but Tom, by a quick look on his hips, and easily avoided him. Another attempt was stopped, and from a third Sayers got easily away. A fourth was missed, and Tom returned on the left check, which led to heavy blows on the side of the head, and Tom fell, the Slasher falling over him.

6.—The Slasher came up laughing, and let go his left, but out of distance; good exchanges followed, Sayers effecting another lodgment on the right check, and increasing the cut in that quarter, and the Slasher getting home on the cranium. The Slasher, after another ill-directed rush, again retired to his corner, had a drink and a wipe, and then came again, when Sayers stopped his deliveries with the greatest ease. The Slasher persevered, and Tom led him another Morris-dance, but they afterwards got close and slight exchanges ended in the Slasher falling.

7.—The Tipton bored in stooping, head-foremost, like a bull of Salamanca. Tom, not being provided with a manilla to throw over his head, was obliged to employ a matador, and on went his assailant to the ropes. Perry swung round, just as he got to Tom's head, and each then missed a blow. The Slasher persevered, and Tom countered on the left side of his forehead with his right, after which Perry retired to his corner, whither Sayers followed him, and the Slasher at once lunged out at the check, but not effectually. He now made another of his wild onslaughts, but only to be disappointed, and he next stopped both Tom's manly. Some sparring followed, both being slightly blown; the Slasher stopped Tom's left, and returned with his right on the body. After a few more misses, they got close, and Tom delivered a heavy spank on the left eye, and fell from the force of his own blow. (One hour, fifteen minutes.)

8.—Perry showed a bump under the left peeper, but he came up smiling, and let go his left with an active aim, which were stopped. He then stood blowing, until Sayers went to the attack, and some mutual petty stopping took place, followed by several misses on either side. The Slasher once more dashed at his corner, but was fetched out by Sayers, who then got home on the side of the nob, and neatly avoided a return. Both were now rather wild in their lunges, and the Slasher, who pursued his man most vigorously, repeatedly missed his marks. Tom at length caught him on the cut-water, drawing a fresh supply from the best bin, and the Slasher walked off to borrow Jack Macdonald's wipe. Tom followed, and got home very heavily on the mark and fien on the mouth, renewing "the cataract from the cavern." Sharp exchanges in favour of Sayers followed, and in the end both fell.

9.—The Slasher came up slowly. Notwithstanding his severe punishment, his seconds sent him up beautifully clean, and in fact their attention throughout was beyond all praise. He tried again and again to plant upon the agile Sayers, but in vain. Sayers stopped him at all points, and then delivered a heavy left hander on the mark. Some sparring followed, and Sayers stopped several heavy lunges, the Tipton again stopping his left. Tom, in another attempt, got on the damaged check, increasing the cut, and the Tipton walked to his corner, whither Tom followed him, but on the Slasher making his next lunge Sayers jumped back. Perry followed, and some petty traps and stops, without mischief, took place. The Slasher then hit out of distance several times in succession, but on getting close some neat exchanges followed. Tom on the mark, heavily, and Perry on the check, but not effectively. Perry once more bored in, and delivered his right, but it was a mere fly blow. Tom missed his prop with the left, and the Slasher retired for a drink. Tom thought this an example worth following, and after the inner man was refreshed, they went to work again, and sharp exchanges, all in favour of Sayers, followed; he kept playing on the Slasher's damaged nose and check, his double being very effective, while Perry's blows appeared to leave no mark. Tom now stopped several well-intended blows, and returned heavily on the right check with his left. Perry, although getting slower every minute, gamely persevered, put in his right and left on the body, and then hit short with both hands. More natural stopping ensued, until they got close, when the Slasher dashed his right at the body, but Tom met him with a very straight left-hander on the mouth, drawing more of the elixir of life, and with his right he planted severely on the nose. Another attempt on the Slasher's part caused the Slasher to stagger and fall, and Tom fell over him. The Slasher evidently was fast going; the last three blows, particularly the right-hander, were very heavy, and the general old fellow was almost abroad, and was very slow to time.

10. and last.—The Slasher crawled very slowly to the scratch, and attempted to lead off. It was, however, only an attempt. Tom said he would not, and planted a tremendous hit on the mark, stopping the return with ease. He stopped two more attempts, and then as the Slasher lunged out a third time he caught him on the left on the damaged check and the right on the mouth, cutting his upper lip very severely, and the Slasher fell, Tom on him. The Slasher was carried to his corner, and with some difficulty, was got round in time to go to the scratch for another round. He did so, however, was dreadfully punished, and his lip was so much cut that he presented a piteous appearance. It was evident that he had not the slightest chance; he was

weak as a kitten, and entirely at the mercy of his adversary, who was perfectly cool and collected, both of which attributes when he began, and Owen Swift, the Slasher's principal backer, seeing the state of things, stepped into the ring, and with praiseworthy humanity declared that he should fight no more. Perry was very unwilling to give up without one more shy, but Owen was imperative. He insisted upon the men shaking hands, and the sponge was thrown up, Tom Sayers being pronounced the winner, and Champion of England, and the cheers of his partisans, at the expiration of one hour and forty-two minutes.

REMARKS.—The account of this battle tells its own tale, and calls for scarcely any remarks. From first to last it was evident that the Tipton's star had sunk, and he was no longer "The Slasher." He must have felt from the very first, barring an accident, he had not the slightest chance. All his quickness and activity had left him, and we could not help thinking that his eyesight also must be failing, for times out of number did he lunge out and attempt to deliver uppercuts when Tom Sayers was far beyond him, and his reach, and those blows were of such tremendous force that they must have tended to take much of the steel out of him. It appeared to us that from the very beginning he adopted a wrong principle. For a heavy, lumbering man, like himself, to attempt to force the fighting, and pursue a lively, active fellow such as Sayers, was perfectly ridiculous, as he evidently felt towards the conclusion of the battle; and we should imagine that he must many times since have regretted that he did not adhere to his original intention of awaiting the attack and depending upon his powers as a counter-blogger to bring him through. That he did his best to please his backers and to bring the fight off in his favor cannot for a moment be denied, and that he took his severe punishment without a murmur was self-evident. He always had the character of being a game man, and that character he carried with him into retirement. The Tipton said that early in the fight he injured his right hip in one of his sudden attempts to catch his opponent, and this materially interfered with his powers. Tom Sayers fought strictly to orders throughout, and his coolness and judgment greatly enhanced his reputation among his friends. Some persons present commented upon his retreating tactics, and contended that this was not fair fighting, but as these remarks proceeded from the enemy's camp they are worth but little. How his jumping or running away could be called unfair, so long as he confined himself within the ring, we cannot conceive. The ring is always constructed of a certain size for the express purpose of restraining the combats within certain bounds, and within those bounds a man has a perfect right to retreat and jump about as long as he likes, so that he does not decline to face his opponent; and that Tom Sayers for one moment declined to continue the battle cannot by any one be maintained. How far his jumping about and exertions upon his legs were advisable for his own sake is another question, and we are inclined to think that he might have kept out of harm's way with far less exertion, and reserved much of his strength against any unlooked-for contingency, had he restrained his periodical energies within more reasonable bounds.

Previous Battles.

The following fights have already appeared in THE ADVOCATE:

Tom Sayers and J. C. Heenan.
Tom King and J. C. Heenan.
Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan.
Nat Langham and Tom Sayers.

John Morrissey and J. C. Heenan.
Bendigo and Caunt.
Tom Sayers and Bob Brettle.
Jem Mace and Tom King (No. 1).
Jem Mace and Tom King (No. 2).
Wm. Thompson (Bendigo) and "Dad" Burke.

We never see a bankrupt at the cheap soup-house. That's where his victims go.

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UTS ATTRACT WHEN TYPE IS GORGED

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STABLE GI

How does far this can any part of the

Friend that Alex. mer of a large stable represented at the Huron Jockey Club.

At racing associa hair dates assigned not involunt associa meetings.

Deacons has been president of the British army, one fourth that arch and even to be purch

HAMILTON will not this year, for it

Heakin intend to h at the James track and trotting races to

From Australia on March 8th a horse weighing 150 pounds covered unprecedented time over his track.

Deacons are supposed during a sea-voy will not be down but distinct which to say he down they met again.

Governor's, Ont., invitation now, which on the 8th and 9th of the associat Campbell, president; W. S. Allen Dixon, an old horse, gives an experience of change applied to one of his

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DIAMOND ALE.
INDIA PALE ALE.
AMBER ALE.
EXTRA STOUT.
HALF & HALF.

STABLE CLEANINGS.

How often for this column will be returned from any part of the country.

It is said that Alex. Shields, of Toronto, owner of a large stable of horses, will not be represented at the May Meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club.

All racing associations in France have their dates assigned by the government, and no individual association is allowed to conduct meetings.

Deacons are some time forbidden in the British army, and the order has gone forth that short-tailed horses are not even to be purchased for remounts.

HAMILTON will not fare badly as to horse races this year, for it is said that Davis Haskin intends to have Saturday matings at the James track all summer. Flat and trotting races will be the features.

From Australia comes the report that on March 8th a horse named Portsea carrying 131 pounds covered three miles in an unprecedented time of 5:23 on the Victoria Club's track.

Horses are supposed to stand all the time during a sea voyage, and, in fact, they will not lie down, being moved by the instinct which teaches them that if they lie down they may not be able to get up again.

BRISTOLTON, OXT., has a Horse Sale association now, which will hold its first sale on the 8th and 9th of May. The officers of the association are: J. H. Campbell, president; J. A. Bell, vice-president; H. Matthews, secretary.

W. S. BROWN DIXON, an English authority on horses, gives an instance in his experience of change of color, which happened to one of his hunters. In the

spring of 1893 his color was a red chestnut, approaching to sandy. He is now a dark liver chestnut.

The London Sportsman announces the sale this summer of Queen Victoria's famous stud at Hampton Court. The paper says that all persons interested in blooded stock will regret the dispersal of this time-honored stud, where many famous winners have been bred.

The Marquis of Ailesbury, born June 8, 1863, a spendthrift, a blackleg and a roisterer, died on Tuesday of heart disease. He went through an immense fortune, married Dolly Lester, a ballet girl, and was ruled off the English turf in 1887 by the stewards of the Jockey Club.

A special match race for a large sum of money has been arranged between the Cumberland Park track, a distance of 1 1/2 miles. Clifford will carry 122 lbs., York Tanbion and Carlsbad at Brooklyn handicap weights. The race will be run on the 1st of May over the Cumberland Park track, a distance of 1 1/2 miles. Clifford will carry 122 lbs., York Tanbion 120 and Carlsbad 106.

The Duke of Beaufort suffered the difficulty of the drainage of stables by having no drains at all. Each loose box was paved with stone slabs; there were no drains whatever, the moisture being absorbed by the straw. Absolute cleanliness was thus assured, by the stable sweepers being made responsible.

It seems that W. O'B. Macdonough is not having very good luck. Only one of the nine mares he imported from England is in foal to Ormonde. The long trip is accountable for this state of affairs. As Ormonde yearlings are expected to average \$10,000, this means a loss to the young millionaire of \$80,000.—Chicago Horseman.

SEVERAL Canadian owners have made

nominations for the stake events of the Detroit Driving Club. For the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Purse, Frank Martin and the Evergood Stock Farm of Toronto have made entries. Leasing Carr, of Stoncy Creek, has entered Babette in the four year old 2:25 class.

One of Harper's publications in describing the gorgons vehicles in which the late crazy King Ludwig of Bavaria found such pleasure, says: "His horses were a string of small electric lights on their collars. Electric lights were also fastened to the helmets and caps of the cavalrymen that galloped in front of the sleigh."

COLTS are generally fed too much hay and not enough other things. As a writer says: "They eat enough, but the feed is not of the right quality; it fevers instead of nourishing; it stunts them instead of giving growth. The remedy is corn and more bran, oats, roots, oil-cake, linseed meal, ensilage, clover, hay, and a chance at a reserved blue grass pasture or in a field of green wheat or rye."

A horse purchased at an equine "rub-bush" sale was a confirmed roller. No sooner was it harnessed than it set off at full gallop, a career which generally ended in a smash and the immediate resale of the culprit. But the new purchaser, far from trying to check this propensity, resolved, as he said, to "humor him a bit," and generously "lent him to a fire engine." The horse only to halt at starting, but to keep up the pace, and in six months was quite ready either to stand in harness or to start at any speed wished by his driver.—The Spectator.

It is horses the pulse at rest beats forty times a minute. It may be felt wherever a big artery crosses a bone. It is generally

felt in the horse where it crosses over the bone of the lower jaw in front of its curved position, or in the bony ridge above the eye. Any material variation of the pulse from the above may be considered as a sign of disease. If rapid, hard and full, it is an indication of high fever or inflammation; if rapid, small and weak, low fever, loss of blood or weakness. If slow, the possibilities point to brain disease, and if irregular, to heart troubles. This is one of the principal and sure tests of the health of an animal. —Chicago Horseman.

An illicit whiskey still has been seized at Proton township, five or six miles from Dundalk.

ONE of the curiosities of Brooklyn is a wine shop that is almost exclusively patronized by the women of the brown stone dwelling that face the streets of one of the finest sections in the city, says the New York Sun. They go to the shop to order wines for their tables and liquors for their husbands. They do not buy as men do. They never express an opinion of their own, but quote their husband's on every point. "My husband likes this," they say, "or my husband does not like your wine of that year." If the merchant offers to let one of his customers taste a wine he is recommending she says: "Oh, I would not recommend it; it is good or bad; it is for my husband." It is when they order sherry for the entertainment of lady callers that they discriminate for themselves. Then they say: "Now, don't send the same sherry as my husband uses in his chafing dish, but something better, please." The sight of them surrounded by casks and shelves full of wine bottles is altogether a novel one.

Heeman.
title.
(No. 1.)
(No. 2.)
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Better to Give than Receive.



"Bar's somethin on yo' face, chile. Go look in de glass."
 "What am I mudder?"
 "Yo nose, chile. April fool! Yah, yah, yah!"

A HINDRANCE.

Subub—"Look-a-here, my man, are you out of work?"
 Denis—"Yes, sorr; I am thot!"
 Subub—"Well, I want a man for odd jobs. I'll give you three hundred dollars a year and your keep. Is it a go?"
 Denis—"It's sorry Oh am, sorr, but Oh can't accept. O've got to march in the procession as the unemployed poor nixt wake, yer honor."

A POINTER.

Mrs. Simson—"My little boy has been very wicked to-day. He got into a fight and got a black eye."
 The Rev. Dr. Dronnie—"So I perceive. Will he come into the other room and I will wrestle in prayer for you."
 Willie—"You'd better go home and wrestle in prayer for your own little boy. He's got two black eyes."



"Oh, mudder, dar's a mouise!"
 "What?"
 "Oh, out in de barn somewhars, I guess. April fool!"

ONCE ENOUGH.

The young man had borrowed \$10 from the rich old man, promising to bring it back one week from date. The millionaire said he had it, and promptly on time the borrower brought it back.
 "Now Mr. Bullion," said the young man, "I've been square with you in this matter, and I want to borrow \$50 for two weeks."
 The old man shook his head.
 "Sorry," said he, "but I can't let you have it."
 "Why not?" and the young man was greatly astonished.
 "Because you have disappointed me, and I don't want to be disappointed again."
 The borrower was more surprised than ever.
 "What do you mean by being disappointed?" he asked.
 "This," explained the money man; "I let you have that \$10 not expecting to get it again, and I did; now if I let you have \$50 I would expect to get it again and I never would. No, sir, he added conclusively, "one disappointment is enough. Good day," and that ended it.

SOME PRISONERS are afraid to declare that the wages of sin is death, for fear their pay will stop.—*Rom's Horn.*



"I'll mouise yo', yo' imputid young raskill!"

OUT HOG'S HOLLOW WAY.

Elder Berry—"Wal, Deacon, how'd the revival go?"
 Deacon Jones—"Splendid! We got all the young folks in town so wrought up about eternal damnation that they've pledged themselves to give up dancing, card parties, singing secular songs and all sorts of godless amusements, for life."
 Elder Berry—"O Deacon! Your heart must swell within you to think how much you've done to make life happy for unthinking youth."

TOO MUCH.

"Wry, Euclid," exclaimed Ptolemy, "what can be the matter? You've pulled out all your hair and seem not to have slept for several nights."
 The renowned geo-metrician raised his fevered glance to his royal patron's face.
 "Sire," he faltered in a hollow, trembling voice, "they have sprung the servant-girl problem on me."
 In commiseration the king ordered a few bottles cracked.

To the pure all things are said to be pure, but this does not include unregenerated butter.

Saved by a Pic.



PROSPECTIVE WEALTH.

Landlady—"No; I'll not give you another day. Pay me now or get out. You'll not have any more money to-morrow than you have to-day."
 Hall Bedroom—"Oh, yes, I will! I'm going to have a friend here to-night to teach him how to play pocker."

IT WAS THE STRINGENCY.

Judge—"What excuse have you for getting drunk and creating a disturbance on the street?"
 The Drunk—"Prevailing stringency, your Honor."
 Judge—"What?"
 The Drunk—"Yes, sir; if it had n't been for that I could have paid a cab, and then I never would have been arrested."

HE KNEW HER.

Mrs. Fidget—"Now, Tommy, I want you to be as quiet as a mouse; I'm busy!"
 Tommy (Sneezing)—"Huh! If I was a mouse, you'd jump up on a chair and yell!"

AN INFLUENTIAL FRIEND.

Sears—"Why do you always invite Wolfe to your stag card parties?"
 Bliss—"Well, you see, he has great influence with my wife, and generally prevails upon her to let us use the parlor."

NOT LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

"Here, what's this?" cried the crab, angrily. "I heard you said I was fast."
 "I retract everything," hastily cried the snail, getting into his shell.

HEALTHY.

Resident—"Healthy? I should say it was. Why, there's only been one death here in ten years."
 Visitor—"Who was it died?"
 Resident—"Our doctor; died of starvation."

A MODEST MAID.

Her Father—"Mr. Budd appears to be an amiable sort of chap—he has quite a large interest in his father's old firm."
 She (Blushing)—"I think I can discount the firm, papa, as far as interest goes."



II.

NOT POSTED ON THE NATIONAL GAME.

Mrs. Olden—"What's the matter, dear?"
 Mrs. Newcombe (weeping)—"Oh, I'm afraid Harry's unfaithful to me. I overheard him telling Tom Gadsby about some game they had at the club the other night, and Harry said he held a couple of ladies and a lot more I could not understand, and—(sob-bob-bob.)"

TOMMY'S CURIOSITY.

"GRANDPA," said Tommy, examining critically the bald head of his ancestor, "may I ask you a question?"
 "Certainly, Tommy."
 "Do you comb your hair with a razor?"

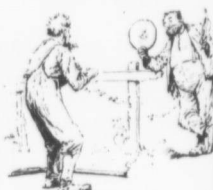
Fa.—Why is the leader of the choir like a pine tree?
 Fa.—Give it up.
 Fa.—Both give the pitch.

THE CANDIDATE.

When vaulting ambition's the foe in his heels, and he may essay political roils. Like the earth, he may find and should possess gold. Himself somewhat flat when it comes to his heels.



III.



IV.

ALWAYS.

Bighead—"Travelling develops a man's mind."
 Prethly—"Yes, particularly his imagination."

OFF HIS FEET.

"AND DID THE WEST impress you forcibly?" they asked.
 "Carried me by storm," answered the returned traveller, who, on one occasion, had been wuffed across three counties by cyclone.

WORLD WANTS.

MAN wants but little here below
 And gets it if he can;
 But woman asks for even less—
 She only wants the man.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor.—Please inform your reader that we have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. We shall be glad to send two bottles of our remedy FREE to any of your readers who will consent if they will send us their names and post office address. Respectfully,
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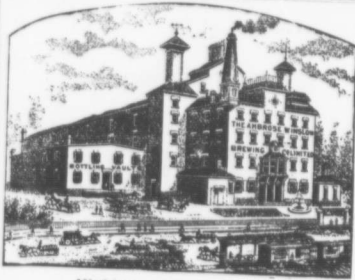


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Extra Ale
Dublin Brown Stout
Lager Beer
Export Lager**

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