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Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN N. B., MAY 1, 1907

THE "ROCKEFELLER PASTOR"

Had some American newspapers had their way they would have hand-picked the Rev. Dr. Aked who has come from Liverpool to become pastor of the Fifth American Baptist Church, New York, by fastening upon him the title "the Rockefeller pastor," and circulating the impression that the preacher had consented to try to serve both God and Mammon. The reverend gentleman has quickly delivered himself from any such injurious conception on the part of the public by saying and by proving that he is not a Rockefeller pastor and that the church is not in any way connected with the "one church in New York where the ruler of the Standard Oil Company holds absolute sway, and where the two Rockefellers, father and son, deal out their peculiar hypocrisies to the innocent children of the parish, and whither more than half the worshippers who attend the meetings are drawn for the sake of gazing upon and paying worship to two of the richest men in the world." Unfortunately the American newspapers have given some excuse for such writing by giving prominence to much of the foolish and insane talk of the Rockefeller. Dr. Aked, however, is already received as a great preacher and an independent thinker. His first sermon and the interviews he gave after he landed were enough to dispose of the newspaper gossip. He had been known in England, of course, as a great religious force and there was no excuse for supposing he would lose in stature by crossing the Atlantic.

HE IS A SOCIAL REFORMER

He is a social reformer. "Religion," he quotes, "is not a thing of the stars but of the streets." "I will," he says, "set no bounds to the limits of human knowledge. I do not know what man may attain. Neither will I seek to circumscribe the legitimate sphere of his inquiry. I refuse to draw a ring-fence round certain aspects of man's life, and declare them sacrosanct, saying to the philosopher, 'Hitherto shalt thou come and no farther.' Let him push in investigation beyond, far beyond, the furthest outposts of all that we can conceive today, and probe to the soul of the man—when he finds that the higher our knowledge mounts the deeper will be our faith in God." He speaks of the danger from the worship of wealth and he is alive to the peril of class hatred. From first to last, to quote his own words, he has maintained "that no question is settled until it is settled right, and that these questions never will be settled right until they are settled in the power, in the name, in the spirit of Jesus Christ, the Son of God." The new social movements are of importance to the church, he has replied: "Yes, and the church is of ten thousand times greater importance to these movements." On the other hand, his test of the worth of a man may be understood from such a passage as this: "Who has not seen the awe with which a Christian man will speak of some bloated wretch who has accumulated a vast fortune? The snob aspect before the sinner—it is a pitiful spectacle, in truth. We must learn and teach that man cannot live by five-pounds notes alone, but by faith and hope and love. We must not allow our children to erect into heroes the worst characters of history and of our time."

UNANIMOUS

Premier Pugsley is the unanimous choice of the nominating convention of the Liberal party. Without a single dissenting vote he becomes the standard bearer, and it is the accepted belief that he will be elected by acclamation. It may be said without hesitation that the great mass of electors of the city and county believe their interests demand that he be sent to Parliament, and we may be sure that any effort in the direction of factions opposition would meet with sharp and definite discouragement. From the moment the movement to induce the Premier to enter Federal politics was set on foot there was but one element of doubt in the matter—his own consent. When he gave that the whole question was settled. A few individuals whose motives require no explanation have since sought to raise objection to Hon. Mr. Pugsley's candidature on the ground that he formerly was a Conservative. The candidate referred to this matter in his brief address last evening. His reasons for supporting the Liberal party when he did, eleven years ago, have always been regarded in St. John as highly satisfactory and such as added materially to his reputation as a public man. His attitude on the Manitoba school question and the determination to secure fair play for the part of St. John brought Hon. Mr. Pugsley into the Liberal party to its great benefit. As to his status as a Liberal there has been no frequent and striking evidence, the last of which was recorded last evening when every delegate elected at the Liberal primaries cast a Pugsley ballot. The Premier is the man this constitu-

ency has selected for its representative. The movement in his behalf was entirely spontaneous and absolutely sweeping in character. It is not often that a public man receives such a tribute as this constituency is now paying to the Premier. When he outlines his policy at the mass meeting to be held next Wednesday evening there is sure to be a popular demonstration which will be remembered.

THE EXHIBITION

Not only is St. John to have an exhibition next September, but it will be the best show New Brunswick has ever had. Such is the bright outlook today, although but a day or two ago it was generally thought there was to be no exhibition this year. More than \$2,000 had been subscribed by individual contributors before Mr. B. R. Macaulay quit work Friday and there is a great deal more in sight. He decided that St. John wanted an exhibition and must have it, and the response is a striking tribute to his judgment and to the city's readiness to put its hand in its pocket when it is confident that the investment proposed is a good one. In the news columns this morning will be found a partial list of the subscribers. Many others have pledged their aid, and no doubt the list will grow rapidly from this time forward.

All interested in the matter—and that means the whole city and province—will be glad to know that the men interested in arranging for the fair this year are determined to avoid hackneyed methods and worn out attractions and will work along new lines. There is general recognition of the fact that the last exhibition held here was unsatisfactory in many ways, that it was a bad advertisement for the city, and that something very different is demanded next time in the matter of up-to-date management and substantial attractions. It will be necessary to spend a large amount of money to prepare for an exhibition along these new lines, but it is felt that a large expenditure will mean a really high class event, attracting great numbers and resulting in a satisfactory financial return. It is evidently the intention to act broadly and boldly in mapping out a new and striking programme such as will appeal to all classes, bring to St. John an unprecedented number of visitors, and send them away satisfied and prepared to speak well of the city.

It must be hoped that all who are in a position to give aid will put a shoulder to the wheel. Men who will work rather than men who talk are required. The enterprise means a great deal for the city, and to conduct it satisfactorily means no little labor. The money already in sight justifies a feeling of unusual confidence.

THE MOVING FEVER

It is a common saying in St. John that if some one were to build a number of modern flat houses or small residences suited to people of moderate income he would fill his pockets and a long felt want as well. As to the pockets, the builders evidently have some doubt, for year after year the inquiry for such residences as they are referred to is in evidence, but they are not built. A few who can afford to do so build houses to suit themselves. A considerable portion of the population catches the moving fever and there follows at this time of year an exchange of residences. There being few new flats or houses to rent, the people with the fever leave one place which they have become weary, or which they have outgrown, and move into another which they do not regard as final but which they say "will do for a while anyway."

Some will tell you, too, that the town is full of desirable residences which may be had at moderate rents. If so it is remarkable how often one hears men complaining of the absence of just such homes—men who are looking for places that will cost from \$200 to \$300 a year and who expect a good location, a convenient arrangement of rooms, and twentieth century plumbing and interior finish. It is said that new houses for rent are not built more rapidly because the city does not grow, and doubtless that explanation has some force, yet it is insufficient. The supply at present is by no means equal to the needs of the population we already have. The moving fever is not to be resisted by all, but too often to move means merely an exchange which brings no lasting satisfaction.

A QUESTION THAT IS LOADED

"We don't believe the 'coon' knows what to do with the ballot, so we do not let him go near the ballot box. We have captured the state and we have held it for years, and we ask you what you are going to do about it?" This is the pointed question Senator Tillman of South Carolina has been asking New England audiences during the last ten days. New England knows that the whole South has practically forbidden the negro to exercise the franchise which the federal constitution gives him. New England passes resolutions saying the negro must be allowed to vote; but when Tillman of the one eye and the pitchfork asks New England to its face whether it is going to take the South by the throat again over this question, New England is silent or evasive. Tillman charges that Boston and Salem men carried the slaves to the South and made fortunes by it, and there he speaks truth that the New Englanders find bitter enough. It is not to be doubted that a New England audience grow distinctly uncomfortable when it listened to this: "The whole matter hinges on two propositions. The North wants to do what is right and the South wants to do what is right by the negro. The broad fundamental proposition is whether the African, the Ethiopian, is the equal of the Caucasian. We can answer that question by asking what they have done on their native soil of Africa. We see that they have not advanced an inch since Solo the man's Day. If you see any advance in the country over 9,000,000 negroes in this country over their brothers in Africa, that advance is

traceable to slavery and slavery alone. Who brought them here? I will simply say that they were brought by ships sailing out of Boston and Salem. Your granddaddy sold them to my granddaddy, and you've got the price invested up North here now. We took them and gave them all the morals and education they possess. But, freed from restraint by the war, they are retrograding, and the barbarous instincts are reasserting themselves. During the war, our women were safe, because the effect of control over the negro was still felt, but we cannot protect our women now with all our men at home. We took the slaves you bought and made them royal and reliable. You struck their shackles off and made them demons. You ought to be proud of your work and cheer yourselves to saintship. But slavery placed us in worse bondage than the slaves were, and I'm glad slavery has gone. Can the negro be educated up to a point where he will be safe for him to have the ballot? I deny it. As a race it has not the moral fibre, though there are bright individuals. The home is the basis of civilization and the negro woman is debased and disinclined to faithfulness and the making of a home. I am not decrying the race, I don't hate it, but I say you have got to regenerate the women of the race before you can get good men. This may come in 500 or 1000 years."

Tillman, in his lectures in Massachusetts has served notice upon the North that in the matter of denying the negro the right to vote the South will brook no interference. He has said: "If it was a question of putting ballots into a box without regard to the kind of the men putting them there, we made up our minds that if we could not put more into the box than the negroes they might have the state. We owed no allegiance to the constitution forced down our throats by niggers and copper-buglers, and we had an election to bring it to a test. In my country there was a normal Republican majority of 2,900, but the election showed a Democratic majority of 3,700. I am not describing the way we vote now, but I will say that the negroes have not bothered us politically since 1882. It is understood now that the whites propose to govern South Carolina in spite of what the North may say about, and the negro has generally ceased to go near the polls. We did repeat, we did stuff ballot-boxes, and we did it because we were forced to it in the struggle for all that we held dear in life. We were ready to fight if necessary, but this method seemed satisfactory to both sides. We were organized and we got our majorities by instructing our men to ride from precinct to precinct all day and vote in every one. So much for the man behind the ballot, as we believe, of better clay than any negro was ever made of. We don't believe the 'coon' knows what to do with the ballot, and so we captured the state and we have held it for years, and we ask you what you are going to do about it."

Roosevelt and other northern leaders occasionally declare that the constitution must not be defied, but what are they going to do about it? The South does not share all of Tillman's views, but in practice it endorses what he says about the negro and the ballot. There is much fine talk between elections, but on election day the white men do the voting. And the North is keenly alive to the fact that its advice in this matter is not welcome, while its interference would shake the Union.

MR. BOURASSA AND IMMIGRATION

In a public address which he delivered in Montreal last week the gifted member for Labelle raised a warning note concerning the quality and tendency of the immigration which is enriching Western Canada at the present time. Within a year or two, it is estimated by Hon. Mr. Oliver Dominion annually will be half a million or more. Mr. Bourassa fears that too large a number of those who are now coming from Europe are undesirable citizens who will create problems the solution of which may be troublesome hereafter. There is, doubtless, something in his contention, but some figures printed in this column on Saturday would indicate that the stream from southwestern Europe is not yet great enough to give cause for uneasiness, considering the greater number of English-speaking settlers who go into the West along with the others.

The "American peril" gives Mr. Bourassa as some concern. Without positively asserting that the Americans who settle in our new provinces will some day start an annexation movement he reminds us that Mexico, once upon a time, welcomed with some eagerness a great body of settlers from the United States, and regarded their coming as a compliment and a matter of great material advantage to the land of their adoption. Later on Mexico lost these people and an immense slice of territory. This bit of history, Mr. Bourassa intimates, is not without its lesson for the Dominion. Perhaps it is not. But the Mexican reference has obvious weaknesses. In more senses than one Canada is not Mexico—particularly not the Mexico of the fifties. In that day Americans who crossed the southern border settled among men of another race, of other laws and customs. What little law existed was of the short-gun variety. Americans coming to Canada come to a country in many ways preferable to their own. They find peace and order, respect for law and speedy punishment of wrong-doing. They learn what many of them never suspected—that we are a self-governing people and that we govern ourselves well. Gradually they will make comparisons between this country and the one they left. In respect of many substantial considerations no doubt the contrast will show that Canada has advantages. Thoughtful people who have a stake in the

country will not be likely to become interested in an annexation agitation which obviously would be hopeless.

THE SOWERS AND THE REAPERS

A considerable proportion of the men in the English-speaking world expect to work hard for a living as long as they are physically able and have little or no hope of either comfort or security during the probable period of old age and helplessness. Many, who appear somewhat more fortunate, lay plans which they believe will enable them to shift the burden to other shoulders when they are sixty or sixty-five and finish the journey without worry over the necessities. Too often these plans fail or those who make them die long before they have reached the age at which they thought to retire. It is a hard fact that an increasing number of the workers cannot themselves make adequate provision against an old age of at least comparative poverty. A cartoon published recently bore the apt caption "The Sower and the Reaper." The sower was pictured as an aged and broken man who had worked until his body was useless. The reaper was shown in the glory of his youth, profiting by opportunities which the workers of his father's and grandfather's generations had created. The cartoonist's suggestion was that the reapers are confronted by a very obvious duty with respect to the sowers. So it is that throughout the English-speaking world today there is much thought about the question of old age pensions in one form or another. Our own Senate has talked about the matter, and next year the House may take it up. In England it is quite probable that a pension plan will be launched within twelve months. Mr. Asquith has said that the government regards this question as a most serious and urgent one. The Federal government of Australia appointed a commission in 1905 to examine the schemes for old age pensions which are being tried in certain parts of the Commonwealth, with the idea of perfecting a plan for adoption by the whole country. The commission's report looked into the systems existing in New South Wales and Victoria, and also that in New Zealand. These plans are the same in principle. In New South Wales the maximum pension is \$2.50 a week for married couples, and \$1.80 a week for single persons, which may be claimed at the age of sixty-five, but the total income, including the pension, must not exceed \$300 a year. The annual cost to the State, for 22,000 persons, is \$2,540,000. Victoria pays a maximum of \$2 a week, claimable at the age of sixty-five, or earlier in cases of dangerous or unhealthy occupations, and a maximum pension of \$2.50 a week to be paid out of the consolidated revenue, payable at sixty-five years of age, or at sixty in cases of permanent incapacity. Payments to be made fortnightly through the Post Office, and the total income, including the pension, not to exceed \$280 annually. The cost is estimated at \$7,500,000 a year. The arrangement would exclude persons of bad habits, and provision is made for suspending payment in case of idleness. The pensioner proves to be undeserving the pensioner proves to be undeserving of aid. One clause of the proposed act forbids the sale of liquor to pensioners. The commission's proposal that the pension should not be looked upon as a charity but as a right, and that it do not depend that it will discourage thrift. Indeed they assert their belief that the insurance would breed a spirit of independence. The Commonwealth Parliament has not yet dealt with the report.

It is probable that a pension act will be passed in Australia, although the experience of New South Wales and Victoria has led to no little difference of opinion as to the soundness of the principle involved. Sir Richard Cartwright, who introduced an old age annuity bill in the Senate, made it clear that the plan was not charitable—that the annuity had to be purchased. He is opposed to pensions other than those to which the pensioner contributed. He thinks the State should not be asked to subsidize the recipient. Here the Montreal Witness says: "It was careful to make it plain that from his point of view an annuity is entirely a purchase, while a pension is a gift, and that the two have no point of resemblance, and he insisted that the purchase of an annuity tended to strengthen a man and encourage both thrift and independence, while a pension would tend to debasement and demoralize him. If that is a good deal more of debasement and demoralization going on at present among the classes than among the masses, as Mr. Carnegie did very wrong to institute his fund for pensioning college professors. As human nature, too, whether in high or lowly places, is broadened by the same, what a fearful amount of debasement and demoralization must exist amongst policemen, postmen, civil service clerks and deputy ministers, schoolmasters, and senators with him, Richard lives and class men among whom Sir Richard lives and class men, such as assistants of the Crown, and that their well-placed kindred. It may be possible to draw a fine distinction between pensions that are appended to and earned in, the course of some special service, and bounties conferred at the end of life on the score of old age alone; but if there is such a moral difference Sir Richard did not draw it, but placed all pensions in the same mischievous category."

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Toronto Star fears that if Mr. George E. Foster "does not watch out, he will develop into that kill-joy and dampener of good conversation—the man with a grievance."

When the Pugsley requisition first appeared an opponent of the Premier said darkly that a Liberal convention would select the candidate of the party. The Liberal convention has done so—without any uncertainty about it, the Liberal party and St. John generally are thoroughly pleased with the result.

The records show that Canadians have an aggregate amount of savings of over \$650,000,000 in the banks throughout the Dominion. Of this amount over \$400,000,000 is deposited in the banks on notice, carrying on an average a three per cent annual disbursement to the interest. This sum is required to meet the interest charges. The thirty-six chartered banks control about \$400,000,000 of the entire amount deposited on notice, and of this volume seven banks are responsible for \$331,567,000, or more than eighty per cent of the chartered banks' holdings. The post office savings banks had in February a sum of \$46,807,000 at the credit of depositors' accounts.

Rev. Father Byrne caught a large trout last week, which weighed over two pounds. —Sussex Record.

This is the first really significant and reliable sign of spring we have noticed. And there are hundreds who would have been glad to have had further particulars. Did the reverend angle invite Leviathan. Did the unseamy angle rise? Or have the denizens of the Kennebecasis pools already begun to rise to the feathered state? There are questions of this sort which a man might profitably investigate some cloudy day when the air is soft and the wind comes out of the southwest. Trout as large as that caught by the Rev. Father Byrne should not be left at large lest they devour the others. The item suggests a duty which will soon become urgent.

IMMIGRATION RECORD BROKEN AT HALIFAX

Halifax, April 28.—Two steamers arriving at Halifax yesterday brought 2,407 newcomers to Canada. The Hamburg American liner Armenia, from Hamburg, had 1,173 Gallicians, all of whom are destined for points west of Winnipeg. She will be followed at fortnightly intervals for some time by steamers from the same port. The Allan liner Ionian was the other boat to arrive yesterday. She was from Liverpool with 1,234 passengers. Half of them landed here and the remainder remained on board to proceed up the St. Lawrence to Montreal. This makes 40,000 immigrants landed at Halifax in ten months of this season, compared with a total of 30,000 for the whole of the season before.

Still Chattering on Ice at Chatham. Chatham, N. B., April 28.—(Special.)—Two horses and carriages crossed the ice yesterday and a team came over this morning, but there are patches of open water.

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Knowledge is the corner stone of the Oak Hall clothing business. The experience which comes from nearly twenty years of successful supplying the clothing wants of Saint John's most careful dressers has established our leadership in this line beyond the reach of rivalry or competition. We are able to produce clothes which in quality of fabrics, good tailoring and snappy up-to-date styles have no superior in the land; and you'd have to pay at least a fourth more than our prices for their equal anywhere else. Making the clothes ourselves and saving the middleman's profit enables us to sell them at 25 to 30 per cent. less than others must charge, and no other store can show such a large variety of styles and patterns as you'll find here.

Suits at \$5 to \$25 Top Coats at \$8 to \$18 Have You Friends or Relatives Living at a Distance? If you will send us their names and addresses we will open the way to their keeping in close touch with this store—by mail. The Mail Order Service is thoroughly organized to attend to all business through it. We receive orders from all parts of Canada (only recently we filled an order received from Dawson city) and not infrequently from the United States. The new Spring and Summer Catalogue will be sent upon request to people out of town.

King Street, Corner Germain. GREATER OAK HALL SCOVIL BROS. LIMITED, ST. JOHN, N. B. Branch Store, 695 Main St.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S GIRLS DO WELL AT MT. ALLISON GRADUATING RECITALS

Sackville, N. B., April 28.—The graduation recital of Misses Helen Gertrude Bower, of Victoria, Carleton county; Bessie Lundon, Canterbury Station, pianist; and Helga Parker Watson, of Woodstock, reader, was held in Beethoven hall tonight, a large audience being present. The work of the young ladies was very excellent indeed, reflecting much credit on both students and teachers. Miss Bower showed herself to be a clever pianist, her special characteristics being temperament and repose. She was probably at her best in La Fille, which she played in a finished style. Miss Lundon displayed strength and breadth in very marked degree and did exceptionally well in bringing out melody in the selections rendered. Miss Watson was a most versatile reader. She was especially good in a selection from Evangeline, her rendition being artistic and pleasing. All three young ladies received beautiful bouquets.

St. John People in New York

New York, April 24.—Miss Muriel Fairweather, who has spent the past two months with friends in New York and Philadelphia, returned this week to her home in Rothsay (N. B.). Mrs. Hamm, of St. John, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lamborn, Hamilton Place. Miss Frances Hanington, of St. John, left New York last week for Westminister (B. C.), where she intends making an extended visit. Miss H. I. Hanington and Miss Johnston, of Moncton, are with Mr. and Mrs. Gesner Kerr, New Jersey, for a few weeks. Miss Lou Peters, of Gagetown (N. B.), is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Barnett, Brooklyn. Miss Elizabeth Miller, of St. John, has returned home after an enjoyable winter in this city. Miss Copp, of Digby, is a guest of Miss Bonnell here. Mrs. George Hamilton and Miss Hanington, of St. John, are guests of Mrs. Howe, Brooklyn. Mrs. Robinson, of Digby (N. S.), will return to her home today, after visiting her daughters, Miss Edith Robinson and Mrs. Stanbury Hagar. Mr. and Mrs. Stanbury Hagar will sail for England about the middle of May and expect to be abroad all summer. N. B.

Too Much for Him

A snail he set alone in school. Poor duce, the teacher kept him in. He didn't know his lesson, and to fall to know them was a sin. For he was left behind his class, and though he knew of things long past, a snail he often gets had come a grim procession, moving fast. The tale of Bunker Hill he knew; the date of Jackson's death, perhaps. He knew about the cause of strife between the Russians and the Japs. He knew of Lafayette and Lee and other noted leaders, still. He couldn't tell to save his soul who led the charge on Bunker Hill. He'd allied his mind with many things—25 how the Frenchmen crossed the Alps. The way the Mexicans took, and how the British were repulsed. But fell down on the very thing, a proper scholar should have known. "The quantity of water it takes to run a wheel," he said.

Ice-Breaker Montclair at North Sydney

North Sydney, April 28.—(Special.)—The government ice breaker, Montclair, arrived in port Saturday evening. There was some ice in the lower part of Sydney Bay. The harbor that prevented two or three steamers from getting up to the shipping piers. The Montclair was asked to break the ice, but the captain declined, as he had no orders to that effect. The Montclair is cruising around the coast, and will bunker and provision here.

OIL DISCOVERIES WERE ACCIDENTS

Nearly All the Wells Struck in Kentucky and Tennessee Have Been the Result of Luck.

(New York Herald.) Nearly all the important oil finds in Kentucky and Tennessee have been purely accidental. Some of these finds are of an amusing character, while others are nearer the pathetic. In Cumberland county the first strike was made about forty years ago. A man was drilling for salt water, and when some distance down was advised to seek a new location. The adviser told him that he would find no salt water where he was drilling, to which the driller replied "I'm going to drill here until I strike salt water or hell." An hour later the drill penetrated the oil sand and the oil gushed far above the surface. The driller was so amazed at the sight that he could not move. Finally as the oil continued to gush he ran from the scene a badly frightened man. A half mile from the well he passed the man who had advised him to make the change in the location. After going on some distance, he yielded back the report, until it was finally corrected, caused much excitement and worry among the ignorant and superstitious. About the same time the old flowing well on Boyd's Creek in this county, was drilled under similar circumstances. Those who drilled were after salt water. When they found it, like the Cumberland county well, was a "gusher," and not before what the prospectors sought they left it as it had come in. This well spouted at the rate of one hundred barrels a day, and the oil ran into a small creek nearby. Several days after the strike, when the oil had covered the creek from the well to stream a distance of three miles, some careless person applied a match, and as a result the three miles of the creek were ablaze in a short time. The blaze rose to forty feet and was plainly seen for miles. As the strike had not become generally known the sight of a fire three miles long all night was enough to scare folks, and many who could be classed as ignorant or superstitious were frightened out of their wits, believing the end of the world had come. It was several days before the matter was explained and in that time were more prayers sent up than ever before or since in the same length of time in this section. The well flowed undisturbed for many years, and thousands of barrels of oil were lost. People say the rocks far up in the cliff still show plainly the mark of the oil. This creek is now called Oil Creek.

At later dates oil was discovered in Metcalf, Hart, La Rue, Ohio, Allen and several other counties by accident. Natural gas was first found in Warren county by accident, and the same is true of La Rue. Some young people in the upper part of the State were recently exploring a cave, and noticing an odor, they reported the fact, which resulted in the development of a gas well. The place may eventually be a large gas centre.

Perk Arthur's sleigh he knew by heart; the snail of all the leaders there. And farm and aldercat dogs concerning toils both round and square. But had to know of Tillman's views and who the Porteous are. And when it was that Perry left to search the Arctic, wide and far. The children of today are dull, and often row a teacher dead. The great event that shakes the earth makes no impression on their minds. —Dallas, Texas, News.