ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE TIMES YIELD RESULTS.

THE EVENING TIMES.

THE WEATHER.
Moderate variable winds, fair and warm.

VOL I., NO. 258. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1905. ONE CENT.

CITY MUST GRUB THIRTY ACRES

Big Water Works Contract at Robertson's Lake

MUST DO IT NOW

Or Else the City Water May Be Badly Discolored by Contact With Old Vegetable Matter and Brush---What Supt. Murdock Says of It.

The dam at Roberteon's Lake in connection with the water works extension has not been receiving the attention it should have from the water and sewerage board. The matter was brought to the attention of the Times and it was stated that a report dealing with the matter had been submitted to the board.

A representative of this paper interviewed Supt. Murdoch on the question and asked him if he had sent in a report. Mr. Murdoch stated that he had submitted a report about two months ago, but as yet it had not been read. He said it was not a case of negligence on the part of the board but that owing to so much other work to be dealt with the report had not been reached. He said he had been informed that it would be taken up at the meeting on Wednesday next.

Asked as to the amount of work to be done at Robertson's Lake, he said that about thirty acres would have to be cleared, stumped and all vegetable matter removed, otherwise the water would be discolored and the city would have a water supply similar to what was in use about twenty years ago, when the water company had built a dam but had cleared the property so that the water was flooded into the woods, causing discoloration.

In reply to a question as to how long it would take to clear the property out there, he said that it was a matter of how many men were put on the work, though it it was to be completed and ready for use when the pipe line was finished, work should be commenced immediately, as there was a lot to be done in connection with it.

He said it should not be very difficult to get men to do work of that kind, as it would not be as dirty or wet as working in the trenches, and lots of men who have objections to working on the pipe line, could be given employment on this work.

He thought there was no doubt, however, but that the report dealing with the matter would be taken up at the board meeting on Wednesday, and it was probable that the work would be started at once, so that there would be no delay.

THE WATERWORKS

Alderman Tilley, referring to yesterday's visit to Loch Lomond, said that on the whole he was very well satisfied with the progress being made. The wood stave pipe is being laid quite rapidly, and the contractors are doing everything possible to complete the work in due time.

The main difficulty seems to be in the scarcity of men; but about fifty will probably be secured from Montreal, besides a number of local men after the haying season is over.

The Nova Scotia schooner Alexandra is discharging her cargo of molasses at Walker's slip. She is from Porto Rico.

OPPOSED TO VIVISECTION

British Union Will Strive to Make It Illegal

IS A HORRID PRACTICE

British Scientists Claim That No Results Are Obtained From It while It is Really a Cruel Form of Torture.

LONDON, July 29—The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection will endeavor to get a bill passed in parliament to enforce their views. In 1904 there were 32,562 experiments, 13,478 more than in 1903, the number of licensed vivisectors having increased from 347 to 366.

In an address delivered before the Union, Dr. Hadwen said that, judging from the report of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, their past year had been spent in torturing mice.

Their report said: "Prof. von Leyder, of Berlin, sent us a live mouse which had a tumor; he also sent 20 Berlin wild mice.

The "discoveries" made through vivisection by the Cancer Fund were declared by Dr. Hadwen to be practically worth less.

"These processes are not worthy of Englishmen and men of science, and I can only regret that this latter practice should have been unwittingly countenanced by the heir to the British throne."

Vivisection was characterised by the speaker as a fashionable pursuit, which yielded honor, emoluments and professional status.

"Vivisection, with its ramifications, has become one of the greatest commercial enterprises of the day."

Dr. Hadwen urged his hearers to refuse to have anything to do with compromises in this matter, especially with regard to certain proposed Parliamentary measures—total abolition was the only course possible.

THE FRUIT CROP

The Outlook in the Annapolis Valley Has Much Improved

HALIFAX, N. S., July 29.—Fruit prospects throughout the Annapolis Valley are not as discouraging as was believed by many a few weeks ago. In many sections the apples are showing up very well and though the black spot is quite common in some sections, it looks as if the most of the fruit would be of good quality as the trees are not loaded so as to make a small growth, but will mature fruit of large size. Rain is needed now, as in the dry soils fruit is falling some.

Robert Forbes, a former North End boy, who for some time past has been in Conmore, Alberta, returned home yesterday for a short visit. Mr. Forbes is employed in the large general store of the O'Neil Co. of Canmore as bookkeeper. His many friends are bidding him welcome to his old home.

Y. M. C. A. BOYS ARE HAVING THE TIME OF THEIR LIVES

Camp at Robertson's Point is Proving a Great Success---An Enjoyable Camp Fire, a Ball Game and a Concert---Boys All Well and No Accidents Reported.

(From a Times' Special Correspondent.)

ROBERTSON'S POINT, Grand Lake, N. B., July 28. — "Days and moments quickly flying," would well express the time at our camp. The days seem hardly long enough to put in all one would like to do. We have had most exceptional weather. Only two or three showers have come our way and the longest one did not exceed ten minutes. Two days have been cloudy—but that was very satisfactory to a number of skinless arms and necks. We have been most fortunate—no accidents beyond a cut or two, or stepping in the way of a baseball. No one has been laid up for any cause, for which we have every reason to be grateful.

Friday evening last the camp held a private concert. A very good programme of twelve numbers was rendered. Songs, readings, flute, violin, whistling and organ solos gave the boys a good entertainment of amateur talent.

On Sunday J. E. Irvine gave an excellent talk to the boys and their marked attention showed their interest in it all. In the evening a song service was held which was attended by a large number of neighbors. Mr. Irvine again addressed the meeting.

Speaking of visitors, we have had quite a number of friends in to see us. Lansdowne Belyea and Harold Cunningham were up with their canoe. J. Willard Smith, George A. Smith, Roy Smith, A. B. Gilmour and son came in their yacht. Mr. Smith very generously gave a number of the boys a sail, which was highly appreciated, as it was the first sail for many boys.

In our baseball matches New Brunswick has clearly demonstrated its supremacy over Nova Scotia in that game in spite of every "twist" of their opponents.

A boat race was arranged for one evening but in crossing to gain way one boat fouled the other, so that has to be put on again.

A most successful camp fire has been held this week. The fire was piled about 20 feet high and made a splendid blaze. In its light the fellows gathered and spent the time in songs, stories, etc.

Tuesday evening a short service was held in the big tent in which a large number of boys took part.

Last evening the boys gave a concert, A good attendance of our neighbors show ing their interest There was some athletic work, music, readings, hypnotic exhibition, to say nothing of the camp quartette. Their efforts at entertaining are remarkable. They made up an original poem(?) which runs as follows:

If you ever chance to be in camp
With nothing else to do
Just call upon the "sleepy slobs"
Or bum in "Number Two"
Or "Number Three" will welcome you
While "Number Four may not
But "Number Five" is just alive
And "Number Six" red hot
(Chorus)
But at Head Quarters
Good, old Head Quarters
For any misdemeanor there you go
Swift comes the sentence
And p'raps repentance
As nearly all the boys already know.

Our meals are all that can be desired and are served with the regularity of clock work. Breakfast is at 8 o'clock. Dinner, 12, Tea 6. Our ordinary menu would be about as follows:

Breakfast—Porridge, bread, hardtack, muffins, eggs and prunes.

Dinner—Meat or fish, potatoes, onions, tomato scallop, peas or beans, corn pudding or pie.

Tea—Stewed fruit, or preserves, fish chowder, tea rolls, bread and butter.

This, of course, carries with it the ordinary allowance of salt, pepper, mustard, pickles, sugar, molasses, milk, tea and coffee.

Today the boys go on a trip to Fredericton, of which an account will be given later.

SCRIBO

STOPPED AT THE BORDER

Interesting Experience of Mr. Burgoyne Who Will Speak Here Monday Evening.

One of the gentlemen who will address the public temperance meeting in the Church of England Institute rooms on Monday evening was recently the central figure of an international episode. The story is thus told by The Printer and Publisher:—

"W. B. Burgoyne, editor and proprietor of the St. Catharines Standard, has been the object of an international complication. On July 6 Mr. and Mrs. Burgoyne started for Ashbury Park (N.J.), to attend a temperance meeting. The United States inspector refused to let Mr. Burgoyne pass until he had proved that he was a Canadian. Naturally the genial newspaperman was indignant at the treatment."

The meeting referred to was that of the National Division, S. of T., of which Mr. Burgoyne is one of the leading members.

With him on Monday evening will be W. Wightman, who has been prominently identified with the work of the Sons of Temperance in England.

The meeting on Monday evening is public, and all interested in temperance work are invited to attend.

BIG CROPS

Ontario's Minister of Agriculture Says Crops Will Be Very Heavy.

TORONTO, July 29 (Special)—Hon. Nelson Monteith, provincial minister of agriculture, expects the Ontario wheat crop this season to equal the big harvests of 1900 and 1902, when the returns were 23,400,000 and 20,200,000 bushels respectively, also that the oat crop will equal the crop of 1903, when the yield was 100,900,000 bushels.

SHOT HIMSELF

Toronto Bookkeeper Committed Suicide on a Street Corner.

TORONTO, Ont., July 29 (Special)—John A. Ritchie, a bookkeeper in the Menzie Wall Paper Company, King street, shot himself on a street corner in Rosedale early this morning and died at the General Hospital later Mr. Ritchie was exceedingly well connected, and was prominent in social circles. He leaves a widow and one child. No reason could be obtained this morning for his act.

LORD FITZGIBBON COMING

TORONTO, Ont., July 29 (Special)—Dr. Orr, manager of the Toronto exhibition, says that Lord Fitzgibbon, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, is coming to Canada and will be one of the guests at the coming exhibition.

John (Tip) O'Neill is now second in the batting average in the American Association league, with 324 points. Bateman is first with 328 points.

AN EFFECTIVE APPEAL

For Eight Little "Orphans" Whose Parents Are Living

Many are the hard luck stories told by the seekers of alms about the city, but one of the most amusing that has come to light for some time, was the excuse used by an old woman to some of the Union street merchants a few days ago. Entering a store where the proprietor looked sympathetic, she poured her troubles into his ear.

"Won't you please help a poor old woman, sir?" she said. "I have eight small orphan children home, who haven't had a bite to eat for two whole days, and their father is sick in bed, so that he can't work."

This pathetic appeal had its effect, and the old woman got the assistance she asked, for her eight small orphan children whose father was sick.

JOHN GETS CHEAP BATH

Mr. J. Quinn Will Luxuriate in Jail for a Brief Season.

John Quinn was arrested last night for being drunk in the old burial ground. John is the famous character who was evicted from his residence on Union street some days ago. A bottle of carbolic acid diluted with oil was found on Quinn. He explained that it was to put on a "salt rheum limb" of his. The magistrate fined him $8 or 30 days with hard labor. On being sentenced, John remarked: "That's pretty rough, yer honor." He said he wasn't drunk for he had spent but ten cents yesterday and said "That would be a pretty cheap drunk." The magistrate told him he could now get a cheap bath, but John said he needed none, and said: "Ah! give it easy." He then asked that Mr. McKeown be telephoned for.

Walter Forbes was allowed to go with Mrs. Lewis, who offered to take care of the boy.

THE HALF HOLIDAY

Nice List of Attractions for Today's Holiday Makers.

At Seaside Park this afternoon there will be all the usual amusements, including bathing, merry-go-round, etc., and it is probable that as usual there will be a great crowd at the popular seaside resort.

The baseball game on the Victoria grounds between the St. Johns and Portlands for $100 a side will no doubt be largely attended, and all who go, may be assured of a good afternoon's sport.

The City Cornet band's excursions to Watter's Landing are increasing in popularity and each half holiday sees a larger attendance at the pretty river resort.

JAMESON TO GO HOME

CAPE TOWN July 29—Under medical advice Dr. Jameson will probably proceed home shortly on a brief visit in order to complete the cure begun last year.

SUPREME COURT I. O. F.

Delegates Leave for Atlantic City on the Boat Tonight.

The following New Brunswick officers of the I. O. F. leave this evening for Atlantic City, where they will attend the Supreme Court of the order:—Dr. George A. Hetherington, St. John; Dr. H. C. Creed, Fredericton; S. W. Emmerson, Moncton.

The elected delegates who will also attend, are:—Dr. E. M. Mullin, Fredericton; P. Michaud, Edmundston; Geo. Mersereau, Moncton; Dr. C. T. Purdy, Moncton; M. M. Cockburn, St. Andrews.

A number of the officers and delegates will be accompanied by their families.

GOOD BOUTS LAST NIGHT

Frank Neil Beat Harry Tenny and Hugh Kelly Trimmed Tommy Burns.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29—The 25 round bout at the Colma Club last night between Frankie Neil the bantam weight champion and Harry Tenny of San Francisco ended in a victory for Neil. Referee Billy Roche deciding at the end of the fight that the champion had made the better showing. Tenny proved himself to be a game and clever fighter and held his own with the champion up to the end of the 12th round.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 29. — Before a crowd of 4,000 persons at the opening of the new pavilion of the Pavilion Club, Hugo Kelly of Chicago and Thomas Burns of Detroit last night fought 20 rds to a finish. Burns had the better of the fight from the start and punished his opponent considerably, but the agreement to the effect that if both men were on their feet at the end of the twentieth round, the fight should be a draw.

CZAR AND LLAMA

Thibetan Potentate Gets a Bracelet from Russia's Ruler

TOKIO, July 29—Chinese advices say that Captain Kozakoff, of the Russian army, projects an advance with Russian troops to Lhassa, and, further, that on July 11 the Tsar presented to the Dalai Lama, who is staying at Kulum, a diamond bracelet.

KILLED BY A TRAIN

MOUNT FOREST, Ont., July 29 (Special)—Mrs. Felix Curran, a well known resident of this section, and her daughter, about twenty years old, were driving over a crossing near here yesterday afternoon when a C. P. R. passenger train, bound for Toronto, ran them down. Mrs. Curran was instantly killed and her daughter was hurled some distance, being picked up unconscious.

This morning there were twelve coastwise trading vessels in the Market slip, taking in cargoes for Nova Scotia ports.

GETTING AFTER THE GAMBLERS IN WHEAT

Winnipeg Grain Firm Takes Legal Action

TO BREAK CORNER

Many Protest Against an Option Market, While Others Say the Man Who is Stuck Should Take His Medicine.

WINNIPEG, July 29 — (Special) — On the local wheat market yesterday the sole topic of conversation was the rise of July wheat, which the day before had soared from $1.16 to $1.35, closing $1.30 steady. In consequence of this rapid rise in price the shorts in July claim that a corner has been made by brokers, acting, it is said, for the Ogilvie Milling Co., and an injunction was secured in the Court of King's Bench prohibiting the Winnipeg Clearing House paying out any money or purchasing any wheat on account of Robert Muir & Co., and others short in wheat.

Yesterday morning July wheat opened at $1.30, and was quickly bid up to $1.33. Vendors of July wheat were asking $1.38 in the early morning, but the prices asked gradually came down to $1.33, at which figure Manager Tilt, of Carruthers & Co., secured 5,000 bushels. Holders of July wheat then boosted the price up to $1.35. At this figure Broker Bingham and Bruce McBean, acting, it is said, for a milling company, offered respectively 25,000 and 30,000 bushels with no takers at the figure. Only one transaction in July was registered up till one p.m., and $1.35 appears to be the figure that the holders of contracts are willing to settle at. August wheat stands at $1, no business, however, being registered in this option.

Arguments in the injunction proceedings come up on Monday. No defaults have so far been registered in the exchange.

MONTREAL, July 29.—(Special). — Local grain exporters and millers differ widely in their opinion as to the corner now existing in July wheat in Canada. The legal proceedings taken out at Winnipeg by Muir & Son, restraining by injunction the grain exchange and clearing house in that centre from proceeding with transactions in July options, on the ground that a corner existed and that it came under the dominion laws respecting the restraining of trade, was looked for. As to whether such action will eventually hold there is a wide diversion of opinion.

As a rule the local grain men are of the opinion that the short seller did business with his eyes open. His was a pure gamble from the beginning, as he had sold what he did not possess. Therefore he should take his medicine, for he was much more guilty of an illegal transaction than was the man who purchased it. On the other hand, such men as Robert Meighen, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, are emphatic in pronouncing against an option market. He said:—

"I believe that the option market which is now in full swing is against the interests of the producer. A corner in wheat when one does occur takes place at such a time as the grain is out of the producers' hands and what advances take place do not accrue to their benefit."

There is strong opinion that a settlement usual in such cases will be brought about according to the rules of the Winnipeg exchange. A committee of three disinterested persons may be chosen, and they may determine upon a settlement, this being the rule not only in Winnipeg but also in Chicago.

FRANCE AND OUR EMPIRE

Relations Between Great Britain and France

MOST CORDIAL NOW

It Means the Sovereignty of the Seas and the Peace of the World—Important History Making Alliance.

recently by Rear-Admiral Reveillere concerning the relations between France and England has been the subject of favorable comment, and is significant of the changed feelings in France with regard to England. It is felt here that the understanding between the governments of the two countries is the most complete and sincere that has ever existed. The following is the statement made by Rear-Admiral Reveillere:—

"I have shown that if the English navy has secured revictualling stations over the whole surface of the globe, our stations Dakar, Diego-Suarez, and Saigon, for instance, can render it precious services. As for us, the faculty to dispose of the English ports would quadruple the value of our fleet.

"The entente cordiale implies, with the sovereignty of the seas, the peace of the ocean, to the great advantage of all nations, for none could launch a ship against its will. It is something to control both shores of the Straits of Dover, to block the Channel, and isolate the North Sea from the rest of the world.

"But the entente cordiale only aims at maintaining the rights of all. The Anglo-French rapprochement is therefore a fact of great importance, and inaugurates a new era. It will count among the beneficent events of history.

"It is my profound conviction that the union of France and England is the guarantee of the liberties of Europe and the progress of humanity, because they are the two nations which today have the highest conscience of the duties of nations."

MINSTRELS COMING

"Every season something new" seems to be the motto of Richards & Pringle's Big Minstrel Aggregation that appears at York Theatre, Aug. 3, 4 and 5.

This season it has grown to mammoth proportions, and presents a bill of features never equalled by any similar organization in America.

Bright, brisk, novelties run through its program, and the big varied acts are so cleverly blended and strung together that it forms a most enjoyable evening's entertainment.

Fifty popular and clever minstrel and vaudeville performers, among whom are the famous Clarence Powell, Billy Young, Happy Beauguard, Pete Woods, the Australian comedian, Pat Bartlett, the Irish mimic, and Robert Williams.

The olio artists are Bailey & Crawford, music dealers; J. W. Cooper, ventriloquist; William Goode and his "Ham-Town" Serenaders Quartette; Boomsky, for several years assistant of Hermann the Great, with his tricks in magic; the whole to conclude with the funny farce by Clarence Powell, entitled "Jim Jackson on the Pike at the World's Fair."

T. S. SIMMS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER MANUAL TRAINING

He Saw Its Results in Winnipeg and Boston and Was So Impressed That He Bought a Table for His Own Boys and Put Them to Work.

That the proposed introduction of manual training in the public schools of St. John is rapidly gaining ground, is clearly evident from the opinion of representative citizens expressed through the columns of the Times since the beginning of the present month. While many wonder that the smaller districts are ahead of us in this respect all are anxious for its introduction here and will welcome the opening of a manual training department in connection with our public schools.

The consideration of outlay is of course presupposed, but after all it is not so much the actual amount to be expended on the equipment and maintenance of such a course, but whether or not the results obtained will justify the outlay. On this question practically everyone is so far agreed.

T. S. Simms is a very strong advocate of manual training, and wonders that it has not been introduced here long ago.

"I am glad you are taking it up," he said to a Times reporter, "and I would like very much to see it go through."

Some years ago while in Boston, Mr. Simms visited the Mechanics' Arts High School and was very much impressed with the manual training. Carpentry, mechanics and blacksmithing were taught, and the teacher informed him that the boys worked in this department two hours a day and as a result were able to do more regular work than if they had not taken it; one of the advantages being that it furnished a change of occupation.

Mr. Simms also visited Winnipeg where an excellent system was in operation, the pupils from the different schools taking turn about for so many hours each week. The course was introduced at a very moderate cost.

He, like many others, recognizes the fact that both hand and eye are trained, thus producing the idea of accuracy. A three years' course in manual training should make a boy a pretty good mechanic.

So enthusiastic was Mr. Simms over his visit to the Boston and Winnipeg schools that on his return home he provided his boys with a work bench similar in design to those used in the Sloyd system of manual training. The bench is about 4 feet in length by 2 or 2½ wide and is fitted with a large drawer at the bottom for the reception of tools and a smaller one the reception of tools, and a smaller one ments in which nails of various sizes may be kept. There are also two strong wooden vises, one at the side, the other at the end and a tool rack at the back, in which chisels and gauges may be placed. The bench throughout is strong and durable and Mr. Simms says it has been very useful to his boys and they certainly have profited by a knowledge of the tools used in carpentry.

In conclusion, Mr. Simms said he hoped the Times would continue to advocate manual training in the public schools of St. John and that their efforts would be crowned with success.

Probably the strongest argument of the ultimate value of a thorough course in manual training may be found in the following striking illustration furnished by Mr. Simms:—

"If two bright, intelligent boys entered his employ as factory hands, the one a graduate of a manual training school in addition to other studies, the other fresh from the High school, the former would be placed a year in advance of his companion, this meaning an extra two dollars a week in his envelope on Saturday nights."

MISS MABEL PETERS' VIEWS ON NEED OF PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS

The Inceptor of the Movement in St. John Tells Why She Projected it and Gives Much Valuable Information on the Subject.

If the children of St. John secure a public playground, which is the object of those promoting the playground movement, much of the credit will be due to Miss Mabel Peters who has mothered the project here and who in fact was responsible for its first being brought to the attention of the public.

Miss Peters in referring to her part in the matter tells of it as follows:

"In 1900 I first got permission to read a paper before the Local Council of Women in St. John, on playgrounds. It was well received but no action was taken. In 1901 when the St. John council was asked for resolutions or subjects for discussion for the annual meeting of the National Council, I suggested the subject of playgrounds, which the local council approved and the subject was placed on the agenda paper. I drew up a resolution and wrote a paper on it. The National Council met that year in London, Ont. I was unable to attend, but my sister, Mrs. Arthur, of Detroit, went in my place reading the paper and seconding the resolution which was adopted as follows:

" 'Whereas the agitation for vacation schools and playgrounds where children may find organized recreation having become so widespread that it is now known as the playground movement, and

'Whereas the establishment of such vacation schools and playgrounds is acknowledged by educators and philanthropists to be desired in every community, and

'Whereas the necessity of such schools and playgrounds to improve the condition of children in the cities of Canada is obvious

'Therefore be it resolved that this National Council of Women of Canada declare themselves in favor of the establishment of vacation schools and playgrounds and pledge themselves to do all in their power to promote their organization.'

"In 1902 the National Council held its annual meeting in St. John when a standing committee with myself as convener was appointed to deal with the subject, London, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto have all reported good work done. In Toronto this summer the local Women's Council has opened a vacation school in one of the yards at an expense of $500 to be borne by the Council. In St. John I was appointed convener of the committee and have done what I could. At first I appealed through the press for playgrounds hoping to build up public opinion in favor of them and had several papers printed on the need of supervised play for children.

"I had a splendid opportunity to bring it before the public as it was about the time of the unearthing of the 'tanyard gang.' In the playground, if properly supervised, discipline, manliness, gentleness and love can be inculcated and at the same time the children are off the streets, away from physical harm, away from discordant sounds and are learning useful lessons in harmonious surroundings.

"I visited all the school grounds in 1902 and 1903, but found nothing suitable for

(Continued on Page 12.)

The Times New Reporter

RELATIONS STRAINED.

There is a coolness between the mayor and the mayor's clerk. It was made manifest this morning, when the mayor told a new story that Engineer Barbour had brought from Boston. While others laughed heartily the mayor's clerk ostentatiously arose and opened the window.

It appears that Mr. Ward's choler arose because of an assignment given him yesterday. The mayor had named yesterday as the day for the inspection of what are popularly known as "bugs." Later he organized the Loch Lomond picnic. Yesterday morning he suddenly remembered that the "bug" drivers would be lined up on Canterbury street awaiting inspection and license while he would be speeding in state to the picnic. He rushed to the telephone and instructed the mayor's clerk to perform the duties of inspector, and rang off before the shocked and indignant clerk could form words to express his feelings.

Needless to say, the mayor's clerk did not inspect the ancient vehicles on Canterbury street. To the Times new reporter and to the city engineer he almost tearfully unburdened himself.

"Does he think," demanded the mayor's clerk, "that because I know what happened in 1812 I am therefore an authority on the horseflesh of that period? Even if I could recognize a wagon of the era of Sam Slick, does it follow that I know whether the horse hauling it is ringboned and spavined or has the heaves? Does he think that nothing but an automobile is good enough for him to inspect? In 1812 such an indignity would have been followed by a meeting with pistols on the sands of Courtenay Bay. The deputy mayor would never have done such a thing."

"Perhaps," suggested the city engineer, "he thought he saw some Green in your eye."

This neat play on the name of the every-day inspector of vehicles would at any other time have tickled the mayor's clerk, but it passed unnoticed. The new reporter's untimely giggle was frozen into a spasm and he hurried away, leaving the city engineer to offer further consolation.