

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

In view of the discussion for further license amendments in this province the following changes made in the license act of the Province of Manitoba at the session of the legislature just closed may prove interesting: The amendments adopted provide for the issue of a commercial traveler's license, which is a license to a commercial agent or commercial traveler, and empowers such to take orders in Manitoba for liquors to be imported into the province; also to fill specific orders so taken, or to fill orders for liquors to be supplied only to other licensees from a stock of liquors in his possession, but the commercial agent or commercial traveler cannot keep a stock of liquors in Manitoba except for sale to other licensees. In connection with accommodation the new act provides that every hotel authorized to be licensed shall contain in addition to what may be needed for the use of the family of the hotelkeeper, such a sufficient number of bedrooms, not less than fifteen in cities and not less in other places than shall, in the opinion of the chief license inspector, be adequate to public requirements, and every hotel shall have a public sitting room separate from bar-room. It furthermore specifies that every new hotel to be licensed in the City of Winnipeg shall contain not less than fifty bedrooms properly furnished for guests, and that every new hotel to be licensed in cities and towns of less than ten thousand and over five thousand and inhabitants shall contain not less than thirty bedrooms properly furnished for guests.

In fixing the number of licenses to be issued the Manitoba act specifies that in the City of Winnipeg there shall be one license for every twelve hundred, in other cities, and in towns and incorporated villages, two for the first five hundred, one for the next five hundred, and one for each additional six hundred of the population. The scale of fees is: For each hotel license in towns of over ten thousand inhabitants \$500; in cities and towns of less than ten thousand and over five thousand \$350; in cities, towns and villages of over twenty-five hundred and up to five thousand inhabitants \$300; in other towns and villages \$250; in rural municipalities \$150; for each wholesale license in cities and towns of over ten thousand inhabitants \$500; for each wholesale license in towns of less than ten thousand inhabitants and over five thousand \$350; in towns less than five thousand inhabitants \$300; for commercial traveler's license \$200. It does not appear that any retail shop licenses are to be granted, but the wholesaler is allowed to sell in quantities not less than one half gallon in each cask or vessel and that in case of such selling in respect of bottled ale, beer, porter, wine or spirituous liquor, each such sale shall be in quantities of not less than one quart bottle or two quart bottles. The scale of fees here given is payable to the government solely, and in addition, any municipality may by bylaw require each licensee to pay towards the municipal revenue a further fee, but it must not exceed the following amounts: For each hotel license in cities and towns of over two thousand inhabitants \$150; in towns of less than two thousand inhabitants \$100; for each hotel license \$100; for each wholesale license in cities and towns of over two thousand inhabitants \$200; for each wholesale license in towns of less than two thousand inhabitants \$100. Where a municipality passes a bylaw fixing a municipal fee the license commissioner can in no case issue a license until he receives a receipt from the treasurer of such municipality showing that the municipal fees have been paid.

It has been stated that the Manitoba legislature had made it an offence to serve free lunches in barrooms or rooms adjoining. This contention is not borne out by the clause which was adopted dealing with the serving of meals or other refreshments. The clause in full is as follows:

"Whenever in any licensed premises liquors are sold, distributed or served to persons, with or without meals or other refreshments, or meals or other refreshments are served without liquors or other beverages, in a basement or in a room or in rooms below the street level of such premises, and, in the opinion of the chief license inspector, such is or will likely become offensive and opposed to good morals and respectability, it shall be in the discretion of the said chief license inspector to cancel the license of the licensee of such premises, if after thirty days' notice in writing from him to the said licensee the sale, distribution or serving of such liquor or meals and refreshments, as aforesaid, be not wholly discontinued."

It would seem as tho this section was framed for the special purpose of striking at some person or persons who were utilizing the basement of their hotel premises for drinking and refreshment rooms.

Regarding local option in the Province of Ontario, if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the bylaw, then the bylaw comes into force and

remains in force for three years, and cannot be repealed during that time. In this province a petition is not required to submit a bylaw and the municipal council is given discretion as to whether or not such should be submitted. In Manitoba a local option bylaw can only be submitted on the council receiving a petition of twenty-five per cent. in number of the resident voters, whose names appear on the last revised municipal list of the municipality, and such bylaw cannot become operative without the assent of three-fifths of the electors in the municipality. It does seem unfair and unjust that a bare majority in a municipality should be the means of confiscating a great deal of property without accomplishing any practical good, because, unless there is a strong preponderance of opinion against the issuing of licenses, it is virtually an impossibility to have the law observed. Experience has proven that local option under such circumstances has done incalculable injury in those towns and villages in which it has been brought into force. If a similar law to that of Manitoba regarding the number of voters who should assent to the passing of the act had been in force in the Village of Cardinal, where local option was carried in January last by seven of a majority, that village would still have been under license; also the Township of Hullett, where the majority was eight, and in the Village of Thamesville, where it was only five. Last year in the thriving Village of Ridgeway local option was carried by a majority of three, and this year a council was elected decidedly opposed to the idea, but unfortunately the bylaw will have to remain in force for three years, altho public opinion has been shown to be opposed to it. Another unfairness of the Ontario law is that altho—as stated before—if carried it remains in force for three years, if defeated it can be retried the following month or the following year as may be desired. The same rule should apply to the defeat of the bylaw as when it carries. An amendment was also passed at the recent session of the legislature of Manitoba to the act known as the Hotel Keepers' Act, providing that "no hotel keeper shall be responsible for any trunks or their contents or any parcels or personal effects of any kind, left by guests, boarders or lodgers in their rooms unless their rooms are locked and the keys thereof left at the office; nor shall there be any liability or responsibility for the loss of any chattels or personal effects, or property of any kind, left in the hotel, unless the same is checked in the office and a check therefor delivered to the owner."

If ever there was a time when an appeal should be made to the people it is now. The Grand Trunk Pacific represented a policy, it is true, and an important policy, but as a matter of principle it was not a patch upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier's autonomy bill, which seeks for all time to fetter a free and independent people. Both parties were agreed that a new constitutional line had to be provided, the question was how it could best be done. This separate school business is a very different proposition and would have led, I am disposed to think, to an alternate result had it been put forth in all its details before the last general election. If it had been made prior to the Ross-Whitney set-to, the question hardly been a man on the present opposition benches in the assembly to perform sentry duty. There would certainly have been no attacking force. Such a volte face as this bill means was never before performed by a constitutional premier. From being opposed to a remedial bill for Manitoba and a worshipper at the sacred shrine of provincial rights Sir Wilfrid has thrown all scruples to the wind and announced his firm belief in the supremacy of the church over civil law and his intention to establish that supremacy on a rock from which it can never be shaken. In other words he is resolved that so far as he can make it the severance of church from state shall be a myth. The one church shall enjoy state-upheld rights. Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Congregational and others who are not of the Roman persuasion may, nay shall, herd together, but believers in the perpetual Italian shall enjoy their own methods of education for all time and for all time shall be a people apart, and this without any expression of will by the people or respect to the clear rights of voice enjoyed by British subjects all the world over. Sir Wilfrid has a majority of 70 and he proposes to use that majority as besements to him fit, irrespective altogether of past professions, past ideas and past attitude. An Ottawa paper has been pleased to sneer at Toronto as the birthplace and home of the provincial rights party; but this city has far more claims to speak than the federal capital. Ottawa, Ont., politically should be placed on the same footing as Washington, D.C., and should have as much to say and no more.

It was hardly possibly at first to believe that Dr. William Osler, whose profession is to prolong life, was in earnest when he said that men had seen their most useful days at 40, and were no earthly good after 60. And yet an official report of his speech, which is given elsewhere, proves him to have never been more earnest in his life and to hold his views as fixed ideas. He will hardly have increased his popularity either at Oxford, where many of the professors are well up in years, or in Great Britain at large, where it will be felt that he has dealt a severe blow

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to the struggling masses who have too long been made to feel their uselessness on account of their weight of years. The young will regard Dr. Osler as an infallible philosopher, altho being 56 he can be said to have blackened his own eye, but those who have passed the half score will laugh him to scorn and quote innumerable instances of great and brave acts performed after the meridian of life had been reached. Literary men will tell of great works, like Milton's "Paradise Lost," completed on the verge of 60 and later on still; great kings, like William I. of Germany, who have reached their zenith of power in their declining years, will be spoken of; Reynolds and Landseer will be mentioned as having done their best work after they had passed their jubilee; sportsmen will refer to men at 70 or 80 who have hunted and borne remarkable fatigue, or who, like John Roberts, made \$21 at billiards the other day, or like Grace at cricket, or Jem Mace in boxing, have accomplished remarkable feats late in life; inventors will be

referred to who have made extraordinary discoveries after or around Dr. Osler's allotted span; soldiers will speak with reverence of Lord Roberts, Lord Raglan and other veterans of war; actors will talk of Sir Henry Irving, the late Charles Matthews and others, while the learned professors will wonder as they think of their illustrious grey-haired members how one of them could give vent to such utterances. For all he has a power of right on his side as research and backward thought will abundantly prove.

The past week has been eventful in every sense of the word, looked at in a hockey way. Chief, of course, was the little episode at Smith's Falls, the odor of which occurrence has offended the olfactory organs of all clean-minded followers of the sport in every part of the province. Smith's Falls' players made a name for themselves, one that will stick to them as long as the game is played, and it is not likely that any of the members of the team will be pleased when it is applied to

them. They are marked men in President John Ross Robertson's rogues' gallery. And if the O.E.A. executive lives up to its record as a fair and just tribunal the Smith's Falls club will be fired out of the association summarily. In the game with the Marlboros, Smith's Falls played like a lot of ruffians. They could not win by fair means, so resorted to the foulest kind of methods to gain their ends. The reports of the game indicate a slaughter. Only two of the seven players representing the Marlboros escaped without injury. At half-time the team were really able to continue. One of the three was badly bruised, but not so seriously that he could not have played on had he felt so inclined. But being a married man he declined to further risk life and limb for the sake of sport. The Marlboros have been accused of showing the white feather. Perhaps they did, but it would be hard to find a team that under similar circumstances would not have acted similarly. "I don't blame them," commented Referee Rose. After the game, one of the spectators remarked to him that the Marlboros had quit. It has been said that it was a funny thing that the Marlboros did not retaliate; they were seven men against seven. But it must not be forgotten that the Marlboros were a couple of hundred miles away from home, surrounded by a hostile crowd, who would have shown little hesitation in taking matters into their own hands, so high was the feeling. The Smith's Falls fellows did not make a show of their dirty tactics. They got away with everything in the strictest style, and, except in two or three instances, there was not an eyewitness of the assaults. It was tipped off to the Marlboros before the game that something untoward was on foot, but they did not think anything of the warnings until Armstrong and Winchester were laid low, and then they began to take matters seriously. Little pretence was made at checking the home players, and they scored half a dozen goals. The Marlboros managed to get two, and that only because Referee Rose had one or two of the Falls men on the fence nearly all of the last ten minutes. The game was tragic to the Marlboros, but to the spectators it was much of a farce. There was nobody more pleased than Referee Rose that the affair terminated so quickly. He was subjected to the greatest abuse by the crowd and threatened by the players. Cover-Point May going so far as to shoot the puck at him on several occasions. Had the match gone on there is no doubt that in the event of the Marlboros holding their advantage on the round the referee and the Dukes would have been mobbed by the overwrought crowd.

Painful head-dresses and extra mastication of food share with bridge the popularity of fashionable London. Recently a lady carried on the top of her head a full hunting scene, while another was adorned with a model of Edystone with revolving lights and animation. Yet another's head was surmounted with a bird of paradise and another had a water queen with King-fisher preparing to dive. The most daring of all



MISS ROSE CARLIN
Te Clever Serio-Comic at the Star This Week.

was a lady with a glaring in his satanic majesty surmounting a grating with glistening eye headed tall and regulation. One more design that attracted attention was a masked but pointed revolver that suggested Peacock's feathers were in evidence, while snakes and lizards flitted in several instances with the "ornaments."

The fad of "mastication," called "Fletcherizing," comes from other head and is said to be beneficial. Its great apostle, Mr. Fletcher, gives out that "if you live long, you must chew your food," and his doctrine is gripping to a praiseworthy tenacity. People are counting their crows, Mr. Fletcher declares that even a child should receive 36 good meals. This will be practised religiously, especially by those who are inclined to take on flesh, it is said to bring health, but its. In the way of the leading amusement, which, of the leading bridge, its success is divided between those who play for money and who do not. The latter have a funny little fancy, which is to play for artificial money instead of real article and call it the "For all the world as we use when children playing store." It is remarkable in its imitative coin of the realm, and it may give a certain zest to the the incomparably less than article, "Thumbograping" other phrase. You dip your your choice of different-colored and press upon a page of of your hostess.

The Argonaut Rowing Club given permission and sanction boxing and wrestling tournaments, the championships of Canada C.A.A.U., the same to be held 21st, 22nd (Good Friday). There will be seven classes in boxing and wrestling for which are to be awarded. The will be championship sold gold with a diamond set in each second prize will be sold silver. These will be the best prizes in Canada. The tournament is in the Mutual-street rink. Tickets will be sold at \$2 each will secure one reserved seat. Persons holding the will have choice on plan two for the regular opening expect this to be a greater than any before with more entries than in the past. The Rowing Club is under the expenses are paid, any surplus will be used for the of boats. Anyone wishing to see good sport should not point to attend this tournament.

S. Albert Reed, insurance New York City, has recently to Henry Evans, president Continental Insurance Company statement concerning the fireproof buildings by the conflagration, review of the tion that it would be well that tects, builders, real estate owners, fire underwriters should bear in mind, Mr. Reed's is, taking as a basis the losses by the conflagration more, that in the ordinary proof building, which has upon its construction for fire, in the face of a sweet flagration, 40 per cent. of its value be set down as distinctly destroyed. This would include all of the marble and mechanical equipment. This would leave 60 per cent. might be saved, in part at least, by destruction by proper construction. This includes the steel frame, arches, constructive masonry, electric wiring and general Mr. Reed is of the opinion, Baltimore experience, that, condition of a modern building should be able, when properly pass thru a conflagration without perceptible damage; that the should suffer but little, and should hold true of the elect

"CANADIAN"

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