



scale, and at night when the building is ablaze with electric lights, the effect is most striking. The cuisine is a prominent feature of the establishment, the mid-day luncheon being a speciality. The tariff is exceptionally moderate considering all the up to date advantages afforded, and as the entire management is under the personal supervision of Mr. T. A. Clondesley, we can confidently recommend visitors to call at the Cafe de Paris.

HOW IT STRIKES A VISITOR.

QUAINT DOMINION LAWS.

S. Kopf and Monsieur St. Dyktor, the former a distinguished oculist and author, the latter editor of the well-known Paris journal "L'Illustration," who recently travelled through New Zealand, gave their impressions to a Wellington pressman as follows:—

"We think the working man is well off—well-to-do; but there is one thing, he does not get enough amusement. In France of an evening there are cafes, where they meet and talk and play games. Here there is nothing. The hotels close at 10 o'clock, and then out everybody goes, and in the town where there is prohibition, why, it is duller than ever."

Dr. Kopf gave an amusing account of having asked for a glass of beer in an hotel in Invercargill.

"I was very thirsty, and I did ask for a glass of beer. They laughed at me. I could not see the joke. I did see lots of men going about the streets. They were tipsy, and some were drinking whisky out of bottles. I did ask the landlord why can I not get a glass of beer. A man heard me and he went to a box with his own key, and did take out half a bottle of whisky and put into my hands. 'There, drink this,' he said. Fancy! I could not get a glass of beer by paying for it, but I could get half a bottle of whisky for nothing. In all the prohibition towns that we have been in we have seen more drunkenness than anywhere else."

These distinguished foreign visitors surely cannot have been bought over by the liquor interests? Though no doubt Mr. Taylor, M.H.R., will tell us that they have.

THOSE PHARISEES.

In this age of intemperate intolerance one is scarcely surprised at the daily happenings or the daily doings of those intemperate folk who can see no good, no redeeming virtue, in the man who gains his livelihood in the pursuance of a legal and respectable calling—in other words, the licensed selling of liquor. To them his name is Anathema. He is to be hounded down and branded in the sight of man as vile. Why this should be is not easy to discover. Taken as a body, the holders of licenses are by common consent a liberal class. None are more ready to dig—and dig deeply—into their pockets at the call of distress. None more ready to respond, at the call for help, in the promotion of manly sport. None more ready than they of the licensed brigade to assist when appealed to in any cause which makes for the uplifting of humanity. And none more reviled. And why? Simply because we have in our midst a few of those curious beings who term themselves "temperance" people. "Temperance!" What a mocking! "Intemperance" people would more nearly fit, and would certainly be more appropriate. They are temperate—as we understand the term—neither in thought nor in action. Summed up, they are a crowd of meddling, interfering extremists, people who think they can see the mote in the eye of the other fellow, but who cannot see the motor in their own.—"Tasmanian Licensed Victuallers Gazette."

JAG TABLETS.

"Jag tablets" are the latest things where prohibition prevails. Up at North Yakima, Wash., the people determined to abolish the liquor traffic in regular fashion. They thought they

had succeeded, and were congratulating one another on closing the saloons and driving out "the demon of rum." Just when their hilarity was at its height there appeared in North Yakima an innocent looking tablet in the form of a square candy. No one perceived its injurious nature until the drunks became more frequent with the saloons closed than with them open. It was later discovered, or so runs the yarn, that the tablets contained alcohol, and that one of them dissolved in half a tumbler of water was equal to any drink of whisky ever distilled. No wonder that jags are common and that every toper in town has a box of the tablets. The prohibitionists are wroth over the invasion of North Yakima with the tablets, and they threaten to take the matter before the legislature when it meets in January. They say prohibition is of no use unless it prohibits, and here is a prohibition town that has more drunks in it than when the saloons were running without hindrance.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

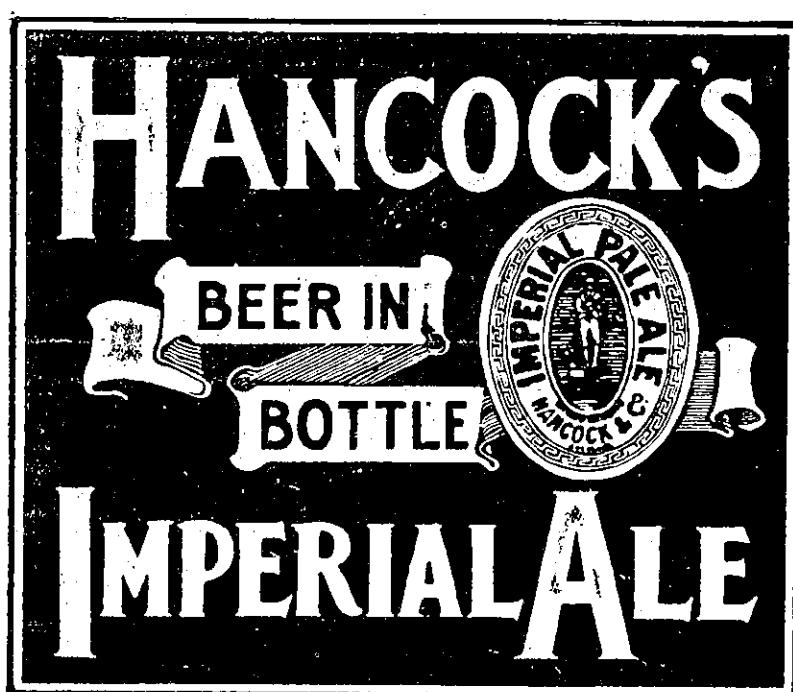
A New York correspondent gives some interesting particulars of the working of prohibition in the United States. Thousands of saloons and public-houses in various parts of the country have been closed, and many reputable publicans have been driven out of business. The prohibitionists boast that before long they will be triumphant in every state in the union. The only result of their policy wherever they have triumphed, however, seems to have been to divert the channels of the distribution of liquor. The habit of drinking intoxicating liquors has not been considerably lessened; indeed, the Government returns show that the output of spirits and beer is greater than ever. The whisky distillers and brewers have their works in full operation. In Georgia, where state wide prohibition has been in operation for some months, the condition of things has certainly not changed for the better. It is positively dangerous, a private letter said the other day, to walk along the streets of Atlanta on a Monday morning, because of the increased number of broken bottles littering the pavements. The strictest prohibition towns in the country have become notorious as hotbeds of illicit drinking. The laws are evaded or winked at, while the chemists' and grocers' shops become the medium of disseminating alcohol in disguised form.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

"THE ALCOHOL CASE"

In a pamphlet issued under this title by Father Matthew Power some interesting historical facts are recorded. The founder of the first whisky shop in Scotland, it appears, was one Bessie Campbell, who on March 20, 1557, was "charged before the Edinburgh bailies with the public sale of whisky" contrary to the monopoly previously held by doctors. She was, however, allowed to continue the sale under certain restrictions. The first licensed whisky seller in Glasgow was Elspeth Hamilton, who in 1655 paid £40 for the privilege. Drunkards had, however, appeared in the Glasgow police court—or what then corresponded to that tribunal—fifty years earlier, and "the race multiplied," says Father Power, "at a fast and furious rate." Mistress Hamilton's license seems to have marked the first attempt to draw public revenue out of the sale of whisky, and "it was municipal bodies in financial straits that taught the state to look in the direction of whisky as a source of revenue."—"Licensing World."

WHAT ALCOHOL DOES DO.

That Alcohol does something, both teetotalers and drunkards are agreed, and any medical man who wants a desired effect in a patient can clearly judge by his clinical sense whether it is or not obtained by a certain dose of alcohol. These considerations ap-



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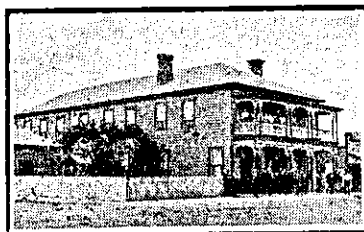
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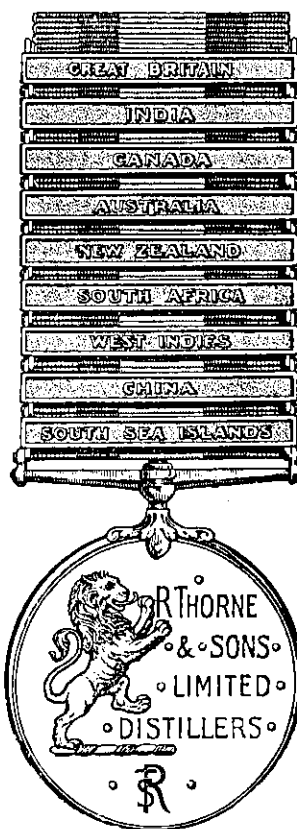
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