

The Weekly Monitor

AND

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BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, MARCH 23, 1910

NO. 49

SPECIAL MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL

To Accept Resignation of Town Clerk and Solicitor, F. L. Milner, Who Goes to Amherst, and to Appoint His Successor.

A meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Bridgetown was held in the council chamber Saturday evening, March 19th, at 7.30 p. m. with Mayor Hoyt in the chair and councillors present as follows:—Messrs. Craig, Ruffee, Tupper, Burns, Dixon, and DeWitt.

Mr. Milner tendered his resignation as town clerk and town solicitor to take effect at the end of the present month, giving as a reason therefor that he had been invited to join the law firm of Rogers and Purdy and had accepted and would remove to Amherst early next month. Upon motion the resignation was accepted to take effect accordingly.

It was then moved and seconded that Mr. Harry Ruggles be appointed to the office of Town Clerk and Town Solicitor at a salary of five hundred dollars. By way of amendment it was moved and seconded that the offices be put up to tender. The question being put upon the amendment it was not carried and the question being put upon the main motion it was carried and Mr. Harry Ruggles was appointed to the office.

Resolved that the auditors be requested to audit the town books from January 1st, 1910, to March 31st, 1910.

Minutes read and approved and council adjourned.

Obituary.

MRS. MARK CURRY.

The death occurred at the Highland View Hospital, Amherst, Monday morning, of Mrs. Mark Curry, following a critical operation. Mrs. Curry had been undergoing treatment at the Hospital for some time previous but was considered convalescent and had made every preparation to return with Mr. Curry to their pretty summer home at Hampton on Monday last. To prevent a recurrence of her illness it was finally decided to operate by surgery. The operation on Wednesday was apparently successful, but on Friday collapse set in and she only lingered until Monday.

Her death was a great shock to her widely extended circle of friends many of whom are numbered in Bridgetown where she for several years resided. The past winter it had been the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Curry to spend in Bridgetown, but the death of Mr. Curry's brother-in-law, the late N. A. Rhodes, altered their plans and instead they went to Amherst to remain with Mrs. Rhodes. They had, however, with the object of making Bridgetown their permanent home negotiated with the owner of a nice property in Bridgetown and would ultimately have secured it, continuing to spend their summers at Hampton where they have happily resided a number of years, and where their hospitable home has been an object of pride and satisfaction to the village. They with others will deeply deplore the loss of the lovely and genial personality which has thus suddenly passed from human vision, and will extend heartfelt sympathy to the devoted husband thus bereaved.

Mrs. Curry was the youngest daughter of the late Deacon Moses and Mrs. Mary Lowe, and was married to Mr. Curry about twenty-seven years ago. They have no family. Besides her

husband she is survived by four brothers, J. Seaman and Arthur of Amherst, John W. of Aylesford and Clarence of Sydney. The sisters are Mrs. Chas. H. Bent, of Amherst and Mrs. George, widow of Rev. William George the well-known Baptist Missionary. Mrs. George resides in Orange, N. J.

Mr. Curry is a brother of Mr. N. Curry, President of the Canadian Car Company and has been connected with the Rhodes, Curry Company for a number of years.

MRS. BERTHA MICHIE

The death of Mrs. Michie took place yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Michie has been well and favorably known as a resident of our town for many years, where since the death of her husband she has supported herself by nursing. Her husband was a Union Soldier in the American Civil War, in behalf of whose services Mrs. Michie has drawn a pension from the U. S. government. She was a daughter of the late Benjamin Fellows of Granville. She is survived by one son Louis, with whom she resided. The funeral will take place from the house this afternoon at three o'clock.

Farmers' Institute Meetings

Farmers' Institute Meetings will be held in the County next week, afternoon and evenings as follows:—

DEEP BROOK, Tuesday.
ROUND HILL, Wednesday
BRIDGETOWN, Thursday
LAWRENCETOWN, Friday
MIDDLETON, Saturday

The meetings will be addressed by Mr. J. M. McRae, of Ottawa, Veterinary and Mr. W. H. Woodworth Orchardist.

L. W. ELLIOTT,
Secretary

Lecture by Mr. E. C. Young

A small but very appreciative audience enjoyed the very interesting lecture of Mr. E. C. Young delivered at the Court House on Monday evening, the subject being "Four Universal Kingdoms of the World or the Fulfillment of Prophecy." The lecturer displayed a grasp of a subject of wide significance in the light of Scripture and profane history, and of recent archaeological investigation and discovery. After pointing out that the remarkable prophecy of Daniel in the interpretation of the King of Babylon's wonderful dream, was contained in just seven small verses of the book of Daniel, and that four mighty world wide empires would arise and in turn dominate the earth,—as illustrated by the great image which the Babylonish King beheld in his night vision. The lecturer went on and "graphically described the history of the world commencing six hundred years before the Christian Era down to the present time, a period of over twenty-five centuries, the rise, culmination and fall of the four world-wide empires,—proving that we are now living in the days of the ten smaller kingdoms which arose at the death of Alexander the great and prefigured by the ten toes of Nebuchadnezzar's image which he saw in his dream. The lecturer claimed that in fulfillment of the prophecy we are now in that period of the stream of time when is due to begin the fifth universal world empire as shown by the little stone cut out of the mountain which brake in pieces the image of the dream—and which is to be an empire of peace and righteousness, which shall endure forever. As co-relative to the prophecy, attention was directed to Revelations, a sealed book to many and seldom read, containing the visions which John, the disciple saw in the Island of Patmos and which Mr. Young claimed, contained the history of the Christian world since the time of Christ, through veiled and dimly hidden in symbolology and allegorical pictures of tremendous import. To the lecturer, and those who think with him, the marshalling of the Heavenly hosts, the sound of many waters, the blast of the seven trumpets, are but chapters in the history of the Christian age, and the last and seventh trump is now sounding, ushering in amid terrible confusion, world disasters and destruction of the present world governments, another age from which sorrow and pain shall be gradually eliminated and death shall be no more.

At the close a vote of thanks was enthusiastically passed by the audience and in a few well chosen commendatory words presented to the lecturer by John Irvin, Esq., K. C. who officiated as chairman.

Missionary Lecture in St. James Church

St. James' Sunday-School room was filled on Wednesday evening to listen to the address of the returned Indian Missionary, Rev. H. A. Haslam. Mr. Haslam's experiences probably are not dissimilar to the experiences of other foreign missionaries but his tact and earnestness in representing the needs and aims of the foreign missions make a deep impression upon his listeners. His plea is not for funds,—he is satisfied that the funds will be forthcoming but the crushing sense of helplessness and inefficiency which attend the efforts of the worker struggling almost single-handed to minister not alone to the spiritual but also to the physical needs of thousands of men, women and children suffering for the help that Christianity alone can give is vividly impressed upon his hearers. Mr. Haslam had with him a collection of curios which proved very interesting.

Worry is good—as a flesh reducer. Worry creates laughter—in the other man.
The man who worries succeeds—only in misery.
The reward of worry is more worry.
The man who likes to worry loses other, and greater, enjoyments in life.
—"Ourselves to ourselves the cause of ill
We may be independent if we will."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear "Monitor,"—

The subject of Manual Training in our School to which you referred last week has been a good deal in my thoughts of late.

As you are aware, the matter has been before a public meeting of our citizens on two occasions since the erection of our present school house and has on both occasions been voted down. I am convinced that this was a mistake. There was a time when boys could be apprenticed to the workmen of different trades, and in early manhood they were ready to engage in business on their own account. Such is not the case today, at least not to the same extent as formerly. The consequence is that many boys grow to maturity without any trade and are forced to take any position which offers, however unrequited they may be for it. To such boys the manual training department is of great advantage, and to others who may not enter upon employment demanding manual skill the department referred to furnishes profitable and pleasant entertainment for the surplus energy of youth, and gives experience which often proves very valuable in the home as well as elsewhere.

It is not probable that we could at the present time introduce manual training in our school as economically as when the matter was last brought before our citizens for decision. However, if there should be any expression of general desire to remedy the error of the past and make this addition to our present school work, the members of the School Board will I am sure, do all they can to meet the necessities of the case.

Yours truly,
Bridgetown, N. S.,
March 21st, 1910.

To Editor of Monitor.

In a late issue of your paper which reaches me regularly, weekly, and which is a most welcome visitor, I notice a very timely article on Manual Training, or rather, a reported interview with Prof. W. S. Tucker on this very interesting and important subject.

As a former resident of the community and being ever-interested in its welfare, it is pleasant indeed for me to see the very commendable efforts which have been put forth time to time by the Monitor-Sentinel on behalf of the establishment of such a department in connexion with the public school system of the town.

It is to be desired that such efforts and others may continue until the proposition takes some definite shape and results accrue.

The time is happily past when it became necessary to defend Manual Training as an educational medium, for the highest authorities on educational means and methods readily admit it.

What I desire to impress upon those interested in the establishment of such a department is that it also has a practical or utilitarian side which must not be overlooked nor lost sight of in this a practical age.

The best course in Manual Training must consider not only the training of hand and eye, but should be a course which touches the life of the child in his work and play both in the school and at home. It should act as a medium in joining one subject on the curriculum with another as well as show the child the relationship between the regular school subjects and his possible work in the future.

It should be a course which deals with those elementary industrial processes which have a place in our present industrial life, have had a place in the past and probably will have in the future. Such a course would also be practical from the standpoint of educational theory, because it would allow and demand a correlation of geography, history, language, reading and arithmetic.

It would be practical from the standpoint of the community because it would teach the elements of the occupations followed by members of the community.

Such work should and would command the interest of the student and results worthy of the effort put forth should and would be secured. Self-reliance and individuality are developed and it is by such results that practical and educational Manual Training may and should be tested.

C. W. PARKER,
Director Manual Training,
Halifax Schools.

Halifax, N. S., March 19th, 1910.

St James Church Notes

Friday in this week being "Good Friday," there will be services in St. James' Church at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. The address in the evening will be preparatory for the Easter Communion. Offerings for the promotion of Christianity among the Jews. On Easter Day (next Sunday) the services will be at the usual hours with Easter Communion at the 11 o'clock service. Special music is in preparation.

On Monday next (23th) the annual meeting of the Rector, Wardens, Vestry and Parishioners will be held in the schoolroom at 7.30 p. m. and all parishioners are urged to attend for the transaction of important business.

ST. MARY'S, BELLEISLE.
Service on "Good Friday" at 1.45 p. m.

On Saturday (Easter eve) evening prayer with address at 7.30, immediately followed by the annual business meeting of the congregation.

EASTER DAY.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
3 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Hymeneal.

HENSHAW—LECAIN.

The marriage took place at the home of the bride on the evening of the 16th inst., at eight o'clock, of Mr. Willard Warren Henshaw, of Deep Brook, to Miss Emma Pearl LeCain, of Clementsport. The groom is a son of Mrs. Eliza Henshaw and the bride a daughter of Capt. Colin LeCain. The bride and groom took their places under a beautiful arch of evergreen and roses, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. H. McNeil, pastor of the Methodist church. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked very lovely, gowned in white silk, with bridal veil and carrying a bouquet of roses. The Wedding March was played by Miss Bessie Durland. The presents were numerous and valuable, consisting of a parlor suite and bedroom suite from her father, a china tea set, table linen, and set of silver from her mother, a handsome table and substantial cheque from her brothers, Fred and Leonard, with numerous valuable presents from the invited guests. About sixty guests partook of a sumptuous supper, after which a social time was spent. Then the bride and groom left for their home at Deep Brook where they will in future reside. The bride wore a becoming going-away gown of Alice blue, with hat harmonizing with her costume. Both Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw are very popular and their many friends extend best wishes for a happy married life.

GILLIS—SWIFT.

The wedding of Miss Vesta Swift and Mr. Willis Gillis, of Dalhousie West, took place on Wednesday last, at the home of Mrs. Riley Brooks, of Centrelea, at three o'clock p. m. The parlor was beautifully decorated with ferns and evergreen. The Rev. N. A. MacNeil conducted the wedding services. The bride was tastefully dressed in white, and carried a bunch of pink carnations. After the ceremony, accompanied by several of their Bridgetown friends, they drove to Dalhousie, where they will make their home with the bride's mother during the summer. Many valuable presents were received, thus showing the high esteem in which both bride and groom were held in their community.

Sealers to Start For the Ice

ST. JOHN'S Nfld., March 11—With 3500 men aboard the seal fishing fleet of eighteen steamers will start tomorrow on its annual cruise to the sealing grounds. The date is two days later than last year and was fixed by an agreement entered into by all ship owners involved because of the unusual number of immature seals killed last year it was deemed advisable to set back the date for the sailing of the 18 ships, 14 of which will operate off the Labrador coast. The remaining four will work in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ENGLAND WOULD GIVE TARIFF PREFERENCE

To the United States, is the Opinion of Harry J. Crowe, in Event of United States Giving Tariff Preference to Canada's Products.

Harry J. Crowe, who sold Lord Northcliffe that patch of Newfoundland measuring 3,500 square miles, says the New York Sun, was in New York yesterday on his way to London and talked with a Sun reporter about commercial relations between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Crowe believes that Great Britain is headed toward tariff reform, which, translated into American means protective tariff, with, however, a provision in the programme which is to give tariff preference to British colonies. This he points out would be to the disadvantage, commercially, of the United States, but, and this is the great essential of his point, if in the event of the success of the British tariff reform programme the United States will give tariff preference to the products of Canada's natural resources, England will then include in its programme compensating tariff preferences for manufactures of the United States.

"I noticed," said Mr. Crowe, "that the Sun made clear to its readers during the recent British election campaign that certain opposition exists in Great Britain to the tariff reform programme wherein it was proposed to give tariff preferences exclusively to its colonies, fearing the cost of living would be increased thereby. This impression in the minds of British free traders would, I believe, be overcome if the United States entered the British markets on an equal footing with the colonists. The colonies' objections to this competition from the United States could be met by your Government granting free admission to the colonies of some of their natural resources products, such as the products of the forests, the sea and of the mines.

"Canada would be the colony most affected by the United States receiving an equal preference with the colonies in Great Britain, but owing to Canada's geographical position and the fact that she possesses an abundance of the natural resources I have indicated, she would naturally receive the greatest benefit by the free admission of such natural products into the United States.

"Owing to the rapid depletion in the United States of such resources and the importance of conserving them it seems to me that the United States would be making no sacrifice in granting these concessions to the colonies without demanding any return concessions in their tariff. The users of such raw material in your Eastern States, at least, would, I should think, appreciate having free bituminous coal and iron ore from the maritime provinces. Such a programme would of course greatly in-

crease trade between the United States and Canada, but the greatest commercial gain to the United States would be in your having a preference in the large markets of Great Britain.

"I believe Canada and the mother country would consider a commercial union or preference of the character I have indicated to be in the interests of all the countries concerned. If the British tariff reform programme as already outlined were adopted, that is, preference for preference within the empire, the United States will not be in as good a position to hold her present trade with Great Britain and her colonies as she is today. But on the other hand her position would be improved if such reciprocal preference as I have indicated should come about between Great Britain, the United States and Canada.

"It is worth the attention of your statesmen, it seems to me, to take thoughtful note of what is going on and of industrial tendencies in Canada. The present construction of trans-continental railways there, increased manufacturing and the large agricultural and mineral development taking place in Canada will inevitably gain a great impetus by Canada having a preference in Great Britain, the greatest consuming market in the world. In that event, I believe the tide of immigration would be so turned in favor of Canada that in a comparatively short time she would likely become a formidable competitor of the United States in British markets."

Mr. Crowe also had some views to express on the Far Eastern question. "The Eastern countries," he said, "are, as one of your great bankers recently pointed out, becoming more and more a menace to the United States, and the day is approaching when it will be impossible for your country to compete with countries like Japan, where skilled labor can be hired for less than \$1 a day, and where almost everything under the sun can be produced. Unless your country has some preferential tariff arrangements the only way our manufacturers can meet this competition of the Far East—meet it in other markets, I mean, is to reduce wages and the standard of living to Asiatic levels. The United States may protect her own market with a high tariff, but she must find an outlet in other markets for her steadily increasing surplus of manufactured goods.

"Why, then, is it not to your interest to insure a free outlet for your manufactured goods by making a free inlet for the raw material, that is, the natural resources of Canada? This would be a step toward the consolidating of the English speaking race, which would mean the balance of power and the future peace of the world."

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