

## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1900.

## THE WAR.

It is correct that the Free State capital has been removed to Helbron, the Boers can hardly intend to make much resistance at Kromstad. Helbron is 50 miles northeast of Kromstad. It is off the main line of railway to Pretoria, but has a branch line, which unites with the main line very near the Vaal river.

A dispatch says that the Boers have deserted both Ladybrand and Frickburg in a panic for fear that our troops will take possession of Senekal, and thus cut off their retreat to the main body of their army. There would appear to be some foundation for this fear, for Hamilton at Winburg was nearer Senekal than the enemy were at either of the points above named. French having reached Snaelred, Lord Roberts is in a position to move a portion of his force to the right and occupy not only Senekal, but all the country as far as Van Keenan's Pass, where he will be in touch with Buller. It is said that Buller has begun a movement, but it is not towards the Pass, but across the Hazyburg range and towards Laing's Nek; but this may only be intended to free the vicinity of the Pass from the enemy's forces.

If it is correct that a relief force destined for Mafeking was at Taunsa two days ago, it must now be well on the way to Vryburg, and the relief of Mafeking must be measurable.

The report that the Boers are retreating from the Zand river and may not make a stand south of the Vaal, taken in connection with the reported disaffection of the Free Staters, leaves room for doubt if the latter will agree to cross the Vaal in any considerable numbers. Unless some unforeseen obstacle presents itself, the Free State will be completely in our hands in the course of a few days, and it is hardly likely that its people will abandon it and fight the battles of the Transvaal, when they have only to return home, surrender their arms and keep the peace to be free from all further trouble.

## IS IT TRUE.

The statement is made that the government has issued a \$4,000 special warrant for expenditure of the roads of Esquimaux. Rumor gives the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works as authority for the report. It is also said that the issue of this warrant is to be followed up by the entrance into the contest in Esquimaux of another government candidate. It will be remembered that the Colonist shortly after the house rose declared that Mr. Martin intended to carry on affairs by the issue of special warrants, and that on this coming to Mr. Martin's knowledge, he promptly contradicted it. Yet we have seen a special warrant issued for Comox for \$4,000, and now we hear of one for the same amount for Esquimaux. How many more have been sent out we have no means of knowing. It is of the utmost importance that vigorous protest should be entered against this prostitution of the extraordinary power vested in the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to employ public money in case of emergency. Where are these abuses of power to end? Have we a shred left of responsible government? Why do not the people rise en masse and assert themselves? Surely we are not going to sit tamely down and permit power to be used as it is being used by the present administration. If we do, then the sooner we cease to call ourselves free men the better. We are slaves, if we allow any one to do with impunity the things that have lately been done in this province. We are not inciting any one to acts of violence. On the contrary we only ask the people to arouse themselves and let their indignation against usurpation, their determination to maintain responsible government find expression at the polls in a constitutional way. There is not nearly the appreciation of the gravity of the present crisis that there ought to be. The energy of the people has been wasted on unimportant matters.

## ANOTHER PLATFORM.

Of making platforms there is no end and much politics is a weariness to the flesh. This, with due apologies to Solomon, may be said to sum up the present provincial situation. The last platform maker is Mr. W. W. B. McInnes. If the Times has this precious document correctly, it is a compound of bumptiousness and demagoguery. Fancy any intelligent man in the Year of Grace 1900 propounding anything like the following: "Parliamentary independence, free from all companies, corporations, cliques and sets. Fearless adherence to principle, not slavish subjection to party opportunism."

## Or this:

"A democracy of happy white citizens, freed from the abuses of greedy corporations, inhuman taskmasters and unscrupulous monopolies."

Imagine the mental make-up of a gentleman who invites sensible voters to pronounce upon such unutterable rubbish dash at the polls. Surely the Times must be mistaken and Mr. McInnes has not been guilty of emitting any such tomfoolery.

Here is another plank of this marvellous production:

"The wealth of the people for the advantage of the people. Generous expenditure on public roads and all government requirements which will tend to settlement, progress and prosperity."

Just take up this sentence and analyze it; likewise analyze the others above quoted, and if you can discover in them anything else that a lot of words, we

would be obliged if you will tell us what it is.

Mr. McInnes, according to the Times wants government ownership of railways, public supervision of railway charges, the referendum and some other things. Since the more or less immortal Coxe published his proclamations to his ragged army, which marched on Washington, there has been nothing like this platform, which the Times, eloquently, we fear, attributes to Mr. W. W. B. McInnes. How the common sense workers of North Nanaimo will laugh at it.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

When a Martinite is cornered on the government ownership of railways, he usually brings the discussion to an abrupt termination by saying: "Joe does not mean it anyhow." We are inclined to think there is more truth in the poetry than in the prose. Mr. Martin can hardly be serious in propounding his extraordinary railway policy. It was evidently conceived in a moment. Its author rather unexpectedly found himself in the premiership and made haste to announce a policy. There is very little doubt that when he saw that policy in cold type the next morning after he gave it to the Colonist in an interview, he wished he had taken a little time, but it apparently is his maxim: "In for a penny, in for a pound, and so he stuck by his original blunder in his more formal manifesto given to the public through the columns of the Vancouver World." But for the present at least the government ownership of railways must be taken as being Mr. Martin's policy and his qualification for premiership of the province must be judged by it.

Mr. Martin did not content himself with a general statement that he is in favor of government ownership of railways, with which as a general proposition in economics many persons might agree subject to qualifications, which in nine cases out of ten would render it inapplicable to the conditions existing in any country in the world. He declared in favor of a particular piece of railway and stated it to be his policy to build it as a government work. Even in regard to this he materially altered his original proposition. In his Colonist interview he qualified his declaration by the statement that the province might look to the Dominion for aid in the construction of this line; but in his published card he throws this to the winds and pledges himself to build the railway no matter whether the Dominion will aid it or not. At the lowest subsidy given by the Dominion to the Vancouver and Victoria line would be forthcoming to the Coast-Kootenay line would exceed a million dollars, and if the subsidy usually given to a development line was granted, the amount would exceed two millions, while if the same aid was extended as was given to the Crow's Nest Pass railway the amount would be over three millions. Mr. Martin gave his interview to the Colonist but two days after he read in the Colonist that there was not the slightest ground for him to expect Dominion aid to his project and the reasons given for such a view, he proceeded in the most cheerful manner possible to throw these millions to the winds and promise to carry out his scheme without them. First he wanted government construction of railways with Dominion assistance; but in the twinkling of an eye he dismissed all thought of federal aid and resolved that the province should go it alone. Or, of course if it is true that "Joe does not mean it anyhow," a matter of one, two or three millions cuts no figure; but sensible people, when they are asked to vote for supporters of a premier who is so reckless as Mr. Martin has shown himself to be in this matter, will doubtless decline to do so.

We do not wish to be understood as charging Mr. Martin with insincerity in laying down his "government ownership" platform. We only say that the cavalier manner in which he threw away the expectation of federal assistance, the light and airy manner in which he talks of committing the province to an expenditure that may be \$10,000,000, \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000, and may be an engineering impossibility, at least so far as he knows, stamps him as unfit for political leadership and is exactly of a piece with the hasty work of the session of 1899, which he has been in such haste to undo ever since it was passed. In truth Mr. Martin is utterly reckless. He promises things on the spur of the moment without stopping to count the cost. He pushes measures through the house without half considering their effect. Let it be granted that he is honest as a public man, he is none the less dangerous. His whole career in this province is one of error so far as the public are concerned, and in nothing has this been more manifest than in his railway policy.

## IMPERIAL CONSOLIDATION.

In considering the question of Imperial consolidation, we must not allow ourselves to be led away by phrases, no matter how well they may fill the mouth or gratify the ear. No scheme of Imperial union will be of service unless it is calculated to meet actual, practical needs. The colonies are nothing if not practical. They have neither leisure nor taste for academic discussion. They desire to assist in the consolidation of the Empire, but will not be led by mere phrase-makers. Talk to them of an Imperial Commonwealth, and they will ask you what an Imperial Commonwealth is. Propose representation in an Imperial Council and they will ask what sort of a council it is to be, what it is to deal with and what is to be the basis of representation. It occurs to us that most

of the Imperialists are christening the baby before it is born, at which stage, as every one knows, there is always room for considerable doubt as to the sex of the infant, if nothing else. Two classes of people are concerning themselves about Imperial consolidation. One is composed of certain people of leisure who write fine articles for superior periodicals, and the other of practical men who realize that the Anglo-Saxon, whether he is born in Britain or Canada or Australia, is first of all a practical person, who wants to know before he does anything what it is he is asked to do. Imperial consolidation must be gradual. To attempt to force it will only retard the desired object. It must be felt to be a necessity and the method in which it shall be brought about must be that which the needs of the times call for.

The British Empire was not made. It is not the result of a conception in the mind of any statesman or the conclusion of a group of statesmen. It has been built up through years and by a variety of influences. The genius of the British people does not find its best expression in cut and dried schemes. It has never done so and if ever will do so. And just of the British constitution is not a written document, to which we can refer as to a dictionary when the need arises, but is the product of centuries of precedents, so it is useless for an dilettante politician or academic writer for the reviews to attempt to lay down the lines which the British people will follow in determining the future relations of the component parts of the Empire. The Empire is and will continue to be, and from year to year its constitution will adapt itself to such exigencies as may arise.

## THE CHIEF ISSUE.

While the immediate object of the present political campaign is the overthrow of Mr. Martin, the great issue involved is the restoration of the principle of Responsible Government to British Columbia. When this has been restored it will be a comparatively easy matter to secure such legislative reforms as the needs of the province call for.

For nearly two years this province has not been under responsible government. This British institution was overthrown by Lieutenant-Governor McInnes when he dismissed the Turner ministry. The many departures from the principles of ministerial responsibility and parliamentary control, that have occurred since that date, are traceable directly to the arbitrary exercise of power by the Lieutenant-Governor on that occasion. Lieutenant-Governor McInnes entirely misconceives the nature of his office. His mistake is doubtless an honest one. He believes, no doubt, that he has the power to do, but he is wrong. The prerogative does not extend to the utmost limit of arbitrary authority, which the crown or its representative may choose to take the risk of exercising. A "just medium" which has been defined by numerous precedents, is the line that ought to be followed. The prerogative must be exercised with due regard to established precedent.

The serious fact about the Lieutenant-Governor's disregard of the fixed principles of representative responsible government is his evident belief that he is right in what he has done. He apparently believes that he is quite justified in disregarding the will of the people constitutionally expressed, to select men for advisers who notoriously lack the confidence of the public, to authorize the appropriation of money without legislative sanction, to permit ministers to take office, exercise the executive powers in the office, draw the salaries, advise as to his course of action, and then retire from his councils without at any time having gone before the public for election. He disregarded the will of the people constitutionally expressed when he dismissed Mr. Turner from the premiership and called upon Mr. Beaven, a gentleman who had just been defeated at the polls. Here was a case in which a minister chosen by a constituency was dismissed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and another, who had been rejected by the same constituency, was selected in his place. His choice of Mr. Martin for the premiership was that of a gentleman who notoriously lacked the confidence of the public, as the representatives of the people immediately took occasion to declare. He has authorized the issue of special warrants for ordinary expenditure, which has been done without the consideration of the legislature, which is a direct employment of public money without legislative sanction. He has permitted ministers to remain in office for several months without appealing to a constituency for endorsement, and in the case of Mr. Ryder allowed a minister to act for a month and then retire, although he never held a representative position of any kind in the province. We draw special attention to the case of Mr. Ryder, for an important principle is involved in it.

A fundamental maxim of our institutions is that "the King can do no wrong," and the meaning of the maxim is that the acts of the crown are assumed to be done on the advice of ministers directly responsible to the people. It is perfectly idle to claim that Mr. Ryder was at any time responsible to the people, or that any such responsibility has yet been attached to any of Mr. Martin's other colleagues. Probably in the course of a month these ministers will appeal to the people for ratification of their course in accepting office, but any one or all of them may be forced by political exigencies to retire, as Mr. Ryder was. It is even now alleged that Mr. Beebe is to be asked to make way for some one

else who has some chance of being elected. But we will confine ourselves to the case of Mr. Ryder. That gentleman was made finance minister, and at that capacity for the period of one month was an adviser of the Lieutenant-Governor. Then his tenure of office came to an end, and he retired into the obscurity from which he emerged. What happened in the case of Mr. Ryder may happen in the case of any and all the ministers, even in that of the Premier himself. The probability of its happening has nothing to do with the principle involved. That it has happened in one case establishes a precedent which, if endorsed by the popular vote, may be followed in another case and to a much greater degree. Once let the people say that an adviser of the Lieutenant-Governor may act as such for a month and then cease to be his adviser, having at no time asked public endorsement of the Lieutenant-Governor's office, and the Lieutenant-Governor, if he so chooses, may at any time dismiss ministers having the confidence of the people, fill their places with their own creatures, and after they have served his purposes, dismiss them. What else is such a state of things than personal government, pure and simple, such as the President of the United States or the Czar of Russia exercises in the choice of ministers?

Let us suppose that Mr. Martin should decide on the night of June 8 to retire from office, who will be responsible for the administration of affairs since the prorogation of the house? Not Mr. Martin, for he will have escaped responsibility by resigning. The only person who can be called to account in such an event is the Lieutenant-Governor, but if the Lieutenant-Governor is held personally responsible for administrative acts, there is no longer ministerial responsibility. But some may ask: Is there any way of avoiding such a condition of things, that is, if a minister may not resign his office after having exercised it only for a brief period and before an appeal could be made to the people, even if the utmost secrecy were employed? As we have pointed out in previous articles, allowance must always be made for lapse of time and the impossibility of doing two acts simultaneously in many cases. But constitutional practice reduces to a minimum the probability that a minister, not responsible to the people, will exercise the functions of his office, by requiring that as soon as a premier takes office, he shall appeal to a constituency for the ratification of his action in accepting it. Mr. Martin was a member for Vancouver when he was made Premier. On his acceptance of office his seat in the legislature became vacant, and it was his constitutional duty to have appealed to the people of Vancouver for re-election as soon as the necessary formalities could have been gone through. If he had been elected, his acceptance of office would have been confirmed by the proper tribunal. He might have resigned in the city on their way to Atlin have gone away. What is needed is a statement from those who know just what the conditions are.

## CONDITIONS IN ATLIN.

We find the following in a Seattle paper, attributed to Mr. Samuel Macaulay:

The Yellow Jacket makes a phenomenal showing. I obtained an assay of the rock running \$1,000, and Mr. Featherstonebaugh, who lays claim against me to the property, got only \$1,000, showing \$700 in gold and fifty ounces of silver to the ton.

The ore is free milling, and one of the most wonderful features is that the vein is 125 feet wide. How far it extends and how well it will hold up I cannot say, but it is a prize.

Interest attaches to this not simply because it speaks of phenomenally rich quartz, but because it discloses the fact that mining rights are not yet wholly settled in Atlin. We are quite aware that in any mining camp rival claimants may assert rights to property, but the difficulty in Atlin is that there is no specific means of satisfactorily adjusting such claims. Mr. Justice Irving did invaluable service last summer; but we are informed on excellent authority that no sooner was his back turned than the jumping of claims began, and the result is that some of the most desirable properties are likely to be tied up for another season.

This is a matter into which thorough investigation ought to be made, and the strongest possible representations made in the proper quarter. Our advice is to the effect that, if nothing occurs to interrupt the development of mines in Atlin, that part of the province will be the scene of very great activity this year; while if disputes over claims are to be prolonged, it is hardly necessary to say that investors will give the district a wide berth. The future of Atlin comes so closely home to the business people of Victoria that we suggest to the board of trade the advisability of taking the matter up without any delay and, having obtained all the information available on the subject, of making such representations to the government as the emergency of the case calls for. The time to do this is now, before those persons who are now in the city on their way to Atlin have gone away. What is needed is a statement from those who know just what the conditions are.

## OUR FISHERIES.

The Montreal Herald interviewed Mr. L. J. T. the provincial secretary of New Brunswick, a few days ago, when that gentleman was returning from Ottawa, and in the course of the interview he said:

As you are no doubt aware by the recent decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, the inshore fisheries and the fisheries in tidal rivers have been determined to belong to the provinces, and the view of our government is that, as a logical sequence of the decision, Provincial ownership will be held to extend to three marine miles from the shore. This decision necessarily gives rise to very important questions, which it is desirable to have settled as speedily as possible, so as to ensure a continuance of the efficient regulation and protection of the fisheries, which are a source of great wealth and afford a livelihood to so many thousands of people. We had a very satisfactory interview with Sir John Davies, the minister of marine and fisheries, and also with Hon. Mr. Blair, the New Brunswick representative in the cabinet, who gave us full opportunity to present our views, and we feel quite justified in entertaining the hope that before very long an arrangement will be made by which the regulation and protection of the fisheries by the Dominion, will at the same time fairly recognize the rights of the provinces therein.

This is a matter which comes very closely home to the people of this province. If the inshore fisheries and those in tidal waters belong to the several provinces, and the provincial ownership extends to the three-mile limit, a grave question will arise as to the validity of the regulations made by the department of fisheries affecting the salmon fishery in this province, and the whole subject may properly come under the cognizance of the local legislatures. It is needless to add that if this is the case, a very important addition has been made to the list of subjects coming within the powers of that body, and one which will call for the exercise of the best judgment of our representatives.

It may be interesting to note in this connection that the ownership of inland fisheries has long been a bone of contention between the government of New Brunswick and that of the Dominion. It was first raised in connection with fly-fishing for salmon; certain prominent citizens deliberately violating the orders of the fishery wardens and resisting when they attempted their arrest and the confiscation of their fishing tackle. No great amount of violence was employed on either side, although the fracas was at one stage a little lively. It was held by the department at that time that the Dominion exercised jurisdiction over salmon fishing everywhere, but gradually

## No Doctor This Spring

If the Kidneys and Liver Are Kept in Perfect Order by Using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

They Are Marvellously Efficient in Preventing as Well as Curing Disease.

Spring is nature's cleaning time for the human system, and the kidneys and liver are worked overtime in the effort to remove the morbid waste matter from the blood.



So long as the kidneys and liver are active and vigorous there need be no fear of spring humors, pimples, boils and eruptions, for the poisons which cause these will then be effectually removed from the body.

Besides purifying the blood, cleansing the system and preventing the ill effects of spring, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will take the pains out of the back and sides and thoroughly cure Lumbago, Bright's Disease, Biliousness, Constipation, and the various complications, and derangements of the kidneys and liver.

The blood can only be cleansed by the activities of the kidneys and liver. That is the only means which nature has provided. To purify the blood you must work in harmony with nature and assist these organs in their gigantic task of continually filtering the blood. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly on the kidneys and liver, and are the most effective blood purifiers ever discovered. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## LIQUOR LICENSES.

The disallowance of the Liquor License Act of 1899 because of the anti-Japanese clause in it has created a condition of things in this province that has no precedent. The result of the disallowance is that every license granted under the act is absolutely void, and any person who has been engaged in the sale of liquors in the province by virtue of such a license is subject to prosecution. The repealing law having been disallowed, the laws which it purported to repeal remain in force. The responsibility for this extraordinary state of things rests upon the Semlin government and especially upon Mr. Martin, who was Attorney-General of that government at the time the objectionable statute was enacted.

The Colonist takes some little credit to itself for having pointed out the danger involved in these anti-Japanese clauses. At the time very few persons could be found to admit that the fear was well grounded, but we felt otherwise and at the risk of being misunderstood and misrepresented, protested against the insertion of such provisions into any of the acts passed by the house. If the holders of licenses find themselves subject to penalties by reason of the disallowance of the law under which they have or may now be selling liquors, they will at least know that if the advice of this paper had been taken they would not be situated as they now are.

Mr. Cotton has taken the stump on the Mainland. He announces that he will again be a candidate in Vancouver. Will anyone suggest some additional way in which the present political situation can be mixed up?

Some days ago we had a letter from a school boy asking for the length and breadth of the two lakes Superior and Victoria Nyanza. None of the books of reference gave the dimensions of the Victoria Nyanza and hence the delay in answering the question. We have now to tell our questioners that Lake Superior is 355 miles long and 160 broad, and the Victoria Nyanza 220 miles by 150. Superior is understood to have the greater area. The above dimensions give the greatest length and breadth in both cases.

The World attacks Mr. Fred. Peters because he has ventured to oppose Mr. Martin, and attempts to read him out of the Liberal party. If the opponents of Mr. Martin are to be thus read out, the World will have to begin its work even higher up the political ladder than the ex-Premier of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. H. D. Helmecken, in a letter which we print this morning, directs attention to the advisability of some central organization to deal with hospital matters. The idea is very timely and ought to be taken up and acted upon.

The Province very properly corrects some of its contemporaries, which have referred to Mr. Martin's platform as "The Liberal Platform." Mr. Martin not only never claimed his pronouncement to be that of any one except himself, but very distinctly asserted that he is not running as a Liberal. Moreover, Sir Wilfrid Laurier told him in his published letter that he could discover no Liberal politics in his platform.

We fear that the World is growing utterly reckless. It alleges that the Turner ministry proposed to borrow more money to be given in subsidies than Mr. Martin's Coast-Kootenay railway scheme will cost. The World knows better than this; but unfortunately it is compelled to resort to misstatements in order to defend Mr. Martin's policy.

The News-Advertiser charges Mr. Turner with being conspicuously unfair to the Semlin government in his comments upon the depression resulting from the mischievous legislation of 1899. But who was responsible for the legislation if not the Semlin government? True Mr. Martin was a member of that government when this legislation was passed and must bear the full responsibility of it; but there was no unfairness on the part of Mr. Turner in holding the whole government to blame for it.

We take leave to doubt the correctness of the surmise that the South African war will enter into the United States presidential campaign. The people of that country have had about as much war as they want, and the political party that proposes to involve the country needlessly in any foreign complication will be snowed under. The rantings of a few noisy orators and the ebullitions of yellow journals do not make up noble opinion in that country.

## Yukon Trade Controlled

Skagway Paper Points Out Canadians Hold Business.

Can Compete With And In Supplying United Goods.

Since early in the year by far part of the merchandise landed at Skagway for the interior has been Canadian. Vancouver and other points, says the Skagway Advertiser, this has been generally known, to substantiate it have actually sent of late from official compilations of the business up have been made, and following are given public the press for the first time.

The consignments from the Skagway originate from Skagway houses, her into British territory, are course to the customs people. Those coming from lower British or Canadian ports and gold this port and over the pass to the north, go as goods in bond. The goods are classed in the custom der two heads, namely, "bonded ported."

Merchandise exported the months from the port of British territory amounts in value:

January	.....
February	.....
March	.....

Bonded merchandise passing port of Skagway the first three 1900 amounted in value to:

January	.....
February	.....
March	.....

By comparison of the two foregoing statements it is seen goods going from Canadian portish territory by this route with excess of those from American each of the three months. In month of March the value of B means was more than twice the The totals of the American ship not been compiled as yet, but it say the Britishers still hold share.

This was also the case the last last year, as is shown in the cu statements to the effect that the American exports from Skagway territory from July 1 to Decem months aggregated in value \$700 ish shipments to the same terri same period aggregated \$1,540. British outdid the Americans by two to one. Goods of the same foreign lands and sent to the U and exported together with Amer for the same period amounted to \$1,540. This total considered, the B means were nearly twice those of the six months.

"Just as anyone who may be take a walk to the wharf" when is in port from British Columbia for the interior," said a citizen acquainted with the shipmen through the port, "and they w a large percentage, probably o goods entered here in bond are can manufacture."

"They will see among these go means and names from the m Oregon and California, milk fr and other staples from Yan Dunes have become a thing in American goods, while the merchants at Skagway, Seattle Portland and other places on the traffic in goods of their o carried on by others."

"One reason why the duties on can goods going through to it are paid below by the Canada they buy in can has been the prices, and will therefore pay on Chicago prices, which mean cargo prices plus the transporta point, and perhaps the profits go to two or more individuals."

"Skagway has an advantage o toria and Vancouver mercant and in catering to the interior that is in filling orders on the When there is an immediate article, the business is proba make more, and ins against being anticipated by a by buying there, even though h a little more."

"But, American elites on the elsewhere below have not ev vantage."

## ABSOLUTE SECURITY

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## Little Liver

Must Bear Signature

See Fac-Simile Wrapper

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE FOR DIZZINESS FOR BILIOUSNESS FOR TORPIDITY FOR CONSTIPATION FOR SALAD FOR THE CURE OF THE CURIOUS SICK HEAD.