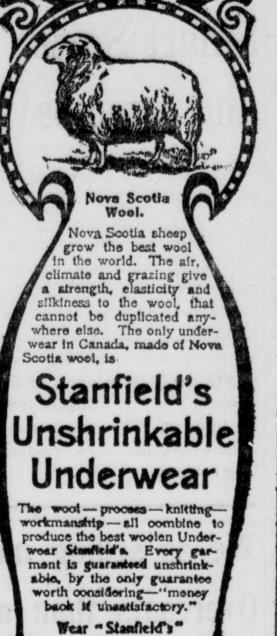
# THE DISPATCH.



The Morgan Fortune.

this winter.

2.

New York Commercial: The foundation of the wealth of J. P. Morgan was laid by the great fire which swept New York City in 1835. At that time Mr. Morgan's father was a youth of 15 years, and a dry goods clerk in Hartford, and his grandfather was a modest innkeeper. He was the proprietor of the City Hotel in Hartford. When the flames swept New York in 1835 the Aetna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford was known to be a heavy loser. It had not then become so great a financial institution that it could face such a loss without misgivings. Many stockholder became alarmed and began to offer their shares at a great sacrifice. Some were almost ready to give them away, in the fear that they would be heavily assessed to meet the loss incurred in New York. As usual, such topics were discussed in the hotel corridor, and Mr. Morgan was offered much stock nearly as a gift. John Warburton, who was then one of the wealthiest men in the country, advised him to take all he could get at these prices, and advanced the money to him. The innkeeper began buying, and soon had bought's majority of the stock at prices ranging from 21 cents to 10 cents on the dollar. Six leading men at Hartford then signed a note for \$100,000, discounted it at the Hartford Bank, and placed the proceeds at the disposal of the insurance company. The company met all of its losses, and wrote a large amount of new business. The result was a great boom for the company, and Mr. Morgan found himself worth \$150, 000 when the tangles were straightened out. Mr. Morgan's first thought was for his son, who was working as a dry goods clerk. He decided that his son, Junius S. Morgan, should become a merchant. An interest was bought for him in a large mercantile house in Boston. The firm prospered, and in a few years young Morgan sold his interest for \$500,000. He continued in the mercantile business for several years longer, however, and increased his fortune to the extent of \$400,000. Junius S. Morgan then determined to go to London, where he became a partner of George Peabody, the American banker. Here he adhered to the same strict integrity which had made him successful in his native country, and he began to train his son, J. Pierpont Morgan, in the same way. J. P. Morgan worked for years in the foreign exchange department of his father's banking house, until he was recognized as one of the leading foreign experts in the world. He then returned to the United States. Today J. Pierpont Morgan is believed to be worth more than \$100,000,000.

little Japanese gunboat, lying in Chemulpo harbor under the guns of the Variag, but his the unfortunate monarch. At the time of orders compelled him to remain where he the Restoration the delight of the Royalists was, and he expected almost hourly to be blown out of the water." He did not dare to move for fear of exciting suspicion. Finally, on the night of the 7th, he slipped his cable and drifted down to a position between the British cruiser Talbot and the United States cruiser Vicksburg, thinking the Rassians would not dare to take the risk of hitting either of them. But the Variag made no sign, having received no hint of what was going on. On the 8th the Japanese sunboat received orders to leave port under cover of darkness, and join the fleet of Admiral Urtu outside. This she did. It was her disappearance that first awakened the captain of the Variag to a perception of his cruel dilemma. Then came the Japanese ultimatum compelling him to leave port. He still had a chance of escape, for the Variag was very much faster than any of the Japanese warships, but he foolishly determined to handicap himself by towing the slow little tub Korietz, instead of taking her crew on board and scuttling her. Unable to

avail himself of his ship's speed, he was, of course, helpless, and went out to certain destruction, as all the world knows.

## Our Cheese in Peril.

Our trade in cheese with Great Britain i one of our largest assets. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, we exported cheese to Great Britain, which was made in Canada, to the extent of 228,39J,482 pounds, and the value of \$24,620,004. How serious it would be to our farmers and the country to lose that trade will be seen when it is stated that our total exports of cheese for 1903 amounted to 229,099,925 pounds and \$24,712,943. That is to say, Great Britain bought over ninety. nine percent of our export. But, besides what we made ourselves, there came through our ports a miserable trifle of 637,664 pounds ot cheese, valued at \$63,400, from the United States, which went to Great Britain, and is set down in the Canadian Trade and Navigation Blue Book. Whether this cheese was pure, or whether it was what is called in the trade 'filled' cheese, we do not know; but we do know that United States cheese got into bad repute in the English market because so much of it was found to be 'filled' years ago; and we also know that our cheese owes its predominance in the English market today to its being found invariably pure. 'Filled' or

'loaded' cheese and margaring of any kind are prohibited in Canada, nor have we heard of any attempts to make or sell any here or abroad in recent years. It was therefore with quite a shock that we read the following in the London 'Times', under the heading 'Canadian cheese':---

King's head, were distributed to devotees of was unbounded when the blacksmith proudly made known that the stature was still pre served intact, and he dug it up from his garden, where it had lain during the troublesome times. In appearance the medals he made are little iron disks about one and one half inches in diameter, stamped with the head of Charles I., and it is needless to say (remarks Loudon Opinion) that owing to their unique associations they are greatly prized by collectors who are fortunate enough to secure a specimen. - St. James's Gazette.

### "The White Man's Burden."

He had won his Ethel after a protracted courtship, and now, although he was filled with a sense of delighted security, he thought it wise to ask one or two questions.

"I am sure you are not the sort of girl who would tell of domestic troubles before a man had eaten his dinner," he said, with confidence, but a rising inflection.

### "No. indeed." sold Ethel.

"And when I seem a little ruffled or worried you'd be the very one to say soothing things. Now, wouldn't you?" proceeded Henry.

"Certainly, I should," said Ethel, "and you'd like to do it, too, I know."

"Do what?" asked Henry, with a sudden tall to earth. "The soothing and comforting, and putting me in good humor when the cook had been called to her aunt's funeral for the third time. and your business friends were coming to

dinner," said Ethel, gently. "Ye es, of course I should try to," faltered Henry.

"And when you'd been bored at the office with your cousins from the country you'd never speak of it till dinner was all over, would you, dear Henry?" said the trusting Ethel. "I know the sort of man you are. who wants to carry his share of the burdens, don't I?"

"I-I hope you do," said Henry, in a disheartened tone. "Let us speak of the new magazines, Ethel, and why not go out on the piazza, where it is cooler?"

## She Loved Order.

"My mother was a terrible neat woman," said Mrs. Black, reeling off a length of yarn. "So was mine," chimed in Mrs. White, who



requirement for Schools.

# At Everett's Bookstore, Near Bridge.

Intercolonial Railway.

TENDER FOR ENGINE HOUSE, AT TRURO, N. S.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned. and marked on the outside "Tender for Engine House, Truro," will be received up to and includ-

FRIDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1904. Connell St. Woodstock.

for the construction of a BRICK ENGINE HOUSE at TRURO, N. S. Plans and Specification may be seen at the Sta-

tion Master's office at Truro, and at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N. B., where forms of

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Have you time to investigate the "Ideal Income Bonds" of the

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COMPLETE PROTECTION than any other system yet devised.

FOR HUSBAND, WIFE AND CHILDREN. -The same income that is payable to the husband for life will also be payable to the wife for life if she is the same age. If older the income will be larger; if younger the income will be proportion ately smaller. After the death of the husband and wife the residue of the Bond goes to the children.

\$450.00-Per year will be the INCOME PAY. ABLE on \$10,000 bond maturing after 45 years of

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# You Have Some Plumbing

You want done before winter. Why not get it done now? I can do it for you promptly, thoroughly and neatly, and at a reasonable price. Don't delay this work till the cold weather is here. Orders from out of town promptly attended to.

# J. P. PICKEL,

Plumber.



#### Before the War Began.

A letter from Chemulpo to the London Standard gives some interesting details of incidents preceding the destruction of the Variag and the Korietz on the 9th of February. It appears that when a Russian trans-February, the first overt act of war, the Japanese Minister in Seoul heard of it the the Russian Miaister. The Japanese autho-

Arising out of a summons against a firm of grocers and provision merchants at Hastings and St. Leonards is a question as to the quality of cheese exported from Canada. The summons was against Messrs. Fuller and Swatland, who were alleged to have sold 'margarine cheese' without a properly printed wrapper. The case for the sanitary committee of the town council was that the sample of cheese taken by the inspector contained 20 percent of fat not obtained from milk and that it was what is commonly known as load. ed or margarine cheese. Mr. F. Beck, of London, who defended on behalf of the Grocers' Federation, asked that the third sample should be forwarded to the Government laboratory. Mr. Beck further intimated that the Canadian Government desire that the fullest inquires should be made and that witnesses would come over from the colony to give evidence at the court. The cheese was purchased by the defendants from a wholesale firm who received it from the largest importers of Canadian cheese in London, and it was sold in exactly the same state in which it was shipped in Canada. The magistrates granted the application of the defence and decided that the case should come on off." again on Nov. 24. If this should prove to have been really made in Canada, no punishment could be too drastic for the offender. We decline, however, to believe that such is the case, and we think it will be found that this spurious cheese originated in the United States. We are glad to learn that our government is to probe the matter to the bottom, and if it should prove, as we suspect and hope, it will be a lesson that even greater efforts that have been made in the past must be made to preserve the identity, as well as the purity, of Canadian goods .- Montreal Witness.

#### A Loyal Blacksmith.

When Charles I. was dethroned, the commonwealth ordered the destruction of the quaint statue of his Majesty now standing in port was sunk in Fusan harbor, on the 6th of front of Trafalgar Square, and a blacksmith offered to make knives and small articles out of the iron if he were allowed to break it up. same day, but no word reached M. Pavioff, His request was granthd, and, soon after, numerous medals purporting to have been rities instantly sent word to the captain of a struck from this iron, and bearing the

was darning a table cloth with stitches like embroidery. "I should say she was 'most the neatest woman that stepped into the meetin'-house."

"And particular !" went on Mrs. Black. "She never hung out her clothes hit or miss, same's I do. The stockings had to hang together, and the towels were all congregated in one bunch. I used to say to her, 'What's the use?' I'd say, 'They'll dry just as well, whichever way you do it;' but she'd set her mouth, and go on her own way."

"Speaking of being orderly," said Mrs. White, "nobody that ever I heard of could hold a candle to Mrs. Beane down Plumtree way. You know she married the minister, him that was the father of eight. Well, those little motherless things had got into the habit of taking care of one another. The biggest sat by the littlest in church, and the one that was most responsible sat by the one that was most liable to go to sleep. Well, what did Mrs. Beane do the first time she went to church after she was Mrs. Beane She arranged them according to height.

" 'It makes me nervous as a witch,' says she, 'to see that jagged line o' heads. I've got to have some sort of order.' So the biggest sat by her, and after that they trailed off down to the littlest at the end. It looked kind of neat, I must say; but, dear me ! I'd rather have had 'em as jagged as a broken comb, if that littlest mite could have had a good lap to put her head in when she dozed

### Rubber and Maple Sugar.

An interesting parallel is drawn in a report to the Department of Agriculture between the different varieties of rubber trees grown in the tropics and those of maple trees in this conntry. Out of about 1,000 varities of trees, all of which produce more or less rubber sap, only 40 or 50 have been found whose product is commercially valuable. When a would-be cultivator of rubber goes to a tropical country and sets out a plantation of rubber-trees, which the natives know do not belong to the right variety, he causes amused comment, such as would be excited by South American who came to the United States and bored holes in soft maples with the expectation of obtaining sugar sap. Rubber culture requires great expert knowledge. Experience has shown that excellent rubber trees transplanted from their native habitat to other regions having apparently identical soil and climate may flourish in growth yet lose their producing power.

