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BOOK STORE

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We have the largest stock of Books for Christmas Gifts ever shown in Bridgetown, including Standard Fiction, Boys' and Girls' Books, Gift Books, Bibles, etc.

Henty's and Alger's favorite Boys' Books ONLY 25 cents.

Choice Standard Fiction in good binding ONLY 75 cents.

Standard Authors Sets, as Dumas, Crawford, Dickens, Scott, Cooper, Collins, at BARGAIN PRICES. Don't fail to examine this offer.

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Nothing nicer than a box of fine Stationery for a Christmas gift. We have a full line in attractive boxes at prices from 20 cents to \$1.00.

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Appropriate

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Appropriate

Gifts for Men

Smokers' Sets, Brush Sets, Fountain Pens, Pocket Books of all kinds, Photo Frames.

Children's

Department

Children's Toys and Dolls at Bargain Prices. Santa Claus can afford to fill the Children's Stockings well, if he takes advantage of the EXCEPTIONAL VALUES we are giving in our Toy and Doll department. Games of all kinds.

Fancy China

We are closing out a line of Fancy China suitable for gifts at PRICES THAT WILL SURPRISE YOU.

Fountain Pens

A fine line of Fountain Pens at all prices from 25c to \$5.00. Call at the Book-Store and get your Fountain Pen filled free with Carter's Fountain Pen Fluid.

Music

Latest and most popular music of day coming to the Book-store every week.

Fine display of Calendars, Christmas Cards and Christmas Post Cards. Post Card Albums from 10 cents.

Our usual line of Choice Confectionery including Molli's Chocolates.

H. M. Chute

1908 CHRISTMAS 1908

A HINT TO CHRISTMAS SHOP-
PERS FOR USEFUL PRESENTS

FOR LADIES	FOR BOYS	FOR MEN
SKIRTS. JACKETS. WRAPPERS. UNDERWEAR. GLOVES. HOSIERY. HANDKERCHIEFS. UNDERSKIRTS. BLANKETS. OVERSHOES.	GLOVES. TIES. SHIRTS. SUITS. REEFERS. CAPS. SWEATERS. HOSIERY. MUFFLERS. OVERSHOES. RUBBERS. LARRIGANS.	OVERSHOES. RUBBERS. TIES. SHIRTS. GLOVES. GAUNTLETS. CARDIGAN JACKETS. UNDERWEAR. SUITS & OVERCOATS. BRACES.

In fact everything for Christmas presents for young and old

25 per cent discount for three weeks.

JACOBSON & SON, QUEEN STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Our Stock is Now Complete

Table Raisins, Seeded Raisins, Seedless Raisins, Muscatels and Valencia's, by the box or quarter box.

Currants, Dates, Figs, Citron, Candied Orange and Lemon Peels, Dried Peaches and Apricots.

Oranges, Lemons, Grapes, Cocoanuts, Mixed Nuts and a variety of Christmas Candies.

We carry a complete line of Fancy and Staple Crockery.

The Best Lamp in the World for Reading and Light, only \$2.50.

C. L. PIGGOTT, QUEEN STREET.

LEAVE YOUR ORDER EARLY.

For your Winter Suit or Overcoat in order that you may get it filled before the rush of the season's work.

Our special ties are Oxfords and Hewson's Wools, a new line.

I. M. OTTERSON

JUST RECEIVED

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS
SLEIGHS AND PUNGS
CALL AND GET MY PRICES BEFORE
BUYING

F. B. BISHOP, LAWRENCETOWN

1908 Christmas 1908

For this trade we have a nice assortment of useful and fancy articles for the Gift Season.

CHINAWARE, TOYS, GAMES, BOOKS, SLEDS, SKATES, DOLLS, CHRISTMAS CARDS, JEWELRY, etc.

BEAR COATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS, FOR CHILDREN. SPECIAL VALUES IN LADIES-AND CHILDREN'S FURS, TOQUES, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY.

ORANGES, GRAPES, NUTS, FIGS, DATES, RAISINS, SHELL-ED NUTS, POWDERED SUGAR.

IN CANDIES, A LARGE STOCK, BEST QUALITY

ALL SPICES AND EXTRACTS, IN BULK AND PURE.

All goods at lowest Cash Prices, for Cash, Butter and Eggs.

W. W. WADE, BEAR RIVER

Farm for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable farm in Granville, a short distance from Bridgetown.

Nice orchard with good varieties. Buildings in good repair.

Possession given any time. For particulars apply at—MONITOR OFFICE.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

SLEIGHS

My sample Sleighs will be here this week. Call and see them and get your choice early.

Prices and Terms to suit all.

JOHN HALL

Lawrencetown, Nov. 19th. 1908

Repeat it:—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

The Bar-Room

(Toronto Globe.)

Is the bar-room a burden or a benefit to the community in which it is located? That question is pertinent to the campaign on license reduction now being conducted in Toronto and many other municipalities throughout Ontario. If the bar-room is a burden it ought to be abolished. If it is a benefit it ought to be retained and defended. Leaving aside for the moment the moral aspects of the question, and the influence of the bar-room on the social life of the people who support it or are affected by it, what are the bearings of the average bar-room on the business, prosperity and industrial progress of the community which it serves?

It is accepted as a sound maxim of the political economy that any institution which does not produce something valuable or which does not stimulate the production of something valuable is burdensome to the community in which it operates. The ordinary manufacturing industry, taking raw materials and converting them into articles of greater value, whether foodstuffs, or furniture, or clothing, or implements, or ornaments, is a benefit to the community. The output of its investment of capital and labor adds to the wealth of the community. So, too, with the institutions of trade and commerce and the facilities for transportation and travel. They contribute to the convenience and comfort and productive power of the people. It is so also with the institutions of education and culture and recreation. They stimulate the production of something valuable. Every school, every gymnasium, every library, every art gallery, every church, every house of entertainment, in fulfilling each in its own way its proper and legitimate function, renders a positive benefit and justifies its place in the community.

Can the same be said with any intelligence and honesty of the barroom as known anywhere in Canada today? Certainly it does not add to the community's wealth by producing anything valuable. It does not manufacture. It is licensed only to sell intoxicating liquors. That is its legitimate function. Its services as a social rendezvous, whether good or bad, are incidental. By its fruits as a place for the selling and drinking of intoxicating liquors the barroom is to be judged.

What are the fruits of the barroom? Does the liquor sold over the bar stimulate the productive power of the men who buy it and drink it? Does it make their muscles stronger, or their nerves steadier, or their eyes clearer, or their mental movements surer, or their moral judgment sounder? It does none of these things. In most cases it does the very opposite. The money paid at the bar is not only a waste on the part of the men who pay it, but the liquor for which it is exchanged tends to lessen at every point the power of the men who drink it, and so it diminishes their economic value to the community. Neither employer nor employee is permanently benefited by the services of the bar-room, and every industry and mercantile institution and profession suffers loss, often very serious loss, either directly or indirectly, through neglect or incapacity or dishonesty on the part of habitual drunkards.

Careful students of economic conditions in England today regard the drink habits of the workmen as the tap-root of poverty and industrial depression. On this point the deliberate testimony of John Burns is of final authority. The percentage of earnings spent in drink measures the difference between comfort and poverty for the individual, and the drink itself so destructive initiative and diminishes working power that in the growingly fierce competitions of the industrial world Britain is seriously handicapped. To the degree to which the drink habit obtains in Canada its economic effects are at least as injurious as in England. In proportion as a community supports a bar-room the productive power of its workpeople and the returns upon its capital invested in legitimate business enterprises are both affected. Every man whose power is decreased or made unsteady or destroyed is an economic loss and tends to become an economic burden.

The logic of political economy makes for the abolition of the bar-room. Where complete abstinence is inopportune or impossible the reduction in the number of licenses is both rational in itself and justified by experience. The bar-room, whether as a saloon or as an appendage to a hotel, has no defensible place in the industrial world, and its maintenance is an inevitable economic burden on the community.

We may be as good as we please, if we please to be good.—Barrow.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

Repeat it:—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

Joker's Corner.

NOT AN IMITATION.

Many stories have been told concerning Mr. Beerbohm Tree, who has just given a new interpretation of Mephistopheles. The actor-manager's passion for realism is well known, and one day during the rehearsal of "The Tempest" which, as everyone knows, opens with a tale at sea, a furious storm was actually raging outside, and great gusts of wind and rain made themselves heard repeatedly. Mr. Tree was specially anxious that the opening scene of the play should be rendered as true to nature as possible, and time after time he made the men whose duty it was to suggest to the audience the ungodly fury of the elements repeat their efforts. Presently a blinding flash of lightning, followed by a deafening peal of thunder, swept through a narrow window above the scene dock and illuminated the stage.

"That's better," announced Mr. Tree, "but I still think it might be improved upon."

"If you please, sir," observed the master-carpenter, mildly, "that was a real one."

FEMALE FINANCIERS.

Stories about bank accounts owned by women, told in a London paper, are funny reading. Of one who was informed that she had overdrawn her account, it was stated that she wrote saying she was very sorry, and enclosed a cheque drawn upon the same bank, which she hoped would set matters right. Another who was called aside by the cashier and told her account was overdrawn by a pound, had rather the best of it when, taking a sovereign from her purse, she handed it to the cashier, expressing the sincere hope that her carelessness had not financially distressed the bank. Another story told is of a lady who entered a well known bank and presented a crossed cheque to the cashier at the counter, expecting him to cash it. After glancing at it, he looked up and said politely, "I'm sorry I cannot pay this across the counter," to which the lady replied sweetly, "Oh, shall I come round that side?"—Dundee "Advertiser."

MARIAN'S GOOD TIME.

Ethel was going to take supper with a little friend.

"Now, dear," said her mother, "when you are leaving you must bid Marian's mamma good-night, and tell her you have had a very pleasant time."

When the little girl returned, her mother asked her if she had done as she told her.

"Not 'zactly, mamma," was the reply. "Marian took the biggest piece of apple and spilled lemonade on my new dress, so I couldn't say what you told me; but I told her mother goodnight, and said I guessed Marian had had a very pleasant time."

A CRUCIAL TEST.

He was the small son of a bishop, and his mother was teaching him the meaning of courage. "Supposing," she said, "there were twelve boys in one bedroom and eleven got into bed at once while the twelfth kept down to say his prayers, that boy would show true courage." "Oh!" said the young hopeful, "I know something that would be much more courageous than that! Supposing there were twelve bishops in one bedroom, and one got into bed without saying his prayers!"—The Bytander.

SAVED SOMETHING.

"Can you help me, ma'am?" asked the itinerant, at the door. "I was burned out last night, and lost every thing."

"Lost everything?"

"Yes, everything, ma'am."

"Well, you don't seem to have lost your nerve. You were around here last week and told me the same story."

"What!" said the judge. "You expect me to send your husband to prison when you acknowledge that you threw five flatirons at him and he only threw one at you?"

"Yes; that's all right, judge," said the irate woman, "but, then, the one he threw hit me."

"I'm afraid," said the country editor, "that young Blackstone won't like the write-up we gave him today."

"Why?" asked his assistant.

"I wrote of him as a 'thriving young lawyer,' but the intelligent typo made it 'thiving.'"

FOR ECZEMA, TETTER AND SALT RHEUM.

The intense itching characteristic of these ailments is almost instantly allayed by Chamberlain's Salve. Many severe cases have been cured by it. For sale by W. A. WARREN, BRIDGETOWN; E. A. ATLEE, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL; and BEAR RIVER DRUG STORE.

To Make the System

Inferior From Tuberculosis

A New York despatch says:—After making the statement that three-fourths of mankind is subject some time or other to the taint of tuberculosis, Dr. Simon Flexner tonight affirmed that a preventative had been discovered which will greatly lessen the "white plague." This announcement was made at a meeting held in the Museum of Natural History in connection with the international tuberculosis exhibition, and in the presence of some of the most eminent experts in bacteriology in the United States.

Dr. Flexner, who is director of the Rockefeller Institute, told of the many experiments which had been conducted there on previous occasions, which proved that the newly found preventative had in many instances rendered its subject immune against tuberculosis attacks. The antidote is called tuberculin and acted upon the system as a sort of antitoxin.

"Fully 75 per cent of all human beings," said the expert, "are at some time in their lives subject to tuberculosis lesions of the lungs, of greater or less extent. Most times they have only to prevent more serious infection, and a high percentage of them lead themselves and what is more, fortify themselves against further attack."

"Experiments upon animals have shown that if there is a partial infection, which can be overcome by combative processes of the body, the system is made immune and the infection may be increased to a remarkable degree before the animal fails to fight it further." Dr. Flexner expressed great hope that the use of tuberculin would greatly reduce the wide-spread ravages of "mankind's greatest foe."

Dr. E. L. Trudeau, honorary president of the tuberculosis congress, said that tuberculin was still in an experimental stage. The public should bear in mind, he added, that the chief means of fighting tuberculosis was not by any preventive that would give relative immunity, but in eradicating as far as possible the causes of the disease. Fresh air, nutritive food, and the isolation of all afflicted with the disease, he concluded, were the chief methods in fighting tuberculosis successfully. Since the lonely cot built in the Adirondacks for the outdoor treatment of consumption in 1885, the good work had continued, until now there were 200 sanatoriums in various parts of the United States.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

INSANE MAN MURDERS HIS TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

Windsor, December 14.—News reached here from Wakefield, Mass., giving the exact story of the terrible tragedy reported from that place a few days before, in which a former Hants county woman figured. The first despatch stated that a man named Hiram L. Badger had gone violently insane and murdered his wife and little girl. The true version is that the man Badger murdered his two little girls. His wife, who was a Miss Charlotte Singer of Georgetown, Hants County, and niece of Constable Singer, of Windsor, was away in Boston at the time of the murder. The details of the case are horrible in the extreme. The father became jealous of his wife, and in a fit of frenzy shot both children while they were sleeping. After killing the children he smashed in their skulls with an axe. The eldest, named Florence, was about fifteen years of age, the others a few years younger. After the insane man had completed the shocking act he started down town shooting right and left at everybody in sight. A clerk in a drug store was the only one hit, although several others had a narrow escape. When he had emptied his revolver he threw it violently through the window of a meat market. It took six men to arrest him. This news was received here by the uncle of Mrs. Badger, who forwarded the news to her parents.

Repeat it:—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

TRAIN FOR BUSINESS

Most men train their brains and almost entirely neglect their bodies. They do not seem to realize that keenness of judgment and clearness of thought depend as much on the body as on the brain itself. Any man can prove this to his own satisfaction by attempting to decide a weighty business problem while suffering with an acute attack of indigestion or a violent spell of biliousness.

The amount of work that the brain can do depends much on the healthfulness of liver, bowels, kidneys and skin.

"Fruit-a-lives" are fruit juices in tablet form. They act directly on liver, bowels, kidneys and skin, and enable these vital organs to rid the system of all impurities. Thus the blood will be kept pure and rich, the brain active, digestion sound, and life made pleasant.

"Fruit-a-lives" are now put up in two sizes—the new 50c box as well as the regular 50c size. If your dealer does not carry them, write Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

The Little Sisters Christmas

(continued from page 2.)

meant to look after babies," said Mabel. "I'm so sorry, dear!"

"Oh, I wish you two wouldn't talk like that!" cried Peggy. "I'm so ashamed!"

"All right, we'll stop talking," said Mabel, quickly, "but we'll remember."

They would not let Peggy lift her hand to any of the work that day. Mabel managed the babies masterfully. Arna moved quietly about, accomplishing wonders.

"But aren't you tired, Arna?" queried Peggy.

"Not a bit of it, and I'll have time to help you with your Caesar before"

"Before what?" asked Peggy, but got no answer. They had been translating famously when, in the late afternoon, there came a ring at the door bell.

Peggy found Hazen bowing low, and craving "Missus Peggy's company."

A sleigh and two prancing horses stood at the gate.

It was a glorious day. Peggy's eyes danced and her laugh rang out at Hazen's drolleries. The world stretched white all about them, and their horses flew on and on like the wind. They rode till dark, then turned back to the village, twinkling with lights.

The Brower house was alight in every window, and there was the sound of many voices in the hall. The door flew open upon a laughing crowd of boys and girls. Peggy, all glowing and rosy with the wind, stood utterly bewildered until Esther rushed forward and hugged and shook her.

"It's a party!" she exclaimed. "One of your mother's waffle suppers!"

"We're all here! Isn't it splendid?"

"But, but, but—" stammered Peggy.

"But, but, but," mimed Esther.

"But this is your vacation, don't you see?"

THEIR HOPE,

THE PEOPLE

Muskoka's Brave Battle for Needy Consumptives.

It is poor consolation to needy consumptives to say that the Government should make provision for the thousands who suffer and die from tuberculosis in Canada every year.

The Government should do a great deal more than they have yet dreamed of doing. But they are not doing it, and in the meantime twelve thousand die annually in the Dominion, from this dread disease.

As the situation is to-day, what would be the fate of many consumptives in Canada were it not for the two Houses for Consumptives in Muskoka that during the past eleven years, against many odds, have cared for upwards of three thousand patients in the earlier stages of the disease, while in the two sister institutions, the more advanced stages are treated.

This work in Muskoka is one of pure philanthropy. From the day the first patient was admitted to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives in April, 1902, not a single applicant has ever been refused admission because of his or her inability to pay.

The Government contribute \$1.50 per week per patient. The cost of maintenance is \$8.25 a week. The difference in the cost of maintenance of all needy patients has through these years been made up by private philanthropy.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, Mr. J. S. Robertson, 347 King Street West, Toronto, writes us that, with the financial depression of the past year, the funds of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives have suffered greatly. At the commencement of the winter season the Trustees have to face a heavily overdrawn bank account and have many obligations to meet.

Despite these financial worries every applicant is receiving careful consideration and patients are admitted as promptly as beds are made vacant.

All through these years the institution has been maintained, not by any rich endowment, for such does not exist, but by the generous contributions of the masses of the people—the small sums rather than the large ones.

We frankly say that we do not know, in our experience, of a more worthy and deserving charity, and we hope that the readers of these lines will respond to the appeal that is now made for funds for the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. W. J. Gage, 84 Spadina Ave., Chairman of the Executive Committee, or to J. S. Robertson, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Sanitarium Association, 347 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario.