The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 44 — BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, DECEMBER 13, 1916 — NO. 32

For making appetizing and healthful cake, biscuits, muffins and pastry there is no substitute for

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes.

Makes Home Baking Easy.

No Alum

THE RESCUE OF THE BUFFALO

(By Winthrop Packard in "Dumb Animals")

The rescue of the buffalo, more properly called bison, from extinction is a romance of that fight for conservation that goeson in this country with ever-increasing vigor. Very many species of useful and beautiful wild life are today threatened with extinction throughout the length and breadth of the land, yet comparatively few of our people realize this and fewer yet are willing to make personal sacrifices to save this wonderful heritage to the children of the future.

Scarcely a half century ago the buffalo roamed our western plains in almost uncountable numbers from Canada to Mexico. To the red men who then roamed the plains with them they were an unfailing source of supplies, food, clothing, housing and fuel. To the white men of the region they were all these and represented also the wonder and romance of the primitive open world and the historic past. Cortez and his band of Spanish conquistadors were the first white men to see one. They found him confined in the menagerie at Montezuma's capital as a rare and wonderful animal from the untrodden wilds to the north, for Mexico City is three hundred miles south of the natural range of the bison.

"A wonderful composition of divers Animals," says the Spanish chronicler who described the specimen, referring to it as "the Mexican bull." "It has crooked shoulders, with a Bunch on its Back like a Camel; the Flanks dry; its Tail large, and its Neck covered with Hair like a Lion. It is cloven-footed, its Head armed like that of a Bull, which it resembles in Fierceness and has no less Strength and Agility."

In 1612 Englishmen saw bison near what is now the city of Washington, D. C., and after that date they were more ious portions of what is now the United States, and occurring in some parts in immense herds. The open region of commonly seen roving throughout varthe Mississippi Valley, where the land was unforested but well watered, was the true buffalo range. There the early explorers found the animals in such numbers in herds of such size, that only superlatives could be used in attempting to describe them. "Teeming myriads," "countless herds," incredible numbers," are favorite phrases, which can give only an inadequate idea of the extraordinary spectacle often presented. It has been estimated that on the plains alone were forty million, on the prairis thirty million, and in the wooded sections five million, a total of seventy-five millions of these suberb animals, a wonderful heritage, scattered over an area of some three million square miles.

Looked at from an economic point of view here was a marvelous source of free food, fur, leather and other products that might easily have been conserved as an unfailing supply to help lessen today's high cost of living. The Indians of the earlier days thus utilized the herds, their inroads upon them for meat and skins in no wise equaling the natural increase. Then came the white men, supplying the wandering tribs first with horses and later with firearms, and the decrease in the numbers of the buffalo began. Yet even this did not presage extinction. But when the railroads crossed the plains giving the white hunters easy access to the hitherto distant and inaccessible places, and the vast rush to slaughter for the hides alone began, the end was in sight. It took the buffalo too long to learn the meaning of a rifle shot and the danger of man's presence, and when they did learn it, in part at least, it was too late.

A buffalo 'robe" today is a curiosity, hardly to be obtained and worth, in good condition, perhaps a hundred dollars. Fifty years ago one or two were in every farmer's sleigh, and they could be bought for only a few dollars. Yet no finer robe for warmth and comfort could be found. The ruthless robe-hunters at the rail-heads on the western plains were slaughtering the great animals by the thousand, taking merely the pelts and leaving the carcasses to rot or feed the vultures where they fell.

Thus the buffalo passed with amazing and disconcerting suddenness, and thus much of our wild life is passing today, unnoticed in its going by the thoughtless crowd. Even of those who knew, not many could believe that such amazing numbers could pass from the face of the earth so rapidly. Now only a few scattered remnants remain, here and there, mainly on reservations where they are carefully protected under governmental supervision.

That we have them at all is due to a few large-hearted men who formed the American Bison Society and generously gave funds and valuable time to the work of preservation. That there are today in the world several thousand bison, slowly increasing in number, is due entirely to the philanthropic and humane activities of these men. There were but a few hundred buffalo left when the work began, and it is rarely that a race has reached such small numbers and had the opportunity and the vitality to survive and increase. For a race of wild creatures to fail almost utterly, passing in little more than a century from seventy-five million to a few hundred, is extraordinary. That there should be brought about an increase from the few hundred to several thousand in little more than a decade is still more unusual.

In our country twenty-seven States today have buffalo, ranging in number from a solitary specimen or two in a zoological park to a few score of a few hundred in a State reservation. Canada has nearly thirteen hundred in three large reservations and it is estimated that in far northern Athabasca are four to five hundred roaming the wilderness unrestrained. There may be, altogether, 3500 to 4000.

In the United States many of the buffalo are closely confined, but most of the larger herds roam the ranges as free and far more safe than their wild progenitors, always owing their safety, of course, to the watchful care of the same human race that came so near exterminating them. The world changes for the better, and in no wise are these changes more marked than in the fact that man, the destroyer, is steadily becoming man the conservator and protector of the wild life that once he so ruthlessly destroyed.

CABLE MAGNATE VISITS TOWN

Inspects W. U. Office, the Finest Station in the World—Other Cables Will Soon Land Here.

(North Sydney Herald)

The Western Union Cable Station on Blowers street has lately been visited by Mr. J. J. Welch, who now has immediate control over this branch of the work at the different points where such offices are located in Canada and Newfoundland. He was much impressed by the volume of work carried on here, this station now being the most important centre either on this or the other side of the Atlantic.

To cope with the immense growth of the traffic, the staff has in two years past been augmented by some forty or more employees, the number of telegraphers being nearly 80, and others making up a total of about 130. Recognizing the fact that seven days a week are required to clear-off the stacks of messages which come in from all quartersof the globe, and the extra strain on the employees since the war opened, some extra concesions have been granted to make the lives of these busy people more endurable.

The British military authorities, and those acting in unison with them in Canada, have decided not to enlist any more cable employees, and the War Office had issued certificates to those of military age absolving them from all necessity of joining the forces, as their present work is so essential that it was considered to be as imperative as that rendered by the army in the field. This was shown by the action of the military heads in providing a guard to protect cables and cable stations, from the day that the war started.

The newest appliances for carryin on the work are constantly being supplied, the latest being of the Work rum printer by which messages ar turned out similar to a typewritten copy, the manipulation of which i controlled entirely by the distant en hundreds of miles away.

Direct communication is had with certain points in the Old Country and of course instruments of the ut most delicacy are requisite for th purpose. Progressiveness and efficiency apear to be the first consideration in providing facilities to mee the growing needs from time to time.

Incidentally, North Sydney is to b congratulated on the benefits derived from the cable station, both in a financial and social sense.

So well situated is this place for the requirements of the service that at no distant date other cables will b landed here, which now are being worked at other points.

READ YOUR INSURANCE POLICY

The following, or a similar clause, appears in all policies of fire insurance:

"'The company is not liable for "losses following that is to say "Where the insurance is upon "buildings or their contents for loss "caused by the want of good and "substantial brick or stone or cement chimneys; or by ashes or "embers being deposited, with the "pnowledge and consent of the assured, in wooden vessels; or by "stoves or stove-pipes being, to the "knowledge of the assured, in an "unsafe condition, or improperly "secured."

Notwithstanding this, in 1915, there were 51 fires from defective and overheated stoves and furnaces; 62 from defective and overheated pipes, chomneys, etc., and 8 by live coals and hot ashes.

Should the insurance companies take advantage of this clause, many victims of their own carelessness would find themselves without any recompense for their losses.—Conservation December.

Since his return to England, the Duke of Connaught lunched in the trenches with a Major General, and while he was there the Germans began to shell that particular place. "This is a presnt for uncle," said the Duke, referring to his relation to the Kaiser.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria...

$1. for a Horse

Save a horse and you won't have to buy one. Don't sell or destroy any horse on account of Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Sprains or Lameness. Spend one dollar for a bottle.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

It has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work, even after they have been given up. Over 35 years of success have proved its value.

Mellcar Crives, Marengo, Sask., wrote last February—"I have used your Spavin Cure for many years and thus far have never known it to fail."

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. Price $1. a bottle, 6 bottles for $5. "A Treatise on the Horse", free at druggists or from

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. Enosburg Falls, Vt., U.S.A.

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CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

Below you will find a list of suitable articles, any of which would make a Useful Xmas Gift

GENTS
- NECKWEAR
- UMBRELLAS
- PYJAMAS
- NIGHTSHIRTS
- UNDERWEAR
- SWEATERS
- MUFFLERS
- FUR COATS
- CLOTH COATS
- SHIRTS
- HOSE
- HANDKERCHIEFS
- SUSPENDERS
- ARMLETS
- GLOVES

LADIES
- COLLARS
- UMBRELLAS
- BLOUSES
- HAND BAGS
- FURS
- HANDKERCHIEFS
- SWEATER COATS
- UNDERWEAR
- MUFFLERS
- CAPS AND HOODS
- GLOVES
- HOSIERY
- TOILET ROLLS
- Handkerchief Cases
- WRITING CASES

Splendid values in WOOL and COTTON BLANKETS

Boys' and Girls' Sweaters, Sweater Coats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, etc., etc.

JOHN LOCKETT & SON

THE EUROPEAN WAR

ROUMANIAN FORCES HAVE MADE A STAND

Petrograd, December 10, via London—The Roumanians, who have been retreating in Eastern Wallachia before the Teutonic advance, have made a stand to the east of Ploechti, the War Office announced today. They assumed the offensive on the road from Ploechti to Buzzeu, and drove the Austro-German forces back to the westward. On the Moldavian frontier the Russian advance is continuing in the river valleys, despite strong resistance. The official statement reads: In the Putna valley and north of Dorna Watra fighting continues. Our detachments, during their advance, encountered strong resistance. We are continuing to advance in the Trotus Salty ad Chebobia (Czobanjos) valleys. On the Roumanian fron the Roumanians assumed the offensive along the Buzeu-Ploechti road, and drove back the enemy to a post tion behind the Grikovul River."

THE SITUATION IN GREECE

London, Dec. 10—King Constantine has informed one of the Legations at Athens that he would join with Germany if the Entente Allies break off diplomatic relations with him, according to a despatch from Piraeus, by way of Syria Island, to Lloyd's Weekly News.

"It is understood, on reliable authority, that an Entente ultimatum will be presented to Greece on Sunday," says Reuter's Athens correspondent who telegraphs under Saturday's date. The British and Russian Ministers had an audience with the King today, and subsequently the King summoned the American Minister. The personal baggage of the Entente diplomatists has been sent to Piraeus."

Reuter's Athens correspondent, telegraphing Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, says: According to Greek statements a friendly spirit prevailed at the audience King Constantine gave the British and Russian Ministers yesterday. The King, as a sign that he entertains no hostile intentons, offered to withlraw two regiments from Thessaly and entrust the guarding of the Corinth Canal and the Chalois Bridge to French torpedo boat destroyers. While the Greek Government announces that the situation has improved the diplomatic body is reserved."

New York, Dec. 11—The London correspondent of the Tribune cabled under Sunday's date as follows:—

Trouble is brewing in Greece, and an outbreak is expected at any moment. The exact conditions are obscured by the constantly conflicting reports from every side.

Officials here are extremely sceptical of reports from the Greek and Teutonic sources that the situation has improved. Rumors of the secret mobilization of Greek troops gain added weight from Berlin despatches. The Vossische Zeitung declares today that as soon as the Entente authorities announced the blockade of Greek ports. Constantine began making preparations to meet it. The Greek army is well equipped for service the newspaper adds. That an Entente ultimatum would be presented to Greece today was the report of Reuter's Athens correspondent under date of yesterday. The nature of the proposed document was not disclosed. The Entente is watching every move Constantine makes. It is known that the Central Powers have promised him their full support if he casts his lot with them, and it is feared by the Allied authorities that the temptation may prove too great.

ALLIED AIRMEN HAVE RAIDED ZEEBRUGGE

Amsterdam, Dec. 11, via London—The Telegraaf reposts that the Entente Allies have made important air raids on various parts of Belgium. The newspaper says that a dozen airplanes reached Zeebrugge, where anti-aircraft guns replied to them vigorously. British airplanes also attacked the military works at Brussels, Oudenarde and Louvan. Train traffic has been impeded as a result of the air raids.

KING CONSTANTINE DENOUNCED AS A TRAITOR.

Paris, Dec. 11—A despatch to La Liberta from Canea, Crete, says the inhabitants of the city held a largely attended meeting and passed a resolution declaring the dethronement of King Constantine, and denouncing him as a traitor to his country for having turned the arms of Greece against the sons of the Liberators of the nation and guarantors of its independence. The Monarch also was denounced for having, it was declared, diplomatically tried to impose a policy contrary to the traditons, interests and aspirations of Greece. The troops present, the despatch adds, tore the crowns from their uniforms and sang patriotic songs.

HOLLAND APPEALS TO THE UNITED STATES

London, Dec. 11—The Associated Press has received from Amsterdam an "Appeal to the American people" by the Holland section of the League of Neutral States. The appeal is signed by President Niemeyar and Secretares Delafaille and Walrh. The appeal, in part, says:

"Your President has said that sooner or later a moment would come when the war would make the position of neutral nations unbearable. For us Hollanders that moment has arrived; not through our own sufferings, but because we cannot longer passively contemplate the ghastly suffering, inflicted by Germany upon Belgium, our neighbor. To us the cruelty on the Belgians by Germany is more vivid every day . Every day numbers of fugitives n spite of the deadly electric wire which the Germans have erected along the fronter, succeed in escaping to the Netherlands. From them we learn the painful details of the unutterable despair of the women and children who are left behind, and of the agonizing scenes which take place when husbands, brothers and sons, dragged from their homes and women folks, and packed into cattle freight cars and thus transported, slaves, to an unknown destination and to an unknown fate."

WAR BRIEFS

Trade between Canada and Australia has more than doubled during the last twelve months.

Three large steel freighters are listed to be built by the N. S. Steel Company, New Glasgow. Others ar being built in other Canadian yards

Switzerland has been very hospitable to Belgian refugees, lodging and feeding in many cases, by the hundred without making any charges.

German prisoners in Fort Henry Ontario internment camps have expressed to Lieut. Col. Campbell, now attached to the 253rd Battalion, their appreciation of his fair treatment of them while he was Commander of the camp.

A wine merchant of Rheims has been convicted to five years imprisonment, a fine of 20,000 franks, and the loss of civil rights for ten years, for sending champagne, valued at 42,000 franks to the Kaiser.

Old Lady. "Ten pence a pound for candles! That's very dear ain't it?"

Grocer. "Yes, but you see they are dearer now on account of the war."

Old lady. "Lor o massey! You don't say so. An be the a fighten' now by candle light?"

A Belgian woman gave an old copper crucifix to the German official said to him. "They did not make th Blessed Virgin give to them the nails with which he was crucified, but you make us give the copper with which you may shoot down our children."

With reference to the U 53 which visited an American Harbor and went forth thence to destroy belligerent and neutral ships alike, the Philadelphia Ledger asks, "What new, what worse surrender to German insolence can the Administration have in store for us."

Lieut. Col. C. G. Williams writes very enthusiastically of the good work of the Countess of Limerick for Canadian soldiers and sailors, at the great railway terminus, London Bridge. She directs them when they arrive to the proper houses to stay at, and gives them food free. The Col asks for 4800 subscriptions of 25 cents each per month that she may continue the good work. Mrs. Hoskins, Box 108, Lindsay, Ont., is Hon. Treasurer of Lady Limerick's Fund.

Russia has not yet reached the zenith of her power, which will only be reached next year.

Russia reports the output of guns and munitions to be now quite satisfactory, and the whole state is waging a war that can have but one end, —victory.

A bill is to be introduced in the French chamber of Deputies, compelling the newspapers to cut down to two pages twice a week, in order to save paper.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P. has been made the first Minister of Pensions, by the House of Commons, and is preparing a Bill which was read the first time.

"There is no other way of getting peace in the world, except by one central Government for all the nations, with home rule for each country." —The Christian World.

A carton of the New York World represents President Wilson returning with his satchel to the White House, and finding at the door a U-boat and a Mexican handit, with both of whom he must deal.

The London Times has raised its price from one penny to one penny and a half. It has lately been published at the loss of about 5000 dollars a week. At the new rate the paper used will cost 350,000 dollars a year more than it did.

"You may well be proud of your young soldiers a most admirable Infantry. The Germans have been absolutely stupefied to find such troops before them." —Gen. Joffre to King George. "At four years of age, the German male child begins to be a soldier, at six he is accustomed to walk in military formation."

There was a duel of words in the House of Commons the other day, between Sir Edward Carson and Bonar Law over the sale of materials captured from Germans in Nigena. Sir Edward contended that they should be sold only to Englishmen. Mr. Law contended that they should be sold to the highest bidder, on the principle that government should be conducted in the interest of the governed; only there should be a guarantee that they would not go into the enemy's hands. Good for Bonar Law.

Every day is PURITY-FLOUR-DAY with cooks who are satisfied with nothing less than the flakiest pastry and finest bread.

PURITY FLOUR

"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

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RECRUITING

Men of military age (18 to 45) are urgently needed for Overseas Service. So varied is the work that almost every man can be put to that branch which will prove most congenial. The basic qualifications for all branches are **Health, Strength and Courage.**

Besides the various units of Infantry men are wanted in all branches of Artillery.

In the Engineers there are various branches, as Field Engineering, Electrical Work, Mechanical Engineering.

In the Signalling Companies men are wanted for telegraphers, telephonists, signallers and motor cyclists; also linesmen and repair men.

Men are also wanted in the Canadian Medical Service Overseas. They will be trained in Halifax and sent Overseas as required for stretcher bearers or for hospital work etc.

In the Army Service Corps there are places for chauffeurs wheelwrights shoeing smiths, Harness makers, Butchers, Bakers etc, also for machinists and supply clerks. Skilled Railway employees are also required. Lumbermen and Millmen are wanted in the Forrestry Battalions, and horsemen and teamsters are wanted in all branches of the service except. Infantry.

Boys from 16 up are wanted in the Canadian Naval Service for service in Canada. Men are wanted to re-inforce the Imperial Navy.

For men unfit for Overseas Service there are openings in the Home Service **but the urgent need today is for men with Health, Strength and Courage to volunteer for the Canadian Expeditionary Force.**

CLEMENCY TO DESERTERS

Attention is called to the newspaper reports of the Order-in-Council extending clemency to deserters. This clemency is by an Act of Grace of the Duke of Devonshire on assuming his position as Governor General, it being believed that many absent without leave failed to grasp the seriousness of their offence and are desirous of returning, but fear severe punishment.

The conditions of the clemency are that such deserters or absentes without leave must surrender themselves to the officer commanding the Unit to which they belonged at the place where that Unit is if still in Canada or else to the District Officer commanding any military district. **This must be done not later than December 15th.**

For further information in regard to any of the above items apply to the nearest recruiting office or to

REV. E. UNDERWOOD
D. R. O., Bridgetown, N. S.

MILITARY MATTERS

Halifax, Dec. 5th.—The chief item of interest in military matters during the past week has been the proclamation issued by His Excellency, the Governor General. Canadians are not a warlike people and have not been trained in the game of war; it is not astonishing then that so many young men should take liberties which in civilian life would be attended by little or no serious consequences but in military life are considered serious crimes. During the past summer some young men, without realizing the nature of the offence, have left their military Units and gone to their homes or other places. In war times and at the front such conduct is punishable by death. Recognizing that so many well-intentioned but ill-advised young men have taken these liberties, the Governor-General has issued an Order in Council granting royal clemency to such persons who before December 15th report to the O. C. of Military District or to the Officer Commanding the Unit to which they belonged. Such a proclamation will be followed by the return of a number of young men who have realized the seriousness of their offence but have not known just how to return. Already a number have reported.

Although the women have taken a large part in recruiting in England not until recently have there been any lady speakers upon the recruiting platforms of this Province .Mrs. Grace D. McLeod Rogers, the authoress, whose books are so well known in her native Province, spent one week delivering recruiting addresses in Cumberland County and has recently delivered a very interesting and stirring address to a crowded aulence in the Academy of Music, Halifax. Requests are coming from different parts of the Province for her services at meetings to be held in future days.

The 246tn Battalion have received a number of recruits recently and is gaining in strength. In their recent route marches they have been complimented upon their appearance, and it looks as though this Reserve Battalion would be of the same splendid character as the other Battalions of the Highland Brigade. Others are coming in and uniting with the Siege Batteries, Army Service Corps Units Railroad Construction Corps and similar organizations. Not only is there a place for every fit young man but a strong call that al lcapable of but any definite part may do so immediately.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

DECEMBER MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL

The regular monthly meeting of the town council of the town of Bridgetown was called by His Worship the Mayor, and held pursuant to written notice given each member of the Council by the Clerk, at least twenty four hours before such meeting in the Council Chamber on Monday evening the 4th day of December, 1916 at 7.30 o'clock with Mayor Longmire in the chair and Councillors present as follows:—E. A. Hicks, A. T. Chute, S. W. Eagleson, J. E. Lloyd, A. B. MacKenzie and E. C. Hall.

Councillor Hicks chairman of the street committee again reported verbally on the question of additional street lights, which had been referred to him, and said that he had again interviewed Mr. Beckwith, Manager of The Bridgetown, Electric Light Heat and Power Company, Ltd., and that Mr. Beckwith had agreed to instal as many additional street lights as the town might require to be placed as directed by the Committee for the price or sum of $18.00 per light per year for the whole number used, in stead of $20.00 per light per year, as paid under the existing contract, providing the total number of lights installed would be 45 or more and that the town give the Company a five year contract for the same.

Moved by Councillor Hicks and seconded by Councillor MacKenzie that the town accept Mr. Beckwith's offer as above set out and that the committee arrange with him the number of lights required, and where they are to be placed under said agreement, and that the town enter into a written contract with the Company embodying the above terms for a period of five years.

Ordered that the following bills be paid:—Jack McLaughlin labor on Jeffrey Street, $3.33; Elias Messenger coal for Council Chamber, $1.50; J. W. Crowley, inspecting boiler at Truro, $16.10; Percy Burns, repairs to crusher, $7.85; Owen Currell, gravel for streets, $2.70; Lloyd Mfg Co., repairs crusher, $8.00; Anderson & Rankin, wood for crusher, $9.62; Anderson & Rankin team on snow plow, .60; Ralph Langley, wood for crusher, $46.05.

Moved by Councillor Hicks and seconded by Councillor Chute, that A. F. Little and W. D. Lockett be and they are hereby re-appointed auditors for the present year at the same salary as last year.

The Clerk presented to the Council a list of unpaid water and property taxes for the present year, showing quite a large balance still due, and it was decided by the Council to hand same to the chief with instructions to collect before the 15th instant, and to request the rate-payers to pay the respective amounts due before that date to save expense of warrants, and to enable the Clerk to make a favorable report to the council at a special meeting to be held on the 20th instant to receive same, and to prevent the names of delinquents from being published by the auditors in their annual report.

Minutes read and approved and council adjourned.

H. RUGGLES, Clerk.

TRIED TO FIRE A SCOTIA MINE

(North Sydney Herald)

Perhaps the first deliberate attempt to destroy one of the chains of collieries operated by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company was thwarted in the nick of time by night watchman John Harvey, who is employed at the famous coal producer at Florence, better known as the No. 3 colliery of the Scotia Company.

That enemy employees of the various coal companies of Cape Breton are known to exist in the most omportant sections of our industrial concerns, seems to be an admitted fact, and for some time it was an open secret that the coal companies on both sides of the harbor were on the qui vive. However the climax was reached in the early hours of yesterday morning when night watchman Harvey caught red-handed an Austrian lighting a fire in close proximity to the large powder house of the Florence colliery.

One hundred and fifty yards distant from the mouth of the mine, where day and night are empolyed many hundreds of men, this alert servant of the big Company noticed a brilliant illumination. Stealthily he aproached the place and before the stranger was able to make a fove he was thrown to the ground and secured. Around the Austrian was sufficient paper and combustibles to cause the destruction of the entire colliery together with the many lives working below. The fellow seemed completely stunned by the sudden appearance of the watchman, and before he could recover from his surprise the watchman had summoned officer Charles McNeil, of the Scotia force, who quickly conveyed the prisoner to the jail at Sydney Mines.

When searched the prisoner had papers on his person showing that he had previously been interned in one of the Provincial prisoners camps; but he steadfastly refused and still refuses to talk, although he eats anything and everything offered him by Jailor McNeil.

The prisoner is about 23 years of age, and no person has yet come forward who will say they ever saw him before. Judging by his appearance and his sullen mood at all times, the authorities believe they have a dangerous enemy in their posession. At present the civic body of Sydney Mines are corresponding with the military authorities with a view to disposing of the case.