

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1897.

HECATE STRAIT.

The report that it was the intention of the Dominion government to permit Hecate Strait to be regarded as the open ocean has not been confirmed, and we most sincerely hope that it will not be. Hecate Strait lies between Queen Charlotte's Islands and the Mainland. In its narrowest point it is twenty-six miles wide. In its widest part it is fifty-eight miles; the average width being about forty miles. Hecate Strait is valuable as a halibut ground. There are other halibut grounds on the Coast, but none so near the market and none so favorably situated in other respects as this strait. The only reason why the United States wishes to have the strait regarded as the open ocean is that its fishermen may have access to it. Fishing vessels must use the territorial waters of Canada to get there and must use Canadian ports as harbors of refuge. The request which our government is prepared, it is said, to grant will admit United States fishermen to equal privileges in the strait with our own. If this is done, farewell to the Canadian halibut fishery on this coast. We direct attention to the point that the request is not that the right of fishing shall be conceded, which might be coupled with permission to Canadian fishermen to resort to the halibut grounds of Alaska, and would be a sort of reciprocal arrangement. We are asked officially to declare that we have no exclusive rights in the strait, while the United States will reserve all its exclusive rights in Clarence Strait and other waters, now claimed to be in Alaska. We desire to enter a protest against the alleged decision of the government.

AN OFFICIAL FALSEHOOD.

We have taken occasion to speak of the falsehoods circulated by the Seattle morning paper and to correct them in very positive language. Although these corrections have been prompt and emphatic, they have never in any case led the Seattle paper to rectify its erroneous statements. But the matter of misrepresentation has gone even further and we find in McClure's Magazine an advertisement from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, which we do not hesitate to say is as disreputable a thing as ever was printed by an organization making any pretensions to respectability. The advertisement is as follows:

SEATTLE.

"THE QUEEN CITY."

KLONDIKE-ALASKA.

SEATTLE, "The Queen City of the Northwest," founded 1852, the Commercial, Manufacturing, Railroad, Mining and Agricultural Centre of Washington State, has, according to *Harper's Weekly*, "practically monopolized the Alaskan outfitting business." The reason is that Seattle, 65,000 population, is the largest city in the Pacific Northwest. Look at the map! With three transcontinental railroads to any other city's one, producing her own flour, woolens, hardware, and other articles of miners' outfit, she has keener mercantile competition and lower prices than elsewhere. Canadian outfits are a bugbear. Much of a miner's outfit goes in free, 70 per cent. of a Canadian outfit is American made. Seattle has outfitting more men and sent more vessels north than all other ports. She is ready for all. Her harbor, perfect, climate superb, death rate the lowest, people most progressive, commerce growing, manufactures flourishing. Volume of business in '96 was \$15,282,000. Steamship lines to Alaska, Japan, Central America. \$5,500,000 manufactures. Great Federal improvements under way. State of Washington best in United States for agricultural settlers. Wheat crop nearly 25,000,000 bushels. Cereals, fruits, hops, coal, and minerals are the source of great wealth. Every steamship line but one leaves Seattle. You must go there before you can go to Alaska. Do not be deceived by misleading or false statements to the contrary.

Look at your map! Seattle is a commercial city, and is to the Pacific Northwest as New York is to the Atlantic coast. All railroads in United States connect with three great transcontinental lines running to Seattle.

For Free Information address

INFORMATION BUREAU,

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, U.S.

We direct particular attention to the sentences: "Canadian outfits are a bugbear. Much of a miner's outfit goes in free, 70 per cent. of a Canadian outfit is American made." A few months ago it would have seemed incredible that any such institution as the Chamber of Commerce of a large city would have gone on record with such a statement as this. We have learned, however, that nothing is too rank to be published by those who are endeavoring to build up the outfitting trade of Seattle. It is true that the people in whose behalf these representations are made, know that they are untrue; but they do not care. Their purpose will be served if they are able to get this year's trade out of their dupes. About next year they are not concerned. But it is an amazing thing that they should be willing for the sake of the profits on a year's business to blacken their names before all the world. They know perfectly well that the Canadian customs, so far from being a bugbear, average probably 30 per cent. on every outfit purchased in the United States or elsewhere out of Canada. They know perfectly well that after the first of January, no part of a miner's outfit will go in free. They know that only a very small part of a miner's outfit is purchased in the United States by Canadian merchants. It is possible to outfit a miner completely with Canadian goods; but there are some lines that can be purchased to greater advantage in the United States, which goods our dealers

always keep in stock, and upon which duties are paid at a less rate than they would be upon the retail purchases of miners. Our merchants buy their goods of United States manufacturers in the same markets that the Seattle merchants buy theirs and consequently they cost no more in British Columbia than they do in Seattle, with the exception of the duty on the wholesale lots purchased, which as we have said, is much less than upon single small lots bought by individual miners. This proportion of miners' outfits is not large, is in fact so small that it need not be taken into account at all.

We also direct attention to the statement that "every steamship line but one leaves Seattle. You must go there before you can get to Alaska." This is a bald untruth. It is not true now; it will not be true next year. It never was true.

We have no objection to raise to the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle making the best of their city's case. We have not the slightest desire to say anything which will detract from the business character of that city. We are sorry to have to brand the Chamber of Commerce as deliberate falsifiers; but the facts compel us to do so. Seattle is a fine city, a growing city, a city with an assured future. Her representative people ought to be above the exquisite meanness of deceiving men who will come out to the Coast in the spring with no more money than they will need, even if they exercise the closest economy. Many a man learned to his cost last fall that the representations of Seattle newspapers and business men on the above points were wrong. Many a man will find in the spring that, after he has bought his outfit in Seattle he will have to draw deeply upon his pocket-book when he reaches the Canadian frontier.

THE WORLD'S BREAD SUPPLY.

An article by C. Wood, Davis in the Forum deals with the question of the world's food supply, and while previous estimates made by this writer render us chary of accepting his conclusion, he deserves recognition as a very careful compiler of facts. He estimates that in 1871 there were 371,000,000 people who could properly be termed bread eaters. The number has now reached 510,000,000 and he claims that, Russia and Turkey excepted, the diet of Europe and America is constantly improving. In Russia there is a steady decline in the amount of wheat consumed by the people. In Turkey there has been no material change. While this great increase in the demand for wheat has been developing the area of supply has been far from keeping pace with it. Thus we see that the area devoted to breadstuffs, except barley and Indian corn, is 2,000,000 acres less than it was fifteen years ago, and is only 20,000,000 acres more than it was in 1871. To have kept pace with the increase of consumers there should have been an increase of 80,000,000 acres since that date. The increase has been slower in recent years than in those immediately preceding. Thus between 1871 and 1881, there was a 11 per cent. increase, while since 1881 the increase has only been a trifle over 5 per cent. The greater part of the addition was in the United States and was made in the decade 1871-81, at the close of which the area in wheat reached the highest point ever attained in the history of that country. Since 1881 there has been a decline, the area in wheat in 1897 having been 3,000,000 acres less than in 1882.

Mr. Davis, from an elaborate study of statistics, arrives at the conclusion that in the yield of grain, "fat and lean" periods alternate. The last fifteen years have averaged high, so that there was an aggregate surplus during them of 1,200,000,000 bushels above what would have been a normal crop. It is historical that from 1799 to 1821 there was a period of poor crops, and other periods of the same nature are on record. Mr. Davis estimates that we have got along during the last two years only by drawing on 213,000,000 of this reserve, and he says that the whole of the stock has gone. He, therefore, estimates that the grain crop for next year will be 400,000,000 short. If his conclusions are correct, and there is no reserve supply of breadstuffs and only three-quarters of what will be needed next year in sight, a very serious economic problem presents itself. If we should have a series of lean years, the world would be brought face to face with a period of almost universal shortage—we had almost written famine. What prospect is there for relief? It is useless to look to the United States. The available wheat area in that country is substantially all under tillage. Considerable land awaits reclamation by irrigation, but this can hardly be taken into account. Irrigation is expensive, and calls for considerable time. A few years ago a systematic attempt was made, largely under the stimulus of Mr. Davis' writings, to deal with the irrigation problem on a national scale; but it came to nothing. Under any circumstances it would not be worth while to look to the United States to augment the world's wheat supply from the product of her irrigable areas. So far from expecting that country to furnish any portion of any deficiency which may occur by reason of a series of lean years, there is reason to fear that it would fall altogether as a source of supply. The people of the United States are large consumers of wheat and they can-

not be expected to provide permanently the large amount which they now contribute towards making up Europe's enormous annual deficit. One of the most startling facts in connection with the world's commerce is that the United States, so far from feeding the rest of the world out of her abundance, actually imports an amount of foreign agricultural produce equal, with freights and commissions added, to the total value of all the exported farm produce of the country at the port of shipment. In the event of impending lean years, it will be useless for the world to turn to the United States for relief. Argentina, Uruguay and probably Southern Brazil can be trusted to add very largely to the wheat-growing area. Siberia, ought, after the construction of the great transcontinental railway, to do the same. There does not seem to be any ground to expect much from Australia or South Africa. We have Canada left, and in the Dominion there is a very large area that can produce wheat and is yet practically untouched. Mr. Davis, however, declines to take either Siberia or Canada into his calculations as possible sources of supply. He, indeed, believes that unless the people of Europe will consent to eat corn bread there is no possible way by which the impending shortage of breadstuffs in that continent can be averted.

While we do not accept Mr. Davis as entitled to speak *ex cathedra* upon this subject, his paper deals with a question of prime importance, and the points to which he draws attention are worthy of the most careful consideration. If we have exhausted the surplus of breadstuffs accumulated during the past fifteen years of plenty, and if the area sown to wheat is diminishing, the world is certainly confronted with a very serious problem, especially if we are on the eve of a period of reduced production per acre. Mr. Davis deals with the subject very exhaustively about ten years ago, and it is noteworthy that his anticipations at that time have not been realized. He then expected that the United States would cease to export wheat by 1895. He would probably explain his mistake by attributing it to the exceptionally large crops which have marked some of the years of the past decade, and the explanation is fairly satisfactory. If the annual yield per acre in the United States had kept at the low rate, which characterized it in the early '80s, there is not much doubt that the exportable surplus of wheat would have been cut down so low as to be hardly worth taking into consideration. With the increase of States out of the way as a seller of wheat, a contingency that may come about at any time, the problem of the world's food supply would become exceedingly difficult, and some very grave financial propositions would press for solution. It is an economic fact that the world stands upon the verge of famine all the time. One universally bad season would spread misery over civilized nations to a degree that the imagination cannot conceive.

AN ODD SORT OF JINGOLISM.

The Post-Intelligencer complains that the Colonist's views of the relations between the United States and Canada are jingolistic. Its reference is to an article headed "Alaska and Canada," which was printed in this paper last Friday. The article was intended to be a dispassionate statement of facts, and so we think will be understood by anyone not seeking a chance for controversy. It was called forth by the declaration of our contemporary that because the United States owns Alaska it has as much to grant Canada as Canada can grant; in other words, that Alaskan concessions will fill the measure of any reciprocity with the Dominion. To this position we took exception. What our contemporary especially objects to is our observations in regard to pelagic sealing. We said that the right of Canadians to engage in this industry was inherent in them by the law of nations, and that it was Canada that had something to give up on this point and not the United States. We said that Canadians do not kill seals on the open ocean by the consent of the United States, and that congress has no power whatever to limit our rights in this respect one iota. We also said that, this being the case, if the United States desire us to abandon pelagic sealing, congress must be prepared to offer some compensation, so that in this respect there is nothing in Alaska which the Washington government can give Canada in exchange for Canadian concessions. Our contemporary admits that there is no doubt as to the rights of Canadians in the premises; but says the open question is as to the best method of preserving the seal herds from extinction. This we do not dispute. It further says that the discussion involves no question of the right of Canada. This is exactly what we contended, and this being the case, we are unable to see why the Post-Intelligencer should call our position jingolistic. It says that we are playing for the cheap applause of a thoughtless few. May we ask what the Post-Intelligencer is playing for when it says the very same thing? The fact of the matter doubtless is that our contemporary sees that it has made a blunder, and, knowing that comparatively few of its readers will have seen what the Colonist said, crawled out of the hole, into which it had got, by printing as new matter what the Colonist had already said, with an unimportant

addition, and winding up its article with a little coarse abuse, without which it seems unable to discuss anything with a contemporary.

KAMLOOPS-TESLIN.

We have obtained a statement of the distances between Kamloops and Lake Teslin, which are presented herewith:

| Miles. | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Kamloops to Clearwater..... | 90 |
| Clearwater to Bridge Creek..... | 58 |
| Bridge Creek to Quesnelle..... | 115 |
| Quesnelle to Fort Fraser..... | 120 |
| Fort Fraser to Hazelton..... | 165 |
| Hazelton to Nass River..... | 65 |
| Nass River to Telegraph Creek..... | 200 |
| Telegraph Creek to Teslin Lake..... | 125 |
| Total..... | 988 |

This is the land travel on the route for which the Inland Sentinel is contending daily, and over which it is shedding bucketful of ink in attacks on the Colonist, because this paper will not back up its efforts. The Sentinel actually thinks it possible for a land route of 988 miles to compete against a land route of 125 miles. It seems hardly necessary to say anything more than this.

Why does not the Sentinel, we ask again, clamor for what there is some chance of its getting, and which would be an excellent thing for the whole locality. The North Thompson is navigable for ninety miles above Kamloops. Fifty-seven miles of highway would give a route to Quesnelle from Kamloops, 147 miles long and nearly two-thirds of it by water. This would be a very valuable road, for it would open up an important piece of country. We hope the government will see its way clear to make an appropriation for such a road, which would be one of the most useful highways in the whole province. What does the Sentinel think about this?

THE BRITISH ARMY.

If we are not mistaken, the only first-class nation dependent upon volunteers for recruiting their armies are Great Britain and the United States, and the regular force of the latter is so small that it can hardly be regarded as throwing any light upon the value of the volunteer system. According to Lord Wolseley, the British army numbers 230,000 men, of whom 117,000 are on foreign stations and 113,000 at home. No other nation in the world maintains a force comparable to this beyond sea, and Lord Wolseley insists that it is useless to rely upon anything except voluntary enlistment for troops to serve abroad. This renders the increase of the army a matter of no small difficulty. The general opinion is that a substantial increase is called for, and parliament is to be asked to make provision for it, but no one is very clear as to how the needed men will be secured. Enlisting goes on very slowly, and it is with difficulty that regiments are kept at their normal strength, even though the standard of stature has been reduced and a good many men are accepted who by the strict letter of the regulations are not available.

Lord Wolseley makes another point. He says that Great Britain is the only nation that is always at war, a thing we all know, although it has not probably occurred to very many people. He further says that the regiments actually engaged in hostilities are the most readily recruited. After a brilliant operation, if men are wanted to fill up vacancies caused by casualties in action, there is no difficulty in obtaining them. The unwillingness appears to be to enlist or service in garrison, and most people will not feel very much disposed to complain that men are not willing to abandon active pursuits for the routine of barracks life. It is a compliment to the stuff of which the British people are made that the regiments exposed to an enemy's fire are more easily kept up to full strength than those which are reposing in semi-idleness at home.

As the conscription is barred, for this reason above given, it is not easy to discover a plan of getting recruits enough to increase the permanent army establishment. A recent speaker suggested that the old long service plan might be adopted, to which Lord Wolseley replied that we might as well talk of going back to the days of the cross-bow, for it was something to the superannuation about walking under a ladder before a hoodoo. I started out to borrow \$5 this morning and met Perry. Wallace—And he refused you, and then you found you had walked under a ladder without noticing it? "No, but Perry walked under the ladder and let me have the five."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Doubleday is a regular slave of fashion." "I never noticed that he dressed particularly well." "He doesn't, but he has to work day and night to pay for his wife's clothes."—Chicago News.

"He-I have had but one idea since we met a few short weeks ago. She-I must give you credit for greater mentality than I had suspected."—Detroit Free Press.

"Clara, don't you think an old rose silk dress would be becoming to you?" "Perhaps, but I don't think it will be coming very soon."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"There's one thing I can't understand." "What is that?" "When we read that a public man is seriously ill we always feel disappointed if he gets well."—Chicago Record.

First Boston Reporter—Poor Jones got fired to-day.

Second Boston Reporter—What was the reason?

In writing a headline for his story of the man who was saved from a watery grave his typewriter slipped and the mistake got into the paper. It read: "Rescued from Browning."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Mamma (teaching Mabel her letters)—And what comes after "T"? "Mabel—Why, after a papa kisses the chambermaid, and she laughs."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Before the Scrap: Hooley—Did you hear about Casey quitten' wor-rik at noon yesterday? Dooley—Oi did not. Phivot med'im?

AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

In the discussion of matters relating to the Yukon rush, no notice has yet been taken of one phase of it as it will affect this city, and yet it cannot properly be overlooked. We refer to the exceptional burden that will be laid upon the civic establishment by reason of the presence here of a very large number of strangers. It is certain that a percentage of those who will pass through the city en route to the Yukon will be of the class that requires police supervision. Besides these there will be a lot of hangers-on, who, like birds of prey, follow every line of march. These will be gamblers, confidence men and the lawless element generally. This element is always close in the wake of men who have money to spend, and every man who reaches the Coast bound for the Yukon will have more or less of that. A heavy draft will be made upon the resources of our police

establishment and as a matter of course upon the executive ability of the mayor and city council.

We do not wish to be understood as making any reflection upon the gentlemen now in office when we say that the mayor in 1898 should be a man resolute in action and fertile in resource, and the aldermen persons who are alive to the novel exigencies of city government to be dealt with. Possibly the gentlemen now holding those positions are possessed of these qualifications. On this point we express no opinion at present. Our sole object is to direct public attention to this, which we believe to be the most important aspect in which the municipal elections ought to be regarded.

We have a letter from a correspondent whose name we withhold, but he is evidently a gentleman who jumps hastily at conclusions. He complains that the writer of the article on Moses in Sunday's Colonist betrayed his ignorance when he said that we do not know what has become of the Lost Tribes of Israel, and recommends him to peruse a book which he mentions. We thank him for his suggestion, and inform him in reply that the writer of the article in question has read nearly everything that has been written on the subject in recent years, and while he has in his own mind a tolerably fixed idea on the subject, he must say that he does not know what became of the tribes referred to. Indeed, as the confession may read the writer of the article on Moses must admit that there are many subjects upon which he has read a great deal and investigated with considerable industry, about which he must yet confess that he does not know. To know a thing, we would remind our correspondent, is very different from having an opinion about it. The words of Prof. Perry, of the Royal College of Science, are to the point. Speaking of recent discoveries in metallurgy, he said: "We have learned that we really know very little about metals. That is the substance of modern discoveries."

The Victoria Times says that Hon. Mr. Turner's interview in Sunday's Colonist "is a tissue of misstatements, distortions of plain facts, dodging of the issue, cowardly repudiation of comradeship, pusillanimous shirking of blame, and the weakest, nastiest attempt at running a bluff we have ever seen." We do not think it worth while to write so much as a single line to defend Mr. Turner from such an assault as this. We content ourselves with quoting the language used. If things have come to such a pass in British Columbia that any man must defend himself from such an assault, then it is time for all decent men to take leave of public life. The character of the language is the more regrettable as it comes from a paper controlled by a recent appointee to the Senate.

It has remained for the Emperor of Austria to give the world a new phrase. In a recent speech he described the affair between Turkey and Greece as "a regrettable warlike conflict." This expression may prove very valuable. It draws a fine distinction between actual war and something which is not quite war. Who knows that Europe may not be saved by it? There is often a tremendous power in a phrase. Speaking of the Emperor the London Standard says: "Practicing, as a rule, a dignified reserve, which might be advantageously imitated by personages in an analogous position, he has invariably broken silence only to speak with unqualified wisdom. This is certainly very high praise.

A KLONDIKE company has collapsed. It had Addicks of Delaware at its head and ex-Governor McGraw of Washington at its other end. It proposed to mine chiefly in the pockets of the servant girls and other people of that stamp in the East. The shares were a dollar each. It has gone out of business. It was a fake from the start. All dollar Klondike schemes are frauds.

Can the Kamloops Sentinel afford any proof that the expenditure of \$250,000 will open a feasible route from Quesnelle to Teslin lake? When it has done so, we will be in a position to answer its questions. At present we are of the opinion that if it were decided to expend a sum like \$250,000 on such a route, the money would be thrown away.

A CHICAGO man named Raddatz has invented and tested a boat which seems likely to accomplish what Jules Verne tells about in his story of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." It works under water very satisfactorily, its arrangements for pure air and electric locomotive power being apparently perfect.

The French government has recently built some torpedo-boat destroyers, of which it has been said that, compared with similar British boats, they are 40 per cent. dearer, 10 per cent. slower, and have, as regards coal supply, 700 knots less radius of action.

We find a very appreciative notice of the British Columbia report on agriculture in the B. C. Review of London.

Windsor Salt
Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Hitchen

IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get U.S.-T-O-B-I-A.

900 Drops

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of Chas. H. Hitchen, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

HAPPY JACK HORNER



He has just eaten a pudding and got a fist-plum on his thumb. One of our.....

3 lbs for 25c

2 Packets Mince Meat 25c
2 Pounds Bulk " 25c
This Season's Jam, 5-lb Pail 50c
Native Port Wine 40c
O.B. Port Wine 50c
Sherry 50c
Fruit Cake and Plum Pudding
Morgan Oyster headquarters
Our English Fruit to arrive Wednesday
Via C.P.R.

Dixie H. Ross & Co. LARGE FRUIT FARM TO LET OR SELL.

A large Fruit Farm, close to Harrison Lake. Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the property. 70 acres in fruit, of which about 30 acres are bearing (8 years old), also about 4 acres of small fruits. Good buildings. Excellent fishing and shooting.

There is 649 acres included in the property.

No flood of any kind. This farm includes the only available townsite on the railway track for the Harrison Lake Mining District. Apply,

HOPE, GRAVELEY & CO.,

636 Hastings Street, Vancouver.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"A St. Louis bartender is turning to chalk." "Handled milk punches too recklessly, I suppose."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Hargreaves—After all, I believe there is something to the superstition about walking under a ladder before a hoodoo. I started out to borrow \$5 this morning and met Perry. Wallace—And he refused you, and then you found you had walked under a ladder without noticing it? "No, but Perry walked under the ladder and let me have the five."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Doubleday is a regular slave of fashion." "I never noticed that he dressed particularly well." "He doesn't, but he has to work day and night to pay for his wife's clothes."—Chicago News.

"He-I have had but one idea since we met a few short weeks ago. She-I must give you credit for greater mentality than I had suspected."—Detroit Free Press.

"Clara, don't you think an old rose silk dress would be becoming to you?" "Perhaps, but I don't think it will be coming very soon."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"There's one thing I can't understand." "What is that?" "When we read that a public man is seriously ill we always feel disappointed if he gets well."—Chicago Record.

First Boston Reporter—Poor Jones got fired to-day.

Second Boston Reporter—What was the reason?

In writing a headline for his story of the man who was saved from a watery grave his typewriter slipped and the mistake got into the paper. It read: "Rescued from Browning."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Mamma (teaching Mabel her letters)—And what comes after "T"? "Mabel—Why, after a papa kisses the chambermaid, and she laughs."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Before the Scrap: Hooley—Did you hear about Casey quitten' wor-rik at noon yesterday? Dooley—Oi did not. Phivot med'im?

HOOLEY—Shure, it wor the 12 o'clock whistle.—Judge.

"Well, I see that Messrs. McKinley and Laurier are likely to come to an understanding over the seal question about walking under a ladder before a hoodoo." "It was a rather expensive ocean trip that Splasher took?" "What happened?" "A frightful storm came up, and the captain threw Splasher's oil paintings overboard to calm the waves."—Chicago Record.

Fox—You may talk as you like about woman's inability to attain the heights of masculine equality, but my wife has disproved the popular contention.

Knox—How is that?

Fox—Why, she was out to one of her club meetings last night and on her way home she was unable to solve the night-latch problem.—Boston Courier.

"Did you want me?" asked the young man, talking on the telephone to the central office.

"Oh, this is too sudden!" replied the modest telephone girl.—Yonkers Statesman.

Hicks—I understand Scribbler is making a barrel of money.

Wicks—Not from his writings?

Hicks—Yes, he has written a book in the gold dialect.—Boston Traveler.

"I see that eight hundred Germans took a fort away from fifteen thousand Chinese, the other day, without firing a shot."

"That's a good thing, I guess when the facts come out we'll find that the victorious commander merely advanced upon the fort with a 'little German band.'—Cleveland Leader.

He—Charity, you know, covers a multitude of sins.

She—Yes, John, but if it should begin at home it would find the demand too great for its resources.—Richmond Dispatch.

"This baby," said the fond father, as he turned for another lap along the room, "is going to be a great actress one of these days." "What makes you think so?" inquired his wife. "Just look at the way she can shed real tears and bring an audience to its feet."—Washington Star.

ALL FRANCE A

The Dreyfus Affair
Widespread Attention
Invent People In

Demand for the Punish
Alleged Traitors
Exiled Off

PARIS, Dec. 4.—All points of interest continue to be the case of Alfred Dreyfus, the captain of artillery, who is being unjustly accused, sentenced to imprisonment for a charge of having sold information to the Germans, which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his enemies and everybody connected with the case. It is to be mixed up in one of the Emperor William of Germany's and secret societies hard at work spending side or the other in the throes of an agitation which has been giving cause to the bookish plain that nothing can be done in the biggest of the affairs of Dreyfus, his