

## THE HAMILTON TIMES

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1909.

## THE CORONER'S PROBE.

The public interest in the Kinrade case undergoes no abatement as the inquest proceeds. The determination of the Coroner to take the public into his confidence and to permit the reporting of the evidence meets with general and hearty approval. Not a single voice is heard in support of Mr. Staunton's demand for the holding of the inquest in secret. And, indeed, it would be hard to conceive of an excuse for complaining against the Coroner's decision. The proceedings have been decorous, orderly, and marked by no unnecessary delay save that which has been occasioned by the lawyers who, by courtesy, are allowed to represent witnesses.

Much evidence was taken yesterday afternoon and evening, which, to the man on the street, does not seem to be important to the elucidation of the crime. It is too early, however, to conclude that many of the questions asked of witnesses are without bearing upon the case. Some of the testimony may turn out to be of the first importance. The Crown has evidently not been idle since the first hearings, and it is now in a position to act with greater definiteness in pursuing the investigation. As to the nature of the testimony, comment would be unwise, perhaps unjust; we report it faithfully and fully, and leave conclusions to the intelligent reader.

## THE RAILWAY BAROMETER

The effects of the financial stringency and consequent restriction in business are reflected in the statements of the great railways of the country. Fortunately Canada did not suffer as severely as some countries, and there is nothing in the situation which should discourage us. The Grand Trunk report of the half year ending with December 31, as compared with the same half of 1907 shows these results:

1908 gross receipts \$3,382,841  
1907 gross receipts 3,703,246  
The receipts from passengers, mails and express, freight and live stock were less in the 1908 period, but those from "miscellaneous" were larger. There was a decrease of 273,836 in the number of passengers carried, and of 794,633 tons freight and live stock. The ton-mile returns show a decrease of 274,835,553, while the earnings per train mile fell off from \$5.810, to \$2.204.

The average fare per passenger in 1907 was 44.35d., and in 1908 it was 42.77d. The average rate per ton on freight was 63.44d. in 1907 and 60.73d. in 1908. The taxes paid in the 1907 period amounted to \$64,263; in the 1908 period of \$72,346.

The average freight rate per ton mile was 69.100 of a cent, compared with 67.100 of a cent in the other period.

The train mileage of mixed trains increased 2,492, while that of passenger trains decreased 182,250, and freight trains 552,320.

Two passenger, 30 freight, and five switch engines were purchased and 15 engines were scrapped.

The working expenses, including taxes, amounted to 69.47 per cent of the gross receipts, as compared with 70.32 per cent in the corresponding half year.

## A CHANCE FOR WHITNEY.

A restriction of the sale of intoxicants by the expedient of licensing has resulted in the creation of a great monopoly which is enjoyed by a privileged few. The natural right of any one man to deal in intoxicating liquors is just as good as, and no better than, the right of any other. Society has agreed to limit those rights for the good of the community.

As it was planned, a population of say, 100,000 submit that all but fifty of them shall not exercise such a right, on condition that the fifty privileged ones who are allowed for the specified term of one year only shall each pay for the use of the community a license fee of so many dollars.

But just here difficulty begins. The fifty to be licensed are not chosen by merit. The great and eagerly sought after privilege goes by favor. It is even to be suspected that political party pull, perhaps even gross bribery, enters into the selection. It might have been better to fix a minimum figure and conditions, and then let the applicants bid for the privilege. That would at least treat all alike and recover for the community something like the value of the grant.

This matter is brought home to us in reading in the Toronto papers that some of those whose licenses were not renewed on May 1st estimate that their loss consequent on the refusal was very large. The community had kept faith with them, and they had enjoyed the license every day agreed upon. The Telegram says some of these men tell that they paid \$30,000, \$34,000, \$40,000 and even \$47,000 for their licenses, and they naturally feel that they made a bad speculation. They took very long chances.

Now one of the causes of these men's misleading is the bad system which we have of permitting the transferring of licenses—of making the privilege which we grant for one year only something to be trafficked in—if we can get the License Board's consent. That is evil. It places the entire trade on a false basis. It suggests a permanency in the privilege that it has not and cannot be admitted to obtain. It invites to corruption, wire-pulling, dishonesty, on the part of officials, and the "bleeding" of license-holders.

That is easily remedied. Let the Leg-

islature enact that no license shall be transferred.

It may be objected that cases may arise in which the enforcement of such a rule might entail hardship. There is no fear of that. The system is in operation in some of the neighboring States. The State authorities grant the licenses. If a license holder wishes to retire from the business, dies or becomes bankrupt, the license is surrendered, and a proportionate part of the yearly fee is remitted. If another man wants to continue the business he applies to the State officials, and if they deem wise they issue the license to him. There is no dickering between the holders of the license or his estate and the man who wishes to succeed to the license. There is no profit for the speculator and no private or party graft in getting the deal put through. The community issues the license, gets all that it costs, and confers no privilege for a day longer than is stated on the face of the license—not even by the remotest implication.

We would have a reform of this kind in Ontario. It need not—it should not—be made a party matter. There is an opportunity here for Sir James Whitney to make a hit, and to head off greater troubles later on. There is more to be gained by acting than by submitting to the evil because its usefulness to the solicitors of party contributions.

## LANDLORDISM.

The question of landlordism in the United States is not generally regarded as one of much importance. Mr. Henry M. Hyde has recently been making some disclosures, however, which go to show that it is a matter of some moment. In Canada we have given away, at one time and another, vast areas to speculators and railway companies, and it was not until about twelve years ago, when the Laurier Government attained power, that the policy, "The land for the people," was carried into effect, and the alienation of the soil ceased. In the United States it is said that up to twelve years ago Congress had given away to various corporations 286,000,000 acres, or nearly 400,000 square miles, an area almost as great as France and Germany combined, and their equal in fertility. Of this territory the Northern Pacific Railway Company holds not less than 44,000,000 acres. Added to this, there is a number of individual landlords who hold a large area of the United States. One man, Henry Miller, owns 22,500 square miles, an area almost as large as Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. There are other notable examples. It is said that 100 men hold, at present, 17,000,000 acres in the Sacramento valley, and there are at least 50,000 farms of 1,000 acres or more. The Col. Murphy property, of New York, contains four million acres; that of Senator Farewell, of Illinois, three millions, and that of Mr. Virginia, King of Texas, a million.

We hear a good deal about absentee landlordism in Ireland, but there are few people who are aware of the extent to which it exists in the United States. Here are a few of the absentee owners of United States lands:

Name	Number of Acres owned
Duke of Bedford	51,085
Earl of Brownlow	51,085
Earl of Carrigrohilly	57,799
Earl of Cavan	75,043
Earl of Devonshire	106,650
Earl of Derby	36,698
Duke of Devonshire	148,926
Duke of Devonshire	52,655
Duke of Devonshire	191,409
Duke of Devonshire	35,259
Duke of Devonshire	46,095
Duke of Devonshire	70,039
Lady Willoughby	59,212
Sir W. W. Wm.	91,612
Baron Tweeddale	34,379
Baron Tweeddale	12,700,000
Byron H. Evans	709,000
Duke of Sutherland	422,400
W. Whaley, M. P.	310,000
Robert Tennant	330,000
Benjamin Newgas	129,000
M. Ellerhausen	609,000
Lord Houghton	60,000
Lord Dunsany	60,000
A. Peel, M. P.	10,000
Alexander Grant	35,000

A contemporary points out that one hundred years ago Uncle Sam owned 1,800,000,000 acres of public lands, and it presents this statement showing how they were disposed of:

Congress, Dr.	To the People of the United States, Acres.
To the Public Domain	1,800,000,000
Credit:	
By railroad and corporation grants	192,500,000
By grants for schools and colleges	80,000,000
By grants on soldiers' scrip	61,000,000
By grants of swamp lands to States	70,000,000
Total	403,500,000
On hand, 1908	735,000,000
	1,138,500,000

Taken up by actual settlers and land grafters 641,500,000

From this remainder we may deduct 400,000,000 acres in Alaska, leaving 241,000,000 acres, much of which is desert, mountain and swamp, showing that the United States public domain is nearly exhausted. The question of landlordism is obtruding itself, and eight years ago thirty-six out of every one hundred farmers rented the land which they tilled. There are reasons to believe that the proportion is annually increasing.

The Workman case is to be brought into the courts. Rev. Dr. Workman has begun an action against the Wesleyan Theological College for \$5,000 damages for wrongful dismissal and for libellous and defamatory statements made against him. That will bring the matter down to a business question.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Too much addition to "secret examinations." The Police Commissioners do not need to resort to that sort of thing.

Earl Grey may keep his job for another year. Lucky fellow! By this time he has come to appreciate that Canada is a fine place to live in.

The sample of the industry-attracting power of the Greater Hamilton Association looks satisfactory. Send on a continuous supply of the goods.

Thirteen hangings in Constantinople yesterday. Those Turks are pronounced fatalists, and probably every man of the thirteen regarded it as an unlucky number!

Oh, yes! The British landlords will undoubtedly "fight" against the new budget proposals. Few men relish being taxed, least of all the men who live on "unearned increment" tolled from the toilers.

New York's Public Service Commission has decided that all the street railway cars are to be equipped with wheel guards or fenders, approved by the commission, by July 1. The public can regulate.

A Frenchman who calls himself "a scientist" tells us that there will be fourteen earthquakes this month. He blames the moon for the quakes. One thing about this sort of prophecy, you do not have long to wait for verification or disproof.

According to the Canadian Northern Railway returns the wheat acreage of the Northwest this year will be increased from 10 to 30 per cent. Seeding is a little late, but the weather conditions are now favorable, and the farmers are hopeful of a good return for their labor.

The British Admiralty having set out to excel the Dreadnought type of warship by building mammoth battleships 8,000 to 10,000 tons heavier, it will now be in order for the alarmists to speak of the Dreadnoughts as "obsolete" and "outclassed," and for the Kaiser to announce a "programme" of a still greater, than has been battleship for some time in the future. When it comes to building ships costing \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 apiece war preparations become so costly as to make the people think. Their tax bills keep them in mind of the matter.

Coroner Anderson deserves to be complimented upon the ability with which he has discharged his duties in the very trying circumstances of the Kinrade inquest. Lawyers sometimes sneer at coroners and look down upon them from the giddy altitude of self-conscious superiority. Coroner Anderson's course is a practical rebuke to that sort of thing. He knows his duty, and he does not hesitate to perform it. He is firm, courteous and considerate of the interests of all concerned, and he keeps in view the real object of the inquiry. He is not to be bulldozed or bamboozled; nor does he seek to use his power to place at a disadvantage those who most unjustly misrepresented his conduct of the inquest. Coroner Anderson is a middle-of-the-road man, and all honest interests are safe in his care.

But perhaps if our genial friend of the Galt Reporter would shift his point of view occasionally so as to get the hypothesizing glare of the protection light out of his eyes, he might understand the situation better. The people of Huron would probably laugh at his idea that its towns would become cities, its villages towns, and that farms would be subdivided to accommodate the wild rush of population, if only the duties against the United States were doubled. These men, or the same majority of them, know that what goods they buy from the United States are not bought to oblige Uncle Sam, but because it is an advantage to our people to buy them. The number of Canadians who would punish themselves in order to avoid buying from our neighbors by so doing is small indeed. Take coal, for instance; we have coal in Canada. Why not by a protective tariff make us haul it from British Columbia or Nova Scotia?

Speaking of the notorious Mayes affidavit, which was secreted for months when Hon. Mr. Pugsley sought to get it and found perjury proceedings upon it, the Hamilton Herald says: "Of course Mayes may have sworn to what is false. But this has not yet been proved. Until it is shown that he has committed perjury it is surely reasonable to accept his sworn statement as worthy of some credence." It seeks to excuse the Opposition's neglect to bring the matter up in the Public Accounts Committee, as duty would dictate, if it really believes Mayes, by expressing a fear that if the Opposition should do so it would be treated "as a party matter." But if Mayes tells the truth and the whole truth about the matter, no member of the Opposition should hesitate about making charges in proper parliamentary form and assuming responsibility therefor. And then a thorough inquiry could not be blocked. The Liberals took that course in the Canadian Pacific Scandal, in the Curran Bridge matter, in the Langevin case, and others. Why shirk the issue?

SIGNS OF GROWTH.  
(Brantford Expositor.)

This is Canada's growing time. Fifty-one new postoffices were opened in this country during the month of March.

## OUR EXCHANGES

TOO EARLY.  
(Brantford Courier.)  
Better leave your straw hat in camp for a while yet.

WHAT IT WAS LIKE.  
(Ottawa Citizen.)  
April came in like the Hamilton Times and went out like the Toronto Telegram. (Oh, shut it!)

TO PLANT TREES.  
(Stratford Beacon.)  
The Park Commission of Woodstock has a plan to plant maple trees on every street in the city within a few years.

THE DECEIVING CLOCK.  
(Toronto Star.)  
Another advantage of the daylight saving bill will be that the hired man who now gets up with the sun at 4 a. m. will not feel so badly about it when he sees by the clock that it is 5 a. m.

WILL ROOT THEM.  
(St. Catharines Standard.)  
The St. Catharines police force must go without their increased pay, but the city will henceforth foot the bills for their shoes. This is a foot or two gained by the blue-coated minions, anyway.

THERE ARE OTHERS.  
(Woodstock Sentinel-Review.)  
One consolation the people of Great Britain have as they contemplate their budget, and that is that the people of Germany are in a much worse condition. It may not be much of a consolation; but human nature is some times easily consoled.

A DESPICABLE FOE.  
(London Free Press.)  
The house in Winnipeg is troubled with the rat. Those rats are no spies, but in battalions, of large size and in squads. The problem in every city is there a crisis, according to the local press. Plans for exterminations are many and various.

FACTS AND FANCIES.  
To the Editor of the Times:

Sir,—It is a fact that I said the Mayor of our city tried to induce the Finance Committee to reduce this year's grant to the Art School to \$2,500; it is a fancy of the Mayor's brain that I said he tried to have it reduced to \$250. It is a fact that I praised the Tigers and the militia, and all kinds of sport, barring the gamblers, that he stood behind them; it is a fancy, serving a purpose, no doubt, that I called the Tigers, the militia, or the Bowling & Athletic Club "an institution of gamblers."

It is a fact that I stated my entire and hearty approval of the grants given to the said institutions; it is a fancy that there was any need of the gratuitous defence offered by the gallant Mayor against a purely imaginary foe, the creation of his own brain. It is a fact that I argued that the Art School had equal claims to those said institutions, and that there was no more lack of principle in supporting the Art School than in supporting the militia; it is a fancy that I said that I singled out the facts, his shifty misstatement of what I said, in any true sense an answer. It may confuse and blind the hearer and reader to the true issue, the Mayor's prejudice against the Art School, but no one can misunderstand it as a fair statement, much less an answer to what I said.

It is a fact that H. J. Halford corrected the Mayor, and that his Worship forthrightly stated that "one would naturally suppose that Dr. Lyle would not state that I said that I singled out the facts, if they were not correct"; it is a fancy that H. J. Halford, who heard my speech, knows less about what I said than the Mayor does—the Mayor that never heard a word of it, and only read short reports of speech of almost, if not altogether, an hour. Further, it is a fancy that I and bound to supplement, to correct all reports of my sermons and speeches—make all plain to me of big heads and small.

It is a fact that in giving a historical statement of how the grant to the Art School was jeopardized, Mayor McLaren, Chairman Peregrine, Ald. Cooper and Dr. Hopkins were referred to because of what they did; it is a fancy or worse for Mr. Peregrine to say that I singled them out with the implication thinly veiled, that I did so from unworthy motives. Is he ashamed of what he did? Is he afraid of the consequences?

It is a fact that W. A. Robinson is at one with the Board, for which he has done so much, and is on record as opposed to the party in the Finance Committee that is content to let the Art School sink or swim as best it can; it is a fancy of Ald. Peregrine that Mr. Robinson has said that the Council "acted perfectly right"—to quote his reported words—in this matter. This no doubt will be news to Mr. Robinson, as it was to me, after I had heard Mr. Robinson's statement at the last Board meeting, and after what he told me privately last Friday. Why did the Mayor not correct Ald. Peregrine? He must have known that Mr. Peregrine was misrepresenting Mr. Robinson, and was far too economic of the truth.

Other facts and fancies might be stated, but the above are enough to show what dependence can be placed on statements made, we are led to suppose, in coolness and with mature deliberation. If these things were done and said in moments of coolness, is it not a great mercy for which the Art School ought to be forever thankful, that our Mayor, speaking under such awful provocation as to call forth pity for himself, spoke so judiciously, placing all his facts in the light of even this scrap of mercy. From what I have said the spirit of the men leading in the work of spoliation will be evident. If these gentlemen succeed in their work, the annual grant of \$2,000 to the Art School, which was so generously given by Sir James Whitney's Government—may be withdrawn, the chance of our receiving the new Technical College lessened, and the efficiency of the Art School, admitted to be the best in Ontario, impaired, and the services of the best art and technical teacher lost to Canada. If the \$2,000 grant be saved, if the Technical College be secured for Hamilton; if the art and technical work be continued and developed, the public, after what has happened, will at least know to whom the credit is due. If, as Mr. Halford pointed out, the aldermen had made themselves acquainted with the school's work, there would have been less suspicion of their motives, if not hostility, to it in all its forms. A school that has 278 pupils and is growing at the rate of 38 a year, is worthy of consideration and of support.

Samuel Lyle.

WEDNESDAY,  
MAY 5, 1909

SHEA'S

Corset Clearance  
Big Bargains

## Women's Skirts at \$2.95, Worth \$5 to \$6.50

An immense purchase of splendid Dress Skirts gives you this grand bargain. They are made of splendid all wool goods, Venetian, Satin Cloths, Panamas, Worsteads and fancy striped materials; blacks, navies, browns, greys, etc., etc.; styles all that you could desire and the same can be said of the workmanship; worth \$5.00 to \$6.50; on sale to clear at each ... **\$2.95**

**WOMEN'S SPRING COATS \$4.95**  
Loose back, fitted and semi-fitted, in good covert cloths, blacks, fawns, greys and some neat fancies; full \$7.50 values; on sale for each ... **\$4.95**

**WOMEN'S RAIN COATS AT \$6.95**  
Made in loose back, fitted back; well made of good reliable rain-proof cloth that will stand both the wear and the weather; \$9.00 values going at each ... **\$6.95**

**SPRING MILLINERY—STYLISH AND ECONOMICAL**  
The Shea Millinery has never been so successful as the present season. H. is becoming so stylish and with all the prices are the usual reasonable Shea figures that are lower than all others. Millinery at an ordinary dry goods profit saves you money.

Elegant Pattern Hats, fancy braids, trimmed with flowers and ribbons; very elegant designs; \$10 to \$12, for ... **\$6.50**  
Tailored Hats in rustic and chip braids, very special at ... **\$3.50**

**BARGAINS IN BLOUSES**  
Women's Taffeta Silk Waists and Cream and White Net Waists, all beautifully made, finished with lace and insertions; worth \$5.00; on sale for each ... **\$3.95**  
Women's Waists, made of cream, net and lace, long trimmed sleeves, trimmed with lace and insertions; worth \$4.00; on sale for each ... **\$2.95**  
Women's Waists, made of fine lawns and fancy vestings, trimmed with lace and embroidery, very special at each ... **\$1.50**

**UNDERSKIRT BARGAINS**  
Made of elegant mercerized saten and taffeta; blacks and colors; full \$1.50 value, at each ... **\$1.00**  
Moreen, saten and messaline, blacks and colors, very deep flounces; worth \$2.50 for each ... **\$1.50**  
White Underskirts, with deep flounce of embroidery; worth \$1.35, for each ... **\$1.00**

**WOMEN'S SUITS AT \$12.50**  
At this price we are sending out Suits by the score, in the very best styles, all the wanted colors; suits that are worth every cent of \$17.50 in any store in Canada; our price, each ... **\$12.50**

**2 WHITEWEAR BARGAINS**  
Fine Nainsook Corset Covers, Val. lace yoke with attached peplin, 50c, for ... **35c**  
Women's Cambric Drawers, with fine lawn frills and Val. lace insertion; worth 50c, on sale for ... **35c**

Misses' Hats, made of mohair, trimmed with swell flowers; worth \$5.00; our price each ... **\$3.00**  
Milan shapes, worth \$3.50, our special sale at each ... **\$1.95**

**THE SHEA STAPLE DEPARTMENT**  
Tea and Roller Towelling, all pure flax; worth 11c and 12c, on sale for ... **7c**  
Bleached Sheet, worth 35c, for ... **25c**  
Unbleached Sheet, worth 35c, for ... **25c**  
Oxford Shirting, in dark and light colors, stripes and checks, 15c value for ... **12c**  
Table Napkins, all pure linen, worth \$1.50, on sale for each ... **\$1.00**

**HEMSTITCHED TABLE CLOTHS**  
2 1/2 x 2 and 2 x 3 yards, cloths that are bargains at regular prices, at our prices they mean savings.  
\$5.00 Cloths for ... **\$3.95**  
\$4.50 Cloths for ... **\$3.40**  
\$4.00 Cloths for ... **\$2.95**  
Turkish Bath Towels on sale—  
Towels for 12c ... **28c**  
20c Towels for 15c ... **40c**

SCRAP WITH  
THE BAILIFF.

(Continued from Page 1.)

fere with the bailiff. He had his execution and was doing his duty," replied the Magistrate. And I commit these two women to jail."

"Will you fix bail?" asked Mr. Lewis. "No," answered the Magistrate with out looking up from his writing.

E. A. Freeman rendered judgment for the payment of \$11.00 wages from J. P. McKay. Freeman swore that he had come to this city from New York to sing for the defendant at an agreed sum per week. After arriving here, he said, the defendant refused to pay his fare from New York, which Freeman swore against the agreement. He objected to paying his own fare, and McKay said that he would make an exception in his case and pay it. Freeman left his employment last week, and when he received his envelope he discovered that the amount of the fare had been deducted. He was given judgment for the amount.

The prisoners' dock was graced by an unusual number of drunks this morning, and several dollars were paid into the treasury from this, one of the most reliable sources of revenue. Pat McVrath just got nicely out of the police station yesterday noon when he began to familiarize with his favorite enemy again, and consequently made his second appearance in two days in the dock this morning. When Pat was asked to stand up and say whether he was guilty or not, he jumped up and gave his honest opinion of P. C. Campaign instead.

"That man's one of those north of Ireland Scotchmen, and he has got me marked so that if I turn around I get pinched."

"Why don't you keep out of his way?"

What do you go around looking for him for?"

"Looking for him!" said Pat in deep disgust. "Who could help looking at him with that mug of his?"

The Magistrate suggested that Pat separate himself from 300 cents of the coin of the realm or tarry at Castle O'gilvie for ten days.

Bert Sells and his wife stopped in the T. H. & B. station yesterday afternoon to settle some family dispute, and he came so hot in argument that the police were called to lock them up. Both pleaded guilty, and were let off with a fine of \$2 each.

Cornelius Roy could not resist the temptation to toss off too many of the kind that thrill. Cornelius was assessed the usual two bucks and invited to reform.

For singing unappreciative music on the public highways Michael Hetherman and Henry Baker had to pay \$5 each to the Police Court treasurer.

Jeremiah Shea drove a rig on the wrong side of the street, and was fined \$3 to impress upon him that by-laws are not made to be broken.

## A Musical Anecdote.

Madame Katharine Goodson, the noted English pianist, had an experience with Leschetizky, writes Allen W. Gentner in St. John's Magazine. She had played the Tchaikovsky concerto at one of Leschetizky's receptions, and when she had concluded the lesson of the following day she placed the fee for her instruction on the piano, in compliance with the usual custom with European teachers. Instead of taking the envelope containing the fee, the great teacher surprised Madame Goodson by tendering it to her, with the remark: "No, my child. I cannot take any more from you; your playing of the Tchaikovsky concerto yesterday quite astonished me. Come to me whenever you like; I am quite at your service."

THE VILLAGE CUTUP, VERSATILE  
PERFORMS AS A HOTEL CLERK.

Hands Out Repartee to the Guests of the City Inn, But Sometimes Gets the Hot End of It.



(By Fred Schaefer.)

Take notice, boys! There's liable to be a boom in the diamond market. I'm subbing as night clerk at the City Inn. If I get a steady job I'm going to secure me an 80-carat spark, if I can find one in town, and, if I can't, a jumpy one will do. Whoop!

It's just in my line, this clerk thing. In comes a buggy whip drummer. We shake hands. "What's your line? Bug-whip?" "Nothing doing in this burg." "Why?" "People here don't whip their horses." "Now, I say, 'people here don't whip their buggies.' Ha, ha, ha!"

I lead him upstairs to room 12, next to the roof. "Amn't there no elevator I can take?" says he. "Nix," I say. "Some fellow took the elevator last week and ain't brought it back; so we're using the stairs."

The other evening a man wanted to leave his valuables in the safe. "Is it secure?" he says. "My salary's in there and I ain't been able to get it out after working all week in the combination."

There was a barnstorming troupe in town, and the prima donna who doubles as a trombone player in the street parade, wanted to take her dog to her room. "Nope," I said. "Forget it. The last dog that was took to a room in

this hotel contracted fleas." She was right there with a comeback. She said her dog didn't contract fleas. She said she'd guard all our fleas, that got on her dog would get larger instead of getting contracted. Pretty good wheeze, eh?

Talk about diplomacy. I had to call a man for the 414 a. m. westbound other day, but he wouldn't wake up. I knocked three times, and he wouldn't wake up. Then I just rattled a bunch of keys, and he thought it was his wife going through his pockets, and he got right up.

I caught a drummer trying to get away with the railroad guide yesterday. We have to keep the railroad guide book to keep guests from finding out how to leave town.

We had a man the other evening who asked for some stationery. When I gave it to him he said that wasn't stationery, paper but fly paper. "Haw," that's I asked him. Then he said, "Look where the flies have been walking on." That nigger had been right in the office all the time. I told him as much showed him that it proved an alibi for the flies, because we don't allow them anywhere but in the dining-room.

Drop down to the Inn some time, boys, and see me perform. Yip! Yip! Yip!

TRADE UNIONS AND  
CO-OPERATION

By John Arnold &amp; Co.

If I hang out a sign, dollar shifts for forty-nine cents, or one fifty