The Colonist.

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W. H. ELLIS, - - - - - MANAGER.

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VANCOUVER:

Branch Office of THE COLONIST, 620 Hastings Street. A. GOODMAN, Agent.

SOME COLUMBIAN CRITICISMS.

In the press of other matters some observations by our friend the Columbian have been overlooked. One of them is that "the COLONIST does not venture to assert that the reckless expenditures of the government in any way led up to those rich discoveries," the reference being to the discoveries in Kootenay. The Columbian is in such a habit of indulging in verbal quibbles, that if the COLONIST should say that it did "venture to assert" the foregoing, our contemporary would in the course of a day or two boast that it had compelled the COLONIST to admit the government expenditures to have been reckless. Therefore when we say that we do assert that the expenditures of the government of which the Columbian complains have directly contributed to the result which gratifies our contemporary no less than ourselves, we do not admit that the expenditures were reckless.

It is better to state the COLONIST's position affirmatively, and it is as follows: That the liberal expenditures made by the government during the last five or six years on public works, have had an immense influence in opening up the great mineral wealth of the province. We take the position that without these expenditures in Kootenay on trails, highways, bridges and railways, the mines of Roesland and Slocan would to-day be little more than prospects. The Nakusp & Slocan, the Kaslo & Slocan, the Columbia & Western, and the Columbia & Kootenay railways, with their intersecting highways and trails, have enabled these mines to become producers of thousands of tons of ore weekly. The Columbian will not venture to deny this, nor to deny that when the government, with statesmanlike forethought, was assuming the responsibility of these expenditures, it and its friends were unsparing in their condemnation of what they called excessive expenditures in the Kootenay. The bitter and ignorant opposition of the Columbian and its political friends to the progressive policy shown in these expenditures is a matter of history.

Equally hopeless is it for the Columbian to pretend to deny that when, in order to meet the outlay called for by the demand for public works, it became necessary to float a large loan, it and its political friends endeavored to persuade the financial world that the province was drifting into bankruptcy. It is notorious that they tried to defeat the public works loan, and would have regarded it as a political triumph if they could have compelled the Finance Minister to return from London empty handed. No small degree of courage was needed to face the opposition to the public works loan, and no small degree of skill to face it successfully and procure the money that was needed, at a low rate of interest. The same good judgment and skill were shown in expending the money, and the result is that Kootenay is repaying the province for the outlay incurred in her behalf.

Neither will the Columbian venture to deny that it persistently insisted that the provincial revenue was declining and a collapse was inevitable. The sole motive of its action in that regard was to bring about the defeat of the government and get its own friends on the treasury benches. To those who did not participate in the controversy referred to, it will seem an astounding thing that a political coterie—they cannot be called a party—would seek to climb into office over the ruins of the provincial credit, but to their everlasting discredit the fact remains of record to damn them now and forever in the eyes of all patriotic British Columbians. To-day this coterie are chagrined and disappointed by the failure of their miserable attempt, and every reference they make to the government is made bitter by the knowledge that the provincial credit in the London market stands so high that the government need have no fear, so far as the money goes, of undertaking more and greater projects for the development of our resources.

The Columbian tells its readers that the COLONIST defends the mortgage tax. Politeness requires us to say that the Columbian is mistaken. We do not care to use a harsher term against a paper that is usually courteous. There is no such thing as a mortgage tax in British Columbia. There is a personal property tax, and men who lend personal property, i.e., money, on mortgage usually stipulate that the mortgagor shall pay the tax. The COLONIST does not defend this practice, but, on the contrary, it would like to have some one show how it can be prevented. The Columbian will not deny that if a rich man has all his property in money he should be taxed on it. Can it suggest how the law can prevent the rich man from shifting this tax from his own shoulders to those of the men who borrow his money? If it can, if it can discover a plan whereby the man who makes his living by lending his money can be taxed on his personal property without being able to make the borrower pay the taxes, it can count upon the staunch support of the COLONIST. We fear it will fail, and that in 1898, as ever since the days of Solomon and long before, it will remain true that "the borrower is the servant of the lender." This process of shifting the burden of taxation is not confined to money lenders, but, as we have already shown, men who lease property compel their lessees, either by direct covenant or indirectly by adding it to the rent, to pay the taxes on the property. It is, of course, possible to abolish the personal property tax, and a measure to that effect would be very popular with the money-lending and investing class; but what other tax would be increased to make up the deficit? If the increase should be in the real estate tax, it would be harder on the poorer class of farmers than the personal property tax is.

Another statement of the Columbian calls for notice. It charges the government with having given away coal lands. We prefer to think this statement to have been made erroneously. It may be well to state the facts. The only lands given away in this province were those donated to colonies of settlers. The railway grants are not gifts. They are in the nature of payments for railways. If we remember aright, the Columbian, in common with everyone else in the province, favored land grants in aid of railways. There was no other way of aiding railways, for the province then was not in a position to borrow money to use in subsidies. If it had been able to do so, its credit would have been exhausted and taxation trebled. The granting of land subsidies has in no way impaired the public credit, but has, on the contrary, strengthened it by promoting great development. The land subsidies cost the public nothing. They did not reduce the taxable assets one iota, but on the contrary, as they are sold by the companies to settlers and others, will become subject to taxation. As to the coal lands, if the reference is to those in the Crow's Nest Pass, the only answer necessary is that these were not given away, for all the coal taken from them is subject to a royalty. The present government is in no sense responsible for the grants of coal lands on Vancouver Island. They were arranged for in the Clements railway bill, which conveyed all the land, all the timber, all the minerals, and everything to the company, and made no provision for settlers. The men responsible for that measure were the political opponents of those now in power. Subsequently the scope of this bonus was curtailed as to amount, and provision was made for the purchase of the land by settlers for $1 an acre at any time before the completion of the railway. The position which the Columbian seems now to take is that no land should have been given in aid of railway construction, but that money only should be given. It will be glad to know that so improved is the credit of the province in consequence of the progress, resulting in part from those land grants, that if it shall hereafter be deemed best to give cash subsidies to railways, the money can be got on the most favorable terms.

In its reference to the suggested coal tax, the Columbian takes exception to the view of the COLONIST, that it would be shifted to the shoulders of other people, and says that any way it would amount only to a few cents a ton. It cannot deny that the tax could be shifted from the people upon whom it would be imposed to the consumers of the coal, which would be taxing the "coal barons" with a vengeance. Neither can it deny that competition in the San Francisco market might compel the coal mine owners to charge the whole of the tax to the British Columbia consumers, whereby the few cents a ton would be increased by the amount uncollectible in San Francisco. If the Columbian can devise a coal tax which will be paid by the San Francisco consumers and not cut down our coal output we will gladly endeavor to have it imposed. But we do not want to pay any more for our coal for the sake of fancying that we are getting even with the "coal barons."

A TIMELY WARNING.

Last summer the COLONIST warned people who were starting for the Klondyke via the mouth of the Yukon that they had put it off too late. Now it warns those who talk about starting over the same route in December and January that they are much too soon. There is not the least use in any one going north with the view of reaching St. Michael's for months yet. To leave Victoria by the first of June is quite soon enough. We think it also well to say thus long in advance that the provision said to be made for the river travel is very far short of that said to be made for transportation to St. Michael's. The distance from that point to Dawson City is 2,000 miles in round numbers, and there is no way to cover this distance except in steamers. The river is navigable for less than three months; but putting it at three months, it is obvious that if there are to be, as now appears probable, a dozen or more steamers running to St. Michael's, there ought to be fifty or sixty steamers on the Yukon. We say further that the surest way of reaching the Yukon gold fields early next year is to go by way of the Stickeen-Teslin route during the latter part of the winter. This route is perfectly feasible, and thousands of people will adopt it. We do not wish to be understood as condemning the St. Michael's route, for during the season of navigation it will be the best available route next summer for heavy freight. It will always be a freight route, no matter how many railways are to be built. Our only object in writing this article is to give notice that it is useless to start for the mouth of the Yukon during the winter.

MORE FALSEHOOD FROM SEATTLE.

Efforts are being made in Seattle and Portland to create the impression that the Stickeen is not navigable. Of course the Post-Intelligencer gives currency to the falsehood. Did our Seattle and Portland contemporaries never hear the story of the man who consulted the lawyer about a question involving his arrest? "Why, man," said the lawyer, "they can't put you in jail for that." To which the client replied: "Yes, man, but you see they have." It may be perfectly true that in the opinion of certain people in Seattle and Portland the Stickeen is not navigable; but, unfortunately for them, the river has been regularly navigated by steamers for the last twenty-five years. Of course a small fact like this cuts no figure in the eyes of the touters for the Seattle and Portland outfitters.

A second proposition to which the papers in question are giving currency is that neither a trail nor a railway can be built between the Stickeen and Teslin Lake. There is no reason why a man should not believe this if he wishes to. There is no law against a man's believing that the bottomless pit is situated in Pioneer Square, Seattle. The men who know the country between the river and the lake, the men who have been sent out to explore the route, say that a good trail and a good railway line can be got. The papers in question say that no one has ever seen the trail. This is not true; for a trail has been in use between the river and lake since before Seattle had an existence.

BRITAIN'S MILITARY POWER.

A Paris newspaper draws attention to the fact that Great Britain has more men engaged in the campaign in Northwestern India than Wellington commanded at Waterloo, is conducting active operations in Western Africa and has an expedition penetrating the Soudan, and it not unnaturally concludes that the non-military character of the British people, which continental powers are so fond of talking about, is very much of a myth. France claims to be a great military nation, and the custom is to compare her with Great Britain in this respect, vastly to the disadvantage of the latter. Yet the two foreign campaigns recently undertaken by France came within an ace of breaking down. The operations in Tonquin ended favorably, but were little more than a series of disasters. The conquest of Madagascar, not yet complete, strained the efficiency of the French war department almost beyond its limit. The only other nations that have lately carried on campaigns beyond seas are Italy and Spain. The former made a dismal failure of it in Abyssinia. The latter has presented a sorry spectacle in Cuba. Germany, Russia and Austria have yet to attempt military operations beyond their own frontiers. It seems, therefore, as if the critics of Britain's military prowess are taking a great deal for granted when they regard it as an unimportant factor.

Great Britain could put more veteran troops and veteran commanders in the field to-morrow than any two other nations, using the word "veteran" to signify a man who has been through one or more campaigns. This would be a great advantage at the beginning of a war, and with her unquestioned naval superiority, would render Great Britain invincible as against any possible combination. The campaigns, now and recently in progress, also demonstrate that the Briton is a good fighter. He has that patience under difficulties, that bull-dog determination, that superb dash and courage, which soldiers need. The British Empire does not lack the men to lead or the men to follow, wherever duty calls.

THE COMING SESSION.

The time for the meeting of the Provincial legislature is rapidly approaching. The session is likely to be an important one. At least it will convene at an important period in the history of the province. Much may depend upon the measures for provincial development which are adopted. We think the people are ready to endorse a vigorous policy; we know the government are desirous of meeting public expectation in this regard. It is time, therefore, to begin a discussion of the various projects which call for consideration and we invite our contemporaries to join us in discussing them. To avoid any misunderstanding now or hereafter, the COLONIST desires to say that in advancing suggestions or considering those advanced by others it will speak for itself alone, and not for the government. It ought not to be necessary to say this, but the habit of contemporaries is to misconstrue the position of this paper, and it is best to have it understood that the COLONIST is not in the least hampered or controlled in its consideration of public questions by any relations existing between it and the government. There are times when the COLONIST expressly voices the views of the government. When this is the case it employs language to signify that fact. Except on such occasions the COLONIST treats public questions just as all newspapers ought to. We think this explanation is due to the government, the public and ourselves. We are not playing with loaded dice, when we begin the discussion of what ought to be the policy of provincial development, for we have no guarantee that what we may suggest will commend itself to the government.

We have already stated, on authority, that it is the intention of the provincial government to expend a considerable sum of money in opening a good trail between the Stickeen river and Telegraph creek. A portion of this amount will be used to make a winter road, but the sum required for this purpose will be small and can probably be so laid out as to advance the construction of the permanent trail. We are informed that the Dominion government will certainly contribute towards the permanent trail, and may spend something on a winter road. It is reasonable that the greater part of the expense should be borne by the Dominion, and we understand this to be admitted at Ottawa. Thus there appears to be no need of urging either government to act with promptness in regard to a winter road and a permanent trail.

We suggest that the plans of both governments should go further than is above indicated. The immediate construction of a railway should be secured. There is a possibility that the Dominion may construct such a railway as a public work. If this is done, we think we may trust to the well known energy of the Minister of Railways to have the work pushed through with the utmost speed. Our view is that if the railway is to be built as a government work, or no matter how it is built, rails and rolling stock should be sent up the Stickeen as soon as possible after navigation opens, and that a force should be put to work at grading even before the river opens. As fast as a mile of road bed is prepared the rails should be laid and traffic over it begun. Every mile of packing that can be saved will be so much gained. If the Dominion government shall not construct the line as a public work, but shall conclude to aid a company to build it, we submit that the provincial legislature should be asked to supplement the federal subsidy with a cash bonus, if the completion of the work can be hastened thereby.

We suggest further that, no matter by whom the railway shall be constructed, provision should be made for its immediate extension southward from the Stickeen to a point on the coast south of the Alaskan boundary. This is desirable in order that the delay necessarily attendant upon the ascent of the Stickeen may be avoided, and to prevent any possible interference with Canadian trade by United States custom house officers.

We invite, therefore, the views of contemporaries upon this proposition: That the government ought to submit to the legislature a plan for the construction of a line of railway from some point on the sea coast of British Columbia to Teslin lake, work to be begun at the earliest possible day at a suitable point on the Stickeen river; it being understood that such plan should not go into effect if the Dominion government decides to build such a railway as a public work. We suggest that any aid given by the province to a company building such a line should take the form of a cash subsidy, any land grants in aid to be confined to such tracts as might be necessary for stations, terminals and the right of way.

THE Nelson Miner thinks North Kootenay should have two members in the legislature and South Kootenay two also, and that the division of the districts should be altered.

EDITOR GRENIER goes at liberty to-day. The majesty of the law and Mr. Tarte's feelings have been avenged.

THE SEALING QUESTION.

When the people of the United States realize how dishonestly their representatives have acted in regard to the sealing question, there will be a general expression of indignation similar to that from the New York Herald, which we printed yesterday. Unfortunately for our neighbors, every phase of every public question, great or small, is likely to be used as electioneering ammunition, and as a small but ignorant section of the voters holds the balance of power in the nation, all questions are discussed from the standpoint of the ignorant. Thus it very frequently happens that public men take positions in congress, in the press, and on the platform that they would be ashamed to assume in private. The ignorant minority must be catered to, no matter at what expense of national or personal dignity.

Not a public man of any standing, not a journalist of any repute, not a citizen of average intelligence in the United States felt otherwise than indignant when congress, under the lead of that irresponsible creature, Senator Morgan, refused to carry out the suggestion of the Paris arbitrators as to the amount of compensation payable to Canadian sealers. All over the country there went a pang of regret that the nation, which boasted itself the champion of arbitration, should be the first to repudiate an award. Yet scarcely a public man or a newspaper had the courage to give expression to such a sentiment. The ignorant minority, which holds the balance of power, thought it a monstrously clever thing to discover a pretext for sneaking out of a bargain made in professed good faith, and there was too much political risk in attempting to convince them that there is such a thing as national honor, worth more than can be measured in money. This ignorant governing element had been told that Great Britain dared not interfere to protect the Canadian sealers, and Salisbury's dispatch informing the United States that no more seizures would be tolerated was suppressed by nearly every paper in the country. When the Paris tribunal met the ignorant governing minority were confident of a favorable decision, and have yet to learn that the verdict was against them on every point. A few of the higher class newspapers published the facts, but these papers are not read by the ignorant governing majority, which believes to-day that the United States was successful at Paris, because as yet no money has been paid to Canadian sealers. It is necessary to remember these things when we consider the attitude of the United States press towards the sealing dispute.

There are signs that the intelligent majority are becoming weary of being led through the mire of national disgrace, and that the whole tribe of blatherskites, of whom Morgan is the chief, will receive summary notice to quit. It is no longer possible to disguise the fact that the Washington government backed down ignominiously when Great Britain threatened force, that the Paris award was an utter defeat of American pretensions, that the suggested compensation was extremely moderate, that the attempt to re-open the question disposed of at Paris has been a failure, that the trap laid for Canada by inviting Russia and Japan to send representatives to Washington to discuss the whole subject of pelagic sealing was a ridiculous fiasco, and that the United States experts have been simply fooling the people with stories that will not stand investigation. When the great mass of the citizens of the United States fully understand this and see that their country has been placed in the position of refusing to recognize the rules of international law, or to be bound by its most solemn agreements, or to observe the rules of good faith, without which intercourse between civilized nations is impossible, the sealing question will cease to be a gambit in the political chess game.

The readiness of the Washington government to hear proposals from Canada which will terminate the sealing question as an isolated issue, indicates an anticipation of defeat. That the American attitude on this subject is as untenable in law as it would be indefensible in case of a resort to the final arbitrament of arms must be apparent even to the arch-blatherskites of the United States Senate.

ANNEXATION.

It is amazing to see how many United States papers continue to hug the delusion that Canada desires annexation to the republic. We suppose that if there is a country in the world, where there is absolute freedom of speech it is Canada. If any one chooses to advocate the annexation of the Dominion to the United States he is at full liberty to do so, and can invoke the protection of the law if any one interferes with him in so doing. He can start a newspaper to exploit the sentiment; he may preach it from the house tops; he may canvass the Dominion from one end to the other in search of proselytes; and if any one interferes with him he can lay his complaint before the courts and have him punished. To make his work the more efficacious he may, if he chooses, dress himself up in American Fourth of July bunting and have the Stars and Stripes sticking out of the top of his hat, and so long as he does not make himself a nuisance to other people, he can go on his way unmolested. The majesty of the law will not concern itself about him, except to see that his freedom to make a fool of himself is not unduly curtailed. Under these circumstances does it not appear a little strange that if Canada is aching for annexation, somebody somewhere in all this wide Dominion has not taken occasion to at least suggest that annexation would be a good thing? Any number of American citizens visit Canada and some few of them feel called upon to preach the gospel of annexation. Did any of them ever meet with any other reception than one of good-natured toleration? Why does not some one start an annexation organ, if the country is aching for a change? It is not for lack of money; because it has been an open secret for years that the money would be forthcoming from Washington to pay the expenses of a vigorous annexation campaign. Some ten or twelve years ago a feeler was sent out to ascertain what success would be likely to attend an effort of that kind. We think that, if the truth could be ascertained, some Canadian writers took a fee for such work and began the campaign by articles contributed to the United States papers. There is little doubt, however, that if the effect had been encouraging, if the Canadian letters advocating annexation had been received with favorable comment on this side of the line, any amount of money would have been forthcoming to aid in moulding Canadian sentiment. But the thing fell flat, and it may be said with perfect truth that there never was a time when the annexation idea had as few sympathizers in Canada as it has to-day. We do not believe that it has in point of fact a single adherent in the whole Dominion. Even the small class who believed the commercial advantages to be obtained thereby were worth some sacrifice have been led to alter their opinions.

IF Sir Wilfrid Laurier succeeds in having all outstanding questions between Canada and the United States grouped for settlement, we hope the Alaskan boundary will be included. If he will go further and offer to settle the sealing question for good and all by taking Alaska off the hands of the United States for a cash consideration and an agreement to permit United States citizens to have equal privileges in the gold mines and fisheries with British subjects, he will give our neighbors something to think over. As a matter of fact, they have no particular use for Alaska except as a mining field. We can govern it much better and much more easily than they can. Some people may think that such a proposition would be resented; but that is not likely. Alaska has always been regarded as a sort of speculation, and there would be nothing derogatory to the prestige of the United States in surrendering the territory to a friendly neighbor on favorable terms.

THE Times discusses the grand jury system, which it thinks should be abolished. The grand jury is a time-honored institution which plays an important part in the administration of justice. It is not the useless thing that inexperienced people imagine. There are times when it seems to be needless; but, properly understood, its functions are of great utility. It is the means by which the people speak in the court, and, while it does unquestionably seem at times like the fifth wheel of a coach, it is on the whole worth continuing.

THE Kamloops Sentinel wants Lieutenant-Governor McInnes to signalize his taking office by forthwith dismissing Hon. Mr. Turner and his colleagues. The Times copies the extract without comment and so, we assume, must be supposed not to disapprove of the suggestion. It is a pity that some of the people who profess to lead public opinion in this province, would not inform themselves as to the rudimentary principles of responsible government. This demand is another phase of the alleged Liberalism of certain alleged British Columbia Liberals.

THE Toronto Globe publishes an article on William Ogilvie, in which the public-spirited and self-sacrificing conduct of that gentleman during his recent stay in the Klondyke is spoken of in terms of the highest appreciation. This man, with a chance to make himself a millionaire, stuck to the prosaic performance of duty for a meagre salary. The Globe says his devotion to the interests of Canada deserve recognition. So they do. Will the Globe suggest how they can best be recognized?

BEANS! Beans!! Beans!!! Everyone cannot go to Klondyke and dig gold, but a good many of them can stay home and grow beans. And there will be money in beans next year.

MACKINTOSHES,
$4.90, $8 and $10.
Special Line at $5.15 to Clear.
B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS. 97 JOHNSON STREET.

MR. JUSTICE MCCREIGHT retires to private life with the kindest regards of the people of British Columbia, who will join with us in the hope that he may long be spared to enjoy his well-earned rest.

THE Chief Justice's remarks to the Grand Jury in re good streets only prove that "Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

THE amiable Times says "Let us bray." What else have you been doing, good friend, for the last six weeks?

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

CANADA MUST GROW.

Canada is growing. There is no doubt about it. The young giant has just found out his own strength. Mentally, physically, morally he is now developing. Nothing can stop it. To stand in his way is dangerous. Beware! Have a care that every advantage is contributed, and Canada may develop to the utmost.—Canadian Manufacturer.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

The resignation of Mr. Lount, M.P., judging from the comments of some of the Toronto papers, is due to his desire to get time to attend to his business when Parliament is not sitting. The office-seeking pest is annoying to private members as well as to ministers.—Montreal Gazette.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

Editor Templeman of the Victoria, B.C., Times, a gentleman who, many a time and oft, while in opposition, ridiculed the senate as an aggregation of "old ladies," which ought to be abolished, is to become a senator. "Liberal principles" are for use in opposition only.—Hamilton Spectator.

PROGRESS OF KOOTENAY.

In a few days Slocan City will be in a position to rejoice with both Nelson and Rossland over the wonders accomplished in the past six months by the advance of the iron horse.—Slocan Pioneer.

AN OTTAWA VIEW.

Victoria, B.C., and Seattle are the two cities which will profit most by the rush to the Yukon next year, and it is creditable to Victoria that it is making ample preparations to bid properly for the business.—Ottawa Journal.

NO NEED TO BE FRIGHTENED.

We in Kootenay must not be sacrificed to this wild-eyed, hurry-to-be-rich excitement. We must keep our own resources before the public and develop our own country. We have many Klondykes in our hills and gravels close at home, which need only a little patience and toil to yield us golden harvests. In Big Bend, Revelstoke has a mineral country of unlimited wealth directly tributary to it, but so far it has not been opened except for the work of a few faithful ones. Now it is coming into notice, and the general opinion seems to be that it is on the eve of a period of development. Are we going to let the Klondyke boom take away attention when it seems to be nearest. Something must be done.—Kootenay Mail.

THOSE DIRECTORSHIPS.

The discovery of such an awful state of affairs has so upset the News-Advertiser that it is questionable if that journal will be equal to a discussion of the policy of the Shah of Persia or the situation in the Balkan States for the next several days.—Rossland Miner.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Getting Used to It—"I see," he said, looking up from his paper, "that a couple are to be married in a wild beast's cage. What folly!"

"I don't know," she retorted. "When one has to live with an old bear she might as well get used to it from the start."

And the curtain dropped.

Asbury Peppers—"The day is done," the youngest boarder murmured sentimentally.

"That's right," Asbury Peppers admitted, "but the night is pretty raw."

After which all hands shivered and went in off the front stoop.

All That She Had Left Him—"If it wasn't for one thing," said the footpad, "I'd blow your head off."

"What's the thing that holds you back?" the victim asked.

"This street car ticket that you've got to get home on. It proves that you told me the truth when you said you had no money. I'm a married man myself."

"Stryker must be of a revengeful disposition."

"Why?"

"You remember that Miss Aughty who snubbed him so at the lake?"

"Yes."

"Well, he's married her." — Chicago Journal.

"Williams has a new cure for insomnia."

"What is it?"

"He takes a pitcher upstairs with him and goes to bed under the impression that he has to be up in time to catch the milkman."—Chicago Record.

"Hi 'ear," said the butler, "that the master was as drunk as a lord lawst noight."

"'E was drunk," said the valet impressively; "'e was drunk as a 'ole peerage."—Cincinnatti Enquirer.

The gentleman with the aggressive odor of alcohol handed Mr. Wallace a card that read:

"Deer friend, could you be so kind
To assist a fellowman deef, dumb and blind?"

"By gee!" exclaimed Wallace, in real surprise, "is it possible you dialect poets have been reduced to this sort of thing?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The best preparation to remove dandruff from the head, and to cure and stimulate the scalp, that dandruff will not gather again, is Hall's Hair Renewer.