

WOLFF'S SCHNAPPS

The Healthfully Beneficial
In Beverages.



It is the Purest Spirit
Possible to obtain.

cuss the question so far as it relates to hotels.

After further discussion Mr. Carey proceeded to put the case for the workers. He asked how it was that six-penny restaurants were compelled by law to work their girls a maximum of 52 hours a week, while hotelkeepers under the award could work their female employees 65 hours. If legislation was a fair thing for women workers in restaurants, why was it not so in the hotels? The restaurant-keepers had agreed to 52 hours a week for their workers; why should the hotelkeepers have the advantage?

Mr. Beveridge: The conditions that obtain in hotels are quite different. Mr. Carey: Not at all.

Mr. Beveridge: That's just where we differ. The women in hotels have a good enough time. The conditions of employment are wholly different.

Mr. M'Parland: Has there been any complaint from women employed in hotels about overwork?

Mr. Carey: We have complaints day in and day out.

Mr. M'Parland: Well, I employ over forty, and I have asked them if they had any complaints and they say they are completely satisfied.

Mr. Carey: That's the old question we have heard in the Arbitration Court: "Are you satisfied with conditions?" "Yes, I am satisfied." The workers feel that they might get the sack otherwise. Why, we have had complaints from every trades union in the city that it is disgraceful to tolerate such conditions for women workers, that we should seek the intervention of the Legislature or the Arbitration Court to get a reduction in the hours for women workers. I am trying to get it, but we can get no satisfaction from the employers at all.

Mr. Beveridge said he had made a calculation of what the demands, if granted, would cost him. It would be a matter of more than £1300 a year.

Mr. Carey: The system of shorter hours is in actual operation on the other side.

Mr. Beveridge: How long has it been in operation? And is it working properly? What about the case of the Hotel Australia? They had to raise the tariff to 15s a day in consequence of the increase in the wages. Do you think you could get 15s a day out of the public here? Not on your life. If the employees are to be considered on one side, the employers are to be considered on the other, and you must consider the general public as well.

It was suggested that if a Fair Rent Bill could be passed, to stop high rents and goodwills, the employers might be in the position to listen to the demands.

Mr. Carey: I know that they have got you against the wall—the brewers and the people who own the freeholds. It is not a satisfactory thing at all, but there we are. We want to settle this case now, and we have come here to settle it, and we hope it will be settled.

The conference then proceeded to discuss the clause seriatim. The issue being finally narrowed down to the bedrock demands of the employees. These the representatives of the employers decided to place before their association.

The conference decided, yesterday, to refer the dispute to the Arbitration Court.

HOW TO DRINK.

The question of "how to drink" is as important as "what to drink." Some French doctors have had the subject under consideration. "Drink according to your thirst," says Dr. Lancereaux, who is an authority on alimentary hygiene. "But it is best

to be rather moderate. Not to drink, however, would be much more disastrous." Professor Doleris, of the Academy of Medicine, says: "Wine is good for the health; it aids digestion; it cleanses and stimulates the digestive canal. It should be drunk in small quantities, and with a small addition of water." Professor Marcel Labbe counsels moderation, advises drinking rather at the end of a meal, and, better still, in the intervals. Liquids swallowed with food distend the stomach. Taken fasting they are better assimilated and expelled." As for wine, the professor thinks an active worker can take a maximum of a litre per day, a sedentary worker half that quantity. A litre is about a quart, English measure. The writer had occasion recently to consult a leading New South Wales medical specialist, who recommended wine or whisky diluted with water with meals. For workmen, and those who undergo physical exertion, there is nothing so refreshing as beer. The Emperor of Germany, a typical busy man, we are told by "The Gentlewoman," an English fashion paper, takes two glasses of beer per day. He also drinks whisky. "The chief steward of the Hamburg-American steamship 'Hamburg,' on which his Majesty took a trip (continues our contemporary), says that he drank one glass of Rhine wine at dinner. At dinners where the Emperor is the guest of honor he allows his glass to be filled a second time with champagne. He, therefore, well deserves the designation of being a moderate man, acknowledging the due restraints of true temperance." After all, in drinking, as in other things, moderation and temperance are the ideals. But temperance is not teetotalism—quite the reverse! —Sydney Fair Play.

KANSAS AND THE SALOON.

In all the State of Tennessee, U.S.A., there is (says an Exchange) but one liquor saloon, and it is situated on the top of a high hill far out of the ordinary paths of civilisation, Tennessee has a prohibition law of a somewhat novel kind. It does not in so many words prohibit the sale of liquor in the state, but reaches the same practical effect by making it unlawful to sell liquor within four miles of any school house. Tennessee, though mountainous, is a pretty closely populated state, and it was thought by the legislators that it would be impossible to come within the four corners of the act and legally sell intoxicants at any point within the boundaries of the state. One enterprising dealer, however, discovered a spot high on a hill about eighteen miles from the town of M'Minnville, with no school-house in a radius of four miles. Tennessee's only saloon is not a very ornate establishment. In fact, it is but a log cabin, built of rough hewn green lumber, and consisting of but one room. The man in charge is a hunter. He has a good stock of wines, beers, and spirits, and although no big trade has yet sprung up, men do travel from more or less distant parts to this spot, which enjoys the novel distinction of being the one place in all Tennessee where intoxicants may be bought and sold without breach of law.

It is not very strenuously denied, however, that by a little ingenuity a thirsty mortal can get all he wants in the cities. The most drastic prohibition law in the world has just gone into effect in the State of Kansas. It not only shuts up all saloons, but prohibits the sale of intoxicants in drug stores or in clubs. Further than that, a man may not own his own bottle and drink out of it, and it is even said that alcohol is barred for

mechanical and scientific purposes. It is believed that two-thirds of the drug stores in the state will go out of business, as they cannot make expenses without the profits from liquor sales.

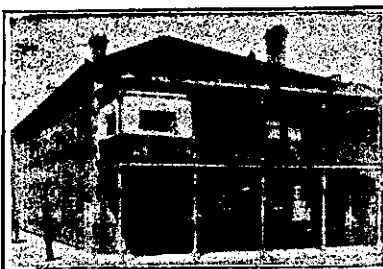
Kansas is full of cranks, and the West generally is fairly hospitable to delusions, especially about what can be done by legislation. We learn that Kansas is now experimenting with a new rum-proof liquor law, under which no alcoholic liquors can be sold in the state for any purpose. The drug-store bars are to be closed up under it, and the Attorney-General has ruled that no man can even drink liquor in a club-house. The druggists and the clubs are going to law about it. The Attorney-General (Jackson) is very earnest, and is encouraging towns (so the Springfield "Republican" reports) to limit the amount of beer that a man can have shipped to his home from outside the state. Some towns allow a case a week, some a case a fortnight, some two cases a week. A bad feature of the prohibition laws, as Brother Brisbane is truthfully pointing out in the "Evening Journal," is that they bear hardest on the light, bulky drinks, wines and beers, that do least harm, and stimulate the traffic in the more violent sorts of liquors. The West, Kansas included, must try its own experiments with the regulation of habits, and we trust will work through in the end to wise and reasonable laws. Meanwhile the processes are trying. In Washington the cigarette has been declared to be felonious, and cannot be smoked, we understand, at the Seattle Fair. How the patent medicine business is doing in Kansas does not appear.

NOT DUE TO ALCOHOL.

Dr. Claye Shaw, presiding at a meeting of the British Society for the Study of Inebriety recently, said that many things led to crime besides alcoholism, and that crime was in the nature of man. When Cain killed Abel it was not from alcohol, but from innate crime. For the perfection of crime there were teetotalers. A clever swindler in ninety-nine cases out of 100 cases was not alcoholic. Anarchists were not alcoholic. Murder was chiefly found committed among the lower orders, and he thought it almost entirely due to environment. The lower orders had not been trained to check their impulsiveness like the higher classes had.

Oh! See that poor man with a corn,
And note how he hobbles, forlorn;
Ergandra will ease him,
So please do not tease him,
He'll be like a new baby born.

BARRACLOUGH'S PROGAN- DRA, FOR CORNS, 1S.



ROYAL HOTEL, GREYMOUTH.
First House from Greymouth Railway Station, and next new Government Buildings.
JAMES S. VIAL, Proprietor.
Telegrams and Letters promptly answered. Telephone 51. P.O. Box 89. Tariff, 6s per day. Meals second to none in the Dominion. Speight and Co.'s Ales on Tap.

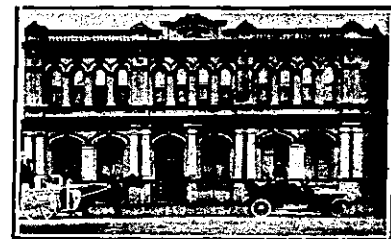
[A CARD.]

J. R. LUNDON,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR.
Nos. 19 and 20,
COOMBES' ARCADE,
Queen Street, Auckland.

P. B. HUME
Gent's Tonsorial Artist.
Mr. Hume is an Expert at Hair-Dressing, and Satisfaction is Guaranteed.
City Chambers, Queen-st., Auckland



TIMARU HOTEL, STAFFORD-ST., TIMARU.
A. P. GAWNE, Proprietor.
This popular Hotel, which is in the principal street of Timaru, has recently undergone a thorough renovation inside and out, and is now looked upon as the cleanest and most comfortable house in the district. There is a large Dining-room (first-class table kept) and Sitting and Commercial Rooms adjoining. Choicest Brands of Wines and Spirits, and Hole's Ales on Tap. A trial will convince one. Tariff: 4s 6d per day or 25s per week.



NORTHERN HOTEL, TYNE STREET, OAMARU.—New, and up-to-date with every convenience. Motor Cars on hire. Special arrangements with Tourists. Theatrical Parties, etc. Tariff moderate. Telephone 233.
MRS. M. COLLINS, Proprietress.

KAITIAA HOTEL, KAITIAA.
HENRY JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

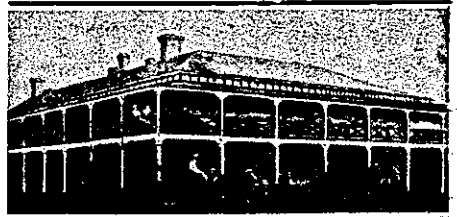
Good Accommodation. First-class Table Billiard Table, etc.

BEST OF WINES, BEERS, & SPIRITS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

RAILWAY HOTEL.
LOWER HUTT.
(CLOSE TO STATION.)

First-class Accommodation. Only Best Brands of Wines and Spirits in Stock.

FRANK HIGGOTT, Proprietor.



THE STRATFORD HOTEL, STRATFORD.
THOS. LAWLESS, Proprietor.
The Best-appointed Hotel in the District. Commodious Sample Rooms. Wines and Spirits only best procurable. Speight's XXX Dunedon Beer always on draught. Telegrams promptly attended to. Competent Chef in charge of Cuisine. Telephone No. 31. P.O. Box No. 31.

RHEUMATISM

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA, LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA.

Blair's GOUT AND RHEUMATIC

They Never Fail. Pills

The only true and safe remedy for Gout and Rheumatism that has stood the test of time. All Chemists and Stores at 1/1½ & 2/9 per box.

Proprietors, PROUT & Co., 229, Strand, London, England

GOUT