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JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Mgr.
E. W. MCCORD, Editor.
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the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00
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Advertisements for Sale, etc.,
each a word for the first insertion.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths,
25 cents for each insertion.

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Correspondence must be addressed to the
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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 10, 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 advance-
ment of our great Dominion

No graft!
No deals!

"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined,
The Maple Leaf forever."

THE RIGHT NOTE

One of the visiting British journalists
said the right thing in the right way at
Vancouver recently. He was Mr. A. J.
Dawson, of the London Standard, evi-
dently a man well fitted to represent that
influential journal anywhere. Speaking for
those who make the Standard and for
those who read it, he said:
"We hope and we work for the end of
closer and ever closer union between Can-
ada and the rest of the Empire, based not
alone upon patriotic sentiment and the
love of our own race, but upon trading
reciprocity, upon imperial preference and
upon the sure belief in the advantage to
the whole cause of civilization which is
gained by the spread and dominance of
that rule and that constitution which
unite us all, 400,000,000 strong, under the
one, well loved flag, which stands the
world over for real justice."
"We attach great importance to the
rapidly growing movement for fiscal re-
form, not alone upon commercial grounds,
but because we are assured that prefer-
ence, the principle of treating our kin a
little better than the stranger, must make
for the further strengthening of the great
and most beneficial union that the
world has ever seen. In this we look for
the loyal patience of Canada now, and
the strong unanimous voice of Canada's
approval when the good time comes. It is
drawing nearer day by day."

These are good words. They serve to re-
call the thrill which ran through the Em-
pire when Hon. Joseph Chamberlain first
unfolded his policy. They remind us in
Canada, busy with our own affairs, that
the cause of true Imperialism does not
halt, but goes steadily forward, notwith-
standing the temporary loss of its great
leader through physical infirmity. Mr.
Dawson's Imperialism is that of Mr.
Chamberlain. There is no sordid note in
it. It breathes a purpose which true men
throughout the far-flung British dominions
feel instinctively to be noble and which
they are convinced will triumph. Canada
will not hold aloof when the time comes.
She is not waiting until the people of the
United Kingdom put away Little England-
ism and not only think but act imperially.

LORD CURZON AND INDIA

Now comes Lord Curzon, to give the
world a new measure to apply to the
disturbance in India. The alarmists, says he,
forget that India is a country of 300,000,
000 souls, and forgetting that, they fail
to realize how much noise and most there
may be in some quarters without any
real sign of an upheaval such as some ob-
servers profess to foresee—an upheaval
affecting the whole country. In a recent
speech in London the former Viceroy dis-
sected some of the more troublesome and
impressive accounts of disturbance in In-
dia which have been spread before the
British public. He referred, for example,
to the output of an Indian correspondent
of one of the principal London journals,
in which the writer affirms that he has re-
cently made several tours through the
most disaffected regions of Bengal and
that the disaffection is more serious than
most people suppose. The missionaries and
all Europeans, he says, are agreed that
the disaffection is the result of a cam-
paign of sedition directed from Calcutta,
the agencies employed being not only the
press and the platform, but the native
organization known as the National Volun-
teers. The members of this organization
are being trained in archery and in the
use of sticks and swords. They actively
push a boycott, terrorizing those using or
selling British goods. Men who cannot
be threatened and still maintain relations
with the English officials are punished by
means of "a social boycott." The worst
feature of the situation, this correspondent
declares, is the growing number of
assaults upon Europeans.

Lord Curzon told his audience that this

correspondent mistook local symptoms for
a national affliction—that his view was
that of a man who did not appreciate the
vast scale which must be kept in mind if
he is to judge Indian developments with
accuracy. If, said Lord Curzon, they
heard of unrest and agitation in India,
they must not, for one moment, believe
that it applied to the 300,000,000 of the
population. Out of that total, 230,000,000,
in all probability, have not the slightest
idea of the existence of any unrest at all,
and of the remaining 50,000,000 a large
proportion do not in the smallest degree
share such sentiments. The great mass of
the population of India are peasants en-
gaged in the cultivation of the soil; their
wants are not political, but material.
What the British have to give them is a
just and liberal, a pure and patient ad-
ministration.

"So long as we do that," said Lord Cur-
zon, "there is not the slightest fear of the
Indian population being found on the side
of rebellion, unless some great wave of
racial feeling should be so great as to
destroy the balance of their reason and
sweep them into the cause of dis-
order." He could not conceive, he said
further, of any situation arising in India,
however desperate the convulsion, in
which the princes and chiefs would throw
their forces on the side of rapine and dis-
order. The British crown was not a for-
eign institution, but the accredited cen-
tre and seat of authority in that country.
Further, the best men in the most thought-
ful and gentry and the most thoughtful
class of the population—were all on the
side of good government and good order.
They knew that the British government
alone stood between good government in
India and chaos, and they were too good
patriots to acquiesce in the ruin of their
country.

From a man of Lord Curzon's standing
and knowledge, and considering that he
doubtless weighed his words, this deliv-
erance should tend to allay at least so much
of the uneasiness as has been due to ig-
norance and exaggeration, albeit Lord Cur-
zon himself would probably not desire to
avoid the patent fact that India, as we
know from Mr. Morley's plain speaking,
will long continue to demand the adroit
and sure guidance of high statesman-
ship. Meantime, there is Kitchener—
silent but ready.

ISLE ROYALE

All is still quiet along the Potomac.
Washington despatches solemnly affirm,
in the face of the report that Capt. C. S.
Young, of the 96th Regiment, leading a
band of Canadian raiders, has descended
upon Isle Royale, a hump of land showing
in Lake Superior, and apparently intends
to wrench it away from Uncle Sam, there-
by doing violence to international comity
though perhaps perpetrating some sort
of dark international joke. The fact that
Admiral Young's fleet consists of one
naphtha launch may have tended to calm
the authorities in Washington, but the
suggestion from that quarter that the mat-
ter is one for the Michigan police is sur-
prisingly provocative of a breach of the peace.
Fortunately the raid is not likely to
hear of this infernal insult; otherwise
he might decide to revenge it by moving
on to the mainland and thence South-
east to Washington.

The motive of the man with the naphtha
launch is not clear at the moment. He
may be impelled by some ill-defined de-
sire to recover some of the territory the
United States has taken from us in days
gone by after talking our boundary mak-
ers and treaty signers into a plastic con-
dition the effect of which one may see on
any map of the present day. When we
thought to preserve our territory, we suc-
ceeded; when we submitted the question
to diplomats or to "impartial jurists," or
left our interests in the hands of men who
thought of Canada as on a par with
Greenland, we never failed to come off
loser.

BURNING POWDER

The process of shooting civilization in-
to the Moors has begun. France, as they
say, is burning most of the powder, and
all, considering the inferiority of the
natives in arms and discipline, there was
sharp work at Casablanca yesterday.
The problem before France now is not
simple. Europe may not be willing to
permit the French to push the fight home
until there has been a definite under-
standing as to the spoils, or some definite
understanding guarding against long or
permanent retention of territory occupied
in the course of the row. Moreover, to
shoot up the coast with machine guns
and drive the enemy inland is not to
quell the trouble, but rather to render
necessary the much more serious task of
following the tribesmen inland and bring-
ing them to that succession of stands
which will suffice to crush them. The
British, who are old hands at this busi-
ness, know how troublesome such opera-
tions are. Even France has had African
experience enough to give her some idea
of the stubborn nature of the work to
which she has now set her hand. A hos-
tile section of Africa would be enough,
without a suspicious Europe in the rear.
Describing the scene of the operations
of which we are likely to hear much
for some weeks to come, an accurate re-
viewer writes: "Nominally, the Sultan of
Morocco rules an empire of some 314,000
square miles in Northwest Africa. In
reality there are times when his Majesty

is scarce master of the territory beyond
a gun-shot's distance from his palace
gates. He has some four million sub-
jects, but many of these, belonging to
the Arab and hill tribes, are practically
independent. The country is mountain-
ous and affords a number of lurking
places for brigands, who often become
bold enough to defy the Sultan or even
the nations of Europe. The Atlas range
traverses the country in several chains
from southwest to northeast, and by spurs
south and north to the desert and the
sea. Between the numerous level plains,
some of great extent and very rich. The
mountains have for the most part, how-
ever, been denuded of timber, and the
rainfall being scanty, long droughts and
famines aid the hill robbers in keeping
the inhabitants in misery.

Casablanca, the scene of the present
rising, is a city of 8,000 inhabitants, on
the Atlantic seaboard, 162 miles south-
west of Fez, the second capital. It is
one of the few towns in Morocco in
which telephones are permitted. Alcazar,
near which Kaid Maclean is being held
in the mountains by Raisuli, is off to the
northwest of Fez eighty miles or so, and
nearer Tangier. Alcazar had once
rather well known in Europe, for it was
here in 1578 that Sebastian, King of Por-
tugal, was defeated and slain in battle
with the Moors. Oujda, the town occupied
by the French since the murder of Dr.
Mauchamp, is in the extreme east of the
empire, almost directly across the coun-
try from the disaffected district.

BOURASSA AND THE OTHERS

Mr. Bourassa is a bigger figure in Can-
adian life because of the fools who pelted
and hooted him in Quebec. His enemies,
in reporting to the tactics of the hoodlums,
confessed their fear of the man who had
come to speak to his fellow countrymen
on matters of the highest public concern.
And Mr. Bourassa's fine bearing in the
hour of insult and menace, his restraint,
his poise, and his manly words, set a gulf
between him and the brawling minority
who sought to stand between him and
the inalienable and priceless right of free
speech.

If there is one land more than another
where any decent citizen should be sure
of a respectful hearing at all times, that
land is Canada. Mr. Bourassa spoke
truly when he said that the violent ele-
ment was not representative. Today Que-
bec is heartily ashamed of the incident,
and the very men who allowed their
partisan passion to make them ruffians
for an hour will now be quick to recognize
that their shameful conduct, instead of
injuring Mr. Bourassa, has but increased
the esteem in which he is held by all
good Canadians. For while there is differ-
ence of opinion over Mr. Bourassa's views
on some questions his honesty, his sincerity,
or his desire to serve his country.

Such information as we have had does
not tell us how many of the great gather-
ing which Mr. Bourassa sought to ad-
dress were actively hostile, but it would
seem that a great majority of those pres-
ent were eager to hear him. We must
hope that the violence was not the re-
sult of premeditation and preparation. It
is at least significant that predictions of
trouble were published in several journals
in advance of the meeting, and we are
at a loss to know what led these news-
papers almost confidently to forecast some-
thing like what actually did occur.
Mr. Bourassa cannot be prevented
from speaking freely. The attempt to sil-
ence him means that a certain element
feared the effect of what he would say.
This, of course, makes it all the more
important that not only Quebec but the
whole country shall know exactly what
Mr. Bourassa's enemies are seeking to
conceal. The brawlers and egg-throaters,
in fine, have made it certain that when
Mr. Bourassa speaks again his audience
will be large and his remarks will be re-
ported from one end of the country to
the other.

ADVERTISE THE CITY

Some time ago a movement to secure
new industries was set on foot in St. John.
Up to date nothing tangible has resulted.
It was proposed to make known as widely
as possible the advantages of this city as
a distributing and manufacturing centre,
and something along this line, we believe,
has been done. But the work attending
the whole plan fell as usual upon a few
men who had little or nothing to gain by
it, and who were unable to abandon their
own affairs in order to promote the in-
dustrial growth of the city.

If the work of making St. John a
greater industrial centre is worth while,
and if it is to be undertaken, it will neces-
sitate the organization of a bureau and
the raising of funds to give the bureau
workers, efficiency and continued driving
power. From Winnipeg there is sent to
Eastern newspapers some account of the
industrial bureau in operation there.
Making due allowance for the difference
of conditions here and there, and for the
enthusiasm of the press agent, an account
of what was attempted and what it
has accomplished in Winnipeg,
may be useful in St. John. We quote
from the Winnipeg report:

"Columns have been printed of late
about enterprising cities and towns whose
public spirited men and business men
have raised funds for advertising
to extend their manufacturing industries
and promote the growth of population,
but very little has been said as to the
results. This is because the co-operative
manipulating advertising plan is a compar-
atively recent development, and is many
cases has not had time for a fair trial.
"An interesting report, however, is in
the work of the Winnipeg industrial
bureau. Eighteen months ago this organ-
ization, whose executive is comprised of
representative drawn from ten organized
business bodies of the city, started a cam-
paign to extend their manufacturing in-
dustries. In this space of time advertising
at the rate of sixty actual new residents

every day, or in other words the popula-
tion of 1905 was 79,975, and today is 111,
717; and the bank deposits increased in
the past year over thirty-six per cent. The
Winnipeg experiment is a marked success
and to a great extent demonstrates that if
natural advantages exist within a municipa-
lity judicious advertising properly
placed, is a good investment. Thus con-
vinced, the industrial bureau is looking
to still greater things, as shown in the re-
port that estimates for the coming year
have been struck as follows:

Printing.....	\$1,800.
Postage.....	500.
Legislative.....	200.
Entertainment and transportation.....	400.
Office maintenance and supplies.....	1,275.
Sales.....	4,200.
Advertising.....	507.5.
Magazines.....	5,000.
Trade papers.....	1,800.
Financial papers.....	3,000.
Special advertising.....	1,825.

Total estimates, year ending June
30, 1908.....\$25,000.
"Though the idea of forming an indus-
trial bureau in Winnipeg when first moved
was conceived by nearly all to be a
good and profitable affair, in advertising
the city, few indeed realized what a public
benefit such a plan was destined to
prove."

This report reads as if it were written
by someone employed in the Winnipeg
bureau. It tries to prove too much.
There is no satisfactory evidence that the
growth of population—which probably is
not so great as is represented—was due
to advertising. Some of the new industries
would probably have gone to Winnipeg if
there had been no bureau. Still, it is
worthy of note that Winnipeg in planning
to spend \$25,000 to continue the work
which the claim of success is made.

MANUFACTURE IT HERE

The conviction is rapidly spreading in
Canada that the Dominion government
should place an export duty on pulp wood.
If a sufficient duty were put on to cause
our pulp wood to be made into paper here
instead of in the United States this coun-
try would handle millions of dollars which
now go into the pockets of foreign manu-
facturers and laborers. An expert in the
employment of the Laurentide Paper Com-
pany sums up the results that would fol-
low the prohibition of the export of pulp
wood:

Returns to Canada from one cord of pulp wood cut from private lands and shipped to the United States: Average price per cord delivered at railroad.....\$3.50 Loading on cars......30 Freight to average United States boundary line (50c. per 100 lbs.).....2.15	\$5.95
Returns to Canada from one cord pulp wood cut from government lands and shipped to United States: Contract for making and placing on river bank.....2.10 Driving, sorting, boom and slide dues, etc.....1.00 Cutting, hauling and loading for shipment......60 Freight to average United States boundary line.....2.15 Interest on wood preparing plant (\$75,000 6 per cent, capacity 24,000 cords, 6 mos.)......20	\$6.70

Revenue to Canada if converted into
paper here on land, figured on a basis of
one ton paper consuming 1 cord of wood:
Capitalization of largest paper com-
panies in United States and Canada,
\$25,000 per ton development:
Interest per ton on property.....\$4.84
Average cost to manufacture ton news-
print......28.00
Average freights.....4.54

Revenue from ton of paper.....\$37.38
Revenue from cord of wood.....29.88
Canada in 1905 exported pulp wood to
the value of \$2,600,814. The output of a
single Canadian paper mill was valued at
nearly \$2,600,000. A big company cutting
pulp wood for export will employ fifty or
more men. A big paper mill will employ
more than a thousand hands, exclusive of
those in the lumber camps and on the
drives. In a word Canadians are building
up American cities whereas they should
be keeping all this money in the country
and developing immense industries of their
own. The American supply of pulp wood
is very limited. Canada in this matter
has the whip hand. She should use it for
her own profit.

HOW BOURASSA PROFITS

Fouche's epigram, "It is worse than a
crime; it is a blunder," applies with
peculiar force to the maladroitness of
those who inspired the attack upon Mr.
Bourassa and free speech in Quebec. A
glance at the Liberal newspapers which
comment editorially upon the ruffianism
shows that their views are marked
by frank condemnation of the howl-
ers and stone-throwers, and much
more significant is the straightforward ad-
mission of these journals that partisan
newspapers in Quebec were largely re-
sponsible for the scenes which disgraced
the city. The Montreal Witness (Lib.)
says in part:

"Mr. Bourassa owes his greatness to the
Liberal press, which has not ceased to
announce and to denounce his meeting
and fill the air with its wails over it. The
Bourassa meeting was a disgraceful one,
but not to Mr. Bourassa, for whom it was
a triumph which he could not have
lost. He was not making a name for
himself, but for the cause. He was not
heard, his address was made up of tech-
nical theories as to how to manage forest
lands, and some other matters, but, for
hoists and stones, would have been cal-
culated to put people to sleep. As it was,
the meeting turned into a free fight in an
attempt by certain irresponsible young
men—hoodlums, such people are called in
these days—to prevent free speech. To
whom these young men belonged can easily
be surmised, seeing that they followed the
word of command of the Quebec Liberal
press, whose denunciations of the meeting,
if they had not this object in view, could
only count as infantile piffles. We read
these howlings with astonishment, won-
dering whether the writers did not see
that they were just making a name for
Mr. Bourassa, and that, if their obvious
advice was taken, they would make a
hero of him. What is the result? Mr.

Bourassa had threatened to denounce the
corrupt administration of the Liberal
party, though, so far as reported, his
actual speech does not seem to have run
in that direction. A cheque was put on
with the obvious purpose of preventing
him from being heard. What is the de-
duction? That Mr. Bourassa had some-
thing to tell that the Liberal party could
not afford to have people hear. That is
the impression necessarily left on ordinary
people's minds. The whole proceeding
was a most melancholy and criminal
exhibition for the Liberal party, and as
we have said, it is the making of Mr. Bour-
assa, who is a far more important man
since that meeting than he was before it,
or than he could have been had the Lib-
eral press treated him with respect and
met him fairly. It is still open to the
Liberal party to join in denouncing the
ruffianism at St. Roch's and those foolish
boys who did so much to discredit them."

The Montreal Herald (Lib.) says in
part:

"Like Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Win-
ston Churchill after hostilities at
Birmingham, Mr. Bourassa is almost cer-
tain to be the chief beneficiary of the
hostilities of last night. He did not
succeed, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier did long
ago, in a hall in Toronto, in turning
organized interruption into cheer-
ful respect for the right of free
speech is strong enough in this country to
win friends for any man, whatever his
politics or opinions, who asserts it in the
face of violence."

The Herald's comparison is scarcely fair,
inasmuch as Sir Wilfrid was not subjected
to a fusillade of dangerous missiles, and
did not even meet an organized attempt to
prevent him from speaking at any cost.
As these Liberal journals point out, Mr.
Bourassa is certain to profit, as his
enemies will suffer, by the shameful dis-
order at Quebec. Our despatches an-
nounce that instead of giving up his tour
in Quebec on account of the violence on
Tuesday night, he will speak in many
places. The mob which sought to
silence him has given him new prestige
and new sympathizers and made him more
than ever an interesting national figure.

A WESTERN SUGGESTION

The Canadian East deserves from the
government, the railroads, and all of the
semi-official "booming" agencies, a mea-
sure of the attention which has been show-
ered upon the Canadian West. The Ed-
monton Journal remarks: "If the East
wishes to attract a large share of the im-
migration it will be necessary to make a
more energetic effort in the way of an
immigration campaign and educate the
people as to the advantages of their par-
ticular country. It is, to be sure, only
fair that the resources and industrial op-
portunities of New Ontario, really a won-
derland, northern Quebec and even east-
ernmost Nova Scotia, should be announ-
ced to the world together with those of
the West, for there are undoubtedly possi-
bilities in all the provinces for successful set-
tlement, and as far as the West is con-
cerned it may be taken for fact that we
are not selfish nor have any desire to
monopolize the good things that are com-
ing the way of Canada. But it rests large-
ly with the East itself how to make
eastern advantages more widely known."

Eastern Canada is glad to see Western
Canada prosper. No province grows with-
out adding to the strength of the whole
Dominion, and we shall all feel the ben-
eficial effects of success on the prairies. But
so far as the government is concerned,
which must regard the whole country and
seek a well-rounded national development,
it should devote more attention to stimu-
lating progress in the East—by immigra-
tion, by advertising, by public expendi-
ture. The West deserves all it is getting;
the East is getting less than it deserves.
For this the people of the East must
blame themselves first, for in these busy
days self-effacement is not profitable.
The promotion machinery of the Dominion
government which is used so freely and
so effectively in building up the West,
can be used in this part of the country
quite as well if the people make their
demands clear.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Punch styled last month "Julember."
This one must be Augustober.
France will now have an opportunity to
give its aerial warships some active ser-
vice.
Japan is preparing for a world's fair in
1912. War and famine are forgotten. Japan
looks ahead, not back.

New York is suffering from a crime
wave, yellow journalism, the heat, and a
bad case of "nerves." Police Commis-
sioner Bingham is going to Nova Scotia
as a sedative.

Boston is completing the dredging of a
35-foot channel from the inner harbor to
the sea. The cost will be nearly \$80,000,
000 in all. The removal of ledge is very
expensive, but for the ordinary dredging
the United States government is paying
about twenty-two cents per cubic yard
in St. John the price is ninety.

Liberal members from New Brun-
swick are flocking to Ottawa to as-
sist Sir Wilfrid in choosing a suc-
cessor to Hon. Mr. Emmerson. It
appears from the despatches that a
decision is to be made at once, and that
the choice is between Dr. Hargrave and
Mr. F. B. Carroll. The situation is in-
teresting now and will not be even more
interesting after the choice is made?

Admiral Lord Charles Berkeford, in a
speech at Liverpool on Tuesday, in which
he referred to the proposals for a reduc-
tion of armament, said he sympathized
with the ideals of the Peace society, but
if armaments were reduced it was abso-
lutely certain that Britain would soon be
involved in war. All implements of war
were deplorable, but they kept peace, and
the British fleet should be so strong that
anybody violating peace could be imme-
diately annihilated. Sir Charles, it would
seem, is ready to keep the peace if he has
the fight to do it.

He had an ample fortune
And lovely daughters three,
And young men knew that he reached grew
Upon his family tree.
—Nashville American.



Lawn Tennis Supplies

There will be no let-up in the popularity of this splendid game during the present
season. To play well you need the best materials. Such
Slazenger's Delivery Rackets.....\$2.50
Slazenger's Centrifugal Rackets.....4.00
Slazenger's Tennis Rackets.....2.00
Slazenger's Reshawn Rackets.....1.00
Slazenger's Champion Rackets.....2.00
Slazenger's Lathe Rackets.....2.00
Racket Presses, Centre Straps, Nits, Marking Tapes, Gut Preserver and Ball Car-
riers. The best values in Rubber Sole Shoes. Examine them. Price \$4.00 per pair.

W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD.,

Market Square St. John, N. B.

WOULD ANNUL MARRIAGE TO PLEASE HER MOTHER

Denver, Col., Aug. 5.—Annulment of her
secret marriage with Hugo Sherwin is now
the desire of Maude Pealy, according to
her own statement.
"Mother has been so fearfully agitated
over the affair that I don't think she
fully understood things," the young wo-



MISS MAUDE PEALY

man says, "I promised her I would not
even see Mr. Sherwin for a year, and
later I told him of this and he agreed. It
seemed to me this was the only thing I
could do under the circumstances. She
knew I had not lived with Mr. Sherwin,
and to prevent my going with him seem-
ed to be her greatest desire."
"If an annulment is possible under the
circumstances it will be for the best, as
that would mean the end of all the trouble."

Humorous Testators

A writer in the Grand Magazine gives
various instances of amusing bequests.
Most of these mirth-provoking wills are
literally at the expense of the wife of the
testator. A Glasgow doctor had a final
fling at the wife of his bosom in this fash-
ion:
"To my wife as a recompense for desert-
ing and leaving me in peace, I expect the
said sister Elizabeth to make her a gift
of ten shillings to buy a handkerchief to
weep in after my decease."
A most cruel clause in the will of a
Mr. Sydney Dickenson reads in this wise:
"When I remember that the only happy
times I ever enjoyed were those when my
wife walked with me, and when I remem-
ber that my married life might, for this
reason, be considered a fairly happy one,
because she was nearly always sulking, I
am constrained to request the repulsion the
contemplation of her face inspired me
with, and leave her the sum of £60,000,
on condition, that she undertakes to pass
two hours a day at my grave for the
ten years following my decease in com-
pany with her sister, whom I have reason
to know she loathes worse than myself."
Mr. Dickenson could not have been a
kindly spouse.

The most cheerful of these queer be-
quests is that made by an angler, who left
£20 to provide an outing for the members
of his club at which he hoped good sport
would be enjoyed, and no mourning worn.
He further directed that his ashes should
be carried in a bait can to the river side,
and, before a line was cast, scattered from
a boat over the surface of the stream.

WILL BE NO DIVORCE

Coburg, Duchy of Coburg, Germany,
Aug. 7.—The relations between the Grand
Duke Cyril of Russia and his wife (the
divorced Grand Duchess Victoria of Hesse)
which recently were reported to be about
to end in a divorce, have entered upon a
happier stage. She has consented to re-
nounce her title of grand duchess, and an
imperial Russian decree has been issued,
bestowing on her the title of imperial
highness.
Grand Duke Cyril has gone to St. Pe-
tersburg to see Emperor Nicholas, and on
his return it is understood that a recon-
ciliation will take place. Grand Duke
Vladimir, eldest son of Emperor Nicho-
las and father of Cyril, is seeking the re-
stitution of his son's honors and offices,
of which he was deprived by the emperor
for marrying a divorced woman, his first
cousin, and thereby breaking the canonical
law. The Grand Duke of Hesse, from
whom the Grand Duchess Victoria was
divorced, is the brother of the Empress
of Russia.

The Liner of Tomorrow

Said Davy Jones, "I plainly see,
We're losing our grip.
A trolley-car just whizzed by me—
She tumbled off a ship.
I haven't hardly afloat now,
These great ships make me flinch.
Why, when they launched the last big boat,
She raised the sea an inch!"
"A mammoth ship went past just now,"
Said Neptune in dismay;
"She had a gold-link on her bow,
With eighteen holes to play.
And as I drew a breath to dive,
While she was rushing by,
Some duffer golfer sliced his drive,
And plunked me in the eye!"
"An auto jumped the steamer's deck,
And dove into the sea,
Without even warning 'honk' he heek!"
And nearly flattened me.
Said Davy Jones, with anger smelt