LAXA-CARA TABLETS

THE human system is at best a delicate machine. It is fitted to take care of the food and drink necessary to life.

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Laxa-Cara Tablets help Nature where you abuse her. They act soothingly, but open the bowels, and the poisonous accumulations, which you are to blame for, are carried off in the natural way.

Laxa-Cara Tablets are delightful in their action and easy to take, because they come in small tablet form, chocolate-coated.

Get your bowels into proper working condition, and you will probably find yourself a well man or woman.

Per package at druggists' 35 cents, or by mail postpaid on receipt of price.

INFLUENCE OF LOYALISTS ON CANADIAN HISTORY.

Able and Interesting Paper by Col. Denison at Annual Meeting of Royal Society.

The council meeting of the Royal Society was held in the High School Tuesday afternoon t 2.30. Col. Denison occupied the chair and Dr. Dawson acted as secretary. The annual report was drawn up and the council adjourned.

At 3.30 the public meeting in the exhibition hall was called to order by the president. The minutes of the previous meeting were unanimously adopted, and Dr. Dawson, the secretary of the society, read the annual report of the council. The society was shown to be in a flourishing condition, with a balance of over $1,100 on hand. Reference was made to the losses which the society had suffered during the past year, and to the election of M. Rey as fellow and M. Brunetiere of Paris, editor of Des Mondes, corresponding member.

The secretary read the list of invitations received by the society, including that from the Maine National Society. At the conclusion of the report the elections of new fellows and honorary members were ratified by the meeting.

Those present were: L'Abbe Bourassa, dean of the faculty of arts, Laval University, Montreal; Le Frere Charland, Lewiston, Me.; Dr. Edward Roy, Levis; Benjamin Sulte, Ottawa; Hon. Pascal Poirier, Shediac; Mgr. Paquet, Laval University; Rev. Dr. Bryce, Winnipeg; Dr. Clark, Toronto; Dr. Dawson, Ottawa; Wm. D. Lighthall, Montreal; W. D. Leseuer, Ottawa; Geo. Murray, Montreal; Rev. Dr. Clarke Murray, Montreal; Dr. Ellis, Toronto; Sir Sandford Fleming, Montreal; Dr. Alex. Johnston, Montreal; Thomas Macfarlane, Montreal; Prof. McLeod of McGill; Dr. Barclay of U. N. B.; Dr. Bell, Ottawa; Dr. Fletcher, Ottawa; Prof. Fowler of Queen's University, Kingston; Sir James Grant, K. C. M. G., Ottawa; Dr. G. U. Hay and Dr. Geo. Mathew; H. S. Poole, Halifax; Prof. Prince, Ottawa.

At the conclusion of the general meeting the different sections held their meetings in the rooms of the High school building and completed their organization.

Section I., French literature, at once took up its programme of readings and addresses. The English section was addressed by W. D. Lighthall, who in the absence of Rev. Dr. Withrow read a paper on the Jesuit Missions of Canada. After some little discussion the section adjourned to meet today at 9 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to be present at these and all other meetings of the society. The department of mathematics and physical sciences will hold its first meeting this morning at 10 o'clock.

Very interesting remarks were made before the geological and biological section of the society by H. S. Poole, Sir James Grant and Dr. Bell.

Mr. Poole gave an account of the discovery of a subterranean range of mountains near the Azores in latitude 63 and longitude 35. This ridge was first discovered by a company engaged in repairing one of the cables that pass through this locality. The grapnel they used for obtaining the ends of the parted cable drifted across a track in which depths were found to indicate great irregularity; so great indeed that within a distance of four miles there was a change from a depth of 630 fathoms to one of 1,700, showing the existence of a mountain range rising 6,000 feet above the general level of the telegraphic plateau, where the observations of Admiral McClintock in 1858 had indicated no such range. Specimens from the bottom were found to consist in part of volcanic glass and blue mud, containing numerous microscopic shells. McClintock's apparatus had been faulty, thus accounting for his failure to recognize the ridge, this being also partly due to the influence of certain currents which in recent soundings were found to drift southwestward one-quarter knot per hour. The width of the country traversed, Mr. Poole said, was about ten miles.

Sir James Grant in his remarks compared the human system with the electric jar naturally stored, but capable of abnormal storage, causing great rigidity in the muscles. This rigidity n the muscles may be removed by the discharge of electricity through the introduction of metallic conductors.

Dr. Bell explained the reasons for the failure of the geological congress to accept the invitation to hold their sessions in Canada. A resolution was ordered to be prepared expressing regret at the result and also their appreciation of the generosity of the Canadian government.

The evening session of the society was thoroughly enjoyed by the large audience which filled the hall. At a few minutes after eight his worship Mayor White took the chair and introduced the speaker of the evening, expressing his interest in the subject of his address and its peculiar fitness at this time when St. John, a stronghold of Loyalist principles, is celebrating the anniversary of her foundation. In his official capacity he extended a welcome to the members of the Royal Society and to the delegates of the sister organizations. The mayor also briefly touched upon the chief landmarks in St. John's history and concluded with a high tribute to Col. Denison's influence for good in the development of our country.

Colonel Denison began by stating that he had been a member of the Royal Society from the first and during the whole twenty-two years was the only soldier in the ranks. His qualification for membership came from certain books which he had written on military and historical subjects. As his own ancestors were among those who landed at St. John in 1783 and afterwards removed to Upper Canada, it was appropriate that he should take for his theme in this place the United Empire Loyalists.

The first part of the address gave an interesting review of the cause of the war, the motives of the revolutionists, the original mistakes of the British government and of the Loyalists of the colonies, and of General Howe and other military leaders on the ground.

Colonel Denison discussed the influence which the Loyalists exerted on the social, national, political and commercial life of the country. He said:

The Loyalists held as their great doctrine, as the foremost article of their creed, the scriptural injunction, "Fear God! Honor the King!" This was their simple faith, to fear God, or in other words, to obey His commands, and live righteously, to honor the King—that is, to obey the laws and support the constitution of the country, and to stand true to their allegiance to their sovereign. The result of this spirit is shown in the remarkable freedom from crime of this country in its early years. The pious, God-fearing men who had made such sacrifices for their principles, were a community almost free from crime. Murders and theft were practically unknown, and for many years the country increased in strength and population, almost without need of legal restrictions or regulations. This tendency to avoid crime has always been more marked in Canada than in almost any other country, and has been a peculiarity of our new settlements in the Northwest Territories.

This has been in marked contrast to the state of affairs for the last hundred years in the western borders of civilization in the United States. This may be attributed to a great extent to the habits and traditions of the choice picked men who came here and founded our country so well.

On the other side of the line the lawless elements had got control. They had set law and order and government and constitution at defiance. The rights of property were set at naught. As one of their writers has well said: "The Loyalists had position and property, the Indians had fertile lands; both were coveted, and both were wrenched from their rightful possessors." Many of the Loyalists were put to death, the others exiled, and the property of all confiscated. This spirit has affected the nation ever since, the murders per annum in proportion to the population being many times more than in the other countries of the world. The number of lynchings are about equal to the number of legal executions, and are often accompanied by the most barbarous scenes. Yet they seem to be accepted by public opinion as an unavoidable evil. In many other ways in every day life one could point out the great advantage we Canadians are all deriving today from the honorable and law-abiding example set us by our Loyalist fathers, and the influence that it has had and continues to have upon the social life of our people.

It is a great blessing to us all that we live in a country where the laws are honestly administered, where justice is not bought, where crimes are punished, where life and property are secure, and where we enjoy as much real liberty as any people on earth. It is due to the law-abiding British sentiment of our people, brought here by our fathers and handed down to their children, that we possess all these inestimable advantages, which we do not fully value, because we accept them as a matter of course.

The United Empire Loyalists have also exerted a great influence on the political history of this continent.

Nova Scotia, as I have said, was mainly founded by the Loyalists, so was New Brunswick, and so also was Upper Canada. The latter was in a somewhat different position from the other provinces. The loyal fighting men of the Revolution, those who came first to Canada, were the stern, unyielding, determined supporters of their King and constitution, men in whom loyalty was a creed, a duty to both God and man.

The immunity from Indian attacks which British fair and kindly treatment of the original tribes had secured to those living under the British flag, as well as the advantageous land regulations, brought a number of settlers from the United States who cared little or nothing for national sentiment, and did not care under which flag they lived. In twenty years these two classes were almost equal in numbers, the Loyalists being recruited by settlers from the old country who had settled in Canada from a desire still to retain their allegiance, and live under their own flag.

This was the condition of affairs in Canada in 1812 at the opening of the war with the United States. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were comparatively safe, owing to the fact that Great Britain held the command of the sea. The universal loyalist feeling of the people was also a great security. Quebec, that impregnable stronghold, gave us a firm grasp upon the eastern portion of Lower Canada, while the staunch loyalty of our French Canadian fellow countrymen, under the enthusiastic leadership of their clergy, made that province, with its much larger population, more secure.

The point of danger, the turning point of the whole war, was Upper Canada. It was situated nearer to the main population and resources of the United States; it was much more open to attack, and it had a scattered population of about 70,000, of whom only 11,000 were able bodied men, capable of bearing arms.

General Brock was at the head of affairs, not only commanding the British forces 1,500 strong, but he was the civil lieutenant governor as well. He saw at once the danger. Indeed he had foreseen it years before it came. He tried to get the militia effectively organized, which he had to do practically without money, depending mainly, upon the loyal spirit of the people. The disloyal were a great trial and danger to him. The politicians in the United States counted absolutely upon the disaffection of many of the inhabitants of Upper Canada. The United States secretary of state for war, Dr. Eustis, said: "We can take the Canadas without soldiers; we have only to send officers into the provinces, and the people disaffected towards their own government, will rally around our standard."

The worst and most dangerous feature of all, however, was the disaffection that was shown in the parliament of the province by many of the members. The opposition led by Willcocks, Mallory and Marcle, was absolutely treasonable in its action, and the three leaders shortly after, at the outbreak of the war, deserted to the enemy. Both Willcocks and Mallory afterwards fought against Canada in the enemy's ranks.

The house of assembly was so nearly divided that General Brock could get nothing done. He appealed to the militia of York (Toronto), mainly U. E. Loyalists and their descendants, and asked them if they would stand by him and follow him anywhere in the province, or out of it, in its defence. They responded to his appeal with enthusiasm, and agreed to follow him anywhere. He then boldly faced the difficulty. He called his executive council together on the 3rd of August, 1812, and gave them his views upon the situation, and the action which he proposed to take.

The council adjourned until the next day, and then decided to prorogue the house and declare martial law. On the 5th August this was done. This was in all probability the turning point in the history of this continent. Had Brock been a weak man, or had his loyalist militia shown any lack of enthusiasm in backing him up, Upper Canada would have been lost. Sir George Prevost, a weak, incompetent man, seemed willing to abandon the province. The executive council were mainly of U. E. Loyalist descent, and they stood by Brock under circumstances calculated to appall the strongest heart.

General Brock was now master of the situation, and the change in the aspect of affairs in twelve days was almost miraculous. A stirring address to the people went forth on the same day. On the 6th Brock left for Amherstburg. On the morning of the 16th August he crossed the river with 1,330 men and captured Detroit, with the whole of General Hull's army of 2,500 men, and their immense stores of supplies and munitions of war, which he needed urgently to help arm the militia. On the 13th October following the brilliant victory of Queenston Heights was won at the cost of Brock's life. Here again at his heels were the Loyalist militia, his last words of encouragement being given to the York volunteers, who had also been with him at Detroit.

To show under what circumstances Brock and his followers fought to retain Canada for the British crown, I may mention that when he set out from Fort George on the morning of the victory of Queenston Heights he left in prison under the guard of a few old soldiers as large a number of traitors and aliens as he had altogether of loyal soldiers under his command when he made his charge upon the Heights before the reinforcements came up.

These two victories, Detroit and Queenston Heights settled the fate of the war. They inspired the loyal, they overawed the disloyal, they gave a confidence to our soldiers which they did not lose through all the fighting, and in the subsequent victories the regiment of Loyalist militia, with their British comrades, did yeoman service, and after a most arduous struggle preserved Canada to the British flag.

The next crisis in the affair of Upper Canada occurred in 1837, when owing to the agitation of a few new comers, and some descendants of those who were lukewarm in 1812, an attempt was made to throw off the connection with Great Britain and establish a republic. There were no British soldiers in the province, but Sir Francis Bond Head, the lieutenant governor, did not have to appeal to the loyal inhabitants to support him. They poured into Toronto spontaneously from every direction, in such numbers to uphold law and order, that the rebels were dispersed at once. In various places where trouble arose, the malcontents were promptly put down.

The striking point about this rising of the loyal population in defense of law and order, is the extraordinary contrast between the prompt and vigorous action of the loyal people, and the apathy and slowness of the same class in the early days of the American Revolution. Had the loyal men gathered on the day of the first fighting at Lexington in 1775, and poured into Boston in the same way, the revolution would not have been a success.

In 1842, at the time of the Maine boundary dispute, Governor Fairfield threatened hostile operations. The Loyalists of New Brunswick stood firm while the legislature of Nova Scotia, representing the same breed of staunch defenders of British institutions, at once placed all their militia and all their revenues at the disposal of the government to aid their sister province in defending her rights. This bold and determined action prevented war, and once more the same old spirit had its influence.

In the Fenian raid of 1866 the militia forces of New Brunswick rallied to the flag with enthusiasm, as did those of the sister provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the invaders were soon driven out of our borders. In the Trent affair the Canadian people showed the most loyal spirit, and their determined attitude probably prevented war and all its attendant calamities. All these episodes indicate the great influence the U. E. Loyalists have had in our military affairs.

* * * * * * *

In 1887 a very insidious scheme was evolved in New York, and with the assistance of a few people in Canada was launched in favor of a commercial union between the United States and this country. This proposition at first was favorably received. The great prosperity which had been enjoyed by Canada during the existence of the old reciprocity treaty had caused a general feeling among the people that this prosperity was the result of the treaty, when, in reality, it was due for a time to the Crimean war, which raised the price of wheat to nearly double, and caused a keen demand at high prices for all that Canada could produce. The average citizen at first thought favorably of commercial union. The Loyalist element was not asleep, however, and it was soon felt that an entanglement such as commercial union would necessarily involve, would in the long run be likely to end in the annexation or absorption of Canada. This was contrary to the dream of the Loyalists of the revolution. They fought for a United Empire—a United British Empire. For that idea they had made all their sacrifices, for that they and their descendants had always stood true to their sovereign and to British institutions. This same idea animated all other loyal Canadians, and a movement in favor of a commercial union, or a system of mutual preferential tariffs, between Canada and the mother country, and the rest of the Empire, was soon started, and an appeal made to the people to adopt that policy in preference to any arrangement with the United States.

This proposition appealed at once to the feelings and instincts of the inhabitants of Canada, and soon the policy received very general support, and after some years of struggle and agitation and work, the Canadian government adopted the principle and gave the preference to Great Britain. The movement originated in Canada, and has been pressed on by Canada. At the request of Canada the German-Belgian treaties were denounced. Canada took the lead in establishing an imperial penny postage, as well as in forcing on the construction of the all-British Pacific cable.

Col. Denison closed with a strong and earnest appeal in favor of imperial unity. The cause, he said, that Canada has made her own has been taken up in Great Britain, and strenuous efforts are being made to induce the mother country to meet these advances of her colonies and consolidate her possessions in such a way as to preserve and secure the markets of the empire for the empire. The desire is to put a stop to the system by which every foreign nation is fostered and nurtured at the expense of the assets and resources of our empire, which should be preserved and employed to strengthen and support the interests of our own race.

This is the great question of the day. The movement in favor of imperial unity is of vital strength. It is similar to the feeling that consolidated Germany and united Italy. There is no other topic attracting so much attention and of so much importance, and it is really the question of endorsing and approving and endeavoring to carry into effect the principles for which the United Empire Loyalists struggled and fought. Here again we have another instance of the influence that these men are having upon the history of the British race.

Let us hope that before many years we may have a united empire, if not confederated at least organized into a constellation of allied nations, all banded together to aid each other in trade, in diplomacy and common defence under the same sovereign and under the same flag.

Canadians may well be proud of the founders of their country, and all classes should combine to perpetuate the principles which have guided us so well in the past.

After the applause which greeted the close of the president's speech had subsided, Dr. Clark of Toronto moved a vote of thanks to the speaker for the earnest and forceful, as well as entertaining address he had delivered. Dr. Clark wished to express his appreciation of a man of Colonel Denison's character and influence, not only in his native city of Toronto, but throughout the whole dominion. Before taking his seat he called upon Sir James Grant as seconder of the motion.

Sir James well sustained his reputation as a powerful speaker during the few minutes he was on his feet. He paid a warm tribute to Col. Denison, declaring that few men have taken such a deep interest in the welfare of Canada. He expressed his pleasure at the selection of a subject so appropriate in this strong centre of Loyalist influence; and passed on to the praise of the founders of the Royal Society which had blended together so many elements for the promotion and prosperity of the Dominion. No sectional feeling existed among its members; no creed hindered or helped advancement. The largeness of the views encouraged by this society is shown by the fact that the next president will be a Frenchman. This honor will be bestowed upon one of the members from Quebec, Benjamin Sulte. The seconder expressed the gratification of the Royal Society to be in this city, and particularly at such a time as the present occasion; and again declared his pride in the work done by the society in cementing forces destined to aid in the advancement of the Dominion.

The motion was put by the mayor and carried with a unanimous and hearty vote of the audience.

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You get about as close as possible to nature's own remedy by using Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are composed entirely of vegetable extracts and therefore perfectly harmless. These pills have a mild action on the bowels, causing them to move regularly. By their stimulating action on the kidneys and liver they free the system of all poisons and impurities. This clears the complexion, sweetens the stomach, and cures the foul breath and coated tongue.

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If you suffer from headache, dizziness, nervousness, poor color, constipation or any complaint of the stomach or bowels, select Dr. Hamilton's Pills as your remedy; they will make you permanently well. Price 25c. per box, or five boxes for $1, at all druggists, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn.

SCRIPTURE BARRED IN COURT.

(London Daily Mail.)

Mr. Huxley, advertisement manager to Reuter's, when called as a witness in a case at the Southwark police court yesterday asked to be allowed to read a passage of Scripture instead of taking the oath.

The Magistrate: "On what ground do you object to taking an oath?" "On Scriptural grounds."

"You want to affirm, you mean?" "I have a portion of the Scripture here, and would just like to read one verse. To read the Scripture in court for my edification or for the edification of any one else."

Mr. Huxley then affirmed.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Dainty lingere must have the proper stiffness and spotless whiteness to satisfy dainty women. Celluloid Starch will give the stiffness without taking from the whiteness. Every woman who takes pride in her dainty white goods should ask her grocer for

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Never Sticks. Requires no Cooking
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NEW LIGHT

(Exchange.)

Lady Florence Dixie, formerly the most noted sportswoman in England, and now repentantly devoting her time against cruelty, says.

"I have seen the terror-stricken orb of the red deer, full of tears, glaring at me with mute reproach, as it sobbed its life away, and that same look have I seen in glorious-orbed guanaco of Patagonia, the timid gazelle, the graceful and beautiful koodoo, sprinkbok, etc., of South Africa, seemingly, as it were, reproaching me for thus lightly taking the life I could never bring back. So, too, I have witnessed the angry, defiant glare of the wild beast's fading sight, as death, fast-coming, deprived him of the power to wreak his vengeance on the human aggressor before him. And I say this: The memory of those scenes brings no pleasure to my mind. On the contrary, it haunts me with a huge reproach, and I wish I had never done those deeds of skill and cruelty. I will never again raise gun or rifle to destroy the glorious animal life of creation. Savagedom still dominates us in a great degree. A higher education and civilization will teach us to despise amusements which are purchased at the expense of suffering to animals."

A FREE VERSION.

(New York Times.)

Former Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck told the following story the other day of "Matt" Carpenter, the famous Wisconsin senator. Carpenter was pleading a case before the supreme court. Before he got half through with his argument the judges had made up their minds that his case was without merit, and, moreover, that he was unprepared. When he finished his argument and counsel for the other side got up to reply the judges whispered to each other, nodded, and then the chief justice said:

"I don't think it will be necessary to hear from you, sir."

Carpenter's opponent was very deaf, and he could only tell that the chief justice was addressing him. He turned to Carpenter for aid.

"What did the chief justice say, Matt?" he whispered.

"He said he'd rather give you the case than listen to you," Carpenter bawled in his ear.

J. P. MORGAN'S BLUE BLOOD.

(Argonaut.)

J. Pierpont Morgan is gifted with a great deal more of humor than is generally known. Not long ago, while in London, he was introduced to a lady who made some pretensions to peerage. "Pardon me," said this lady, haughtily, "to which Morgans do you belong?"

"Oh, we are an independent branch," replied Mr. Morgan, slyly; "but we date back to the Norman kings."

"Ah, then you have a coat of arms?"

Mr. Morgan dug down into his pocket and brought forth a shining American twenty-dollar gold piece. "This," he said, "is our coat of arms; a few other families have adopted the same emblem. But," he continued, confidentially, "we are gathering them in as fast as possible."

FARMERS' AND DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

MIDSUMMER CONVENTION,

Gagetown, N. B., June 27th and 28th, 1904.

The programme begins at 2 p. m., MONDAY, 27th, when a number of modern plows, cultivators, etc., will be practically tested. Practical demonstrations of spraying, pruning and grafting will be given, and addresses both in the field and orchard, and in the Temperance Hall in the evening.

Among the speakers will be Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of Fruit Division, Ottawa, and others.

One fare rate on Railways and steamers. On I. C. R., Standard Certificates must be asked for. On C. P. R. parties of five going by one train may get tickets at two cents per mile.

A chance to combine a delightful summer holiday with the best information on field and orchard work. Everybody is invited.

W. W. HUBBARD,
Cor. Sec'ty.
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FARM FOR SALE—Farm near Bloomfield, Kings County. Cuts about 40 tons of hay. House and 3 good barns. Well wooded. Terms easy. Apply to G. H. BURNETT, P. O. Box 133, St. John, N. B. 694

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WANTED — RELIABLE MEN — $60 per month and expenses $2.50 per day to reliable men in every locality, introducing our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; steady employment to good, honest, capable men; no experience needful; write at once for particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont. 1213

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MONEY TO LOAN on city, town, village or country property in amounts to suit at current rates of interest. H. H. PICKETT, solicitor, 50 Princess street, St. John, N. B. 225

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1895, says:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of single ailments forms its best recommendation."

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PROBATE COURT.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

To the Sheriff of the county of Charlotte, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, Robert P. Chandler, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Gentleman, by his petition, bearing date the thirty-first day of March last past, hath represented that he is a creditor of the estate of the late Charles Edwin Owen Hatheway, late of the town of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, who died intestate, and hath prayed that letters of administration of the estate and effects of the said Charles Edwin Owen Hatheway might be granted to him by this honorable court.

You are, therefore, hereby required to cite the said Robert P. Chandler, P. Clement Hatheway, a brother of said deceased; Julia Chandler, widow, a sister of said deceased; Julia Eccles, wife of Charles Eccles, a niece of said deceased; Charles Fitzpatrick, a nephew of said deceased; the said P. Clement Hatheway, Julia Chandler, Julia Eccles and Charles Fitzpatrick being the next of kin of the said Charles Edwin Owen Hatheway, deceased, and all others interested in the estate of the said deceased, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at the office of the Judge of Probate in and for the County of Charlotte at the town of Saint Andrews, within and for the said County of Charlotte, on FRIDAY, THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF JULY NEXT, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the consideration of the said application, and to shew cause, if any there be, why Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of the said Charles Edwin Owen Hatheway, deceased, should not be granted to the said Robert P. Chandler, as a creditor of the said estate, and as by him prayed for in his said petition.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said probate court this eighth day of April, A. D., 1904.

MELVILLE N. COCKBURN,
Judge of Probate for Charlotte County.
JAS. G. STEVENS, JR.,
Registrar of Probate for Charlotte County. 512

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ROCKEFELLER GETTING OIL.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

John D. Rockefeller has a little grandson something over half a dozen years of age, of whom he is very fond. One day recently this youngster, while visiting at the Rockefeller country home at Pocantico Hills, New York, mounted his grandparent's knee and said:

"Grandpa, here's a picture of you that I drawed."

"Ah, yes," replied Mr. Rockefeller, as he examined it. "Very interesting. What am I doing?"

"Coming home from the village store."

"Yes, yes; I see. But what's that I have in my hand?"

"That's a gallon oil can. You've just got it filled with kerosene and are fetching it home for the lamps. Of course," the artist continued in patronizingly explanatory tones, "it's a 'maginary picture. 'Taint drawed from seeing you do it, you know. I fought it all up in my own head."