

THE EVENING STAR

VOL. 1.—No. 48.

Toronto, Canada, Thursday, January 3, 1895.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

PORTLAND'S RUM SHOPS.

All kinds included, there are about 400 of them.

Hotels, Eating Houses, Drug Stores, Kitchen Bar-rooms, All Known as "Rum Shops" Does Prohibition Prohibit There?—Liquor Sold Openly—Out of 2110 Arrests in a Year 1295 Were on Account of Drunkenness.

(From the "Boston Herald.")

I do not see how I can avoid using the person singular—and pretty frequently, too—in relating the history of an exploring expedition which I undertook several weeks ago on behalf of *The Boston Herald*. The perils I evaded, the dangers that I passed (by), the moving incidents by field and flood—especially the flood—which I avoided, even the mercies I escaped cannot be adequately described here on the impersonal standpoint of an "editor," and this must be my excuse for intruding the ego so freely in my endeavours to depict with fidelity many curious scenes and events—all of which I saw and out of which I was—in the state of being during the past month.

Justing aside, much of my relation will be a record of personal experiences. When compelled to go to others for information, I have endeavored in every instance to seek persons whose statements could be relied upon, and will make none that I do not firmly believe to be truthful.

It is uniformly impracticable for me to name names and exact localities. I do not propose to play the role of an informer. What I discovered might have been known by any citizen of the state, had he been so inclined.

So much for a preface. Now for the reasons for the expedition.

Bishop Neely of Portland was the starting cause. Early in November he wrote a letter to the Rev. William Bagden, a Congregational minister engaged in evangelistic work in Boston, who had repeatedly asked him whether his observation of the

working of the prohibitory law in Maine justified his (Mr. Bagden's) conviction of its inefficiency. This letter, as the Bishop subsequently explained, was written with no thought that it might be published, but it appeared in *The Boston Herald* of Nov. 8, under the heading, "Prohibition a Failure," and was widely quoted in the Maine newspapers. Here it is that portion of the document which directly answered Mr. Bagden's question.

"It is true, I presume, that spirituous liquors are much less in general use than they were 50 years ago in Maine. But they can still be had, of a very impure and pernicious character, by all who want them, not only in our cities, but, I believe, in a vast majority of our smaller towns and villages. And I do not think that the vice of drunkenness has been in the least lessened in its prevalence here by any legislative enactment or provision for the enforcement of the law within the past 30 years."

The appearance of this letter in the press was closely followed by the publication of a reply by Ned Dow, the venerable apostle of Prohibition, who sharply criticized the statements of the bishop and declared that he had been grossly misinformed and misled by persons in whom he trusted.

To this, Bishop Neely responded in an open letter, averring that he knew whereof he spoke. "Not considering," he wrote, "that I am no 'newcomer' here, and have been a resident of Maine for 28 years, and that my official duties require me to traverse a great portion of the state every year, I would hardly know where to look for those who have fuller opportunities than myself to learn the facts of the case, as they have been presented during that period, unless, indeed,

among the commercial travellers, and some of them I have consulted, with the result of having my opinion, based on personal observation, confirmed." The advocates of Prohibition and its opponents thereupon took up the dispute and have since continued it in the newspapers, in the pulpit and on the platform not always, it must be said, temperately, for in many cases denunciation has usurped the place of argument.

Then the *Boston Herald* said to me: "Go into Maine and learn by personal observation how the prohibitory law is enforced or violated. We don't want theories, opinions or rumors—give us facts, and let our readers draw their own conclusions."

And so I went into Maine, and this is the record of what I saw and heard.

I might as well say at the outset, that in no place save one where I stopped possible to purchase intoxicating liquor.

Portland, the largest city and the commercial capital of the state, was naturally visited first.

I found by the report of the city marshal for the year ended on the 31st of last March, that there must be some immoderate use of intoxicating liquors there, for out of the total of 2110 arrests made by the police, an even 600 were for drunkenness, and 794 were for drunkenness and disorder, while one person was apprehended as a "common drunkard." Thus only 816 persons were taken into custody for offences other than intoxication, while in 2190 cases, "rum did it." That the fiscal year 1893-4 was not exceptional in this respect is proved by the following figures from the city marshal's report, showing the number of arrests for drunkenness during each of the last 10 years: 1884, 1510; 1885, 1088; 1886, 1142; 1887, 1561; 1888, 1308; 1889, 1290; 1890, 1211; 1891, 917; 1892, 874; 1893, 1464.

I am informed on good authority that in Portland, as in many other cities, the police rarely arrest a man who, though evidently under the influence of liquor, is quiet and orderly, minding his own business, and not making a spectacle of himself. A resident friend told me that a policeman of his acquaintance, whose word he had no reason to doubt, kept an account, during a recent month, of the men he noticed who, as he expressed it, "walked cross-legged, but were not drunk enough to run in."

The officer put a handful of buckshot into one pocket, and every time he saw on his beat a man in this condition, he transferred one shot to another pocket. When he went off duty he counted the transferred shot and jotted down the number in a memorandum book. At the end of the month he added up his daily figures and found that the total exceeded 1500.

How much of the liquor sold only for "medical, mechanical or manufacturing purposes" was responsible for this amount

of intoxication, it is, of course, impossible to determine. But the city agent for the sale of ardent spirits did a rushing business last year. Here are the city auditor's figures showing the expense of the agency during the twelve-month ended on March 31:

Liquor bills.....	\$38,962.30
Agents' salary.....	1,100.00
Salaries of assistants, etc.....	1,589.94
Fuels and small wares.....	221.08
Rent.....	1,500.00
Telephone.....	30.00
Printing, stationery, etc.....	36.00
Insurance.....	70.00
Heating.....	50.00
Wrapping paper, cartons, etc.....	107.85
Repairs.....	47.75
U. S. license.....	25.00
Account of evening school.....	180.50

Total.....\$ 610.43

The city received for the sale of liquors the sum of \$48,791.65—\$9,829.35 more than was paid out for them, and taking all expenses into account, cleared a profit on the year of \$4,781.22.

But the city agent by no means has the monopoly which the law declares shall be his. The sheriff of Cumberland county has stated in a published interview that there are 400 places in the city where liquors are sold, and my investigation has convinced me that that official did not overestimate the number.

All the large hotels, with one exception, have bars. That there is one exception is due, it is said, to the wife of the proprietor, who has persuaded her husband not to sell spirits in his house. I do not try to procure liquor there, but a friend who stopped there while I was in Portland, a gentleman in whose truthfulness I have implicit confidence, told me he had sent out an employee of the hotel for a bottle of whiskey, and was informed when it arrived that it was purchased in a neighboring drug store.

The hotel bars are not so publicly located as those of Boston, but I found no difficulty in reaching them by inquiring their whereabouts of the porters or bellboys. None of the four I entered was locked, and the doors of two stood open. The stocks of liquors in the bars were apparently small, and in no case was there any elaborate array of fancy glassware. It seems that when a seizure is made, the utensils used in dispensing the liquors go with the stock, and hence it does not pay to leave much of either exposed to the possible grasp of a city marshal or sheriff's deputy. But the barkeepers had bottles of bitters, "gum," cordials and liquors for the compounding of cocktails and other mixed drinks, and displayed a degree of skill in their use which betokened long experience. One of those artists informed me that the bulk of their trade came from the guests at the hotels. "Of course," he said, "we have a number of regular customers who live here in Portland, and others drop in occasionally, but there are so many places

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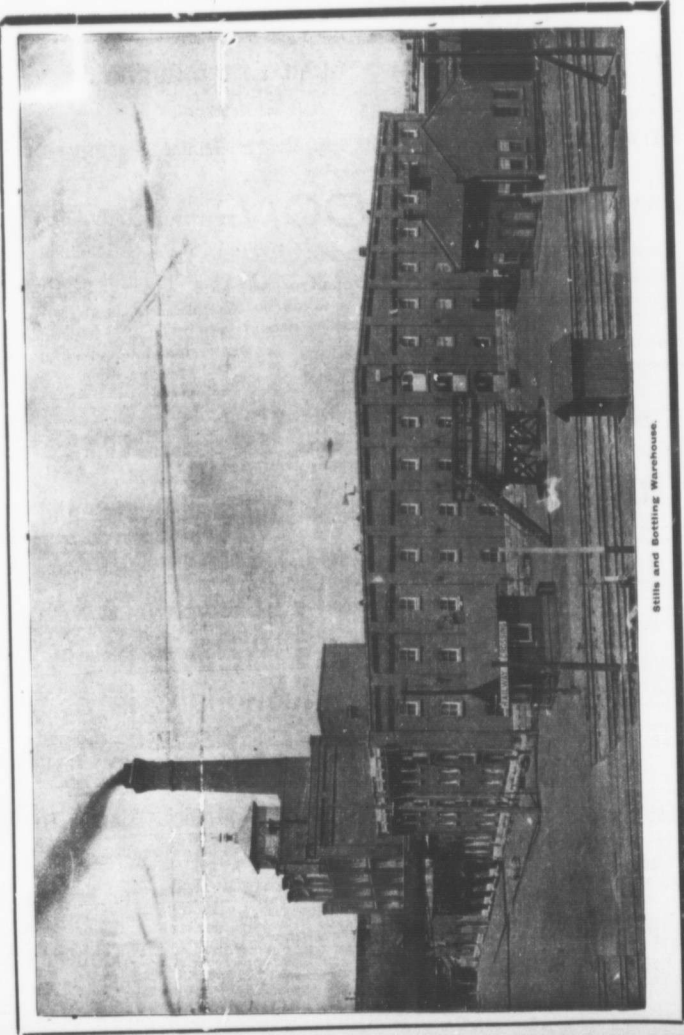
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Trade AND OTHER Notes.

At Prince Albert, Manitoba, a brewery is in course of erection.

Breakfast is the least satisfactory meal of many hotels. It is also represented by a longer bill of fare than the dinner.

And now it is announced that Sioux City, Iowa, will adopt the Gothenburg system. What next will these Iowans try?

The experiments made in certain breweries of Chicago on the treatment of beer by electricity for the purpose of ageing it, are said to have been unsuccessful.

As the English law now stands, every English hop grower is bound to mark each peck with the name of the grower, the parish and county in which the hops are grown, and the date of their growth.

"Just look at the color of this water. Why, it's not fit to drink!" said an hotel guest to the waiter at a hotel in Seguin, Texas. "Dat's what you is toin' to yerself. Hit's the glass what's dirty."

Samples of the much talked of Russian barley have been received at the Scientific Station for Brewing of Milwaukee. According to appearance this barley is as good as No. 3. It weighs 49 lbs. to the bushel.

The large winter resort hotel very properly belongs to the railroad. Closed nine months in the year, and representing an immense investment, nothing but a railway system, which makes as much from the passenger as from the hotel patron, can maintain these costly hotels.

The man who invents innovations gets by advertising. The hotel man who strikes "a new idea" which pleases and makes more comfortable his patrons, and at the same time, striking his bank account too hard, gets free "talk" up along the line.

Friend.—"Why did your temperance society discharge the Terrible Eclipse?"
 B.—"My Catechism."—He was commonly referred to by the selections of a particular brand of beer, to which he attributed his ruin; and we found that to be was being paid to advertise it."

The business man or employe who can't see any reason for the existence of a trade journal published in the interest of the industry in which he is engaged, and who "can't afford" to subscribe for at least one such journal, is built on the narrow page principle. He will never remove mountains or build bridges that leads to new business.

The clerk of a country inn in a back Maine county, after fiddling around a long time one night trying to show a post to his room, remarked: "I hope you will excuse me for keeping you waiting so long. But you see I tend bar here and I'm so busy that I don't find so much time to keep posted on the rooms."

France has more than 8,000 acres under hop gardens, but then it is only since the commencement of the present century that hops have really been cultivated. Hop planting in Belgium dates from 1836. France being a wine producing and wine drinking country will explain why the cultivation of hops has been neglected.

Lord.—"Pat, I have a suspicion that either you or I was drunk last night."

Pat.—"O'v'e a suspicion as that kind of yourself, sor."

Lord.—"Well, Pat, you rascal, which of us was it?"

B.—"Well, sor, O'll not be castin' my reflections, but O'd be sayin' that I'm dived ye."

In France barley is being widely fed to swine. It is imported from Algiers in

large quantities for that purpose. In the south of France it is fed whole, like oats, but in the middle region it is crushed, while in the north, where farming is more extensive, the barley is cooked. It is given mostly to heavy draft horses, and put at all to carriage or omnibus animals.

If all the expenses were figured out in the enforcement of the dispensary law, we do not believe the showing would be made of any actual profit to the State from monopolizing the sale of whiskey. Count the cost of litigation and other expenses incurred in the enforcement of the law, and we believe the State will appear as the loser. Nor has it decreased drunkenness or the consumption of liquor, but it has caused lots of bad feeling—Exchange.

Totipotlers delight to represent that alcoholic beverages are injurious to the constitution, and that longevity is the reward of total abstinence. They will, therefore, scarcely properly appreciate the following record.—The brewing firm of Thomas Salt & Co., Limited, of Burton-on-Trent, in the year, 1893, lost by death seven of their employes and pensioners. Their ages respectively were 62, 69, 69, 71, 79, 81, and 83, or an average of over 73 years each. They were all consumers of the beverage which they assisted to make.

The Pabst and Jos. Schlitz brewing companies of Milwaukee, have just completed the organization of the Mississippi & Northern Railroad Co. The officers are: President, Gustave J. Pabst; vice president, Alfred Uhlir; treasurer, August Uhlir; secretary, E. L. Phillips, formerly connected with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Co. The investment amounts to about \$200,000. The road runs from a place in the midst of an oak forest on the Tallahassee river, 125 miles south of Memphis, to Chicago, and will soon be extended to Charleston.

Among hotel employes who should be given walking papers is the chambermaid who hides the matches, the waiter whose fingers love to nestle around mustache and hair, the man who insists on brushing you with a wig brush just after you may have gone through the operation several times before, the waiter who ignores you unless tips are tendered in advance of services, the elevator boy who leaves his place between trips, and the headwaiter who looks straight at you without seeing you. There may be others, but the foregoing is correct so far as it goes.

Craved by the pains of rheumatism, Henry Elias, the well known brewer committed suicide by cutting his throat with a penknife. The fatal act was committed December 11, it was supposed unsuccessfully, but on the morning of December 12, about twenty-four hours later, he died. Henry Elias was about thirty-seven years of age. He had been a sufferer for a long time from inflammatory rheumatism, and for two years had been unable to attend to business. He leaves a wife and three children. His estate is estimated to be worth at least \$2,000,000, the deceased having been the heir of the Henry Elias Brewing Co. of New York.

According to *Industries and Iron*, London, Nov. 16, the well known brewer in France with a view to concentrate wine in tablets for transport. The ripe grapes are pressed as in the manufacture of white wine. By means of a pump the juice is transferred into apparatus where it is evaporated to one-third the boiling point is between 30 and 45 degrees C. The vapor is drawn off by a pump and condensed. As soon as the mass has the consistency of a syrup it is mixed with the pulp. The marmalade is produced containing 80 per cent. of grape

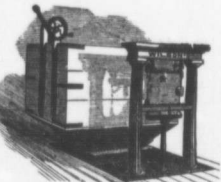
sugar. In order to make wine this is dissolved in water to a strength of 8 to 9 degrees, and then flavored.

A city which has an ordinance closing barber shops on Sunday is not in favor of cleanliness and decency. If it is a crime to shave a person or make him appear acceptable to the eye the same rule should apply to bathing, dressing and much that pertains to what the better classes believe a necessity to civilized life, in the care of the pers a. And of all barber shops the one located in the hotel is most needed on Sunday morning. It is really to the interests of local hotel proprietors to see that barber shops be allowed to open on Sundays. The late arrival of Saturday night has no special admiration for the hotel which opens everything on Sunday but its barber shop?

Is beer an intoxicating liquor? Is a question that the experts have not as yet, we believe, settled to the world's entire satisfaction. It all depends, "anyhow." So there was a surprised lot of clergymen in Venkers the other day, when, having had a saloon keeper arrested for selling beer, making one of those little jokers called a test case, the defendant prevailed on the justice, as preliminary to the trial, to require proof to the jury that lager beer was intoxicating. The prosecution failing to do this to his honor's satisfaction, the case was dismissed. Not long ago the Supreme Court of South Dakota held that beer was not intoxicating; but the court has since seen fit to change its mind, and has instructed lower courts that the beverage will be considered intoxicating without proof of the fact.

One of our friends has trained his dog to fetch his daily and weekly papers. The other evening he was waited upon by his news agent, who complained that the dog was a vicious one. "It never had that character from anyone else," was the reply. "But it attempted to bite my lad," urged the news agent, "when it came in last Friday morning." "Possibly your lad teased it." "He only offered the *Alliance News* instead of the *Licensing World*," the *Smily* echoed nine hosts. "I've had that dog ten years, and it's not such a fool as not to know the difference between the bitterest press opponent and the best press friend the trade has. If your lad gets trying to palm off the *Alliance News* on my dog he must look out for trouble." As transatlantic friends reading this may be led to claim so intelligent a dog as being an American one, we beg to state that it has never been any nearer to New York than Paddington, and that it is undoubtedly British born, having first seen the light of day at Alperton.—*Licensing World*.

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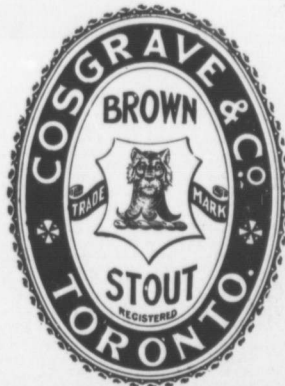
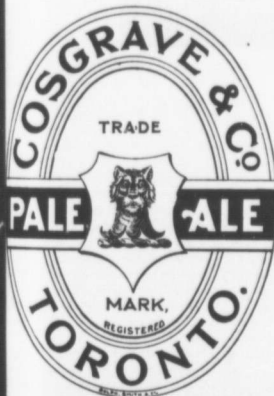
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Toronto, Thursday, January 3, 1895.

THEY ARE SOLID TRUTHS.

Another ad is added to the string of the press reports about Prohibition, and a dip on merry from one esteemed com. to another, quite oblivious of the fact of the fake cablegram about the British Medical Association, the fake story of Miss Willard's apostasy, and the fake message of Gladstone's defection. There is just as little basis of truth in the new one. Here it is: "The Maine liquor law enters cheerfully upon the forty-sixth year of its existence, with 400 saloons in its city of Portland alone. The rum-ship and the question, 'Does Prohibition prohibit?' are both open."—*The Templar*.

Now it is the *Templar* which is faking. The "cablegram" regarding the British Medical Association was purely bogus, but the statement regarding Miss Willard is not; and the message as to Mr. Gladstone's "defection" was not and the report as to Portland is not.

As regards Miss Willard, that lady made a certain statement which was telegraphed abroad, and was taken to mean that she had changed her views with regard to the prohibition question. She denies that such meaning should be taken from her words, but there was no "fake" about the message.

With reference to Mr. Gladstone, the veteran Liberal wrote a letter in which he denounced local option and endorsed the Gothenburg system. The very words of the letter were cabled here and were published. Where in the name of common sense did the fake come in there!

Now, as to Portland, Maine. In another column will be found the result of an investigation made by a Commission of the Boston *Herald* and published on the 20th December last, which absolutely corroborates in every particular the dispatch quoted by the *Templar*. The *Herald* does not publish fakes. Bishop Neely, of Portland, has made the same statement, not as to the exact number, but as to the fact of an enormous number of drinking places in the city. Fisher Healy, of Portland, says the same. In fact he goes farther and says there is not a village in Maine large enough to support an hotel wherein is not at least a place or places selling liquor. Slightly over a year ago the editor of the paper made a personal investigation as to the selling of drink in Portland. Within two

blocks and a half, on one of the principal streets, avo, a perfect stranger and without a guide, entered seven places where liquor was sold openly. As the result of that investigation we estimated there was one hundred places selling regularly as a business, not including an innumerable number of "kitchen bars," saloons under the steps, in back yards, stables, or establishments where a jug was kept in a dog house, a barrel up the chimney, and in all conceivable ways. That there are, all told, 400 places in Portland that sell liquor is quite within the mark.

The *Templar* would do well to face the facts instead of crying "fake."

THE QUEEN VS. CUNERTY.

The Queen's Bench Division have delivered judgment in this case, dismissing the appeal of the defendant, Cunerty, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the appeal, the conviction being good on its face but both Judges who heard the case were clearly of opinion that the conviction was wrong and should not have been made. In other words, that the sale by the defendant of the quart bottle of ale and the half pint of brandy was a legal sale within the License act. It will be remembered that the Police Magistrate convicted on the ground that liquor could not be sold under a shop license in bottles containing less than three half pints each, and that irrespective of the quantity sold. (An appeal from this conviction Mr. Justice Rose held that while the conviction was bad on the ground stated by the Police Magistrate, it could be sustained on the ground that when different liquors are sold there must be at least three half pints of each kind. The result now is that so long as the quantity sold at any one time is not less than three half pints it is immaterial whether the liquor is different kinds or in how many bottles it is contained. It is understood that an application has been made to the Attorney-General for a remission of the fine in Cunerty's case and others of a similar character inflicted at the same time.

The London *Advertiser*, always a staunch prohibition organ, at last recognizes the truth in the following taken from a recent issue:—"The desire for stimulants of some kind and a knowledge of their beneficial action when used in moderation seems to be instinctive in all but the very lowest races of mankind. At first sight it would seem that the Moen races would form an exception to this rule, but that is not the case. As a matter of religious discipline they refrain from alcohol, but in coffee and opium they have stimulants better suited to inhabitants of hot countries than alcohol. The same may be said of the Hindoos and the large number of Mongols who take no alcohol. These races are in about the third rank of civilization. In the first two ranks not only is there no race which uses no stimulants, but it is a fact that the complexity and variety of stimulants used increases directly with the development of civilization."

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BEFORE another issue of THE ADVOCATE reaches you the municipal elections will have been held and the fate of the municipality, for good or bad, settled for another year.

We have again to urge the trade, as we have done over and over in the past few months, to look well to the candidates nominated and see that only those favorable to our interests are elected. The temperance people are working all along the line to secure favorable Councils when they will harass the business with vexatious restrictions of all kinds. This is their present policy and if successful it will be a most hurtful one.

They cannot be successful if every member of the trade will do his duty. A little work now will save a lot of trouble a month or two hence.

HOW PROHIBITION WORKS.

The *Journal*, a reputable paper of Kennebec, Maine, is responsible for the following: "The year of 1893-4 will be noted in the jail annals of this State for the number of commitments, that of the past year, 6,176, being over 2,000 greater than during any year previous to 1893, when the number of commitments was 4,977. Also in the number of commitments for drunkenness, the excess over previous years is noticeable. "In 1894, 2,808 were sent to jail for drunkenness, 900 more than in the previous year, and there were over 400 more tramps committed than in 1893."

It would thus appear that the more the years go by the more difficult it becomes for an obnoxious law—a law that seeks to deprive people of their individual liberty—to be enforced.

THE GOTHENBURG FAILURE.

DEALING with the statement that "the company system" has reduced the drink bill in Norway and Sweden one-half, no less an authority than the *Advocate of England*, the leading temperance journal in the United Kingdom, comes to the front with facts and figures to smash Mr. Gladstone's latest fad. The *News* says:—"This statement is grossly inaccurate, for since 1875 there has been a great decrease in the drink bill of this country. In that year the quantity of beer consumed per head of the population was 36½ gallons; of spirits 1.30 gallons and of wine '53 of a gallon; but in 1893, the last for which we have returns, the quantity of beer consumed per head of the population was 29.59 gallons, of spirits '98 of a gallon, and of wine '36 of a gallon. In 1875 the total cost per head for drink was £4 9s. 6d., but for 1893 it was only £2 13s. 3d. In England and Wales, during the same period, the number of convictions for drunkenness, and drunkenness combined with disorderly conduct, had decreased from 7,625 per thousand to 5,275 per thousand, while in

Gothenburg it has increased from 41.5 to 44.36 per thousand."

What puzzles the ordinary mind is why the *News* in demonstrating as it does the great advantage in sobriety in England does, not satisfy itself with what education and the general amelioration of manners is doing in this direction, but must needs attempt to force matters by methods of drastic legislation repugnant to a free people and calculated only to arouse bitter antagonism. The Gothenburg system has proven a failure, just as the prohibitory laws in the United States have proven failures, and the Scott Act in Canada has proven a failure, because they attempt by law to force the people on a matter of individual judgment, a course that has always been and always will be resented.

IOWA IS WET.

The New York *Frederic*, the grand organ of the Prohibitionists of the United States, speaking during the summer of the anti-prohibition success in Iowa said: "The only thing that can block their issue is a heavy vote for prohibition in this fall." The prohibitionists of Iowa took the matter up zealously, ran the usual campaign, called upon all true disciples to leave the old parties, and triumphantly polled 6,317 votes out of a total of nearly 400,000.

To the outsider it would not appear that the "game" had been very materially "blocked."

A GREAT CANADIAN WINE FIRM.

CANADA has made great strides in wine making since 1866. At that date little thought was given to the manufacture of wine in Canada. Its climate was considered too cold and unfit for vine growing. In that year a company of gentlemen from Kentucky, who had been engaged in vine-growing in that state, feeling sore over the results of the war, learned of the mild and salubrious climate of Pelee island, in Canadian territory, only six miles north of Kelly's island, then considered the home of the Catawba grape, removed to that island and established the first grape vineyard in Canada. Three years afterward Captain J. S. Hamilton, of Brantford, took an interest in the company, and through his tact and push, combined with the high class of wines manufactured, made Pelee island wines a household word throughout the Dominion of Canada. They are to be found on the wine list of every first-class hotel from Halifax in the east to Vancouver in the west. In 1869 the Pelee Island Wine and Vineyard Co. Limited, was established, and Captain Hamilton was elected president. He still holds that position, practically controlling the stock, and the company's brands of dry and sweet Catawbas, St. Augustine, Isabella and claret, are creditable alike to the company and Canada. The company's special claret, now on the market, is a wine of 1891 vintage, known as "Chateau Pelee Medoc," has a large sale in Canada, and can be obtained from leading wine merchants everywhere in Ontario at \$3.75 a case. In the Lower Provinces, where E. G. Scovill, of St. John, N. B., has the agency \$1 a case is added, for freight charges. In 1891 a brandy distillery was established on the island, and is now being put on the market under the brand "J. S. Hamilton & Co., Cognac." The purity and high quality of the brandy already consumed in an extensive sale, and connoisseurs state that few French brandies equal it in quality.

BREWERS' POOL COLLAPSED.

The *Brewer and Maltdr* says: "The Chicago and Milwaukee Brewers' Association, which was formed May 27, 1892, did not live out its agreement, according to which it would have expired May 27, 1895. It voted itself out of existence at a meeting held on the 6th of this month. Disharmony among the members of the pool had reigned for some time. Several propositions as to a new agreement having been made in vain, dissolution was thought to be the right thing in order to find a more suitable basis to form a new combine upon, which is understood will be done at once. The principal reason for the internal dissensions was the impossibility to enforce the agreement, which was constantly violated by various members. According to our information all the members of the association, with very few exceptions, are anxious to come to a better and more practical agreement." These trade arrangements are matters hard to perfect so as to make workable, and still harder to keep in running order once started. And yet they are very essential if the manufacturer is to have any reasonable return for his outlay. The keenness of competition has to a large extent deprived the brewing industry of Canada of a living profit, while at the same time the retail trade, through causes well known, have not benefited to any extent. Everybody knows what occurred when an attempt was made to raise the price of whiskey to ten cents in Toronto. Why should not the trade in all its branches come to a business understanding?

It is thought possible the U. S. government will propose at the next session of Congress an additional tax of \$1 per barrel on beer and malt liquors.

The *Boston Herald* says very truthfully that: "It sounds queer to hear about a cowboy riding a bucking broncho through the window of a liquor store down in Bangor, where they still have a prohibitory law."

ENGLISH OPINIONS.

Discussion of Trade Matters in the Mother Land.

(From the *Licensing World*.)

The end of the Local Veto Government is fast approaching. Even the Radicals admit it after the defeat of their candidate, Mr. Reckitt, at Briggs on Friday, and the glorious victory achieved by the Trade, thanks in no small measure to the exertions of Mr. Dunne, the energetic agent of the National Trade Defence Fund, who so skilfully brought to bear the full voting strength and influence of the liquor industry in the division in favor of Mr. Richardson, the Unionist candidate and the opponent of the Veto and the other projected measures of Lord Rosborough and his now discomfited band of brigands. Yes, everybody knows well enough that Briggs, so closely following on the heels of Forfarshire, betokened—and that, the speedy downfall of the present Government. It is understood that Mr. Balfour, emboldened and elated

by a sense of triumph occasioned by the recent victories at the polls, will force the Government at the beginning of the Session to disclose their secret regards the terms of their revolution—resolution. This the leader of the Opposition will do in an amendment to the short address in reply to Her Majesty's speech; and if Lamb, "so the saying of Messrs. E. H. Bayley, Kirk Hardie, and Saunders, and other Ministerial malcontents, practice what they preach and take part in the division against the Government, certain defeat awaits it.

THE END NOT FAR OFF.

It may be, however, that Mr. Labouchere will not wreck the Government at the very beginning of the new Session, which will commence on Tuesday, February 5 next, and that the Radicals will just manage to win on a Vote of Censure. In that event the Government will probably be able to hold out for a few weeks longer, during which they will introduce the bag of measures that represents the unfulfilled promises of the Newcastle programme. In spite of Lord Rosborough's somewhat boisterous utterances at Devonport, he and his Government know very well that with a majority of 12 they will not be able to pass a single Bill; but still, the introduction of the whole lot of their legislative proposals will please the various sections of their supporters, and so help to keep them together until the inevitable hour of their downfall arrives, and the Dissolution can no longer be delayed.

A DISHEARTENING REVERSE.

Harking back to the Briggs Election, our views are in great measure supported by the *Daily Chronicle*, which says that the result of the election does not come in a happy hour. It is not pleasant to have to face Parliament with a majority which must be reckoned at a maximum of thirty-two and a minimum of fourteen or fifteen. It is still less agreeable to feel a doubt of the strength of the party at a most critical moment in its fortunes, when it has taken over new responsibilities and entered on a controversy of the first magnitude. It is disheartening to see with a reverse in the very class of constituencies in which the Government had a right to expect a special measure of gratitude. And the fact that the Opposition may be stimulated to something very like obstruction does not make in favor of the Sessional programme. All these things are to the bad, and it is also possible that the result at Briggs is symptomatic of the reaction which often sets in in English politics when a party has had a certain spell of power.

AND ITS TRUE REASON.

It may be so; but it should be remembered by our contemporary that the "spell of power" of the present Government has been, compared with its predecessor, remarkably brief. The true reason for the "disheartening reverse" the *Daily Chronicle* will find in the following extract from a letter written on the subject by a Radical, who says—

"I have been reading with a considerable amount of interest and amusement the rejoicings at, and excuse for the Liberal chief factor in the attainment of that result has up to now been overlooked. At the beginning of the conflict Mr. Reckitt was approached by the emissaries of the United Kingdom Alliance, and immediately pledged himself to support the Local Veto Bill, in return for which the testotolars promised him their votes and energetic assistance. As a natural consequence, this stimulated the opposition of the 'Trade,' with the result that once more the 'disappearance' of a large vote at the ballot box has proved to be a minus quantity. This same condition of

affairs has manifested itself at several by-elections, when the Liberal candidate has been defeated, and also at Hackney, when in consequence of Mr. Fletcher Moulton's promises and the frantic efforts of the testotolars hundred of votes were alienated from the Liberal candidate, and the enormous majority recently obtained by Mr. Charles Russell nearly wiped out. When, I wonder, will the Government realize the fact that they have fallen into a grievous error in supposing that by pandering to the United Kingdom Alliance polling booths, or that by advocating coercive measures like the Veto Bill they are carrying out the wishes of the democracy? The real truth of the matter is that the testotolars are ubiquitous enthusiasts, who will travel to nearly all parts of the country to attend demonstrations, and consequently the fallacy is propagated that each district is inundated with so-called temperance ideas, whereas the same individuals "demonstrate" in probably hundreds of places during the year, and it is only at the ballot box that we find out the numerical valuelessness of their support. The British democracy is anxious to obtain as much really progressive legislation as the Government will propose, but Lord Rosborough and Sir William Harcourt will find it difficult to keep the rank and file of the Liberal party together if, at the instigation of a clique of fanatics, they persist in their policy of advocating retrogressive measures like the Local Veto Bill, which, if once passed into law, would soon land us back into the ancient tyranny of the curfew bell.

We believe that the Government are not such fools as to be able to see for themselves the truth of this; indeed, we think they would drop the testotolars like a very warm piece of tere at the present moment if they could, and do so. But they, in such a tight corner for votes that the pleasing process of dropping the cold-water party has to be deferred for a few months longer.

It may be of interest to mention that the hero of the hour—Briggs's new member, Mr. Richardson—has always proved himself to be a good—all-round sportsman. He was in the Harrow Eleven in 1864 and 1865, in the Cambridge Eleven in 1866, 1867, and 1868 (and was on the winning side in the inter-university match in each of the two latter years), and subsequently he played for his county and for the Quinduns. He rode the winner of the Grand National Hunt Steeplechase when Liverpool Grand National in 1873, and again in 1874, and also the winners of many other great steeplechases. In 1878 he rode more winners under the National Hunt Rules than any other amateur. His racing colors were, first, "blue body and orange sleeves," and afterwards "amber, black cap." In 1874 he was elected a member of the National Hunt Committee. No good a sportsman could as an amateur rider be so successful as the members of the Trade in the division are to be congratulated on having chosen for their representative one who as a cricketer has so distinguished himself for his skill and university, and who as a sportsman has proved himself such a determined and skilful horseman. Such a member is pretty certain to be heard of and to make himself heard at St. Stephen's.

THE PLEDGE AN ACT OF ENSLAVEMENT.

Writing on the subject of "Liberty" in the *Echo*, Lady Cook, gives the testotal party some more of her hard knocks. Says her ladyship:—"A man may improve a reason on himself for his own preservation, and he will be at liberty so long as he does not place it beyond his power to retract without injuring others,

should he afterwards wish to do so. If I promise myself to drink neither wine nor strong drink I can alter my mind subsequently if I think fit. I have not parted with my liberty of action. But if I take a pledge of abstinence to a Testotal Society, and an enrolled member, my liberty is no longer mine. I may have been before this a slave to drink, and the pledge may have been necessary, but what a wretched degradation being it proves to me unfit to possess, will, that I of my own free will, become a corporate vassal! No pledged testotaler, then, can truly say he is a lover of liberty, and anyone who asks another to take the 'pledge' proffers him an act of enslavement. The slavery of the vote for the Veto is as great an evil, but it is as nothing to the slavery of the mind. Yet most people think much of the former, and little of the latter. The physically free are often the greatest mental slaves. 'Eep was a slave; so was Epictetus. But who is there who would not wish to have been either? It is in servitude that a man more frequently appreciates the value of freedom, and thus he who, under their master's chattle have compassed themselves by enlarging their mental bounds. Tyrants might shake the limbs but not their souls." But, her ladyship might have added, that she voted for the Veto are blindly doing so "on their own."

THE DEVIL'S CHAIN.

A Gambling Adventure with Satan.

I WILL repeat one of my many legends told me by a charming Swedish lady about the family of Count Piper, the well-known minister of her country to the Court of St. James. Once upon a time the head of this house was forced to death by the Devil's chain, and he yawned his thousand yawn and said: "I would I have even the devil to play cards with me, and at the word Satan himself appears in the guise of a gentleman, and thus Shelly also knew him. Truly even the devil lost his money, and having none in his pockets, for reasons best known himself, he offered the count, in full quitance of all claims, an apparently golden chain, remarking incidentally that should the chain was lost or injured the castle of the Pipers would infallibly be burned.

This unusual announcement aroused the winner's suspicions, and, haplessly looking under the card-table, he beheld his golden hoard. Instantly he sprang to his feet to reach down his sword, for even in those days, the date of which I am not exactly given, were always ready to be at hand. But the devil got on and the chain remained. On examination it proved to be long and thin, with innumerable links, such a chain as odd gentlemen were around their necks for watch-chains not long ago. An analysis of the metal to be sought for other than gold, but could by no means determine what it actually was. As a accidental injury to one of the links he even, caused by the hammer of the goldsmith, cost the count a wing of his chain, which he replaced by a temporary link of the chain having resulted in a second and in a third fire, it at once became apparent that the devil would keep his word. Each successive head of the family has worn that chain around his neck, from the day of his accession to the day of his death.

"BRIDGET, I am tired of your cantingness. Only look at all that canting about the very least." It is six o'clock and the very least."

"Bridget (very dignified)—"There's no fault of mine. You know very well, that I have been with you for three weeks."

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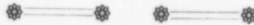
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Sporting.

NOTES.

ALL over Canada and all over the United States the harness racing season of 1894 was the most successful ever held. Even financially the harvest has been greater than ever before. We do not know that that ever before proves that times have not been as hard as represented, but it does prove the manliness of the people; it does prove that they will not sit quietly down under depression and mope, but will do their little utmost to keep good spirits by occupying themselves in play which they can't work. Handshel creatures may think that when a man can't work he shouldn't play, but he is a damned sight better watching a horse race than loafing round corners.

WHETHER money has been less plentiful or not among the masses it is certain that the results of harness racing have been more satisfactory. Records have gone kiting everywhere. Fantasy and Robert J. started the ball rolling in Canada at Hamilton, and it has been kept fairly on the move ever since. Of course the 2.10 of the former and the 2.07 of the latter have never been equalled, but it is noteworthy that during the past season more horses trotted and paced in Canada under 2.30 than five years ago went under 2.30. By a Canadian-owned horse the best pacing time in the Dominion, namely, 2.13½, was made by the Montreal gelding, Little Pitt; and the best trotting time, 2.16½, by the gelding Forest Boy, by Forest Mambrino. Compared with the performances of Alex, 2.03½, and Robert J., 2.01½, on the other side, these times do not appear over brilliant, but it must be borne in mind that the majority of our tracks are half-mile affairs, and that our leading owners send their cracks to race in the States, while the foreigners come in here and pick up a good share of our best prizes in the faster classes. It is the average rather than in individual instances that good trotting and pacing work has been done in Canada, proof of which is furnished by the fact that at the July Hamilton meeting 26 heats were trotted at an average of 2.20, and 15 heats paced at an average of 2.17½, while at Windsor 34 heats were trotted at an average of 2.20, and 21 heats paced at an average of 2.17½. We need go no further than this to prove our statement that harness racing in the aggregate made remarkable progress in Canada during the year 1894.

To prove the wonderful development that has taken place in the United States we cannot do better than quote the following table from that excellent paper, *Turf, Field and Farm*, showing how the extreme speed standard has been advanced. A very few years ago 2.10 was the limit; now we have these trotters in the 2.08 list:

Alex, h. m. by Patronage 2:01
Nancy Hanks, br. m. by Happy Medium 2:01

Director, blk. h. by Director 2:01
Fantasy, h. m. by Chimes 2:01
Ralph Wilkes, ch. h. by Red Wilkes 2:01
John Patehem, br. h. by Ashland Wilkes 2:01
Aurea, h. h. by Electioneer 2:01
Kremlin, h. h. by Lord Russell 2:01
Island T., h. g. by Lehigh, Jr. 2:01
Martha Wilkes, b. m. by Alycine 2:08

Of these 10 in 2.08, Nancy Hanks and Martha Wilkes have joined bouce bands, and Arion will be kept in the stud next season. The others may be seen in public, and many good critics turn to Fantasy as the record breaker of the lot. The 2.08 pacers are:

Robert J., h. g. by Hartford 2:03
John R. Gentry, h. h. by Ashland Wilkes 2:03
Flying Jib, h. g. by Algona 2:04
Joe Patehem, blk. h. by Patehem Wilkes 2:04
Mascot, h. g. by Decatur 2:04
Dulce, h. h. by Standard Howard 2:04
Hal Hunter, h. g. by Tom Hal 2:04
Hal Island, h. h. by Brown Hal 2:04
Direct, blk. h. by Director 2:04
Saladin, br. h. by Sultan 2:04
Jay-cyes, blk. g. by Dictator 2:06
Johnston, h. g. by Joe Bassett 2:06
Red Wilkes, blk. h. by Adrian Wilkes 2:06
Stratberry, h. h. by Rosebery 2:06
Toy, g. h. by Shiloh 2:06
Manager, g. h. by Nutwood 2:07
Silkwood, blk. h. by Blackwood Mambrino 2:07
Dunham, h. h. by Adrian Wilkes 2:07
Hal Braden, h. h. by Brown Hal 2:07
Dunham, h. h. by Standard Howard 2:07
Will Kerr, b. g. by Egan Wilkes 2:07
Trotter, h. h. by Favorite Wilkes 2:07
Hudson, h. h. by Direct 2:07
Hedover, h. g. by Duplex 2:07
John J. Jones, h. h. by Telegraph 2:08
Rubenstein, h. h. by Baron Wilkes 2:08

The aggregate of 2.08 pacers is 26, and the conclusion is irresistible, says our contemporary, that the fast pacer can be bred with a higher degree of certainty than the fast trotter. Such great pacers as Robert J., John R. Gentry, Joe Patehem, Mascot, Directly and Jay-cyes-are bred trotting lines. The latter, as is well known, once held the trotting record, 2.10. Robert J. should be the first horse to pass the two-minute line, but one of the greatest performances in the list is the 2.07½ of Directly at two-years-old. If nothing happens to this youngster he should go in two minutes.

If the weather only proves reasonable there will be some great winter trotting meetings this year at Ottawa and Montreal. In Toronto and Hamilton the season is always so irregular that tracks cannot be depended upon, and consequently the sport never goes with that vim that it does in the colder cities, where the weather is more uniform as regards its frigidity. At Montreal there will be a cracking good meeting early in February, at the Jacques Cartier track. Horses from as far down as Baltimore, Md., have already begun to gather there with a view to scooping in the shekels that our enterprising countrymen propose to hang out. Among the horses on the spot or in the vicinity are those of the Academy Hotel Stables, Montreal, including Rebus, h. g., 2.12½, by Chesterwood; Charlie C., gr. g., 2.13½, by Sam Purdy; Delegate, br. g., 2.21½, by Hamlin's Almont; James Morrison, 2.25½, by Governor Sprague; Fugelman, 2.27½, by a son of Chicago Volunteer; Ever S., 2.37½, by Warwick Boy, and Alex. Galbraith, a black son of Governor Sprague. These have taken up quarters at Mr. Donnelly's widely-known stables in Hochelaga. Then Mr. W. S. Brown, of Montreal, has that beauty of his, Little Pitt or Pete (as you like it), in great fettle for the fight, as well as Last Request,

a bay mare by BourbonWilkes and a newcomer to the stable; Riplet, 2.29½, by the dead champion, Phallas, and Gypsy maid, 2.29½, by Chicago Volunteer. Mr. Bazzell, of the Palace Stables, Montreal, has in preparation May F., 2.30, by General Stanton, Mr. Arbour, of the Jacques Cartier track, is working Reference, 2.18, by Referee, and Folly the long-distance mare by All Right. Mr. Dan Donnelly, who will have our old friend Ben Taylor to drive for him, will race Sir Rae, 2.24½, by Almont Tattler, Rosie D., 2.31, by Monte Carlo, Minnie Wilson, by Whirlwind, and Ninipoo, by Conductor. Mr. Wallace Cammiff will make a bid for a slice of the money with the veteran Paddy, by Caledonia Chief, and Mr. Conway will run up against 'em with the pacing gelding Dick Smith, 2.19½, by Prince Imperial. The mention of these horses is more than sufficient to warrant us in saying that there will be some grand sport at Montreal at an early date. While we have seen no announcement of Ottawa's intentions it can be taken for granted the Capital will not be far behind. It never is.

The death is announced at Mr. J. I. Case's farm, Racine, Wis., of that once king of stallions Phallas, 2.13½. He was a bay horse 17 years old, having been bred in 1877, and got by Dictator (son of Director) out of Betsy Trotwood, by Clark Chief, granddam by Ericsson. He was bred by H. C. McDowell, at Frankfort, Ky., and climbed the trotting ladder until at seven years few stallionstod on iron that could live with him in a race. His most memorable race was the one at Chicago on July 12, 1884, when he trotted to his record, a performance that startled the turf world then, although only ten and a half years ago, and 3-year-olds beat it now. The Chicago race dethroned Snuggler—whose record of 2.15½ had stood the test of eight seasons—and made Phallas king of the trotting stallions. He held the honor until September 30, 1884, when Maxie Cobb trotted on the Narragansett Park track at Providence in 2.13½, and the next reduction did not come for over five years, the 3-year-old Astel putting the mark at 2.12. Phallas has been a successful sire, having 15 trotters and one pacer in the list. His sons have done well, Phallamont being as prolific in baggetting seed as his sire, he having no less than 17 to his credit in the list.

The resignation of that veteran American turf-man, Mr. John Hunter, from the jockey club, of which board he was chairman, will be severely felt in the circle which controls racing, not only in America but in England. By virtue of his office, as chairman of the jockey club, he was an honorary member of the English Jockey Club, and by the Old Country turfmen he was recognized as an authority on every thing pertaining to racing in the United States. His advice was greatly sought after by horsemen, and it will be no exaggeration to say that in his retirement the Board will be shorn of a

great deal of its prestige. Holding the responsible position that he held he was exposed to much harsh criticism, and to that fact alone, along with advancing age, his resignation is attributable. Mr. Hunter was elected chairman of the Jockey Club last Spring, when that body was organized. Previous to that time he had occupied the same position on the Board of Control. His connection with the turf dates back forty years, during which period he has owned many horses which have enjoyed continental celebrity; amongst them being Nicholas I., who was the best horse of his day, and Kentucky, by Lexington, which he sold to Leonard Jerome for \$40,000. With the rising situation in the Empire State in such a precarious position, the announcement of the abdication of Mr. Hunter has an ominous sound.

DANNY DUNMONT's erstwhile great son Ajax, seems to have outlived his usefulness as a racing machine. In his three year old form he ranked as one of the best weight-carrying three year olds in training, but since that time he has been afflicted with what veterinarians call seedy toe, a complaint undoubtedly inherited from his sire. The reports that emanate from his stable, in regard to his condition, are of such a conflicting nature that they are well calculated to make people think of the adage that "when doctors disagree, the patient dies," or, in the case of a horse, becomes dead to the world.

The ringing fraternity are getting in their fine work, with great advantage to themselves, down in the Sunny South just now. Notwithstanding the fact that one of their number, a man named Kehos, was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary for decorating a horse with colors which were not of nature's choosing, and entering him in a slow class, from which he had graduated many moons before, they still do their "Huckle-berry do" act with all possible finesse, and as often as they can. These sort of predatory inclined young ought to be accorded the same kind of treatment that was accorded to the gentle pirates of the last century, when captured, and that was the immediate introduction of their necks to a rope with a noose. That kind of medicine liberally administered would speedily bring them to time.

It is not often that horses which are related to one another by the closest of blood ties, start in the same race, but such an instance has occurred lately in two parts of the globe. At San Francisco, the other day, a mare named My Sweetest started in a race in which her sire Major Tom was also a contestant. In Australia two full brothers, Patron, four years, and Ruumal, five years, by Grand Planeur, ran respectively first and second in the race for the Melbourne Cup, and duplicated the performance in a subsequent race, the only difference being that their positions were reversed.

(Continued on page 1146.)

All the books mentioned below will be supplied post free at the prices given, on receipt of price. The money must in every instance accompany the order, or the order will not be filled. From this rule there can and will be no divergence.

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ORACLES ON SPORTS.

Influential Britishers Have something to say that is Greatly to the Point.

Two persons occupying a high position in the country—Members of Parliament—but of opposite politics, met last Tuesday at York, on the celebration of the one hundred and twenty eighth annual dinner of the Gimcrack Club. One of them is the Solicitor-General, and the other is the Right Hon. James Lowther. Their manly and truly English sentiments, spoken on the occasion, will not easily be forgotten; no doubt they will tend much to stem the tide of fanaticism which threatens to annihilate the old sports and pastimes of the land. The English are a serious people, and the climate of the island is not so favorable for out-door amusements as the sunny climes of foreign lands. But those, which we have been accustomed to and enjoy, when the sun shines, and we are not disposed to part with. Ours is a land of hard work, and a certain amount of relaxation is necessary, if the spring of life is to preserve its elasticity. We do not indulge in bull-fights, bear-baiting, or other savage pastimes, but we do enjoy a race, whether it be of horses, men, cycles, or boats. We love a healthy, honest contest of some sort, but anything likely to do harm, such as a duel, for instance, we set our faces against. We are sorry to say that, in the present day, the effort is being made to crush out all diversion. A set of silly bodies are agitating against racing, because it leads to betting; against drink, because it leads to drunkenness; against music-hall, because a soiled dove gives them to mix amongst the company. Give them rope and they will not allow rabbit-shooting, because the shots hurt the animal; nor rat-worrying because it gives pain to the vermin. In fact, no one knows where the lunatics would draw the line; but we do know that whenever any bird or beast has to be killed, as they must be for the service or benefit to man, it is done in as humane a manner as possible. A word upon betting.

SEE FRANK LOCKWOOD, Q.C., M.P., on the occasion we have referred to, said this:—

It was legal in this country to make a bet. An Act of Parliament had been passed, and in accordance with the provisions of that Act it had been held to be, and was declared to be, legal under certain conditions to make bets. What those conditions might be which would make betting illegal was said to be a matter which was in doubt. Let the matter, in the interests of the turf and in the interests of racing, be settled, and he was perfectly confident that no body of men would be more anxious to uphold the law than the stewards of the Jockey Club. He did not for a moment attempt to disguise from himself that there was a wide-spread mania for gambling which had had a bad effect on any sport with which it was connected. But he did protest against racing, our national sport, being held responsible for all the evils attendant upon gambling. It was as unreasonable to hold racing responsible for all the evils of gambling as to hold the Stock Exchange responsible for the system of basket shops.—This was straight forward speaking, and by one who prior to his present high and most responsible position had the honor of being one of the legal advisers of the Jockey Club. He might just as well have gone on to observe that it would be absurd to forbid the making and selling of cards because games can be played with them which the law has declared to be illegal. In fact, there is no good thing in the world which is incapable of being put to a bad use. We will now turn to what was said at the same time by

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES LOWTHER,

one of the best-known names in the land. Referring to the Sporting League, he said it had been formed for the purpose of affording a bond of union and a means of interest in any sport, pastime, recreation, or amusement; it was a body from which was absolutely and wholly excluded any relationship whatsoever with party politics. When he had hinted that attempts were being made to interfere with the sports, pastimes, and amusements of the people, he was told, "Oh, nothing of the sort. It is true that

certain benevolent people have formed the intention of purifying the sports and the amusements of the people from corrupt influences, which are destroying the vitality of the sports of this Kingdom. Nothing is further from their minds than to do anything which is counter to the interests of true sport and innocent amusement. Now, was that true? He ventured to say it was not. They found one of the same body of persons continually appearing before the public, promoting various schemes which, if passed into law, or carried into effect, would be destructive to most of the main amusements which prevailed in this country. He might mention amongst otherschemes, the Bill called the Sports Regulation Bill. That was introduced into Parliament, and he thought it his duty to move that it be read a second time in the House of Commons upon the day six months following the day of its introduction. That bill proposed that hunting, chasing, shooting, or otherwise committing the destruction of any animal which was not at the time in a state of nature must become a crime, and would have abolished stag-hunting, pigeon-shooting, rabbit-conning, and a variety of other pursuits. Bills of that kind only required to be put before the public and exposed to their gaze to obtain the general condemnation of all true lovers of liberty in this country. He also stated that at this moment we have to contend against a partial and hypocritical movement which, unless it was sternly and vigorously contested, would do a vast amount of mischief. We assert that this would bring upon us all the miserable time of the Commonwealth, so graphically described in the pages of Macaulay, to be followed now, as it was then, by a reaction which caused the people to go to the opposite extreme in order to show their contempt for the Puritanic rule. In a pent-up country like England, it is necessary to have a safety-valve. The national sport of horse-racing is one of the best we can have, and the people with one voice declare that no man shall take it away.—*Lancet Victorial Gazette.*

Kitty.—"Oh, Mr. Flirty is so tender, isn't he?"
Judith.—"Yes—pretender."

HOW MUCH HE SAVED.

Many years before the war had disturbed the patriarchal relation between master and slave in the south an elegant Kentucky colonel was surprised to see his favorite, Morocco, stagger across the yard, drunk as a lark at midday and two weeks before Christmas.

"What do you mean by being drunk at this hour, you rascal!" roared the colonel.

"Well, I tell you how it is, sah," Morocco answered, taking off his hat.

"You see, Mars-John, I got a jimjimmy of whiskey in town to keep off de rheumatiz fum de ole woman, an' sah, while I was a-walking long de road I steps on de ice and busts de jimjimmy, so dat de licker ran all out in de road and made little puddles in de wagon tracks and horse tracks. Den, sah, I gets down on de ground and laps up all I could, sah. Dat's how cum it so, Mars-John."

"You black rascal, how much did you drink?" the colonel asked, with much severity.

"Well, sah, Mars-John, sah, I's pose I mus' er save more'n a quart."

THE MEEK LITTLE WOMAN.

"I always mean to come to you for advice," said the meek little woman. "He never tell me wrong."

"What is it, dear?" asked the young husband, unconsciously straightening up with a proud sense of masculine superiority.

"Would you advise me to get my new coat in brown or dark blue?"

"As it was the first he had heard of the proposed garment he had to take time to consider."

A HEARTLESS HORSE.

Two-year-old Helen (a little Wyoming girl) was much pleased when her brother brought home an Indian pony.

The following day a neighbor boy, becoming too familiar with the pony, received a kick which sent him rolling in the grass, while the pony ran away and neighed loudly.

"Poor boy," said Helen, from her place on the porch, "pinky kicked him and den laughed at him."

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KEPT BY ALL LEADING DEALERS IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.



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

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Notes.

(Continued from page 1145.)

BASEBALL bids fair to regain all its lost prestige in the minds of the baseball-loving people of the Queen City of Canada. The management of the club lately formed in Toronto, though accused of dilatoriness by the press of outside cities, has lately taken a move into itself, and as a result three or four players with reputations gained by good work in the Diamond have signed Toronto contracts. The promoter baseball players all through Ontario have been doing much painful epistolary work, with the object of gaining places on the team, but as it all depends on the showing of the club this year, whether baseball will again displace lacrosse as the popular game, it is more than likely that none but professionalists of undoubted prowess will be engaged.

LENS, the world-famous cyclist, has been lost in the wilds of Asiatic Turkey, and it is more than probable that no civilized person will ever see him again. He started on his adventurous trip in June, 1892, and with the exception of a few minor accidents, had succeeded in wheeling through America, Japan and China. It is some months since he has been heard from, and as he had undertaken the trip for the *Outing* magazine of New York, the proprietors of that splendid journal have organized a party to go in search of him. Lens is of German parentage and, in fact, speaks and writes very little English, all his correspondence being nothing but a conglomeration of notes, which are re-written and put into shape by a member of the *Outing* staff. This is not his first exploit in the travelling line and as hitherto, he has always managed to land on his feet, his friends have not altogether given up hope of his ultimate re-appearance on the stage of life.

GEORGE LAVIGNE, Jim Hall and the other parties concerned in the prize fight at New Orleans in which Andrew Bowen lost his life, have been discharged from custody, the judge who tried their case having decided that death was caused not by the blow administered by Lavigne, but by the head of Bowen coming in contact with the hard board floor. Pugs all over the country are greatly delighted at the outcome of the trial, as they consider it gives their business a new lease of life. Hard board floor or not, it is surely an undesirable game that depends for success on the knocking of men senseless. Prize-fighting in the olden days was a question of endurance, courage and skill, and men were exceedingly rarely permanently injured, and not once in six years was one killed. In fact, the aim of the contestants was to avoid a vital spot, for prize-fighters were never candidates for the gallows. To-day they sacrifice all feelings of humanity for the sake of securing a knock-out. They pummel a man over the throat or anywhere on body or head so that they can knock him senseless. It is a dangerous game, this knock-out business, and one that should not be permitted. Boxing is healthy and manly, but it should be made,

as the prize fights were, a question of endurance and science. An intentional knock-out blow should be considered a foul and penalized accordingly.

That wonderful trotting mare **ALIX**, 2463, trotted a mile at Los Angeles, Cal., on December 27th, in 2.06½, breaking the Pacific Coast trotting record. On the same day Azote won a free-for-all trot, beating Chamathe and Nightingale, the fastest time being done in 2.10.

It is announced that St. Catharines is going into the bang tailed business. A jockey club has been formed, a site for a track secured, and application is to be made under the joint stock companies' act for a charter. It is proposed to give three days' racing after Windsor and before Montreal. Detroit intends to give a ten days' running meeting about the same time. It is apparent, anti-gambling amendment or no, the racing meetings will not be less on account thereof. In connection with racing in Canada it is interesting to note that Charlie Boyle, who is now located at the Firs, Woodstock, will be in the field with a score and more of thoroughbreds. He will race his horses at Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Montreal, and then go to Saratoga, where there is to be racing all through July and August.

With the new year winter has set in earnest, much to the delight of the curlers and hockeyists, who have lost no time in getting down to work. On New Year's Day curling matches were played at all the Toronto rinks, while the week has been made notable by a visit from a team of Hockey players from Harvard. Playing in their own style, the Americans who competed in matches at Montreal, Toronto and Kingston, either won or made a draw of the contest, but at the Canadian game they were invariably blanked, the score standing 6 and 7 to nil. However, the young fellows, if they did wear football hair with centre parting, proved themselves thorough gentlemen and were given a right down good time, their visit being made quite a social event in the three cities named.

We took occasion a week or two ago to refer to the room in billiards that is going on. What we said then we would emphasize now, for not for many years has there been the activity there is now in billiard circles. Players and their friends appear to have suddenly aroused themselves from a long sleep. The tournament in Montreal, which commenced December 10th, ended on the 22nd in Joseph W. Capron, of Galt, coming out first best with Spark Watson, of St. Albans, Vt., second; Geo. Sutton, of Toronto, third; Max Thomas, of Montreal, fourth; and W. Jakes, of Cobourg, fifth. At the end of the tournament on the 21st December, when Watson was beaten by Capron, each man stood with a game lost and three won. The tie was played off on the 22nd, when Capron made his 400 to his opponent's 241. Capron's highest run was 65, and his average 10.5-9. Sutton won the

special prize of \$25 for the highest run which he made against Watson, namely, 73. The nearest to this was Capron's 70 in his game with Thomas on the 24th. Sutton and Capron again met, when the Toronto man turned the tables on his antagonist by 600 to 374, Sutton's average being 11½ and highest run 60. This match was for \$250 a side. The same men came together in Toronto a couple of days later, when Sutton again proved his superiority by beating Capron at the 14-inch ball-line game by 300 to 142 on a splendid table made by the celebrated Reid Bros., of Adelaide Street, Toronto. Sutton's average was 18½ and his highest run 131, the best he has ever done. Capron's average was 9.7-15 and highest run 43. "Napoleon" Ives and Jacob Schaefer continue to exchange correspondence, but have made no arrangements for fresh matches. Ives has offered to give any man in the world 100 points in 600 for not less than \$5,000 a side. Schaefer is barred from this offer, but Ives is very anxious to take him on again.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons manage to keep themselves continually before the public through the medium of the newspapers. They are quarrelling now over the advantages and disadvantages of fighting before Edison's kineoscope, although Edison has stated as distinctly as man could state that his kineoscope shall not be used for such a purpose. Corbett has arrived at the conclusion that it would be impossible to bring off a fight before the instrument. He says: "I fought before it once, and it is all back to say that a battle according to Marquis of Queensberry rules can be fought before it. Do you know that a round can only last one minute, and that there is a rest between the rounds of ten minutes before the instrument can be regulated to faithfully reproduce the actions of the contestants in a mill? Now just fancy a battle lasting one minute and a rest of ten minutes between the rounds. A man's recuperative powers would not be taxed to any great extent with such arrangements. Fitzsimmons is making a big bluff when he says he wants to fight before the kineoscope. The truth of the matter is that he wants a little newspaper notoriety and thinks the discussion about the kineoscope an excellent way to get it. We will fight in Jacksonville if the fight can come off there. If not, we will select another place agreeable to all parties concerned."

FITZSIMMONS retorts in the characteristic pugilistic tone. He observes that "Corbett is the last man who ought to say anything about using the kineoscope or any other means for advertising purposes. A kineoscope contest may not be much of a contest of endurance, but Corbett might find it more than he imagines if he were before one of a genuine contest instead of a mere fake. He seems to fear a chance blow. His opportunity for such a blow is as great as his opponent's. I would be willing to fight before the kineoscope for \$50,000, particularly as I think there is little chance

of the Jacksonville authorities permitting a fight between him and me. The trouble with Corbett is he does not want to fight, and having dogged Peter Jackson with little credit to himself, he now seeks to get out of meeting me. Peter Jackson is not pretty. Neither am I. We are not afraid of getting hit and are willing to take our chances with 'chance blows.' Corbett is too pretty, and pretty men are particularly afraid of chance blows. I think I can whip Corbett, and I want to fight if I can do so without interference. If I am so easy, I should think Corbett would have no hesitancy in meeting me. But that is not the point—the wily James does not want to fight. It is far easier to pose and talk about elevating the ring than it is to fight. I am not a reformer and I shall let the ring take care of itself. I am a fighter and I want to fight Corbett."

A NEW COCKTAIL.

A few club men, who are on the "inside," are just at present writing sonnets to and making close connections with a new drink, which is said to have sprung up in the trail of Veragua, or to have been given in strict secrecy by him to one or two of the largest American subscribers to his bankruptcy fund. It has been christened a "pomegranate cocktail" and a man with a deck load on is warned against calling for it, lest he should bite his tongue or get lockjaw in the attempt. One of the oldest of Spanish fruits, the pomegranate, is cut in half and the juice squeezed into a glass filled with ice. Whisky in triple proportion to the juice is added, and the result, after vigorous stirring, is a most delightful and refreshing beverage.

A LUDICROUS INCIDENT.

A story is told of a young man just over the border in a neighboring county that might have been serious instead of ludicrous. He paid a visit to his best girl, and while getting out of his lobby both suspender buttons of the rear of his trousers gave way. To prevent embarrassment a couple of matches were substituted for the treacherous buttons, and all went well until by friction against the back of the chair the matches became ignited. A conflagration was narrowly averted and the young man is not over his fright yet.

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MR. BROADWAY—"Let's climb up that hay stack and slide down the other side like we used to do as boys, eh?"
MR. BLACKBURN—"Good. I'll go you."

AT THE THEATRE.

She—"Would you not like to go out and see a man?"
He—"Why, no; I would not think of it."
She—"But, really, I shan't object in the least."
He—"How absurd! How can you say such a thing?"
She—"Well, to tell the truth, I want to see a man myself, and I know he won't come over while you are here."

A CHANGING OPINION.

Sonny—"I tell you, Squidly, Dr. Genesis is a fine preacher. You just ought to come and hear him once."
Squidly—"It's only a couple of weeks since you told me that he was no good, and advised me never to enter the church."
Sonny—"Yes, but he had preached a sermon at four long the Sunday before. Last Sunday he preached only twenty-five minutes."

GENERALISED TOO MUCH.

The French are a witty race, but French servants are reported to be the most stupid in the world. It is of a person of that race that this story is told.
Justine was reproved by her mistress for bringing home lobsters that were not fresh.
"You must positively not get any lobsters, Justine," said her mistress, "unless they are alive."
The servant took the injunction deeply into her consciousness. A few days afterward her mistress sent her to get some cheese.
"Is the cheese fresh, Justine?" asked her mistress.
"Oh, yes, madam," answered the servant, "I was careful to see that it was alive."



BOTH—"Won

ON A BRIDAL TOUR.

The Groom—"Now, I've got a great scheme. If we quarrel pretty openly, people will never know we are just married."
The Bride—"Oh, Charlie, I couldn't do such a thing the very day we're married. You must wait a little while."
The Groom—"Come, don't be easily. It won't mean anything to us, and they'll think we've been married a long time."
The Bride—"I simply can't do it, dear."
The Groom—"Oh, yes, you can. Call me a brute or something. They're looking at us now and smiling."
The Bride—"If you really loved me you wouldn't ask me to do such a thing."
The Groom—"Of course, if you want everybody to know, I daresay I can stand it."
The Bride—"It's horrid of you to talk that way, and on our wedding day too."
The Groom—"That's right, be mean about it and make a goose of yourself."
The Bride—"You're a hateful thing, and I wish I'd never married you—I do. I've a good mind to go straight back home."
But she didn't.
On the contrary—yum! yum!
Hollie—"How delightfully entertaining Miss Closemouth is."
Percy—"Is she well informed?"
Hollie—"Oh, yes; I told her every thing I knew about everybody."



(But it wasn't for reasons unnecessary to mention.)

INFANTILE EMOTIONS.

PROF. DRUMMOND, in his recently published work, "The Ascent of Man," gives the following table, which has been compiled from a careful study of the emotional states in a little child manifest in a little child three weeks old. When it is seven weeks old the social affections dawn. At twelve weeks anger, sympathy, with its companion, enger. Sympathy appears after five months. Pride, resentment, love of ornament, after eight. Shame, remorse and sense of the ludicrous after fifteen months.
These dates, of course, Prof. Drummond is careful to observe, do not indicate in any mechanical way the birthdays of emotions; they represent rather stages in an infinitely gentle mental ascent, which are nevertheless so marked that we are able to give them names and use them as landmarks in psychogenesis.
STRUGGLES OF A GROWING MIND.
Tommy—"You say December is the last month of the year, is it?"
Tommy's father—"Yes."
Tommy—"And January is the first?"
Tommy's father—"Yes, certainly."
Tommy—"Well, how is it, then, that December always comes afore January?"

A VALUABLE ACCOMPLISHMENT.

She (at the masquerade)—"You say you don't care much about talking?"
He—"No."
She—"And you don't dance?"
He—"No."
She—"May I ask what your accomplishment is?"
He—"Certainly. I earn my own living."

VENGENCE.

Bobby—"I'm glad I'm going to have a week at that turkey."
Papa—"Why, Bobby?"
Bobby—"It assed me last spring."

SUCCEEDED.

Brown (filling the stockings)—"Hoping hornets, woman! my foot is caught in the rat-trap. This is a nice place to set such a thing."
Mrs. Brown—"I forgot to tell you, my dear, that Johnnie said he was going to catch Santa Claus."

MAN, CHEERFUL MAN.

Malefamiliar—"Remember, Thomas, that Christmas comes but once a year."
Paterfamilias (growing in anticipation of bills)—"Yes; and that's twice too often."

HER TASTE.

Mrs. Merrill (at the menagerie)—"What beautiful spots the leopard has, my dear!"
Mrs. Cheviotte—"They are just too lovely for anything! If I could find some silk just like his skin I would make my husband some neckties for Christmas."

HE WAS AN EXPERT.

The girl with a pompon in her hat met the girl in the mink cape.
"I'll wager anything," said the pompon, "that Charles Hawes proposed to you last night."
"H—h—how do you know?" hesitated the mink cape, with a blush.
"Oh, a little bird told me so."
"Well, I don't care who told you," said the mink cape, desperately. "It was just too lovely for anything, and he did it beautifully and didn't get a bit embarrassed."
"Of course, of course," admitted the pompon, spitefully. "And why shouldn't he do it nicely?" He was practicing on girls all summer."

SOMETHING THE MATTER.

"DOCTOR," said the excited man, "I want you to come to the house at once. My wife's aunt, who is living with us, has something the matter with her lower jaw. She can't get her mouth shut!"
"When did it happen?" asked the medicine man, as he drew on his gloves.
"I don't know just when it happened, Doc., but to-day was the first time we noticed it."

A CLINCHER.

Little Johnnie—"When did Santa Claus begin going around at Christmas?"
Brown—"A couple of thousand years ago."
Little Johnnie—"Why, pa, they didn't have stockings in those days."

A TOUCHING AU REVOIR.

Goose—"Well, I s'pose this is my last day."
Turkey—"Mine too. Good-bye."
Goose—"Good-bye. Meet me at the raffle."

NO OCCASION FOR SELF-DENIAL.

Mr. Brotherton (giving Uncle Pete his Christmas dinner)—"Now, Uncle Pete, you better not eat any of that mince pie. It's got branly in it, and you know you're a teetotaler."
Uncle Pete—"Yes, sah; I know, sah. But I've got 'specially so bad dat I's boum 't' pent befor' mawbin' enuf, so I moust as well hab some."

A PROMISING YOUTH.

"I told him he might call, but the father always had the gas turned out at 10 o'clock."
"What did he say to that?"
"He said he would be sure not to come before that time."

Tough—"Have your gut pull enough in Washington ter git a patent for me?"
Patent Lawyer—"What is your invention?"
Tough—"It's a pneumatic tire for per-lice clubs."

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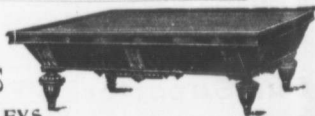
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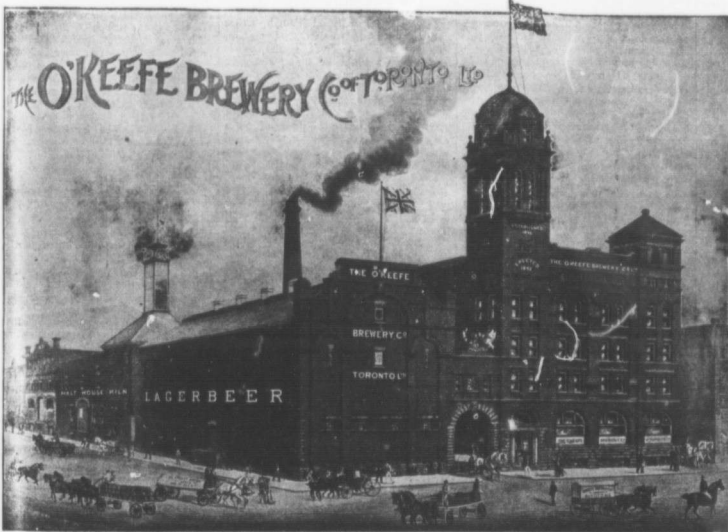


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TRAINING HORSES.

Is Overtraining or Undertraining the Greater Danger?

THOMAS FRANCIS LAWLEY has been giving his views in *Bird's Magazine of Sports* and Pastimes, and the *Andalusian* (Melbourne) has been discussing Mr. Lawley's contention that "a few persons of long experience upon the turf will deny that of the two extremes to which racehorses in training are exposed—either too much or too little—the former is by far the graver danger." Mr. Lawley's knowledge of racing, says the *Andalusian*, extends over a great many years. He can remember the time when long sweating gallops were considered indispensable to getting a horse fit for a severe race. Priam, who won the Derby in 1830, and is believed by those who can still remember him to have been the best horse of his ever sired, was fitted by his memorable trainer, William Clifney, to take three sweating gallops a week, each of them over six miles or more, when the horse was four or five years old.

In this time the severe treatment to which he was subjected affected the horse's racing prospects, as Priam won the cups of his day. Mr. Lawley, however, explains this by assuming that gallops were not in such non-contradiction. As usual with persons who believe most in what they say in the heyday of youth, he thinks Priam stood the sweating gallops because he was made of sterner stuff than the racehorses of to-day. We, who have to sympathize with the old methods, may be accused for wondering whether Priam would not have done just as well under a more humane system of training. In those days there was very little variation in the training of a young horse. All opponents had to go through the same trying ordeal, and may not Priam's superiority have been simply due to the fact that he could stand the strain put upon his limbs and his constitution better than his equine contemporaries?

There is no doubt that the modern trainer acts less upon set rules, and pays more attention to the nature of his horse than did the old-time trainers who flourished at the beginning of the century. That some horses thrive on hard work, whereas others race best when fed lightly, is now thoroughly admitted, and sweating is almost out of date. William Day, it is true, holds to the doctrine that a horse is all the better for having worked until loss of appetite testifies to hard tasks disagreeing with him, and he laughs at the idea of a horse carrying any superfluous flesh being successful but other trainers are equally successful in some in the efficacy of running some horses "big and above themselves." If Mr. Savill, who trained the Assyrian when he won the Melbourne cup, were asked his opinion about racehorses of a given amount of weight, he would say at once that no such thing exists. His opinion, as expressed in a contemporary paper after his return to England, was that in long distance races the horses of a given weight were equally good for a given amount of weight. Mr. Lawley objects also to the present day system some to be not so much the modus operandi of the trainer as the pernicious plan of racing in vogue. He is pleased that sweating has gone out of fashion, but claims that so to much sport racing the necessity of teaching horses "to jump in tip toes so that they may go out of slips like greyhounds" is even more injurious to the animal than was the old plan of long constant racing over short courses has made the modern racehorse a much more nervous animal than his old-time predecessor. Colts or fillies which run better or twenty times as two-year olds seldom

last more than a couple of seasons, and the majority of them are ruined before they reach the end of their second year on the turf. If this is true as regards England, how much worse must the state of affairs be in America, where the babies of the turf are worked a great deal harder than in England. The present lamentable state of affairs has often called attention to this grievance in America, and congratulated us on the different state of affairs existing in Australia, but as long as we allow two-year olds to race over three or four miles, we cannot take any credit to ourselves on this head. Fond as they are of sprinting in England, the Jockey Club takes care that two-year olds do not run less than half a mile, and it is hoped that the newly-formed jockey club will effect reforms which will check the ruin of youngsters in America.

Mr. Lawley quotes from John Kent to show that horses trained for long distances are often galloped until they come "to a fine end." No one will deny that this occurred in one instance that we know of, here and with horses being trained for cups. Their mentors feel that they will not pay out the distance unless they are given a real old-time preparation, and in some cases—rate, perhaps—the treatment is overdone, and although the horse may be as hard as a prize-fighter or a sculler he is bereft of all dash. Mr. Lawley gives some instances to show how often within his memory the victors of mature races have cried out against over-training by the victories of horses after they had been absent from exercise for a week or more. We need not give all Mr. Lawley's illustrations but to 1853, but Hermit's Derby was a good example of this. Hermit was a blood-vessel ten days before the race, is familiar to most of our readers. Cinstance, who was on Mr. Chapin's side when the accident happened, has recently described this incident fully, and put it on record that he was on Hermit's side in the Derby through breaking that blood-vessel and getting a much-wanted holiday. The cases of Memoir and Amiable are more recent. The former started at a long price for the Legent, but after Mr. Lawley's article appeared, and was more noticeable than any of the illustrations he gives. This horse put his stifle out a fortnight before the Steward's Cup at Goodwood. It was not put in again for three days, yet the horse stood and beat a large field, carrying the fair weight of 8 stone 7 lb.

In Australia it is just as easy to find examples of horses winning severe races after an interruption in their preparation. A case in point is the Melbourne Cup, in which one instance, and the Carz, who ran second, was in much the same plight. Bravo was so bad ten days before the race that 1000 to 1 was actually laid against him, but once his trainer patched up his foot up the real trouble was gone, and his foot was despite his being minus a few horse gallops he could have done but for an accident putting him on the shelf for some time. Carriage was a good example of this. Clear proof of this is that he was offered a purse of £1000 to race a mile, and stay a journey without having been trained over the distance. He was worked over short courses with a view to the Newmarket race, but he was in the Australian cup, where he did very well, and was again a winner in a sprint he stayed to the end

of one of the triest-run three-mile races we have had. We do not believe half the stories we hear about races "being left on the track," and for a Melbourne cup we would rather lack a horse that has done his work regularly than one that has not, but the history of the turf discloses many cases which can be quoted in support of Mr. Lawley's assertion that overtraining racehorses is by no means an uncommon thing.

TALES OF THE HORSE.

An Interesting Letter from New Brunswick.

The following letter from a New Brunswick correspondent of the *Turf, Field and Pouch* contains much interesting matter:

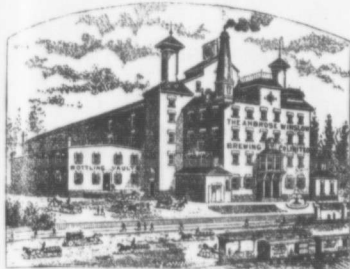
Our rivers are frozen over, and already there are signs of an early setting in of the ice-racing season, so that the winter has begun. As it is to be expected, that is a mighty little loss of ice-racing, but there are "dead loads of fun." The significant figure, that money cuts in the arrangement, makes you stare at the winter, as the more prominent as a feature. Then, many horses and many men that are very busy in the summer have a season of comparative leisure in winter, and ice races enable men and horses to get out from home and enjoy a little fun, even if it is otherwise they would miss. The horsemen of Hampton, Kings County, the home of Arc Light, 2:18, met a few days ago and arranged to give a big ice meeting as early as the winter is practicable. The members of the Hampton boys take hold of goss, and we may expect a good programme with liberal purses, and a well-managed meeting. Other places will be sure to fall in line as a practical joke, and a few of the best of choice horse-flesh changing hands. A.C. Taylor of St. Stephen, who drove the stallion Edgardo, in all his important races, after the death of J. H. Keboe, has bought of Mr. Thomas J. A. Lewis, by Olympos, with a colt by his side, sired by Edgardo, 2:13. This is the cross that produced Tomah, 2:13, and wide-awake horsemen are hastening to "get on." I don't blame them, but I wish I would be doing worse in their place. A case of the reverse of this, of a man making a sharp departure from blood lines that have given him good results, has recently been brought quite prominently to the notice of many of our readers, and that was the arrival of Mr. Basil H. Bell, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, from Independence, Iowa, accompanied by the great blood mare Jessica, by Bellwood, with a colt at foot by Alberton, 2:19, and a yearling, also by Alberton, 2:19, by Bampart, and Clavola 2:21, by Alie Clay, both sons of Almonte 33. Now you could not have kicked me, and a good many other conservative horsemen, away from that man if Olympos is "a piece to penitents," that in spite of the 2:00 of Alberton, and the fact that he has already sired speed, that this youngster never will achieve the success as a performer that has attended his half-brothers mentioned above. The man who has the courage to take a mare from Nova Scotia to Iowa to breed her certainly deserves well at the hands of the fickle goddess, "grit." The writer, and all other horsemen free from envy, wish Mr. Bell every success, and we hope the youngster, whom I hear he calls Musgrave, may eclipse the record of his sire. A gratifying feature of the past season's racing is the fact that the list of long distance winners on the list on Maritime Province tracks. There are Pilot, Jr., Rampart, Jr., Stranger, Nellie G., Lolo, Rose L., and Deceiver that I know of, and prob-

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ably more. It is true that only Stoker and Pilot, Jr., have shown a marked degree of excellence, but it is only two years since Spencation, the first New Brunswick bred horse to trot below 2:30 on a home track, entered the list. By the way, Spencation, 2:25, and his owner, George Carvill, who trained and drove him, having been under the ban of disqualification since September, the horses were sent to the Bangor race, and the judges, considering Carvill a little unruly, sought to put another driver in his place; whereupon George flatly refused to give up the horse. It was not so much astonishing to the judges as a matter of sentiment. He always trained, owned and drove the horse. He is fairly well-to-do, and does not need the revenue from his racing qualities. He never has any real sayings else to drive him, and he never will sell the horse him. It is charged by some that Carvill was not in a condition to drive. This we hope is untrue.

The note, in a recent issue of your paper to the effect that Jack Bowen thought the pacer, Blackfoot, was a conditionally sound pacer, living, reminds me that this same Jack Bowen once thought that the chestnut mare, Lady Foxie, by Daniel Lambert, could just wipe the earth with a little bay pacer, viz. William C., by George, who was sired by New Hampshire, and driven by Marsh. He thought it just \$500 worth. On the 19th or 20th of July, 1881, the matter was tested at Beacon Park, near Boston, and a corporal's guard of trotting enthusiasts saw the race. But Jack and Foxie were mourners in the little procession, and hardly far enough in to hear the bad play. The three heats averaged about 2:27, and it was the first harness work I ever saw below 2:30. The result was that Jack's "dixie" on the Bangle-Louisette matter would probably turn out much the same way. After the William C. Foxie match John Trout brought out a little bay trotter called John B., which the record at that way of going, which was then about 2:15. The runner, who had a record of 1:45, was about 160 pounds high, and the trotter about 140. I should have a running mate, and he would almost lift the little fellow off the ground. The attempt was a failure on account of the refusal of the trotter to keep to his work, but they made the third quarter in thirty-two seconds. Two of Lucy Long's (now of Mystic Park, Melford), my provincial soul was delighted by the victory of the New Brunswick bred gelding, J. P. Morris, by Robert Morris, 645, out of a thoroughbred daughter of the well-known running mare, Lucy Long (now of 2:20). In 1878 I had seen the same horse fourth in a four-year-old race in 3:04. It is a noteworthy fact and somewhat of a factor for the anti-trotter breed men, that this 2:20 performer by the bulk of the race, is one of the most meritorious of any by the speedily family. L. I. F.

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