The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 34 — BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, NOVEMBER 28, 1906 — NO. 34

TRIAL MARRIAGES BE SACRILEGIOUS.

New York, Nov. 24.—Trial marriage was condemned from many pulpits in Greater New York last Sunday. Several ministers devote their sermon mainly to the doctrines set forth in Mrs. Herbert Parsons' book "The Family," while others made their attack the prelude to the regular sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, at Trinity church, in the morning delivered an arraignment of "those who would seek to break down the Christian home."

"If the Christian marriage goes," he said, "it follows that the home goes, and if the home goes it is a necessity that the state goes, and if the state goes, all social order goes, and with the going of social order goes the right to acquire property and enjoy it, and make honestly all that can be made by honest toil and honest effort.

"If all social order goes, all security goes, and there will be safety for neither property or life. Do you think that's going to be? Do you think God will allow such a reversal of the tide of Christian progress?"

At the Church of the Epiphany the Rev. Madison C. Peters said he believed in extending the grounds for divorce so as to include, among other things, drunkenness. "The drunkard's wife," he said "is chained with no hope of release save that which the grave may bring to one or the other or both."

Divorced persons who remarry, he said, should not be put under the red-hot anathema of the church.

Former Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, who has been counsel in many divorce cases, said: "The whole scheme is visionary. It might do in Utopia, but it would be utterly impracticable in a civilization like ours. It would seem to me that free love would very soon see the scheme of trial marriages as a cloak."

Clark Bell said: "I think if Mrs. Parsons will reconsider her position she will come to realize that trial-marriage would destroy one of the strongest safeguards that has ever been thrown around women."

The Rev. William N. Grosvenor of the Episcopal Church of the Incarnation said he intended to take up the subject on Thanksgiving day in a sermon on "Home Life."

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 24.—The Rev. E. L. Donahoe, the humanitarian, said of trial marriage: "It would make of marriage a farce entirely."

The Rev. S. Edwards Young, Second Presbyterian Church: "Our present stage of civilization would not warrant that view of marriage."

The Rev. John H. Prugh, Grace Reformed Church: "I protest against any such view."

Chancellor S. B. McCormick, of the Western University of Pennsylvania: "In a word, it seems to me a very dangerous doctrine to teach. Its adoption would mean the absolute breaking down of all the barriers society has reared against the improper use of the marriage laws."

Dr. John Brashear, the scientist. "Marriage for love alone; that will solve all problems of this sort."

Washington, Nov. 24.—The Rev. Fr. D. J. Stafford of St. Patrick's, the leading Catholic orator of this city, in commenting on Mrs. Parsons' views said:

"They are out of the question. It would not only endanger the home, but utterly destroy it. Christian marriage must be maintained and as a sacrament. There would be no sacredness whatsoever in trial marriages. Divorce in the first place is the destruction of the home, and this new suggestion is the ultimate development of divorce."

Bishop Earl Cranston of the Methodist Episcopal Church said: "This teaching of Mrs. Parsons is not to be tolerated by Christians and moral people for an instant. It is destructive of the home, of society, marriage and kindred relations."

The Rev. John Shaick of Grace Dutch Reformed Church that is attended regularly by President Roosevelt when in Washington, said: "I don't believe any one will take Mrs. Parsons seriously. She should remember that there are 10,000 happy homes where one is unhappy; that there are many divorces, but also many married people who do not require divorce. Marriage is a divine institution, and not to be trifled with."

The Rev. Dr. R. P. Williams, archdeacon of the diocese of Washington, said: "People that really believe in Christ and his teachings cannot consider the 'trial marriage' for an instant."

The Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of ment would mean the absolute un- Washington said: "Such an arrange- making of marriage relations and would result in the degradation of all women."

Chicago, Nov. 24.—Commenting on trial marriage, Prof. Chas. Henderson, sociologist, at the University of Chicago, said: "Stripped of its verbiage such a theory would not stand before decent men for a moment. Such arguments are used by the unscrupulous man who wishes to betray the innocent and ignorant girl. That anybody would publish them to be read by the world is unconceivable."

Low Prices In 1500 A. D.

Produce was no cheaper in the Fourteenth century than it is today. It has been estimated that in those days two cents would buy a pair of chickens and five cents a goose fit for a Christmas dinner. A penny would purchase a dozen strictly fresh eggs. For two cents the brewer was compelled by law to sell three gallons of beer, the equivalent of 48 glasses.

A man could buy the the finest fat sheep for 24 cents. A cow was more expensive, but the best on the market could be had for $1.50. A fat hog never cost more than 80 cents. Wheat sometimes fell as low as 40 cents a quarter. At this price a good many pounds of bread could be bought for a penny.

Pasture and arable lands were ridiculously cheap—two cents an acre for the former and 12 cents an acre for the latter being considered a fair annual rental. Draught horses were a drug on the market at 72 cents each and oxen at $1.25. In the days of the second Henry $50 would have equipped a farm with three draught horses half a dozen oxen, 20 cows and 200 sheep, leaving a balance of $2 toward the payment of the rent, which would be perhaps $5 a year.

The other side of the story comes of the following figures: Three cents a day was considered good wages. No more than four cents was ever paid in the harvest field. House rent was so low that the lord mayor of London only paid $4.80 a year to his landlord. The chancellor had an annual salary of $192. When a father sent his son to a university four cents a day was looked upon as a comfortable allowance, with a margin for such luxuries as wine at 8 or 12 cents a gallon. A salary of $24 a year was considered munificent. King Edward VI gave his daughter an allowance of $4.80 a week, with an additional $247.60 a year for the maintenance of her eight servants.

The first Chinese jockey that has ever ridden in this country had a mount on the Aqueduct track last week. He rode under the name of James, but his real "handle" is said to be Li Chow. His father is a Chinese cook in one of the stables at Sheepshead Bay. James rode Roswell, carrying the colors of J. Loughlin, a friend of Charley Reilly, the well known trotting horse man, who owns the Delaware stable. When the Celestial rider went back to scale a curious crowd gathered to have a look at him. He had been exercising horses for a good while past and had shown enough skill to warrant those who watched his work in thinking that he has a possible future before him as a jockey.

While temporarily insane, Mrs. William Neal, of Glencoe, Ont., committed suicide. She threw herself into a well. She was aged 60 years.

Late News of Canada.

Joseph Gilbert was sentenced to death at Regina, Sask., the other day. He was found guilty of the murder of Zarratt Henderson, whom he shot on the Gilbert farm on Aug. 15. Gilbert will be hanged at Regina on Jan. 18. When asked if he had anything to say Gilbert replied: "I think I'm quite innocent of the crime."

Hale, one of the Pirme gang recently sentenced at Portage La Prairie, Ont., has made a statement declaring he perjured himself in testifying against his partner, S. Buchanan. He says he was promised his freedom and job as liquor detective at $50 a month if he gave false evidence. The promise was made by a crown detective.

William Kennedy, of Brockville, Ont., was found drowned in the river St. Lawrence, the other day. He was 68 years old. He had been missing from his home for three days when search was instituted. It is supposed that in the darkness he walked off the wharf.

The death sentence of V. Magyar has been commuted to life imprisonment. Magyar shot and killed D. Campbell, near Frobisher, Sask., in a quarrel over wages. A delegation of people from Winnipeg visited the minister of justice at Ottawa and asked for clemency for the young man.

Morris Jacobs was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Judge Piche of Montreal. Jacobs was bookkeeper for J. Diamond & Co. of Montreal. Five years of his sentence was for forgery and five for theft. Jacobs is an English immigrant. He had a bad record before coming to Canada.

The American Federation of Labor in session at Minneapolis, Minn., has been invited to meet in Toronto, Ont next year. The invitation is extended by Mayor E. Coatsworth, and is endorsed by the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

From the effects of sewer gas Miss Mary A. Wright, of Deseronto, Ont., is dead. Her father, John Wright, and his wife are in a serious condition from the same cause. The sewer gas escaped from a pipe in the cellar. The inmates of the house were all asleep. One member of the household who was not seriously affected by the gas, awoke and discovered the trouble. The girl was beyond all help and the others were unconscious.

Owing to the strike at the Lethbridge mines, there is a coal famine in Saskatchewan. Several of the towns depended entirely upon the Lethbridge mines for their coal. The output for export from these mines has been greatly reduced because of the strike. Orders from other western mines have not been filled. Premier Scott has asked for the withdrawal of the duty on United States coal.

Tom Cooper's Death.

Death came in tragic form to Tom Cooper, a few years ago of the most noted bicycle riders in the country. An automobile which he was driving collided with another machine, which was standing still awaiting a supply of gasolene, on the drive in Central Park, New York, at an early hour Tdesday morning. Cooper's machine was going at a high rate of speed and he and the other occupants, two women and a man, were hurled from the car. Cooper was thrown twenty feet through the air and struck on his head. He was lifeless when picked up. His male companion, Daniel Barkalow, a Wall street broker, fractured his skull and died later. The two women were badly hurt.

Tom Cooper was one of the most famous bicycle riders the country has ever produced. He was about 30 years of age and hailed from Detroit. When bicycle racing was at its height in this country a decade ago he was one of the speediest racers on the national circuit. With Bald, Sanger and Johnson he formed a quartet of riders who swept everything before them. Cooper and Eddie Bald were keen rivals for first honors in many a hard-fought race. It was a treat to see these two stars fight it out on the stretch. Cooper at one time held the national championship. His prize winnings mounted far up into the thousands of dollars. Like other star riders he took to automobile racing after leaving the bicycle track and became a speedy and daring driver. Cooper was a genial, whole-souled fellow and was immensely popular as a bicycle racer.

A package of printed visiting cards makes a neat Christmas gift and just now is a good time to get them. Only 35 cents for fifty and almost a dozen varieties of type to select from.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Independent Inspection of Banks.

To the editor of the Toronto Globe:

Sir,—Through the press and from the platform the banking system of Canada is lauded as being the best in the world. In many particulars the system is admirable, our elastic bank currency and the readiness with which the banking requirements of new districts are met by branch extension being its strongest features. However it is not without defects, some of them of vital importance. Of these the most prominent is the lack of external inspection, which experience in the western hemisphere has demonstrated to be essential. The public have been reminded of this necessity by the recent failures of the Ontario bank and the leading papers of the country are almost a unit in demanding reform in this particular. The reasonableness of this demand is made clear by a review of Canadian banking history since 1880, and before, and is confirmed by the experience of our near neighbors prior to the civil war. In 1880, there were in existence in Canada forty-one banks; since then seven have been incorporated and have commenced business, making a total of forty-eight banks. Of this total twelve have failed and some others have saved themselves by amalgamation. The failures are therefore, twenty-five per cent, within a period of twenty-six years, the last ten of which were years of unexampled prosperity, with steady rising deposits, conditions under which even insolvent banks seldom close their doors. Most, if not all, of the above mentioned failures were fraudulent, and it is now plainly evident that a few hours' examination by a skilled banker would have disclosed an insolvent condition in any one of the banks years before it collapsed. In each of the two most recent disasters a correct diagnosis could have been made ten or more years ago. Some urge that the government should call for special returns, but what value should attach to special returns from Bank of Yarmouth, from Ontario bank or from any of the other wrecks gone before? They would simply have enlarged the piles of incorrect and deceptive bank returns in the finance department. What is written by one having unusual facilities for observation is eminently true: "It is extremely rare to find a bank has failed without some of the officers committing fraudulent or illegal acts to hide it." There is at least sufficient truth in the above to dispose of the suggestion of special returns and to dispel faith in the returns of badly managed banks.

Some Canadian bankers, including one writer, whose words are entitled to great weight, contend that government inspection has failed in the United States. Under the National bank act of that country there has been a somewhat imperfect system of bank examination, and a more imperfect system by some of the state bank departments. I say imperfect, for under the national system there were employed last year 78 examiners, whose duties required the making of no less than 11,516 inspections each year! For the forty-three years during which the National bank act has been in operation there have been established 7,966 banks. Of these 460 have failed. The failures being equal to 5¾ per cent of the whole number for the period. As for the banks other than national, with a more imperfect system of inspection, or no system at all, the failures reached 15¾ per cent. The comparison of the percentages appears as follows:

	Per Cent.
National banks failed in 43 years, ...	5¾
Other United States banks failed in 43 years, ...	17¼
Canadian banks failed in 26 years, ...	25
National banks failed in 26 years (same period)	5

External inspection must not be regarded as an unfailing cure; it has its limitations; and the best that can be said of it is that it is a preventative that, if properly applied, will make bank failure almost unknown. An inspector cannot discover an embezzlement until after the act is committed, neither can he avoid a ruin- but the progress toward failure is generally slow and in the majority of cases a prudent inspector would by his advice and authority save the situation and direct the management into safe channels.

The subject of the establishment of an effective bureau of inspection is one of the utmost importance, for unless it is founded on conservative lines, in which the interests of all sound institutions are carefully conserved, much more harm than benefit would ensue. Bank shareholders are the major interest at stake, and for the present the subject would be better be left to them and to their representatives, in the hope that a satisfactory solution of the problem may be reached.

H. C. McLEOD.

Toronto, Nov. 21st.

Salvation Army's Work of Immigration

The Salvation Army has just closed a very successful year of immigration work, having brought out over thirteen thousand settlers to Canada but seeing that this amount was very far short of meeting the great demand for farm help and laborers of various kinds, have decided to bring out this year at least twenty-five thousand, principally for agricultural purposes.

Ten steamers have been chartered, the first will arrive in Halifax about the last of February and will be followed by one each week at St. John or Halifax up to the last of April.

Adjutant Jennings, who represents the work for the Maritime Provinces is anxious that all who need help should be supplied, while the immigrants are landing at Halifax and St. John, as it is very difficult to get them to come down this way after the boats begin to land at Quebec.

Last year a number of applications were not filled owing to the fact that some farmers delayed the matter until late in the season; those who will need laborers this winter or in the coming spring should apply now stating the date men will be required. This would prevent them having to wait a long time or being disappointed altogether. Application forms can be secured at any time by applying to Adjutant Jennings, Box 477, Halifax, N. S.

The Khakhi Uniform.

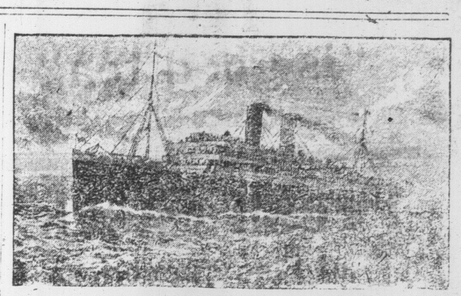
The khaki uniform is not holding its own. After the Boer war it was adopted for use in England, too, but it was soon found that it lost its superior value for purposes of concealment in a green landscape. Experiments have been made with a greyish green cloth, and it is reported that this will be adopted as soon as the supplies of khaki uniforms are exhausted. The military authorities of several other countries have expressed the opinion that the prevailing green in the European landscape makes khaki particularly unserviceable. Denmark was the first country to adopt grey with a slight admixture of green, in 1904. It was found that against a green background, uniforms of this color were not recognizable even by the keenest eyes at a distance of three to four hundred metres. Last March Sweden adopted a greyish-brown tint. Austria seems to favor 'pike-grey,' and has made a beginning with the Tyrolean 'Kaiserjager'; her example will probably be followed by Switzerland, where for a time it seemed as if dark blue would be chosen. France, after several years of experiment appears to favor 'gris de fer', but has come to no definite decision. Russia, after a thorough examination of the question, at the end of the war with Japan, decided to make no radical change as regards color. Norway clings to dark blue. In Germany experiments are still going on and no decision is to be expected before next April. Questions of cleanliness, appearance in peace and the influence of weather are being considered as well as the need of concealment from the enemy's eyes.

The kickers on the farm are not so hard to get along with as the kickers in town. On the farm there is the kicking cow and our long eared friend the mule, while in town there is the old mossback who wants all the municipal improvement without paying for them. The cow may be sold for beef, the mule traded for a shot gun, but nothing short of a funeral will get rid of the town kicker.

A great number of young men and boys of to-day seem to have the gymnasium craze. That is right and proper but, after all, the cheapest and best gymnasium in the world—one that will exercise every bone and muscle in the body—is a flat piece of steel, notched in one side, fitted tightly into a wooden frame, and after being greased on both sides with a pork rind rubbed into a stick of wood lengthwise on a sawbuck.

A celebrated actress, fresh and youthful looking, was in the habit of invariably taking eighteen years from her age. She was called once in a law case and gave the usual response. Her son was called immediately and on being asked his age, he replied promptly, "Six months older than my mother."

"After all, what is the difference between 'shopgirl' and 'saleslady'?" "I don't know, but the differences between saleladies are sometimes fierce."



The Empress of Ireland—the first of the C. P. R. Boats to land Mails at Halifax.

A HUNTER'S PARADISE FOR BIG GAME.

The improved system of game protection in Canada has been hailed with delight by the big game hunters who have ventured into the Dominion and unusually good sport is the report of the nimrods, especially the moose hunters. Some splendid trophies have now been secured both in the provinces of Quebec and in New Brunswick. In the latter province Norman Root, of the Merchants' bank staff, of Montreal, got a moose that weighed more than a thousand pounds the antlers having a spread of sixty inches.

As illustrating the wealth of big game to be found at the present time in New Brunswick it may be mentioned that so far during the present season 59 sportsmen went into the woods from the town of Newcastle, and the combined bags of these 59 men amounted to 47 moose, 25 caribou, 8 red deer and 11 bears.

What is known as the calling season for moose is now over and the only legal manner in which the recognized monarch of the Northern forests can be hunted and killed is by following him through the woods. A month ago it was no trick at all to kill a moose if the hunter was in a good moose district and accompanied by a guide who is a good caller.

Many American hunters have already obtained good moose heads this season in the Lake St. John county, where these animals are more plentiful than they have been for several past seasons. Seven have been secured in the neighborhood of Lake Edward and others on the preserves of the Triton, the Tourilli and Laurentides Fish and Game clubs.

Not far from Lake Edward a few days ago a hunting party came upon the tracks of two moose that were walking leisurely through the woods. As the party gained upon the animals the forest echoed with the deep guttural bellowings of the antlered bull and the plaintive answers of his consort. Now and then there was a crash as a dead tree was laid prostrate. The clattering din of his horns as they came in contact with the timber showed the progress of the bull.

To follow behind such an uproar of bellowings, such crashing of fallen timber and rattling of antlers was excitement indeed. After a while the roote led abruptly down a hill to the edge of still water, across which the moose had swum.

The mud stirred up by them in their passage was still eddying in the stagnant water, which was carefully crossed by the hunters on a dead trunk fallen from bank to bank. Gaining on their quarry, the hunters tightly grasped their guns, endeavoring to see through the thickets ahead for a sight of the game.

Suddenly and unexpectedly the dense underwood was left and the party stood on the edge of a little open valley. An enormous black mass, rearing majestic antlers, was just entering a group of young maples at the farther side of the valley, when the sight of a rifle was brought upon him, and the surrounding forest reverberated with the unwonted report.

Uttering a roar the huge brute sank plunging into the bush. As the guides rushed on with a shout, the bull, with another roar, rose and disappeared before there was time for another shot. The blood stained track was followed until darkness put an end to pursuit, and when the trail was taken up on the following morning the lifeless moose was found not a hundred feet from where the chase was suspended on the previous night.

No Office, No Wife

Nebraska City, Neb., Nov. 24.—It took D. W. Livingston, of this city, three years and three trials in running for office to become the husband of Miss Emma Shafers.

Livingston is a graduate of the State University, and there met Miss Shafers. After their college days were over, the friendship was kept up, and it ripened into love. During the first year that they kept company Livingston ran for the Legislature, but was beaten by a few votes.

When he asked Miss Shafers to marry him, she jokingly replied that she would, but not until he obtained office at the hands of the people. Livingston accepted the condition. Last year he tried for election again, this time as candidate for a county office. Livingston is a Democrat and the county is usually Republican; but he entered the campaign with vigor. He ran ahead of his ticket but did not obtain enough votes to win.

Last spring he was named city attorney, but Miss Shafers insisted that an appointive office did not fulfill the requirements. Livingston said he would run for county attorney. He obtained the nomination last August and went busily into his campaigning.

His friends spread the story of his wooing, and the truth of the old proverb, that "all the world loves a lover," was demonstrated when the votes were counted and Livingston was found to have more than 400 majority.

With the proof in his hand, Livingston called upon Miss Shafers and reminded her of her promise. She said she was ready to keep it when he liked. The ceremony was performed and the pair havegone east on a wedding tour. Both were leaders in local society.

A Reliable Remedy for Croup.

Mrs. S. Rosinthal, of Turner, Michigan, says: "We have used Chamberlain's Cough Medicine for ourselves and children for several years and like it very much. I think it is the only remedy for croup and can highly recommend it." For sale by W. A. Warren, Phm. B.

It is easier to form a habit than it is to break it, and no one who has once formed the Morse's Tea Habit wants to give it up. "MORSE'S TEAS are too good."

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