

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1907

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Mgr.
E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

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Advertisements of Wares, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents for each insertion.

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The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:
Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 17, 1907

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent newspapers.

These newspapers advocate: British connection

Honesty in public life

Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion

No graft!
No deals!

"The Maple, Shamrock, Rose and Twine, The Thistle Leaf forever."

IT AFFECTS THE I. C. R.

If an Ottawa despatch to the Toronto News states the conditions correctly, the Intercolonial Railway and its patrons are adversely affected by the export of pulp wood to the United States, and the railway would benefit from prohibition of the export business. We quote the letter in full:

"One of the Intercolonial Railway's greatest troubles is the constant appropriation of its cars by American lines, and the opportunity for this is afforded by its large lumber and pulpwood trade. New Brunswick and Quebec sell large quantities of both to New England; it is what may be described as a coarse trade, and it involves an incessant movement towards New England, with no stream of return traffic. Consequently, there is a steady drain of Intercolonial cars across the border, and if they are to be returned direct it must be as empties. But the Intercolonial cars are exceptionally good, and the roads which haul them to their New England destinations proceed to use them for their own purposes. The cars are not lost, nor are they exactly stolen, for re-carriage agencies abound, and regulations govern the use of other railways' cars; but the American roads take care to retain them for the full period permissible, and then pass them on from one to another, so that their services are used for a considerable time. The result is that the Intercolonial has an undue proportion of its car equipment working on other lines, and the one-sided nature of the trade prevents its officials enjoying the human satisfaction of steering back again so as to strike an average."

"Pulpwood is responsible for about half of the traffic which causes this drain of rolling stock, and if the present form of the trade were to be terminated by a prohibition of exportation, the officials of the road would be very glad. At the outset they would get rid of a traffic which is more or less of a nuisance. The secondary effect, they believe, would be to force many American mills to move to Canadian territory served by the Intercolonial. The government railway then would have the hauling of the raw material to the mills—the only portion of the traffic it now enjoys—the hauling away of the completed product—a far more profitable form of freight—the hauling of the mill supplies, the hauling of the goods needed by the villages which would spring up about the mills, and the other traffic created by the growth of population."

The general public may not be aware of the extent to which areas bearing pulpwood are being secured by American investors. It is really becoming a serious question, and should receive the attention of the provincial and federal authorities. In this matter of supply of the raw material for paper Canada occupies a most enviable position that should be taken full advantage of for the benefit of the people. If the people of the United States had such an opportunity they would very quickly turn it to their own benefit, regardless of all other considerations. Hundreds of thousands of cords of pulpwood are annually exported, which should be preserved, or at least converted into paper in Canada; and the annual volume of export is growing at a rapid rate. Why should Canada not have the pulp and paper mills, the skilled labor, the increase of population, the expenditure of money and the enlarged traffic which would be involved in an enlightened policy, making the most of the raw material in its forests?

MISS TARBELL'S FORECAST

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, the woman whose pen has been the most formidable weapon Standard Oil has had to contend with for many years past, has been reviewing the position of the oil trust in the light of the big fine. She believes the fight started against the company by her magazine articles, and which is now led by the government and backed by the public, is going to make the leopard change its spots. "The day of the Standard Oil Company in its old form is over," she says. "It must either conform now to

justice and fair dealing or it will fall utterly; I don't mean that its day is over this year, or that it will ever next year, but it is as surely ended as right is right."

The government first investigated Standard Oil thirty-five years ago, but only recently has there been any real headway. Public sentiment has forced the hand of the rulers at Washington. Miss Tarbell believes that even now the men of the trust will not abandon their old tactics until they are in the last ditch.

"The difficulty of the men with the Standard Oil Company seems to be that they have no sense that the public has any part in the conduct of corporations. They utterly lack the collective sense. It is individualism gone mad—reduced to an absurdity."

"The point is that the public for thirty-five years has been trying to make the Standard Oil Company pay fair. It has given the trust repeated warnings in the way of public uprisings, the passage of laws and adverse decisions. But every time the trust has snapped its fingers and gone on in the same old way."

"It is a sort of insolence which a people would be very supine to tolerate indefinitely. It is being demonstrated clearly that the American people do not propose to endure it any longer. The Standard Oil men are not only insolent, but they entirely misunderstand the power of public opinion and the genuineness of the public's sense of fair play."

"They have had every chance to readjust their business and conduct it as gentlemen should, and all they have ever done since New Englander, with no stream of return traffic. Consequently, there is a steady drain of Intercolonial cars across the border, and if they are to be returned direct it must be as empties. But the Intercolonial cars are exceptionally good, and the roads which haul them to their New England destinations proceed to use them for their own purposes. The cars are not lost, nor are they exactly stolen, for re-carriage agencies abound, and regulations govern the use of other railways' cars; but the American roads take care to retain them for the full period permissible, and then pass them on from one to another, so that their services are used for a considerable time. The result is that the Intercolonial has an undue proportion of its car equipment working on other lines, and the one-sided nature of the trade prevents its officials enjoying the human satisfaction of steering back again so as to strike an average."

"These men have thought they would be justified by their success, but the whole history of the world is against the continuance of success built on injustice. The fruit of injustice is never permanent. The Standard Oil Company will be, I believe, one of the most remarkable illustrations of the truth of this adage."

THE COMMONS AND OLD AGE PENSIONS

The London newspapers contain extended reports of the debate on the question of old age pensions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer frankly endorsed the principle of the plan though as yet he does not see how he can provide the necessary funds. It is evident that the government will be subjected to increasing pressure looking to the introduction of this and other reforms to which it is virtually committed and which are favored by its radical supporters.

Mr. Barnes, member for Blackfriars, was one of the speakers who outlined the reasons which are commonly put forward by those favoring the pensions. He was convinced, he said, that the old had been treated unfairly, unsystematically and unjustly as compared with other classes of the community. The struggle for life was becoming increasingly harder, and many men and women found old age creeping on them with the workhouse as, in too many instances, their only refuge after a life of labor. The workhouse was an unsuitable and inappropriate provision for old age in such circumstances. It was stated by Lord Rothschild's Commission in 1898 that of the 1,988,000 people over 65 years of age living at that time some one-third did not require pensions, another one-third were said to be on the margin, and that the remaining one-third or roughly, 600,000 persons were actually dependent either on charity or the poor law in some form or other for the ordinary necessities and comforts of life. In any dealing with this question by the Government there must be no taint of the poor law, otherwise it would inevitably fail. Nor must there be any discrimination. That was to say, they did not want any sifting or sorting out of the needy and deserving amongst the recipients. Such a task would be too big. The Government must settle the matter on a universal plan, giving pensions, not as a concession, but as a civic right, to every man and woman who had conformed to the laws of the country and to the residential qualification. The cost would not be too great. To provide every person in the country over sixty-five years of age with a pension of five shillings a week would cost about £26,000,000 a year. But there were a considerable number already provided for. There were at least 200,000 pensioners in the country receiving aid from state or local authorities, amounting in all to £10,000,000. Then there were 400,000 old people in the workhouse, at a cost not of 5s. per week, but of more than double 5s. per week. (Labor cheers.)

The workhouse, as a result of some system of old-age pensions, could get rid of those old people, and they were enabled to go and live at the firesides of their sons and daughters, it would be a benefit in every way, and a considerable sum would be saved. The net cost to the country would probably not be more than £10,000,000. Britain had generally stood up for the weak and the ill-governed in other lands, and he refused to believe that it would stubbornly continue to leave its old men and women, who had spent long years of service in the workshop, and who were just as much entitled to pensions as the soldier or the sailor, to end their days as they did now. Nothing was required but that the Government should give the country a great lead.

Mr. Asquith, who followed, said he was thoroughly in sympathy with the scheme, but he laid stress on the magnitude of the problem which the question presented. He could, however, conceive of no object which ought to be deemed to be heart of a politician. While the difficulties

in the way of the introduction of a workable scheme of pensions were considerable, they were, perhaps, exaggerated. One of the chief difficulties was that of forming an even approximate idea of the ultimate charge which the taxpayer would have to bear. To effect a solution there might be economies in expenditure—and of such economies he did not despair—and there might be some considerable readjustment both of the methods and objects of taxation. These readjustments must, of course, in his opinion, be absolutely consistent with the maintenance of the present main governing principle of the fiscal system. He thought that they would find it expedient to proceed tentatively and by stages, but he was anxious to make a beginning. The practical question was how to find the necessary money.

Mr. Harold Cox objected to the whole proposal. It would mean an increase of twenty-six millions in the expenditure. To begin in a small way would be to open the door to extravagance. To give pensions would be to subsidize the drink evil and to rob the working classes of independence of character. Mr. Cox recited many other arguments of the same sort. Admittedly the question presents great difficulties, but it seems tolerably certain that the British are going to make the experiment before very long.

THE KING'S REPRESENTATIVE

Both for what he is and for what he represents, both as Earl Grey and as His Majesty's representative, the Governor General is heartily welcome in this city and this province. Fifteen or twenty years ago there were many men in this section of Canada who regarded the future with doubt, who were pessimists in their attitude toward the country, and who confessed their fear that the Dominion never would realize the hopes of its founders. In those dark days enemies of British connection seized the opportunity to suggest to discouraged Canadians the advisability of political suicide in the form of annexation. Today the doubts have vanished, and the enemies of British connection, realizing the state of the popular temper, no longer venture to express the sentiments they openly published in the seventies and the eighties.

Earl Grey, who is familiar with the march of events in Canada, has not failed to note in his journeys throughout the country, the buoyant optimism that comes of solid progress, and the quickened national spirit due to growth and to a better appreciation of the Empire and Canada's place in it. He has seen, one is sure, not only enough to convince him of the greatness of the years before us, but also of the determination of Canadians to develop here a vast, militant, self-reliant confederation, powerful in itself, self-governing always, and yet always a ready and loyal member of that family of British nations which make up the Empire.

St. John's welcomes to Earl Grey is sincere rather than demonstrative. It would be louder were the times more troubled. In these tranquil days, when the satisfactory and permanent quality of our relations with the Motherland is taken for granted, the people feel no need for noisy assertions of good will. The current of their thoughts, however, sets strongly in the right direction.

There was no necessity for inflicting a civic address upon the distinguished visitor. The time when some one had to cut him might well be dropped. On the other hand it will be at once pleasing and fitting to hear the Governor General. He is a man of affairs, a many-sided public figure to whom it is a pleasure to listen. We know from his reply to the address yesterday how happily he can touch chords of local and Imperial interest. From his speeches in other places we know, too, that his appearance before the Canadian Club today will be an occasion of unusual interest. The Earl and Countess will be followed by the earnest good wishes of everyone. It may be hoped that they will be spared as much as possible of the monotonous routine of a visit of this sort and be permitted to enjoy themselves and see as much as possible of this fine province and its loyal people.

STRONG AND TIMELY WORDS

Men who give serious thought to the welfare of the country, who realize that the good of the nation must not be sacrificed through the selfish influence of the party caucus or the sordid policies of the market place, will read with pleasure and repeat with profit much that Earl Grey said yesterday at the Canadian Club luncheon. We direct attention particularly to this portion of his address as timely and uplifting:

"Just as the dikes of your maritime provinces keep back the destructive sea from running your lands, so Canadian clubs may be regarded as the bulwark against the intrusion of the poisonous waters of party divisions over the rich meadows of your national life. In saying this I am no more condemning the system of party government than I am the dikes. It is only the excesses of these elements, when uncontrolled, to which I refer."

"Now, if you consult history, which chronicles the causes of the decay which has led to the ultimate extinction of the great republics, you will find that the corrupting influence which has undermined them and brought them crumbling to the ground has invariably been that of local and individual selfishness, and a fierce party spirit based on the unscrupulous sacrifice of the own grandeur and blind and deaf to the higher interests of the state."

and by keeping before you high ideals, the well-being of the state and the interests, not of a party, but of an empire in which Canada may one day be the controlling influence, that they command themselves so entirely to my approval; and I further believe that in any city where a good Canadian club exists the reign of boodle and graft, for more than a very short time, will be an impossibility."

Earl Grey is not in politics. He speaks neither for nor against any party. If his position permitted him to speak more plainly, or if he were in another position, we must suppose he would urge Canadians to purify both parties by making it impossible for the dishonorable elements in both to continue to profit through the ignorance, indifference, and partisan spirit of the people. To a degree deplorable in a young country like ours we have tolerated, and thus encouraged, the selfish party practices against which Earl Grey's warning is directed. There is a considerable and growing element which works for itself at the expense of the country, while pretending to be working for the country. The Canadian Clubs may do much to correct this evil tendency in our national life—always provided they do not fall through appealing to too limited a class or in being acacemic rather than practical.

They need courage as well as fine phrases. The press gives wide publicity to the thoughtful addresses delivered before these bodies—but something more is needed. This oratory must be made to produce results. The men who applaud such healthful sentiments must follow it up by taking off their coats to fight the fight of good government. They must take service in the ranks of those who hold that there should be fewer sacrifices for the parties and more for the country. Canada has much fine sentiment, but in everyday practice it permits a great deal of dishonesty in public life. Reform in these matters is not to be attained by passing sounding resolutions, but rather by making it impossible for tainted or doubtful men to sit in the House of Commons and the Senate.

THEY MUST BEHAVE

If the Syrian colony in St. John continues to keep the police and the police magistrate busy it will be necessary to consider whether or not the undesirable element among these newcomers should be deported under that clause of our immigration law which gives power to repatriate persons who develop criminal tendencies after coming to Canada. It is not always possible to exclude paupers, idiots, or criminals, real or prospective. Even the improved immigration regulations do not provide sufficient safeguards in this matter, though the undesirable classes are not finding entrance to Canada as easy as it formerly was.

The clause providing for deportation is one which should be invoked whenever good grounds for such action present themselves. The effect would be twofold. First, it would be a warning to individuals who have proved to be troublesome and expensive, and foreign nations and immigration agencies would be quick to discover that they could trouble and expense when they seek to unload upon Canada persons who deserve the attention of the penal authorities in the land of their birth.

St. John has no prejudice against foreigners. Those who come here are welcome if they obey the law and enter into the spirit of the country. But from one and all the city will expect decent and orderly behavior. It does not influence us to know that in foreign countries men settle their quarrels by private vengeance. That is an old story. We make it to the all-important addition that such practices are not tolerated in Canada, and that persistent effort to perpetrate here the lawless habits of the Old World will be resisted from the outset, and checked summarily, no matter how drastic the process necessarily.

St. John, already heavily taxed, and annoyed by many an assessment system, must well afford to pay for more police. As a matter of fact it does not properly pay those it has. The city is not adequately policed at night, and, notwithstanding the expense, the force should be enlarged. Meantime concerted action by the police and the courts should make it very clear to our foreign friends that we do not propose to stand any nonsense.

THE COUNTRY'S GROWTH

The growth of population in the United States and Canada is sometimes made the basis of comparisons discouraging to the people of this country. Recently a prominent American journal, in the course of a leading article intended to minimize our progress and standing, made the foolish assertion that Canada could not grow at a satisfactory rate until it obtained a "modern form of government." Several Canadian journals replied with effect that our form of government is materially superior to that of the United States. And it is. Also it is in effect more democratic and more immediately responsive to the people's wishes.

As to our growth, a correspondent of the Montreal Star points out that "with all the disadvantages she had to contend with, Canada has grown twice as fast as the United States in the last ninety-five years." When the United States entered upon the war of aggression in 1812, he points out, her population was 8,000,000, while Canada had only 300,000; yet these 300,000 and a few regular troops held the country until Wellington's victorious army was about to be sent to their assistance, when the advisability of making a speedy peace appealed to the invaders, not one of whom had a foot in Canada, save and except prisoners. The population of the United States proper is estimated at 80,000,000, and Canada at 12,000,000; therefore, if in 1812 the States had 8,000,000 and Canada only 300,000, what could the population of Canada be today?

If 8,000,000 gives 80,000,000, it is evident

that 300,000 will give 3,000,000. The actual figures are 6,000,000, or pro rata 100 per cent more than the United States in the same period. "It would be interesting," the correspondent says in conclusion, "to be able to see the outcome of the next ninety-five years. But beyond doubt those who sing The Maple Leaf Forever and God Save the King will again have no cause to be ashamed of their numbers and share in the greatest and most honest-dealing Empire in the world."

NOTE AND COMMENT

The word from Ottawa is that no cabinet appointments will be made until after Earl Grey's return to the capital. The country will not worry much over the delay, but some of the applicants may be less philosophical.

Mr. Pius Michael, M. P. for Victoria-Madawaska, intimates that New Brunswick's Liberal members, when they were in Ottawa the other day, made it clear that New Brunswick would not be content with any portfolio but that of Minister of Finance and Customs.

A significant evidence of the unsettled condition of affairs in Rome is given by the cable which announces that last week the Pope commended all the receptions planned in honor of the anniversary of his coronation, excepting that of the cardinals might be insisted in the streets while on their way to—and from the Vatican.

The closing of the opium dens in Canton, China, by imperial decree, was marked by general rejoicing, with processions through gayly decorated streets. When the Scott Act in a Canadian community there will be a possibility of its enforcement. But opium will still be obtainable in Canton, though only by the initiated.

The most interesting feature of the bill providing for the election of a new upper house by the house of representatives in New Zealand, which has just passed the committee stage, is the clause providing that women are eligible for membership. The government supported this clause, which was adopted by a vote of 37 to 26. Evidently woman suffrage has not produced any evil effects in New Zealand, else a proposition to broaden the field of woman's political activities would not have been received with favor.

Speaking of Canadian Clubs, the Canadian Courier says: "Among the evidences of progress which Canada daily affords none are more gratifying than the growth in the number of Canadian Clubs all over the country. To develop a sturdy national sentiment and to qualify young Canadians to take their part in the affairs of their country is the highest type of public usefulness, and in doing this the Canadian Clubs have more reason for their being and a more distinct and noble sphere for their activity than most other organizations in Canada."

Attorney-General Bonaparte intimates that Rockefeller and Harriman may be sent to prison. A great reformer said recently that the public would begin to believe in the government's sincerity when one responsible trust magnate had been put in jail. Mr. Bonaparte has been conferring with Mr. Roosevelt, and the storm signals are flying in Wall street. And yet both Rockefeller and Harriman probably are able to sleep soundly. Great wealth is a stout friend when it comes to keeping out of jail in the United States.

While Mr. Henry M. Whitney is preaching reciprocity in Massachusetts, Senator Lodge declares that there is no revision of the tariff before 1909; that party leaders are opposed to any tariff tinkering preceding a presidential election; that a revision would not mean the lowering of duty on any manufactured goods, and that a new tariff act would be along the old Republican lines of protection for the workmen of the United States. Lodge represents the ruling circle of the Republican party. Canada, in its tariff making, must consult its own interests and continue to export nothing from the United States. Our neighbors are at once prosperous and selfish. They want access to our markets, but they are not willing to pay for it. Canada must manufacture more and more of its own raw material at home.

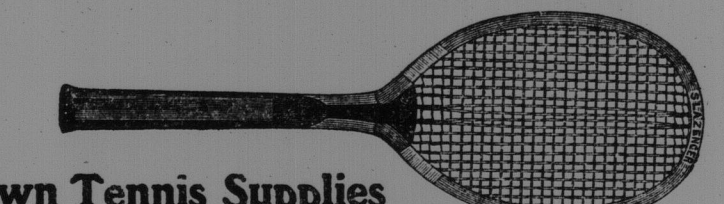
LIVE BEAR CALLS AT SAGAMORE HILL

After Prowling Around Mr. Roosevelt's Grounds It Scratches on the Back Roof.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 13.—A live bear of which no one claims ownership has taken up his home in the woods on Sagamore Hill, and in the early foggy hours this morning he paid a visit to the residence of President Roosevelt.

Sounds of tramping of the underbrush near the edge of the cleared knoll on which the president's summer home is situated roused the secret service guard. The guards went into the woods and the bear went boldly into the clearing. When the guard returned to his post after a vain search he got another start on hearing scratching on the roof of a lean-to at the rear of the president's house.

Upon the roof went the guardman, but what he saw caused him to stop and pinch himself and rub his eyes. As he was doing this the bear made over the other side, jumped to the ground and rambled off toward the woods again. The secret service men hastily organized the household dogs and stablemen into a hunting party. For three hours the hunt lasted—from three until six o'clock—but the bear got away. For several days those who are frequent visitors to Sagamore Hill have reported hearing the clatter of twigs along the road to the president's grounds, and it is now believed that the bear has been living here for some days.



Lawn Tennis Supplies

There will be no let-up to the popularity of this splendid game during the present season. To play well you need the best materials, such as—
Slazenger's Doherty Rackets.....\$8.50
Slazenger's Centre Rackets.....4.00
Slazenger's Demon Rackets.....6.00
Slazenger's Champion Rackets.....4.00
Slazenger's Labelle Rackets.....2.00
Racket Tresses, Centre Straps, Marking Tapes, Gut Preserver and Ball Carriers. The best values in Rubber Sole Shoes. Examine them. Price \$4.00 per pair. Market Square

W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD., St. John, N. B.

The Human Christ

(Rev. Chas. F. Dole.)

I carry a beautiful picture enshrined in my mind. It is the image of the perfect man. Strength, justice, courage, truth, grace, faithfulness are in every line of the face. Kindness, sympathy, hope, gladness, enthusiasm, constant good-will shine out of the eyes.

Unknown cost of effort, peril, pain, sorrow, and sympathy has gone into this face. But it is not worn or sad. The look of victory is there—of good overcoming evil. There is firm rebuke in the face of the picture at meanness, oppression, cruelty, selfishness, and pride. But infinite humanity also is there, as of one who believes in me to the last, expects the best of me, is determined to win me to his radiant faith in the right. The face is not too serious; it casts on me many a smile of genial good humor. There is no companionship in the world quite equal to it. In the presence I am refreshed, strengthened, and heartened for every enterprise.

No one has ever seen in bodily form the ideal face of my picture. It belongs to no single nation, or color, or race, or religion. It is not man alone; it has womanly tenderness along with its strength. It is as pure of evil thought as it is free of danger. It is a universal man, the son and heir of the universe. It is the image of God; it is doubtless my best self—the man I would choose to become.

The man in the shrine of my heart is like a wonderful composite photograph. All illustrious human persons and values have gone into making it. Whatever faults and foibles good men have ever had fall away. All the good in any of my picture, but it is greater than any of them all. The prophet of Nazareth, who blessed little children, is with me, and many a dim figure of great prophets before him. The Buddha is with me, with his vast pity for suffering humanity. Socrates, drinking the hemlock and scorned to save his life by running away from his duty, has entered into the soul of my picture.

The brave English King Alfred is there, and many a true-hearted statesman and patriot; Washington at Valley Forge, and Abraham Lincoln writing the Proclamation of Emancipation, or visiting his wounded soldiers in the hospitals. The men and women who have made and moulded the lives of each of us are in the picture, loving fathers and mothers, high-minded teachers, honest merchants, faithful workmen, good physicians. Even the heroes of story are with us—the noble bishop in Les Miserables, Remola, and Adam Bede. Contributions fresh from human life go daily into making my picture. It is never complete, because it is infinite. The life of God. Yet nothing that I possess is so real.

To help in making the picture, every good thought, every kind act or word, every utterance of good-will develops and deepens the picture. To know the real man in my heart, to love him, to keep company with him, most of all, to do his bidding, and not to dare wish to move against his will—this is to be at one with myself; this is to love all true men everywhere; this is the essence of worship and communion with God.

Kings County Probate Court.

Hampton, Kings Co., Aug. 14.—In the probate court of Kings county since the last sitting Judge J. M. McIntyre transacted the following business in chambers at Success:

On petition of Eber Hendricks Turnbull, commercial traveler, St. John, letters of administration were granted to him on the estate of his uncle, the late James Hendricks of Norton, farmer, which was sworn at \$3,150 realty and \$8,391.30 personality, his brothers, Charles Johnston and Conrad John, and his sisters, Helen E. Mary and Emma Robertson, having renounced in the petitioner's favor. J. Milton Price, proctor.

Letters were moving were granted to Charles Johnston Hendricks, of Norton, farmer, of the persons and estate of his three minor children—Conrad John, Jr., Dorothy Fairweather and Charles Reginald—being interested in the estate of their uncle, the late James Hendricks, of Milton Price, proctor.

On petition of Henry W. Robertson, of St. John, letters of administration were issued to him on the estate of the late John Murphy, Jr., of Kingston, farmer, valued at \$500 personal property. All the heirs, most of whom reside in the United States, having renounced in his favor. H. W. Robertson, proctor.

On petition of Mrs. Charlotte A. Brand, to pass her accounts on the estate of her late husband, Stanley F. Brand, a citation was issued returnable on Sept. 11, 1907. F. A. McCully, proctor.

Today at the semi-monthly sitting at the court house letters of administration were issued to George L. Small, of Springfield, on the estate of his late brother, Henry L. Small, who died recently in British Columbia. The estate is valued at \$15,000 realty and \$15,000 personality. White & King, proctors.

On the petition of Archibald and Andrew Adair, sons and executors of the late William Adair, of Springfield, letters of administration were granted to them on the estate being valued at \$2,000 personal property. White & King, proctors.

On petition of Arthur B. Teakles, of Sussex, letters of administration were granted to him on the estate of the late Clark Teakles, the valuation being \$100 realty and \$2,000 personality. Fowler & Jonah, proctors.

Repairs, Rather Than Nw No. 26

F. A. Barbour, the consulting engineer on the water extension, arrived in the city Tuesday and left for Amherst Wednesday morning.

With regard to the frequent breaks on No. 2 main it is understood Mr. Barbour expressed the opinion that a few thousand dollars spent in repairs on the old No. 2 main would fit it to stand the Loch Lemond pressure, and that it would be cheaper to make this expenditure, which should not exceed \$10,000 or \$11,000, rather than spend \$200,000 in laying a new main.

\$20,000 Vermont Fire.

Bellows Falls, Vt., Aug. 14.—Fire which started late today completely destroyed the Island House, formerly a hotel, and caused a loss of nearly \$20,000 to the several firms occupying the building and the block.

Trifles Light as Air

The animal trainer having been taken suddenly ill, his wife reported for duty in his stead.

"Have you ever had any experience in this line?" asked the owner of the circus and menagerie, with some doubt.

"Not just exactly in this line," she said; "but my husband manages the beasts all right, doesn't he?"

"He certainly does."

"Well, you ought to see how easy I can manage him."—Chicago Tribune.

"I have seen many fantastic and humorous advertisements in newspapers during my somewhat lengthy career," once said Colonel Henry Watkinson, in an address to a convention of journalists, "but quite the most interesting and oddest of these was an ad. that I chanced upon in London. It was printed in the staid, old Times, and, as I remembered it, ran something like this:

"A young gentleman who is on the point of getting married is most desirous of meeting a man of experience who will take the responsibility of dissuading him from this dangerous step."—Harper's Weekly.

Charles M. Schwab, speaking of forgotten facts at the summer home of the humorist, "I am reminded of a story about Westminster Abbey.

"An antiquary one day visited the abbey and found a stonecutter at work in the little cloisters, recutting the name of Wilson, the great tenant of Shakespeare's day."

"The antiquary began to tell the stonecutter about Wilson, how he had been Shakespeare's friend, and Ben Jonson's, and Kit Marlowe's, and how all these men loved and honored him.

"The stonecutter, looking up from his work, frowned and shook his head.

"I wish, sir," he said, "we'd know he was such a swell fellow we run that drain pipe through him."

"The late General Thomas H. Ruger," said a prominent army officer, "was, like many of his brother officers, an authority on good cooking, but he detested strong cheese. At a dinner he said that a very rank cheese was once left at his headquarters to be called for and after it had remained undisturbed for two days he posted up this notice:

"If the cheese sent here addressed to Private Jones is not called for in