

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 85

BRIDGETOWN, ANnapolis COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, APRIL 24, 1907

NO 2

BUY a high-class baking powder only. Others are wasteful. A dollar's worth of Royal will make more food than a dollar's worth of any other kind, however low the price. Royal makes perfect food; always light, sweet and wholesome. Other powders lose their strength when opened and will not always leaven alike, sometimes actually spoiling the cake and wasting expensive flour, eggs and butter.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW-YORK.

THE PEOPLE SAY

Our Saturday Special Sales SAVE MONEY

LADIES HOSE In Saturday we offer Ladies Cotton Hose, three pairs for 25c.	COLLARS Ladies Fancy Embroidered Turn over Collars 5c.
LADIES BELTS A Ladies Black Silk and Satin Belts Regular 50c value on Saturday 25c.	ROOM PAPER We will put on sale Saturday Room paper with border to match 1-2c.

GROCERIES	GROCERIES
Molasses gal. 39c	Whole Wheat meal pkg 50c
Bensdorp's Cocoa 22c	Oranges doz. 12c
Clams can. 9c	Water Ice Wafers lb. 39c
English Breakfast Bacon 16 1/2c	Shelled Walnuts lb. 32c
Strawberries can. 18c	Split peas lb. 35c
Kippered Haddies. 8c	Morse's 30 cent tea 25c
Graham Flour 7 1/2 lb 25c	Tiger 35c tea 35c
Poxtum Cereal pkg. 15c	Red Rose 4c tea 35c
Jam can. 8c	Household Ammonia 8c
Jam Glass jar. 9c	Fudge lb. 10c
Pepper pkg. 5c	40c Chocolates lb. 32c
	Mixed Chocolates and creams lb 13c

W. W. CHESLEY

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
(INCORPORATED 1852.)
CAPITAL, - - \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND, \$5,250,000

Systematic Saving is recommended as one of the best means of having ready money to embrace a business opportunity. Deposits of one dollar and upwards received and interest credited quarterly in the Savings Department.

Bridgetown Branch, H. H. Johnston, Manager

ANNAPOLIS, S.S.

In The Municipal Council.

SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION, 1907.

Council met in the Court House at Bridgetown in the County of Annapolis on Tuesday, the 16th day of April, 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
Present: The Warden, Councillors Outbit, Charlton, Fish, Williams, Seely, Armstrong, Porter, Purdy, Healy, Piggott, Bishop, Grimm, Thomas, Buckler and Brown.
Minutes read and approved.
Upon reading the petition of Robert DeLap and upwards of twenty others freeholders of the county of Annapolis, asking for a road leading from the public highway over lands of Rupert Farnsworth to the public landing at the shore, and to the cemetery at Stony Beach the report of the commissioners, John A. Harby, and it appearing that notices had been duly posted and the law had in all respects been complied with it was ordered that all proceedings had heretofore been confirmed and that said road be opened and known as a public road in the county of Annapolis.
Ordered that Councillors Outbit, Healy and Charlton and the Warden be a committee to procure information

as to the mileage of roads in the various wards of the county, the amount of assessment, statute labor and other information that will help to make a fair and equitable division of the road grants under the act.
Ordered that the motion adopting the report of G. Whitman and Andrew LeCain, commissioners for laying out a public road on Round Hill island, be rescinded.
Ordered that this council receive a delegation from the Town Council of Annapolis to morrow morning at nine o'clock.
Upon reading the report of Henry Buckley and John Howe, commissioners appointed to report on the old pound road so called, in the place of Charles Dargie, Edison, Gates and Robert Hardwick, who failed to report, ordered that same be received and adopted; also that the land of said road be enclosed for use as pasture in summer time by the several proprietors and fenced as formerly. Ordered that notices be posted according to law.
(Continued on page 2.)

The Colonial Conference

LONDON, April 22.—The bald official summary of the colonial conference debates gives but a crude idea of the really sharp differences of opinion which exist among the members. For practical purposes the conference is now divided into two distinct camps. Laurier and Botha constitute one; and Premier Deakin, of Australia, Ward, of New Zealand, Jameson, of Cape Colony, and Moor, of Natal, constitute the other. Sir Wilfrid and the ex-uberant general unquestionably lead the conference in ability and personal weight. Moreover, the insistence upon national as against imperial points of view is more in keeping with the English liberalism of the Campbell-Bannerman type than is the ardent imperial nationalism of the other premier. Hence the Botha-Laurier combination will deal all along the line with the disappointment of some of the best friends of the empire here. Their chief victories so far number four.

FOUR VICTORIES FOR THE COMBINATION.

First—They carried the whole conference with them in overriding the British ministry's desire to exclude colonial ministers, other than premiers, from full status established, so that the conference is no longer a mere departmental affair, but meetings between governments and governments.
Second—They defeated the Australian proposals for a full-blooded imperial council, though these proposals made safeguards against encroachments upon the colonial autonomy.
Third—With the help of Lord Elgin and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, they defeated Premier Deakin's plan for a new department independent of the colonial office, and attached to the office of the British prime minister to act as intermediary between the British and colonial governments, the colonial office being left to manage the crown lands.
Fourth—They defeated the British tax payer will foot bills.

Sir W. Laurier only agreed to the creation of a secretariate of the conference for which, by the way the British tax payer will entirely pay because by the natural expansion of the role of high commissioner Canada will be more and more independent of any such channel of communication with the various British ministers. Again, with the help of Lord Elgin, Sir Wilfrid was chiefly instrumental in defeating the other premier's desire for a full disclosure of the proceedings of the conference in order to educate the public here and in the colonies. Premier Deakin, Ward, and others contended they had nothing to hide from the public. Sir Wilfrid held that publicity would turn what should be a kind of a cabinet meeting into a debating society, hence he adopted a compromise under which the colonial office issues to the press its own well sub-edited précis of the chief points raised by each minister.

PAY NOTHING FOR NAVAL DEFENCE.

The Laurier-Botha combination has further triumphs in view over questions of defence and preference. They will stoutly resist Premier Jameson's proposal for proportionate contributions to the imperial navy and will also refuse to assent to resolutions which Haldane, as chief secretary for war, has submitted for the creation of the general staff for the empire, and all schemes for the consolidation of the naval strength of the empire. All

they will approve is a series of small points such as co-operation in organization, like exchange of military units, etc., and the possible development of the colonial naval reserves.

NO EMBARRASSMENT OF THE MINISTRY.

Again, on the subject of trade preference Sir Wilfrid Laurier has already made it clear that he will resist any attempt to embarrass British liberalism by insistence upon reciprocal preference. Dr. Jameson and other premiers contend that the conference has duty to the whole empire and being convinced that preference is the only immediate line of approach towards the unity of the empire they would frankly and formally say so.

CLOSE FRIENDS OUTSIDE THE CONFERENCE ROOM.

The association of Laurier and Botha goes beyond the conference room. They were drawn together almost from the start by the similarity of the relationship of the Boers and French Canadians towards the crown and government here. Sir Wilfrid and General Botha, now entered into perfect friendship, had several long private conferences. Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed a high opinion of the abilities of General Botha, which Botha more than reciprocated. General Botha frankly admits that he is somewhat of a novice in statecraft, and says that he has much to learn from Sir Wilfrid Laurier is especially qualified to teach him.

AN INVITATION TO VISIT THE TRANSVAAL.

He has given Sir Wilfrid a most pressing invitation to visit the Transvaal provinces. The new Transvaal government, and the whole Transvaal people without discrimination of race, would give him a most enthusiastic national welcome. He says it would be impossible to exaggerate the tranquillizing effect at this critical juncture upon all classes of Boer opinion, by the presence and speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a French Canadian like Canada. British ministers cordially echo Botha's wish, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier hesitates to pledge himself to so formidable an undertaking.

A NEW ATHLETIC STAR.

BOSTON, April 19.—There is no athletic record in existence that will stand forever. No matter how great a feat it is, in course of time a greater will appear.
When Ralph Rose began to put the shot and throw the hammer in the east it was predicted that he would be a great weight-throwing record, breaking historic marks, and quickly. In his first championship with the discus he led with Martin Sheridan, and Rose knew nothing about throwing the discus. He just threw with main strength. He never did much with it afterwards, and let his records in other events go by simply through discrimination to work. Many argued at the time that Rose would establish records that would stand for many years. But after Wesley "Ox" had excelled him, Rose seemed to lose his interest in athletic matters, and is living in practical retirement in California.
Recently there has come forward in New York a young man who apparently possesses all of Rose's physical attributes, and is vastly more industrious in training. He is Lew Talbot, a student at Mercersburg Academy, and a member of the Irish-American A. C. Like Rose he is a giant, standing 6 ft. 9 in., weighing 260 lbs. when in condition.
In practice he has already thrown the 56-lb. weight and put the shot in true championship form. While not much has been made public about his performances, those who have been privileged to see him in practice regard him as the coming champion, and would not be surprised if Talbot made things warm for John Flanagan and Wesley Ox ere another twelvemonth has passed.

IT'S A LOVELY TEA PARTY FOR MOTHER IS ALLOWING THEM REAL TEA MORSE'S

The Great Success OF THE Manufacturers Life in 1906

ITEM	1905	1906	Increase
Amount of Insurance in Force	42,270,272.00	47,380,655.00	\$5,110,383.00
Net Premium Income	1,645,285.28	1,847,296.96	202,011.68
Interest and other Income	299,422.98	346,223.15	46,800.15
Total Income	1,944,809.26	2,193,519.11	248,709.85
Assets	7,189,681.08	8,472,371.52	1,282,690.44
Surplus on Policyholders' Account	902,758.64	1,078,102.41	175,343.77
Insurance applied for	8,566,355.00	9,633,000.00	1,066,645.00

For rates and plans apply to
THE E. R. MACHUM CO., LTD, Managers Maritime Provinces
ST. JOHN, N. B.
or O. P. GOUCHER General Agent, MIDDLETON, N.S.

Wall Papers! Wall Papers!
I have a large stock of Canadian and American Wall Papers and will give some good bargains during the next two weeks. Papers from 3 cents per roll up and Borders by the yard or roll.
Butter and Eggs taken.
F. B. BISHOP, LAWRENCETOWN

25¢ That Cough
which ordinary remedies have not reached, will quickly yield to
GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM
It cures those heavy, deep-seated coughs—takes away the soreness—beats the throat—relieves the lungs.
None the less effective because it is pleasant to take.
Just try one bottle and see how quickly you get rid of that cough. At your druggist. 25c. bottle.

Labor Bill

SPRINGHILL, April 17.—A meeting of the members of Pioneer and Mechanic lodges was held last evening for the purpose of considering the new trade disputes investigation act. At the commencement a telegram from H. J. Logan, M. P., was read, asking whether the meeting could be postponed "to give him an opportunity to address the meeting and explain the bill, which he believed was favorable to working men."

The meeting also learned with feelings of sympathy that the honorable member will pass through Springhill this week on his way to London, where it has become necessary for him to go to receive treatment by a specialist.

It was then decided to proceed with a discussion of the act, some expressing an opinion that, if it was desirable to give the public a clearer understanding of the working of the law, this should have been done before it was placed on the statutes.

It was very strongly maintained that before such legislation as the act in question passed the house of electors, and particularly the classes of workmen who will be most affected under the act, had a right to be consulted with the view of ascertaining whether or no such an act in its entirety would be fair and practicable in its application.

It was generally agreed that the principle of the bill was sound. Any law that will govern industrial affairs equitably; that will adjust grievances promptly; that will prevent employers taking undue advantage under cover of the law; that will penalize workmen reasonably proportionate to their station, and penalize employees with equal rigor and in proportion to their position, will be favorably considered by labor.

The reading of the bill took considerable time and did not leave fair opportunity to take up any detailed treatment of its provisions. However, a general feeling of resentment was very evident in respect to some clauses.

For instance, the requirement of thirty days' notice was considered far too long; fifteen days or even less would give ample time to complete arrangements and get to business.

Another feature which caused more merit than anything else was the clause fixing the penalty to be imposed on an employer for striking contrary to the provisions of the act at \$10 to \$50 for each day of idleness. Even the \$10 is over three days average earnings of coal miners and covers from five to seven days' wages for day-wage men.

If our legislators have discovered some method of extracting blood from stones, then they may see some way of collecting these fines; to many minds the thing is ridiculous and absurd, showing a lamentable lack of judgment in a body of men from whom might be expected a clearer perception of the circumstances and possibilities of the workingman.

Law is one thing, justice is quite another; when both are combined in (Continued on page 5)