# THEY ARE ALL ALIKE.

The Gothenburg System as Described by an Eye Witness.

Mn. Thosas Diwan, an English gentleman, has recently given some of his experiences of the working of the Gothenlong system. His letter to a contemporary is somewhat amusing, and a few extracts may be found interesting to our resolurs.

The training Utilizationy Articleden,
that means the Gothenburg Publisheous
Leconsing Company possess in all sixtyone licenses, but twenty-two of these are
not used. Of the remaining thirty-nine,
seventien are for edula and hordes, eightson for publisheouses, and four for eatinganness. There are, however, five old
permanent licenses, granted long ago,
that the company cannot get hold of.
These seem to have been grained after
the style of certain English beerhouses,
for as long as the holders behave themselves so long can they hold their licenses.

# To Protest the Workingman.

It is given out freely that the system is to protect the workingman, and not "to assume any guardianship over the more well-to-do classes who can afford fine excertainty the case, for it would be impossible to imagine any arrangement by velasses and masses' could be imposwhich a greater distinction between 'classes and masses' could be made. It is an open question whether the free imposed produced by the could be made, and the produced by the could be made, and the could be made and the could be made, and the could be made and the could be made. It is an open question whether the free man could tolerate such an arrangement more than one drink in half an hour, and nothing more after sevenium, be would certainly expect them, be would certainly expect them, who has his club. How not beling included in the system, this can be obtained at any time, and at

# The Humbug of It.

In the eighteen other places there are bars, and food is supplied by the managers, but in "spacious rooms" away from the bar, and from which the bar cannot be seen. The "spacious room" I saw in one place was several feet square, and all though it was not in a position for supplied the bar could be seen, it is supplied to be supplied to the supplied to the supplied to supplied to the supplied to th

# men "crying drunk." Back Dom

The great idea of the system is to have things done openly and shove board, and to let everybody see what is done, and for this reason all the publishouses are situated in the most open places, near to the markets and quays, which are the basiest of places, and the places where the courtry folk and workmen most do congregate. No publishouses must be in such positions that positions that positions that seem going in

or coming out of the houses. Well, at the moment I cannot call to my mind having seen one yet without a "pround the cornor" door, and my impression is that I have not. Although so openly placed, however, the hold foothenburger does not shrink from the public gaze, especially if the weather be at all inclement.

### Liquid Fire.

One house on a wet day sometimes sells as many as 5,000 glasses of brandy. Twenty glasses or drams go to the litre, and, a litre being H.50ths of a gallon, 5,000 glasses and ya (a good sized hogshead) is not such a bad business for one house, especially in a model city. This brandy, or "Branvin" as they call it, is simily a potato spirit, very much like British giu witnout the flavoring, and the taste iswell, the reverse of pleasant, and I do not fancy the "faculty" onld recommend it in cases of illness.

#### A Leak Somewhere,

Another thing about these eighteen public houses. Beer is not considered an intoxicating beverage "within the usual ing of the Act," and although at any ing of the Act," and although at 1883, the company took not have a 1883, the company took not have the date, but the manager, along see's that date, however, things have altered, and now the only profits that are looked upon as manager's "perks" are what he can make on foods and non-alcoholic drinks, upon the former of which the company lose 2 golyo kromers a year,

#### ner Consistions

During 1893 there were 4,096 cenvictions for drunkenness in Gothenburg, and this in a place of about 198,000 inhabitants speaks for itself, for if the pelice "spotted" one in twenty-sis of the inlabitants during the year, some people may wonder whether there were any more about whom the intelligent Scandinavian officers failed to see.

# At the Sign of The Corkserer,

While walking through the streets I was somewhat paralled to see ordscrews hanging outside a large number of shops, antil I was emithtened by seeing a man came out of a place with a bottle, draw the cork, and the best, and take the seed of the se

#### Hotel Expenses.

A rather peculiar thing happened to me in an hotel at which I stayed a little time back. It seemed that from seven p.m. on Saturday until nine a.m. on the following Monday no intoxicants could be provided. Not in the best of temp little and the provided. Not in the best of temp little and the provided. Not in the best of temp little for something to be proposed to be a superior of the provided proposed to be a superior of the provided provided to the little for something to be proposed to the provided provided to the provided pr

the process on Monday evening, but the drawer was empty? I noticed afterwards an amount for extrass on whill, but quite forgot to sak what it was for. I suppose it is a way, the Scandinavians have of making out bills. By the way, in Gothenburg the hotels are not under the control of the company, although they are bound to buy from them, and the license-holder has to have a contract from them as manager.

# Temperance Programmes, \

Naturally I wanted to see how the theatres and places of amusement were worked, and therefore visited some aftern. I went to some gardene, in, as much pleased with who was nuch pleased with who was certainly high-class and very color of the property of t

#### Temptations

Then in a large hall, I counted close upon 400 people in groups of two to six. Whiskey seemed to be the drink, for I counted ninety-five half-bottles on the various tables, as well as about ferty half-bottles of punch, thirty half-bot dayer, while perhaps a dozen people were basing coffee. The rule her driving half bottles of punch is the people were basing the form of the people of the peop

# NEW YORK BREWERS.

The annual meeting of the New York State Brewers and Malisters' Association, was held in New York on October 3rd. These are the officers elected: William Bartholomy, Rochester, president: Frank Ehret, New York, first vice president: Michael Schrott, Albany, second vice president: J. W. Weber, Brooklyn, third vice president: A. G. Hupfel, New York, tressurer; Gallus Thomann, New York, secretary, Edward Schweyer, New York; August Finck, New York; Charles Schutte, New York; Charles Chenter, New York; Charles Simon Ulbanan, New York; Hungy Claus, Brooklyn; C. H. Evans, Hudson; G. C. Hawley, Albany; John Greenwy, Syracus; E. G. Muller, Buffale; C. H. Pankow, Buffalo, Deard of Tuntees.

#### IN IOWA.

THE low prohibitionists are attacking the constitutionality of the "mulet law of that state. As our readers are aware, the "mulet law" is merely a device by which the violaters of the Prohibition haw therefor. Nevertheless it has improved the situation considerably in the critics of lowa, as compared with the time when the 'blind pigs' were the regular thing. Des Moines there are now sixty regular about a "nulet" lineau of \$1200, payable quarterly in advance. In the case of \$1200, payable quarterly in advance. In the accordance and are doing an open and begrinned business. The same is the case in lowa

\$5,000,000 is an immense

fortune, but is only a conservative estimate of the amount saved in doctors' bills to the people of the Dominion by the use of

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Gity, where the "mutlet" is 8400 a year Bart wherever the law is ignored, the "blind pige" are in order, as is the assimilation bulling as, where illicit dealing in the old way is going on in not less than 710 places, each of them paying \$8000 a year; the city. This shows a difference between the mutlet has and genuine Prohibitions. The first, although being an absurdity is itself, gives the saloon business a legiment estanding, while the latter is inseparable from inlicit liquor selling, public democralization and official corruption. But that is just the thing the prohibitions are trying to establish again. They set that the mutlet law is an approaching toward homesty, which is more than they can stand.

### BEER AND LUNACY.

BEER as a cure for mental alienatic has received the approval of the or missioners of lunacy over in London After a four days' examination of the ney Hatch Asylum they complain beer is not given to the workers. they regard as a mistake. be given as a reward to all patients wi work, and whenever beer has been g the percentage of employed | has gone up and employment, of is a potent factor in recovery. asylum," they add, "is not a refer tory; and claiming to be advocates temperance, which total abstinence is we think that the withdrawal from temperate of their past life's beve irritates, whereas every effort should made to alleviate the morbid dis of the soher patients, in proportion whom the drunkards are few. The port continues: "We deem it our o repeat our colleagues' objection 1892, to what is in no sense a procee in the cause of true temperance, which the avoidance of excess

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