ing the last twenty years shoals of mem bers have been returned to the Lower House of Parliament imbued with but apparently one idea as to the qualification of a Member of that House, viz., to present some stupid or insane measure deal ing with this industry—to place on the Order Book of the House a bill dealing with great interests of which he can know with great interests of which he can know but little, as witness what is termed at the end of the session "the Massacre of the Innocents." Many of these pre-sumptuous M.P.'s doubtless regard this accomplishment as the Alpha and Omega of their parliamentary education, "Dre as they are "in a little brief au thority," most ignorant of what they are most assured, or, to use an aphorism, rushing in like "fools where angels fear The senseless inertia vis i to tread. The sense is increase in the restriction of the Trade, until recently, has permitted the growth of hostile institutions, which are fed and nurtured on the vicious precept of misrepresentation and calumny Hear, hear.) But they have so inter (Hear, hear.) But they have so twined their fallacious theories spurious moral homilies (that have excited a catching echo in the minds of many), and doled out their wearisome platitudes with the manner and air of martyrdom, that on every possible public occasion they seek to pose as the Apostles occasion they seek to pose as the Apostus of Virtue. They are men and women who would have the nation believe that their life is one of self-denial and selfsacrifice, and on whose vain lips is for-ever to be found the words, "Thank God, I am not as others are"; but if the search light of hostile criticism be cast upon them you may, perhaps, discover, alas, that they are human and that their services have already been rewarded by the substantial wage of lucre, or the more fascinating solatium of vulgar notoriety. Just one anecdote, by the way. 1 read in a newspaper that the most prominent actual head, of the teetotal if not the actual head, of the teetotal party in this country, stated to an audience he had been addressing that no audience he had been addressing that no had a number of sons who were, he thanked God, led by their parents ex-ample, whose minds were imbued with necessity of continuing this holy tee total crusade, who were willing to give up their lives to that purpose, and who would follow in his (their father's) foot A short time afterwards I further read that one of these sons—the eldest, I think—had, while following the noble occupation of jockey on a race course, met with an accident and broken one of his limbs. Need I further point out to us natus. Need I further point out to you the hypocrisy and humbug of these self-elected and self-constituted professors of public morality? Again, I read that this same public moralist had, as the lord of a manor, been grasping and seizing every foot of common land that existed within his influence, begrudging the poor even the fresh air that God has given to all. I will dismiss this man and his followers with the words of the poet

The stern behests of duty. The doom-books open thrown. The Heaven ye seek, the Heil ye fear. Are with yourselves alone.

(Loud applause.) I have endeavored to show you so far that there is little or no justification to assert that this Trade is hostile to the I will now direct your attention to the attitude of the clergy in the Upper The Bishop of Chester and the Bishop of London are at variance as to ethod to be adopted whereby the the method to be adopted whereby retail Trade is to be removed from hands of its present possessors. The former would have its control given to official authority, in which control doubt-less the good bishop and all his clerical friends would find occupation. (Laughter.) It is but just to the Bishop of Chester to say that he countenances moderate compensation. But mark you, the adoption of this Norwegian system simply means the transference of the Trade from its

present posses ors to a new class of tradpresent posses ors to a new class of trad-ers. What purpose can be answered or what moral advantage gained I am at a loss to understand, and, in the name of all that is fair, where is the necessity for this commercial cruption, this whimsical change? The Bishop of Lendon intro-duced and forced to a division on the second reading, during the last ses second reading, alring the last session, a bill entitled, An Act to amend the Li-censing Act of 1872. Having examined and considered that bill, I am at a serious and considered that 100, I am at a serious loss how to guage the good Bishop's standard of the principles of equity and justice in dealing with the individual instanuard of the principles of equity and justice in dealing with the individual in-terests of this Trade. Certainly in his bill all consideration for the life's labor of a licensed victualler, his prudence and hopeful anticipation for the future, is proposed to the proposed of the proposed of the pro-ton of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-ton of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-ton of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-ton of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-ton of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-ton of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-ton of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-ton of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-ton of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-ton of the proposed of the proton of the pro-ton of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-ton of the proposed of the proton of the pro-ton of the proton of the proton of the pro-ton of the proton of the proton of the pro-ton of the proton of the proton of the proton of the pro-ton of the proton of the proton of the proton of the pro-ton of the proton of the proton of the proton of the pro-ton of the proton of the proton of the proton of the proton of the pro-ton of the proton of the proton of the proton of the proton of the pro-ton of the proton of t loopeful anticipation for the future, is cast to the winds, ("Shame.") Com-pensation worthy of the name is not en-tertained. The measure, so far as my humble judgment guides me, is petty, narrow-minded, miserable, and unword of such an eminent divine. (Hear, hear.) I was invited some time since to a Con
I was invited some time since to a Con ference at London House, and I had occasion to inquire of the Lord Bisho; what consideration would be shown, an what restitution made in instances wh the licensed property belonged to the Sec of London as ground landlord from which licensed houses the Bishopric had re-ceived pecuniary advantage, and whose ceived pecuniary advantage, and whose leases were signed by the Lord Bishop, himself. The Bishop, in reply, acknow-ledged the fact imputed, but offered no explanation. I am afraid that that good moral precept, "Do ye unto others as you would have others do unto you," has for a time been lost sight of. wonder the Trade may be brought to wonder the Trade may be brought to exclaim, "A plague on both your Houses," Lords and Commons. Gentlemen, as I once said before, your enemies all round you. They are stubborn, dictive, fanatical, implacable foes, surging here and there, lost in the ery, each one striving to surpass or out wit the other; but, fortunately for us they cannot agree, nor is it likely they ever will, "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" is an old saying. Let me say this, I do not for one moment believe that the great number of mem-bers of either Chamber of the Legislature would sanction the passing of any meas ure to dispossess, unless it was based on the primary rock of full and fair compen-sation for all interests compulsorily disturbed. (Applause). On the other hand, you cannot be blind to the fact that there are other annoying and attacking forces beside the Legislature. Evidence to con-vince you of this is pretty plain just now. You find it in the sneaking and dirty ways of the common informer - a genus of the human family that was thought to be extinct—the passionless woman, the prude, and the would-be-considered purist, full of suggestive hints which be ist, full of suggestive hints which be-speak previous acquaintance with much that should be buried in oblivion. Lastly, gentlemen, it is said "Providence helps those that help themselves," and so in your case your defence and your protec-tion rest with yourselves. (Hear). Kniit stypnog and clean tougher has bushed. stronger and closer together the bonds of your protective organizations. every means at your disposal to induce aye, to compel, every member of all sec-tions of your great Trade to join them. unity is strength. Remember, fect your trade organizations, and your power will be immediately apparent. To use a metaphor, the shock of arms must happen soon, and it should be considered a disgrace to any licensed trader not to belong to a Protection Society. I referred in the earlier part this paper to the desirability of the Rethis paper to the desiration in tail Trade having direct representation in the House of Commons. I now repeat that it is of the first moment, and to secure it would surely not be a difficult enter a United States bonded warehouse

task, for less important commercial interests than ours assert themselves in that national chamber. Another word on another subject before I conclude, which, like the woman's posteript, may, perhaps, be considered the most import Consider for one moment, around, gather in your mind's eye th forces that are arrayed against you, each with a different programme, but all wait-ing with fiendish delight for the opporing with heidush dengit for the oppor-tunity to take part in your deposition and ruin—a most pitiable state of affairs. Chaos reigns supreme. Under these cir-cumstances I venture to express an opin ion that it would neither be wise nor fair, nor would it, in my judgment, be statesmanlike, of any Minister, or Ministers, or Government, to permit any legislation affecting such vast commer-cial interests, and calculated to disturt and distress so large a section of Her Majesty's most loyal subjects, without due official consideration and exhaustive official enquiry. (Hear, hear). Never, in the social history of this country, has this question been raised to such promi nence as it has attained to-day; indeed in some quarters it has been so acutely developed that should hasty and drastic legislation be permitted, as there appears be some danger of, reaction may set in, and the consequences may be too terrible to contemplate. You, doubtless, anticito contemplate. You, doubless, pate what I would suggest, namely, a Royal Commission, with full powers to take evidence on oath, and upon which Commission all parties should be represented. My task for to-day is finished. I leave to your consideration the following points:—1. Bind closer, and strengthen your protective organizations, and draw into your fold all licencees, both on and 2. Secure direct Parliamentary re presentation. 3. That you petition for the appointment of a Royal Commission. (Loud and prolonged applause).

SOUTH CAROLINA DISPENSARY LAW.

The Attorney-General of the United States has delivered an opinion upon the South Carolina dispensary law in which he holds it to be inoperative, in that it conflicts with the Revenue laws. As this decision will be of great value to Canadians who look at the legal aspect of the question, we give it in full. Hon. Mr. Olney says, in giving his opinion to Secre tary Carlisle :

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of Oct. 18, inclosing copies of letter of Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and of letter of the Commissioner of In ternal Revenue to yourself, and conclud-ing as follows: "I have, therefore, the honor to request that you furnish this department with an opinion as to the rse which should be taken by the office of Internal Revenue in the event that the State officers of South Carolina s spirits in the bonded warehouses in that

If the request thus framed is to be literally construed, it is out of my power to comply with it. The course to be pursued by your department, in the event specified, may involve matters of fact of which I have no knowledge, and considerations of expediency upon which it is not for me to pass judgment

I assume, however, that what is meant to be inquired about is a question of law arising or sure to rise in the administration of your department, and which may thus be stated: If the officers of the State of South Carolina undertake to

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in South Carolina and to seize di liquors therein under the dispensary of December, 1893, simultaneously dering to the Collector of Internal venue any tax lawfully due or liquors, is such action to be acquie as not in conflict with any laws or rig he United States?

1. The legal status of distilled li in a bonded warehouse of the States and under the control of the lector of Internal Revenue, is defi stated and settled by section 924 of Revised Statutes of the United Sa which declares that "All property to or detained by any officer or oth under authority of any revenue la United States shall be irrepleve shall be deemed to be in the the law and subject only to the and decrees of the courts of the States having jurisdiction thereof.
2. It need not be held, as ha

suggested, and perhaps might that since the Tariff Act of 1894, the taxes due on distilled li a United States bonded ware paid only by the distiller. be so or not, a tender of such taxe sheriff or other like State office sarily ineffectual as against the above quoted, since it is bey power of an internal revenu accept it, and thus nullify the and defeat the policy of a S aims to absolutely exempt from the operation of the State court. reason stated, the collector is to accept, must be also incleause no officer of South Co been given the right or power to the legislation of South Caroli authorizing any such tender, nor j ing any fund which can be used for

The result is that the provision South Carolina Dispens must be regarded as ineffective erative as against distilled liqu a United States bonded warehous the control of the Collector of la Revenue.

PARIS HOTELS.

Ox the subject of Paris hotel McAllister writes : "I must a surprise I felt at not finding solitary hotel equipped and for thoroughly up to date. quented by swell people of England are all shabby, badly and wretchedly furnished. without elevators and arrangements are far behind being old and obsolete. ing in them is poor and inferior, is not a hotel in Europe the equ pointments to one of our bes s surprising to me that so people living in those ciently appreciate the comforts, is and admirable sanitary arrangess our hotels." typhoid fever.

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