

The Weekly Monitor

AND

Western Annapolis Sentinel.

VOL. 87

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, JULY 21, 1909

NO 14

SPECIAL MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL

Town Meeting Called for a Vote on Question of Free Water to Town Industries

A meeting of the town council of the town of Bridgetown was held in the council chamber, July 17th, 1909, with Mayor Ruggles in the chair and councillors present as follows: Messrs Calder, Dixon, DeWitt, Longmire and Chute.

His Worship the Mayor stated that the council had been called together to call a meeting of the ratepayers as requested by a petition signed by Fred R. Fay and a large number of other ratepayers.

Following is the petition:—
To His Worship the Mayor and the Council of the Town of Bridgetown:

We, the undersigned ratepayers of the town of Bridgetown, respectfully request that you call a public meeting of the ratepayers of the said town of Bridgetown, at the earliest possible moment, to discuss the new rate for water service as adopted by the Town Council at a recent date.

Signed,
Fred R. Fay,
J. W. Salter,
D. G. Harlow,
John H. Hicks,
R. A. Crowe,
E. N. Weare,
A. Morse,
W. E. Jewett,
J. W. Ross,
A. Videto.

W. W. Chesley,
W. A. Chesley,
N. E. Chute,
W. J. Hoyt,
C. B. Longmire,
Henry B. Hicks,
J. E. Lloyd,
George H. Dixon,
J. Harry Hicks,
W. A. Warren,
C. L. Piggett,
Elias Messenger,
Karl Freeman,
Norman Rumsey,
L. D. Shafner,
J. K. Craig,
Wm. R. Longmire,
Arthur Palfrey,
Oliver S. Miller,
Ronald Whiteway,
Beeler & Peters,
M. A. Otterson,
W. D. Lockett,
W. H. Cochran,
E. L. Fisher,
G. M. Lake,
Avar Anderson,
E. A. Craig.

The petition was laid on the table and considered, and it was resolved that a public meeting of the ratepayers be held August 2nd, 1909, at 8 o'clock in the evening to decide whether free water should be given to MacKenzie Crowe & Co., to the shipyard of L. D. Shafner, and to J. H. Hicks & Sons, for the balance of ten years from May 1st, 1906.

Minutes read and approved.
Council adjourned.

National Missionary Campaign

The Canadian Council of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, which has the direction of the work throughout the Dominion, has just issued a statement as to its policy and plans for the immediate future.

The policy was adopted and then submitted to the different Denominational Committees and heartily endorsed by them. The Denominational Secretaries each agreed that the best results come to their work through the larger inter-denominational meetings, and will therefore all co-operate in the campaign of the fall and winter. This will include district meetings covering two days each, in every Province of the Dominion, so located that every church may be able to send one or more delegates without great outlay of time or money.

It is expected that invitations will be received from different centres, and the Council will make selections with the best interests of the entire work in mind. The first few meetings will probably be held in Ontario in September, and those in the western Provinces in October and November.

An earnest call to prayer for wisdom in locating and planning these meetings has been issued to co-operating clergy and laymen throughout the Dominion.

Mystery Partly Solved

Weymouth, N. S., July 16.—The ownership of the outfit found in the woods near here, has been determined. The horse belongs to Thomas Roscoe of East Hall's Harbor, Kings County, and was stolen from his barn on the night of July 4. The cartage was taken the same night from the barn of his neighbor, Harry Huntley. All traces of the team were lost immediately, and Mr. Roscoe has been carrying on a wild goose chase ever since, once coming down here as far as Digby, when he gave an assured income that will at least make them independent of the charity of the world. It begets a spirit of pride instead of dependency. And the larger the weekly sum saved the larger will be the annuity. The plan of the Government provides that no annuity less than \$50 a year can be paid, and the highest sum that any one can receive is \$600 a year. It depends upon the persons themselves how much to provide between the higher and the lower amounts. Once a person begins to save money by opening an account in a savings bank the habit becomes so fixed that every pay-day finds him or her at the bank making the weekly deposit. Once begin saving for an annuity at the time of life when we need a fixed income and everything will be made to bend to that purpose.

"The plan is simple and easily understood, and the name of Sir Richard Cartwright will be a blessing in every home where advantage is taken of the annuity. It is to explain it that Dr. Samson, of Windsor, has been commissioned by the Dominion Government to spend part of his time up to the new Gospel of Thrift as a provision for old age. Evidently the churches are not yet converted to it. Dr. Tovell, Pastor of Wesley Church, is one of the first ministers to open his pulpit to Dr. Samson, and the people who attended Wesley Church last night were profited and well repaid for the hour or more spent. Dr. Samson is an earnest speaker, and he tells his story so eloquently that the hearer cannot but be convinced that the Canadian Government has hit upon the right plan to educate the people that an independent annuity, earned by one's own thrift, is preferable to a pauperizing pension roll."

The Gospel of Thrift

(Editorial from Hamilton "Spectator" of April 19, 1909.)

"One of the most practical Gospel sermons delivered in Hamilton for many a day, and it was not by a regularly ordained preacher either, was heard in Wesley Church last night.

"The preachers tell us every Sunday how to live so that when we lie down to die we may have a safe passport into the glories of the world beyond, but Dr. Samson, the lecturer of last night, preached a Gospel of Thrift that will make men and women better citizens, and provide for the days when old age comes upon us and we are not able to earn even the necessities of life. The pulpit and the press should unite their forces in teaching the doctrine of a thrifter citizenship, and for the time at least, let the question of politics and the judgment to come have a rest. Once get men and women educated up to the standard of saving and economy, and the moral tone of society will become higher and purer. It is the extravagance and recklessness of our daily lives that is responsible for the low state of morals the world over. Educate the rising generation to be thrifty, industrious and economical, and the boys and young men will have no time to squander their weekly earnings in the bar-room or in studying the dope cards of the race track. There is more money wasted every day in Hamilton in the saloons, gambling rooms, betting on the horses, and the smoking habit than would provide an annuity for every one of the victims if it were properly invested, payable after he reached the age of fifty-five years.

"With all its sins of wrong-doing the Laurier administration has done one act that will redound to its credit for all time in the future. While the British Government is providing for Old Age of its thriftest citizens and placing a perpetual tax on the industrious with which to pay pensions, the Canadian Government comes in with a new Gospel of self-help and presents a plan whereby every man and woman can provide an annuity for the days when they are not able to earn a living. The British plan educates pauperism by providing pensions for the improvident who live from hand to mouth 365 days in the year, spending their earnings without one thought of the morrow. The Canadian plan begins with the youth and educates the boys and girls to lay by even as small a sum as 25 cents weekly so that when they reach the age of 55 or 60 years they will have an assured income that will at least make them independent of the charity of the world. It begets a spirit of pride instead of dependency. And the larger the weekly sum saved the larger will be the annuity. The plan of the Government provides that no annuity less than \$50 a year can be paid, and the highest sum that any one can receive is \$600 a year. It depends upon the persons themselves how much to provide between the higher and the lower amounts. Once a person begins to save money by opening an account in a savings bank the habit becomes so fixed that every pay-day finds him or her at the bank making the weekly deposit. Once begin saving for an annuity at the time of life when we need a fixed income and everything will be made to bend to that purpose.

"The plan is simple and easily understood, and the name of Sir Richard Cartwright will be a blessing in every home where advantage is taken of the annuity. It is to explain it that Dr. Samson, of Windsor, has been commissioned by the Dominion Government to spend part of his time up to the new Gospel of Thrift as a provision for old age. Evidently the churches are not yet converted to it. Dr. Tovell, Pastor of Wesley Church, is one of the first ministers to open his pulpit to Dr. Samson, and the people who attended Wesley Church last night were profited and well repaid for the hour or more spent. Dr. Samson is an earnest speaker, and he tells his story so eloquently that the hearer cannot but be convinced that the Canadian Government has hit upon the right plan to educate the people that an independent annuity, earned by one's own thrift, is preferable to a pauperizing pension roll."

Annapolis Royal

Wicket from St. John

The endeavor to capture an interest in our national game of cricket met with much encouragement, says our Annapolis reporter. A recent match was played on the grounds of Fort Anne Mabel T. Smith, before a goodly concourse of people, between the St. John team and the Annapolis. Winning the toss, Capt. Fairweather decided to open in the crease was lively, and the ground smooth for fielding, and the day was smiting. To the surprise of all, the St. John team (victors by 10 wickets the previous day at Fredericton) were retired for 28 runs. The Annapolis team scored 123, and their fielding was very creditable. At 5.45, the St. John eleven determined to play till 7, the hour agreed upon to draw the wickets. However, just before the "time was up," the last wicket fell for 26 runs. Their "eer in honor of the home team was cordially returned by the victors. A few comments of the slips and cuts of the St. John on the game will be in order. Some boys were very skillful. Their bowling was varied, fast and straight. They had a change of bowlers. There were misses on both sides. The catch of the day was made by Cyril Brittain, who also threw in a demdly ball. Walter Chase was a superior wicket keeper, and he punched the ball hard, too. He made others chase. Jones took eight wickets. Brockham bowled well, and got top score and fielded "like an officer." The appended score shows that the "Old Guard" were reliable. A challenge for a return match has been received. We may play at St. John and Fredericton. Rev. Mr. Simpson and B. B. Hardwicke kindly acted as umpires, and Messrs. C. B. Harris, of Texas, and Alfred Roop as scorers. We are indebted to the commissioners for the use of the ground, which they very generously caused to be "watered." There were two "Coxswell" bats on the ground—prizes won at King's College by Rev. H. How (1885), and Reg. Jones (1909). The base ball players showed to advantage both in fielding, catching and throwing.

ST. JOHN.
Innings—1st and 2nd.
Fairweather F. (Capt.) 1 3
Popham 0 10
MacKean 0 1
Cousins 0 0
Porter 0 4
Ramsden 7 1
Gennan 0 0
Rising 1 1
Potter 0 0
Owen 2 0
Byes 5 4
Leg Byes 0 1
Wides 0 2
28 26

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.
Morris 14
Burnham 23
Clark 7
Jones 3
Chase 8
How (Rev. H., Capt.) 13
King 0
Buckler 14
Riphey 4
Byes 12
Leg Byes 4
Wides 3
123

SOME GOOD ADVICE
If you have dandruff, get rid of it by killing the germs.
If your hair is falling out, stop it. There is one sure remedy that will cure these misfortunes and aid you to remain young.
Parisian Sage, the great hair restorer, is guaranteed to permanently remove dandruff in two weeks, or S. N. Weare will give you your money back.
Parisian Sage stops falling hair—it prevents the hair from fading.
It is the best beautifier for ladies' hair, as it makes harsh, lusterless hair fluffy, soft and beautiful.
Parisian Sage is sold and rigidly guaranteed by S. N. Weare. Price, 50 cents a bottle. It can also be procured at 50 cents a large bottle, from the Canadian makers, all charges prepaid. Address Giroux Mfg. Co., Fort Erie, Ont.

Reforming the Calendar

There have been calendar reformers to the fore ever since the days of Julius Caesar. They have all found it a difficult matter to have their views crystallized in legislation because most people become very set in ideas which have been fixed by long established custom. The Charlottetown Guardian deals with a Canadian suggestion which is not exactly new but which is worthy of consideration. It remains to be seen what impression it will make upon those who have been taught to say "Thirty days hath September, etc." The Guardian says:—

"Some years ago Canada adopted twenty-four hour time on the Government Railway system, the hours being numbered consecutively from midnight to midnight. Later came the daylight-saving bill, which was favorably received by Parliament at its last session, but was not passed into law. Now a far more sweeping proposal comes from the Pacific Coast, one Mr. Cotsworth having undertaken to reform the entire calendar. And his scheme has some obviously good points, if only all the world would adopt it at once.

"Mr. Cotsworth would add another month to the twelve and have every month contain twenty-eight days. This is, each month would correspond with the time in which the moon makes its revolution about the earth. The weeks would correspond with the moon's quarters. The thirteen months would make 364 days. Christmas Day would make the total complete, and would be known by the name simply. In leap years another day would be added, which he would call Leap Day. Christmas or Leap Day would not be counted among the days of the week.

"Now note the advantages of at least the convenience of such a calendar. Every month would begin with the same day of the week. Every month would end with the same day of the week. The week, the month, and the year would end together at the close of December, and the new year, its first week and first month would begin at the same time. Other advantages will suggest themselves to any ingenious mind desirous of a change. And why should not the twentieth century make a calendar of its own?

"If we had the Cotsworth calendar in use, we should never have to ask upon what day of the week Christmas or New Years would fall. Once we got started, say with New Years day on Sunday, all the years, all the months and all the weeks thereafter would begin on Sundays. A Saturday must be the seventh, fourteenth, twenty-first or twenty-eighth day of the month. The new moon, the quarters, and the full moon would always come on the same days of the week, and we would know when to expect them.

"Of course, it would take a little time to understand the new order of things, as it did with the decimal system half a century ago, but once it was learned it would commend itself to most people by its simplicity and the greater ease with which dates could be remembered. About the stiffest objection to it that we can think of would be that a three months note would come due in even shorter time than at present, but if the discount were made proportionately less, as it must be, that need not greatly disturb us.

"What is our present calendar but a have we to do with Janus for whom mass of heathen absurdities? What our first month is named, or with Julius from whom we get the July month, or with Augustus who gave the name to August? September is not the seventh month, nor October the eighth, nor November the ninth, nor December the tenth, as their names assert them to be. Why not, as Mr. Cotsworth would have them, have the months numbered from one to thirteen and all of equal length?"

The worst education which teaches self-denial is better than the best which teaches everything else, and not that—John Sterling.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

ARTHUR F. ROACH STATE INSPECTOR

Clarence Man Receives Promotion as State Official.— Interesting Sketch of His Career.

Arthur F. Roach, a Clarence man, inspector on the police force of Worcester, Mass., has been appointed a member of the Massachusetts police department, building and factory inspection division. The Worcester News, reporting the appointment, gives the following sketch of Mr. Roach's career which will be of interest to many friends here:—

"Inspector Roach was born in Clarence, Nova Scotia, Jan. 5, 1860, a son of John F. Roach. He obtained education in the schools of his native place, sufficient to warrant his becoming a teacher. He taught schools in Hampton, Victoria, Port George, Salem, Margareville and Kingston Station, Nova Scotia, these towns being within a radius of 25 miles from his home town. He gave up teaching and in September, 1885, he came to Worcester, and entered the employ of C. W. Walls & Co., Lard-grange street, his brother, Maynard P. Roach, being a member of the firm.

"Roach's part of the business was to set up iron work, and the knowledge he gained at that time stood him in stead when taking the examination for building inspecting on the state force.

"After a time Roach resigned to become a cutter at the Worcester Corset Co., then at Beacon and Hermon streets. He had been a call member of the Worcester fire department, a short time, and in March, 1888, he went into the department as a permanent member.

"Roach was assigned to engine 2 on Beacon street, as driver. In 1892 he resigned, and went to work for the Washburn & Moen Co., as foreman of the spring department in Grove-street wire mill. He was later transferred to the Juinsigmond works.

"He was appointed to the Worcester police force Jan. 29, 1894, by

Mayor Henry A. Marsh, and went on duty the night of Feb. 4, on Green street. He remained there 18 months.

"Roach was next detailed on the Main street beat from Park to Madison streets, where he remained three years and two months. He then went to a Main-street beat, between Foster and Central streets, where he remained one year.

"Roach was detailed acting inspector by Mayor Rufus B. Dodge, and worked with that department one year, before Mayor Dodge appointed him to the bureau of inspectors, Jan. 1, 1901. A short while later, a question of the legality of the appointment came up, and Roach voluntarily went to Boston, took the civil service examination and headed the list with percentage of 91.

"Mayor Philip J. O'Connell made his appointment all over again, there by settling all questions of whether or not Roach's appointment was legal or not.

"Roach took the examination for the state police factories and building inspection department, in Boston, Jan. 6, with 54 others from all parts of the state. He landed third in line, with percentage of 77.93. The two ahead of him have received appointments, and it was Roach's turn.

"Roach's record with the Worcester police department shows but few cases. He was detailed to, left un-cleared. He was looked upon as one of the most capable inspectors in the department, and has several times received commendation from court officials for the clear, strong manner in which he presented his cases for conviction.

"Roach is married and lives at 7 South avenue. He has three children, and during the two years since he bought the place he lives in has experimented with gardening and men-fishing, during of hours."

STANDARD OIL IS MANUFACTURING PETROLEUM BUTTER.

Chicago, Ill., July 12.—A special from Alton, Ill., to the Record Herald says:—

The first roll of petroleum butter, the Standard Oil's latest product, is to be turned out at the Wood River Refinery near here. Preparations are being made to manufacture the product here and the machinery has been shipped.

The new product will be known as "Petrol Butter." It is said to be of the same consistency as lard butter, but brown in color. It lasts a great deal longer than real butter, it is said, and does not become rancid.

Do your work a little better than the other fellow and some morning you'll wake up and find yourself his boss.

The more a man denies himself, the more he shall obtain from God.—Horace.

FISHERMEN MEET WITH HEAVY LOSS.

North Sydney, July 16.—It is reported that thousands of dollars worth of fishing gear was lost by the fishermen on the North Shore during the big storm of last week. Some fishermen have lost their entire lobster gear, and have abandoned the idea of continuing fishing until the end of the close season. It is thought that the lobster catch will be the smallest for years, all along the North Coast of Cape Breton.

DR. TANNER'S RECORD BROKEN.

Mrs. Lillian D. Hoag, of Los Angeles, has broken records for fasting by abstaining from food for forty-nine days or since May 17th. On July 6th she ate a small cantaloupe. During this period she has done her own housework. Mrs. Hoag claims to have cured herself of several physical ailments. Dr. H. S. Tanner, of Long Beach, Cal., set the first record by fasting forty days and nights.

Union Bank of Halifax

ESTABLISHED 1856
Capital - - - \$1,500,000
Rest - - - \$1,200,000

DIRECTORS—
WILLIAM ROBERTSON President.
WILLIAM ROCHE Vice President.
C. C. BLACKADAR, A. E. JONES,
E. G. SMITH, W. M. P. WEBSTER,
N. B. SMITH.

THIRTY-SEVEN BRANCHES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

AT EACH BRANCH.

HAVE YOU AN ACCOUNT? IF NOT, OPEN ONE TODAY

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure
Renders the food more wholesome and superior in lightness and flavor.
The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.