SUPERVISION OF NATIONAL ROADS

Inspectors Will Be Required to Know Their Subject.

A CONCERTED MOVEMENT.

An Active Campaign Will Probably Be Waged In Every State For the Elimination of the Spoils System and the Substitution of the Merit System In Its Place.

A concerted movement for skilled supervision of road work throughout the United States has been launched by the American Highway association and the National Civil Service Reform league. These two great organizations co-operated in the holding of a session at the recent American road congress in Atlanta devoted to a consideration of the merit system in road management. The United States civil service commission was represented by Chief Examiner George R. Wales, who pointed out the manifest advantages of competitive qualification tests as a requisite for appointment to office. To combat the rather general impression that competitive examinations in all cases mean the answering of stereotyped technical questions Mr. Wales said:

"For these high grade positions, where men of experience and attainments are needed, an examination is given which does not require the competitors to assemble at any place or to answer technical questions. They are called upon to furnish under oath a detailed statement of their education and experience, including all the work they have done since graduation. They may also be asked to submit an original thesis or report or published works, and they are required to give the names of persons able and competent to testify as to their experience and personal fitness. Confidential inquiry is made by the commission from various sources as well as of all persons referred to by the applicant. Gratifyingly accurate and discriminating testimony is obtained by this means of confidential communication. Such testimony approximates, if not equals, the testimony adduced upon cross examination in judical proceedings.

"A demonstration of the ability of the competitive system to obtain high class men for technical positions has been made within the past year, in connection with the employment of men to appraise the value of the property of common carriers in the United States. For this work the interstate commerce commission required men with qualifications ranging all the way from rodman and chainman to senior positions in civil, mechanical, structural, electrical and architectural engineering, as well as motive power men and expert accountants. There have been approximately 15,000 applicants for these positions, and the task of sifting the wheat from the chaff and of grading the wheat after the sifting was one of considerable magnitude, but it was done, and it was done so well that the I. C. C. expressed its gratification to find that it could secure a force so well equipped to perform the gigantic task of obtaining an accurate appraisal of the value of common carrier property. A system which can successfully secure a competent force of high grade engineers for this valuation work could surely provide the proper kind of men to have charge of the construction and maintenance of public highways."

It is expected that steps will be taken to wage an active campaign in every state for the elimination of the spoils system and to substitute for it the merit system.

Cement Roads.

The construction of the old Roman cement roads, which have held together so well throughout the centuries, is by no means a lost art, but is being paralleled today in the construction of cement roads in this country, Percy H. Wilson, secretary of the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, told members of the Association For the Advancement of Science at a recent meeting.

"Considered merely from the standpoint of the number of miles constructed and in use, the concrete road is a new type of highway in America," Mr. Wilson said. "Its basic principle goes back, however, to the ancient Roman roads. These highways, which have endured centuries, were not altogether a matter of massive construction. They were held together by the use of puzzolana as a binding material, the volcanic cement, which also has kept intact many of the Roman edifices built centuries ago. In America engineers have adopted Portland cement as a binding material for roads. Portland cement is as enduring and tenacious as the old Roman cement, if we are to judge from tests upon specimens of like age."

Get Roadmaking on Business Basis.

The roads are public property. The condition of the roads affect everybody in economic, social and moral ways. It costs four-fifths of a cent per mile per ton for railroad shipment and on an average 25 cents per mile to haul a ton of farm produce for a mile. Why not put road making on a business basis and get results?—J. H. Miller, Director of Extension, Kansas State Agricultural College.

CURIOUS FIGURING.

It's a Way the Russian Peasant Has, and It's an Enigma.

A UNIQUE WAY TO MULTIPLY.

It Is Simplicity Itself and Absolutely Accurate, but the Why and Wherefore of the Method and Its Results Are a Puzzle to Mathematicians.

This is not a meaningless, freaky twister of a puzzle. But it is a puzzle. It is the method by which Russian peasants multiply, and as yet the boasted mental superiority of America cannot solve the simple riddle of the Slav.

Suppose you want to multiply two numbers together. Divide one of the numbers by 2, ignoring the fractions. Continue the process until the divided column reaches one. Then double the other number and continue the process until it equals in lines the first column. Then whenever a number is even in the first column strike it out, together with its corresponding number in the second column. Add the second column, and, lo, the answer! Now, why does it do it? There seems to be no reason for it, but what is it? Can you work it out?

It is infallible. It has never been known to fail. But what principle of mathematics is behind it all? Perhaps it is some queer freak of numbers, some one says, but such things are not to be turned aside with such generalities. Mathematics is not built upon so lax a system. There is some rule behind it all.

Take the simple multiple 12 by 10. Obviously the answer is 120. Try it the Russian way. Place 12 in the first column and 10 in the second. Divide 12 by 2 and multiply 10 by 2 and place the respective answers beneath the sums from which they were derived. It will stand 6 and 20. Dividing 6 by 2 equals 3, and multiplying 20 by 2 equals 40. Continuing, 3 divided by 2 and throwing away all fractions will be 1, while 40 multiplied by 2 will be 80. Now strike out all the numbers in the first column which are even and with it their parallels in the second column—12 and 6 will go out, leaving the last two parallel results. Ignoring the first column and adding the numbers in the second, the answer will be the result of 40 and 80, or 120.

The questions are: Who ever worked it out? How did he start?

Now try working the problem by putting 10 in the first column and subjecting it to the dividing and 12 to the multiplying. It will result like this: Ten and 12 will become 5 and 24, which will in turn be changed to 2 and 48 and finally into 1 and 96. Then, striking out the numbers 10 and 2 with their corresponding numbers 12 and 48, leaving the second column figures 24 and 96 to be added—this becomes 120.

There is no escaping it. No matter how large the score, it comes out right with distressing surety. Take the odd numbers. Perhaps there is some twist in the scheme that applies to even numbers. Take 25 and 15. Going right down the column they become 12 and 30; then 6 and 60; then 3 and 120; then 1 and 240; 12 and 6 go out, taking with them 30 and 60. Add 15, 120 and 240. Answer, 375. Multiply 25 by 15 according to our methods. Correct—375.

Now, why is it that the even numbers must be eliminated on the right side when they do not count at all in the addition?

It is plain to be seen that all the numbers in the second column will be even, but by what freak of calculation are those corresponding to the even numbers in the first column of no consequence when the correct sum is to be obtained?

Where no even number results in the first column, as in 15 x 13, there is no complication; 15 and 13 in the process become 7 and 26, then 3 and 52 and finally 1 and 104. Adding 13, 26, 52 and 104 equals 195, the correct sum. There can be no multiplication in figures which will divide down to a place where there are no odd numbers, for the final number must always of necessity be 1. In the sum 16 x 4, 16 divides itself into 8, 4, 2 and 1 successively, while 4 becomes 8, 16, 32 and 64. All of the pairs are crossed out, with the exception of 1 and 64. In that case the addition of the second column will be 64.

Despite the puzzling nature of this formula, there is some mathematical principle by which it can be explained. There is some rule awaiting the fertile minds of the workers by which this "stumper" can be demonstrated to be simplicity itself.

Another quizzer: Why must fractions be discarded? How is it that the result will be true when several units are cast aside? For example, consider the number 47. Dividing by 2 the result will be 23. One whole unit is thrown away. Twenty-three becomes by the same process 11, another unit discarded. Eleven resolves itself into 5, making the third unit passed by. The next step results in 2 and then 1, but why is it that these three units count for nothing?

The mere fact that the explanation is near, that the whole thing is simple if the key can be found, is one that cannot help but draw attention to this novel means of adding.—Philadelphia North American.

The more I study the world the more I am convinced of the inability of force to create anything durable.—Napoleon Bonaparte

COUNTY NEWS.

BAR HARBOR.

William Adair is having his house wired for electric lights.

Mrs. Carter, of Ellsworth, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Conrad Gabrielson.

Rev. L. W. Lott, rector of St. John's church, Bangor, preached at St. Saviour's Wednesday evening.

An entertainment in the form of an old-fashioned country school and spelling school was given at the Y. W. C. A. recently. The guests came in costume to represent the boys and girls of long ago.

There was an evening session of the high school Feb. 19, the usual morning program being carried out in the presence of more than 200 guests who passed freely from one department to another. Chorus singing by the school preceded the exercises.

A patriotic program was well carried out at the Forest street school Friday. Incidents in the childhood and youth of Washington were recited and dramatized, and the famous cherry tree, gay with paper leaves and blossoms, was cut down. More than fifty guests enjoyed the exercises.

March 1. M.

BLUEHILL.

Mrs. E. E. Fullerton is visiting in Bangor.

Miss Sadie Billings is visiting in Massachusetts.

Miss Elizabeth Hinckley is visiting in Seal Harbor.

Ford Johnson, of Northfield, Vt., spent the past week here.

Miss Beatrice Abram is spending a month in New York.

Mrs. Belle O. Hinckley is on an extended visit in Massachusetts.

H. Sprague Sweet, with two sons, is visiting his mother, Mrs. H. S. Sweet.

M. Coggan, wife and daughter Florence are at their farm for a short stay.

Mrs. A. M. Moore, and daughter Florence spent the past week in Ellsworth.

Misses Lilla, Helen and Ellen McIntyre are visiting their sister, Mrs. Carl Hinckley, in Arlington, Mass.

The annual meeting of the Hancock County Agricultural society will be held at the town hall Thursday, March 4, at 2 o'clock.

March 1. H.

SOUTH BROOKSVILLE.

Albert Kennedy's brother from Massachusetts is visiting him.

Murray and Laura Bates are at home, called by the death of their aunt, Miss Mabel Condon.

Mrs. Georgie Bakeman, who badly scalded herself two weeks ago, is still confined to the house.

The community was saddened by the death by drowning of Miss Mabel Condon last Wednesday. The funeral, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bardeen, was held at the home of her father, David Condon, at Orcutt's Harbor. Miss Condon, who was about thirty-seven years of age, had been an invalid several years. Besides her aged parents, she leaves two brothers—Alvin D. and Frank B. Condon, and one sister—Mrs. Luther Bates, of South Brooksville.

The drama "Fisherman's Luck" was played to a large audience at Forester hall, by students of Bluehill academy, Friday.

March 1. C.

NORTH SEDGWICK.

Mrs. Annie Eaton, of South Bluehill, is the guest of Mrs. Cora Allen.

Martin Clark, of Bluehill, will commence sawing staves for G. M. Allen & Son this week.

Colby Hooper and family, who have been living in the mill house, have moved home to Bluehill.

Mrs. Elizabeth Allen died Feb. 26, after a short illness, aged eighty-seven years. She leaves one daughter and one son—Edwin Allen and Mrs. Edith Hartwell, of Walpole, Mass.

Feb. 26. A. G.

EAST SURRY.

Mrs. Priscilla P. Haynes died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 21, aged seventy-three years. Mrs. Haynes was born at Surry, the daughter of Ambrose and Sarah Patten. She was the widow of Opha Haynes. She leaves one son—George H. Haynes, of Milford Mass., one sister, Mrs. Henry Phillips, of Surry, and one brother, Charles L. Patten, of Denver, Col.

March 1. C.

EAST BLUEHILL.

Mrs. J. B. Grindell is ill.

David Curtis, of Bluehill, while cutting wood for R. B. Long, cut his foot badly last Friday.

Mar. 1. R.

Insurance Statements.

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO.,
WATERTOWN, N. Y.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1914.

Real estate,	$ 35,993 51
Mortgage loans,	704,547 00
Collateral loans,	96,425 00
Stocks and bonds,	2,963,628 12
Cash in office and bank,	409,063 15
Agents' balances,	316,294 18
Interest and rents,	42,193 52
Gross assets,	$4,568,244 48
Deduct items not admitted,	189,951 27
Admitted assets,	$4,378,293 21

LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1914.

Net unpaid losses,	$ 161,602 89
Unearned premiums,	1,905,253 74
All other liabilities,	244,000 00
Cash capital,	500,000 00
Surplus over all liabilities,	1,568,036 88
Total liabilities and surplus,	$4,378,293 21

C. W. & F. L. MASON, Agent.
ELLSWORTH, ME.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.
LONDON, ENGLAND.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1914.

Real estate,	$ 83,378 81
Stocks and bonds,	2,596,724 18
Cash in office and bank,	182,171 58
Agents' balances,	386,306 30
Interest and rents,	29,092 73
Gross assets,	$3,278,173 50
Deduct items not admitted,	316,081 98
Admitted assets,	$2,962,091 62

LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1914.

Net unpaid losses,	$ 129,722 95
Unearned premiums,	1,691,756 56
All other liabilities,	45,696 77
Surplus over all liabilities,	1,094,914 34
Total liabilities and surplus,	$2,962,091 62

OMAR W. TAPLEY, Agent.
ELLSWORTH, ME.

STATEMENT
OF THE
PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1914.

Real estate,	141,013 38
Mortgage loans,	164,880 00
Collateral loans,	10,000 00
Stocks and bonds,	12,339,092 36
Cash in office and bank,	792,295 40
Agents' balances,	995,327 36
Interest and rents,	110,358 92
All other assets,	53,100 00
Gross assets,	$14,606,067 42
Deduct items not admitted,	42,454 56
Admitted assets,	$14,563,612 86

LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1914.

Net unpaid losses,	$552,756 78
Unearned premiums,	5,487,449 10
All other liabilities,	250,000 00
Cash capital,	3,000,000 00
Surplus over all liabilities,	5,273,406 98
Total liabilities and surplus,	$14,563,612 86

CHAS. C. BURRILL & SON, Agents,
ELLSWORTH, MAINE.

Legal Notices.

Bankrupt's Petition for Discharge.

In the matter of OSCAR A. HAVEY, Bankrupt, } *In Bankruptcy.*

To the Hon. Clarence Hale, Judge of the District court of the United States for the District of Maine.

OSCAR A. HAVEY, of Sullivan, in the county of Hancock, and State of Maine, in said district, respectfully represents, that on the 17th day of October last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts, and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankruptcy acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 20th day of February, a. d. 1915.

OSCAR A. HAVEY.
Bankrupt.

Order of Notice Thereon.

DISTRICT OF MAINE ss.

On this 27th day of February, a. d. 1915, on reading the foregoing petition, it is—

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 9th day of April a. d. 1915, before said court at Portland, in said district, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Ellsworth American, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors, and other persons in interest, may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Clarence Hale, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at Portland, in said district, on the 27th day of February, a. d. 1915.

[L. S.] JAMES E. HEWEY, Clerk.

A true copy of petition and order thereon.
Attest:—JAMES E. HEWEY, Clerk.

Bankrupt's Petition for Discharge.

In the matter of GEORGE B. WARDWELL, Bankrupt, } *In Bankruptcy.*

To the Hon. Clarence Hale, Judge of the District court of the United States for the District of Maine.

GEORGE G. WARDWELL, of Castine, in the county of Hancock, and State of Maine, in said district, respectfully represents, that on the 26th day of December, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the Acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property, and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays, that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankruptcy acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 23d day of February a. d. 1915.

GEORGE B. WARDWELL,
Bankrupt.

Order of Notice Thereon.

DISTRICT OF MAINE SS.

On this 27th day of February, a. d. 1915, on reading the foregoing petition, it is—

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 9th day of April a. d. 1915, before said court at Portland, in said district, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Ellsworth American, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors, and other persons in interest, may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Clarence Hale, judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Portland, in said district, on the 27th day of February a. d 1915.

[L. S.] JAMES E. HEWEY, Clerk.

A true copy of petition and order thereon.
Attest: JAMES E. HEWEY, Clerk.

Legal Notices.

THE subscriber, James H. Tapley, of Perth Amboy, state of New Jersey, hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of

JOHN P. TAPLEY, late of BROOKSVILLE, in the county of Hancock, deceased, and given bonds as the laws directs. And in compliance with sect. 43, chap. 66, and sect. 14, chap. 89, of the revised statutes of Maine, I have appointed Oscar L. Tapley, of Brooksville, to be my agent, and do stipulate and agree that any legal process served on him shall be binding on me as such administrator d. b. n. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

Feb. 2, 1915. JAMES H. TAPLEY.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS Herbert C. Shute, of Hancock, Hancock county, State of Maine, by his mortgage deed, dated the 2d day of December, 1909, conveyed to Listers Agricultural Chemical Works and assigned to me, the undersigned, on the 27th day of May, 1912, the following lots or parcels of land situated in the town of Hancock aforesaid and bounded and described as follows:

First Lot. All that lot of land containing 90 acres more or less, which was conveyed to Benjamin Shute by Mark Linscott by his deed dated June 9, a. d. 1869, and recorded in book 133, page 524, of the Hancock county registry of deeds, to which deed and the record thereof express reference is hereby made for a particular description.

Second Lot. Commencing at the Lamoine road on the southwest corner of land owned by S. Thorson; thence northerly by said Lamoine road 120 rods to the county road; thence easterly 40 rods to land formerly owned by Nathaniel McFarland; thence southerly by said McFarland's land to land of S. Thorson; thence westerly by land of said Thorson to the place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Benjamin Shute by James Brown et als. by their deed dated October 4, a. d. 1889, recorded in said registry, book 289, page 6, to which deed and the record thereof reference is here made.

Third Lot. Containing 14½ acres, more or less, and being the same conveyed to said Benjamin Shute by Severin C. Thorson by his deed dated the (blank) day of (blank) a. d. 1891, and acknowledged May 13, a. d. 1891, and recorded in said registry of deeds, in book 258, page 34, to which deed and the record thereof express reference is here made.

Fourth Lot. Containing 29 acres, more or less, being the same conveyed to said Benjamin Shute by Lovina F. Byard by her deed dated October 16, a. d. 1889, and recorded in book 135, page 254, of said registry, to which deed and record thereof express reference is here made.

Fifth Lot. Those two lots or parcels of land particularly described in deed from Charles A. Estey et als. to the said Benjamin Shute dated the 9th day of October, a. d. 1875, and recorded in book 161, page 246 of said registry, to which deed and the record thereof express reference is here made for a particular description of said two lots; excepting and reserving, however, from those two lots or parcels mentioned under the fifth lot of this deed 14½ acres, more or less, which was conveyed by the said Benjamin Shute to Severin C. Thorson by deed dated May 13, a. d. 1891, and recorded in book 252, page 386, of said registry, to which deed and the record thereof reference is hereby made for a description of said excepted portion; and whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I claim a foreclosure thereof.

HOSEA B. PHILLIPS.
By his attorney, Wm. E. Whiting.

Ellsworth, Me., Feb. 22, 1915.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice that it has a claim by mortgage upon a certain lot or parcel of land, situated in Bucksport, Hancock county, Maine, described in said mortgage as follows, to wit:

A certain lot or parcel of land situated on McDonald street in Bucksport village, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the southwest corner of said lot on a street leading from Elm to McDonald street at the intersection; thence northerly by McDonald street nine rods to land of Joseph Clay (formerly of Moore) thence easterly by said last named four rods to land of J. Buck (formerly of Clish); thence southerly by said Buck land parallel with McDonald street nine rods to the street connecting Elm and McDonald streets; thence westerly on said street four rods to place of beginning, containing thirty-six square rods and being the same premises conveyed to Lelia M. Cushing by Martha H. Hardy by deed recorded in Hancock registry of deeds, book 238, page 549.

Said mortgage is from Jennie M. Quimby, of Bucksport, county of Hancock, State of Maine, to Samuel B. Clay, of said Bucksport, is dated August 31, 1905, and recorded in Hancock registry of deeds in book 425, page 281, and is assigned by said Samuel B. Clay to the Bucksport National Bank of said Bucksport, by instrument dated August 31, 1905, and recorded in said registry of deeds September 5, 1905 in book 425 page 283, and is assigned by the Bucksport National Bank to said Samuel B. Clay by instrument dated February 8, 1915 and recorded in said registry of deeds in book 512, page 386, and is assigned by said Samuel B. Clay to the Bucksport Loan & Building Association by instrument dated February 10, 1915, and recorded in said registry of deeds February 13, 1915 in book 512, page 387.

The conditions of said mortgage have been broken, by reason whereof the said Bucksport Loan & Building Association claims a foreclosure of the same and gives this notice for that purpose.

BUCKSPORT LOAN & BUILDING ASSOCIATION.
by Wiley C. Conary, its attorney.

Feb. 18, 1915.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, Grace I. Conary, of Surry, Hancock county, State of Maine, by her mortgage deed dated the thirty first day of October, a. d. 1910, and recorded in the registry of deeds for said Hancock county in the State of Maine, in vol. 506, page 5, conveyed to Ida M. Carlisle, of said Surry, said county and State, a certain lot or parcel of land, together with all buildings thereon, situate in said Surry aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by land of Robert Hagerthy and Emery Saunders; on the west by land of Melvin G. Saunders; on the south by land of Reuben Leach and lot No. 44; and on the east by the brook between the lot hereby conveyed and the Carlisle place, so-called. Being the homestead lot of the late Mary Hagerthy, and containing one hundred and thirty acres more or less, and being the same property conveyed by the said Ida M. Carlisle to the said Grace I. Conary; and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, now, therefore, by reason of the breach of the condition thereof, I, Ida M. Carlisle, owner of said mortgage, claim a foreclosure of said mortgage.

IDA M. CARLISLE,
by Edmond J. Walsh, her attorney.

Dated at said Surry, Maine, this eleventh day of February, a. d. 1915.

THE subscriber, James H. Tapley, of Perth Amboy, state of New Jersey, hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

EMILY S. TAPLEY, late of BROOKSVILLE, in the county of Hancock, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. And in compliance with revised statutes, sect. 43, chap. 66, and sect. 14, chap. 89, I have appointed Oscar L. Tapley, of Brooksville, to be my agent, and do stipulate and agree that any legal process served on him shall be binding on me as such administrator. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

Feb. 2, 1915. JAMES H. TAPLEY.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of

GEORGE W. JORDAN, late of MOUNT DESERT,

in the county of Hancock, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

SUSIE P. JORDAN.

February 8, 1915.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

CHARLES A. TURNBULL, late of MOUNT DESERT,

in the county of Hancock, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

CHARLES A. TURNBULL,
Seal Harbor, Me.

February 8, 1915.