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GOLD AND ROMANCE LOST WITH VANISHING OF THE COD

Gloucester, Oct. 6.—Far-seeing men interested in the fishing industry view with much apprehension the evident shifting of the centre of the cod fishing industry from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

For hundreds of years romance and gold have come from the New England and Newfoundland fishing industry.

It is estimated that the Atlantic cod fisheries have yielded \$375,000,000 since the days of the Puritans. Gloucester pays tribute to her dead fishermen when she annually strews flowers on the water. In Breton they have a different custom. They gather at the chapel of Perros, where they take the image of the Virgin and carry it along to the beach, stopping at intervals to pray, until they come within view of the fishing fleet.

Then they raise the effigy aloft in view of the whole fleet, to give, as it were, a blessing to the departing vessels. The fishermen composing the procession wear white shirts and trousers, and until recently they went barefoot. In front of the image are carried model ships and other ex-voto, and from every village they pass is taken the local figure of the Virgin and added to the procession.

New Englanders who never saw a fishing smack would dread to have all these traditions die out, yet it is estimated that within a dozen years Western cod will be as plentiful in the world market as the Eastern product.

Gloucester has become so interested in the Western cod that this year it sent 40 of its best fishermen to assist in gathering the fishy harvest of Choumagin, Okhotsk and Behring. This little band, it is predicted, will do much to revolutionize codfishing on the western shores of North America.

The Robinson Fisheries Company of Annapolis, by whom these men are employed, estimates that the vessels manned by them will be able to make two round trips annually instead of one, and that the catches will be larger. Annapolis, the headquarters of two codfishing concerns, aspires to be the Gloucester of the Pacific, and it is advancing that position faster than any other Northwestern port.

Every year for the last seven years, with the exception of 1903, the Pacific coast codfish catch has shown an increase over that of the preceding 12 months. In 1905 the total catch was 3,642,000 fish, or 14,568,000 pounds as compared with 10,304,000 pounds in 1904. The approximate value of the 1905 catch was \$655,000.

Engaged in the industry were 11 companies, operating 23 vessels, each averaging from 20 to 30 men. Six of the companies had headquarters on Puget Sound, four in San Francisco, one in Vancouver. Four of them were organized since the previous season. This year in the neighborhood of 30 craft have gone to the banks, and their seizures are expected to exceed 4,000,000 fish.

The most prolific of the largest number of vessels was Choumagin Islands, just south of the Alaska peninsula. Fourteen voyages were made to these grounds, principally by California boats. Ten voyages were made to the Behring Sea and three to the Okhotsk Sea. A feature of the codfish fleet this year is the introduction of a steamer for freighting.

The growth of the cod fisheries of the Pacific coast is well shown in the operations of the last five years. Since 1870 45,882,000 codfish have been taken from Pacific waters and 12,000,000 of these were trapped since the close of the season of 1900. It is estimated that by 1912 25,000,000 fish will be handled in the coast's curing stations. One of the leading packers declares that the codfish fleet of Puget Sound will be as large as Gloucester in five years.

There are billions of fish in the sea, but because of lack of experienced help and capital, and a general prevalence of unbusinesslike methods pursued until recently comparatively few of them have been disturbed.

The history of the Pacific coast cod fishing business began as early as 1864 when codfish were discovered by members of the crew of the brig Timandra, Captain Turner, of Choumagin Islands. Numerous persons lost practically all their possessions before they dropped the codfish lines. In those days, however, little attention was paid to the treatment of the fish, and the reputation

of the fish, whose flesh is equal to the Atlantic variety when properly prepared suffered severely.

There is now admissible general improvement, due to the introduction of modern Eastern methods and Eastern capital. Poor curing, packing and injudicious marketing have acted as heavy brakes on an occupation that should be worth now \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 annually.

The abundance of codfish in the Okhotsk Sea has attracted the attention of the Japanese government to the industry, and no doubt the Oriental nation will become a big factor in Pacific cod fisheries in a few years. To investigate the methods of cod and other deep sea fishing the Mikado's government in 1905 commissioned M. Kogonemaru, who signed as a common seaman aboard an Annapolis cod fishing boat, and spent a season in Behring.

He stated that codfish are plentiful

in Okhotsk Sea, and that it is the purpose of Japan to make the most of the fishing privileges accorded it in that body of water by the Russians.

The home of the Pacific cod stretches over practically an unlimited area. In addition to the broad expanses of the Okhotsk and Behring seas there are banks approximating an area as large as Maine where the finny tribe is plentiful. Especially numerous are the fish on the banks whose floors are composed of black sand or gray sand and gravel. The fish also thrive where broken shells are well distributed. Depth of water does not seem to make any difference, the fish doing equally well in a dozen or seventy-five fathoms. Among the most prominent banks are Baird, Slime, Portland and Abbatross. The Baird has an area of 9200 square miles. One of the best banks is just northwest of Vancouver Island, within easy reach of Puget Sound.

REAL ENOCH ARDEN RETURNS TO ALASKA.

The Klondike country has furnished its share of romantic stories of separated families and the return of wealthy individuals who have been grubbed and returned home with wealth untold, but there is more to the story of Judson E. Lathrop, of Mitchell, S. D., than the mere returning with gold pieces, for he finds that his wife is divorced and that his mother and sister have passed away.

For fourteen years Lathrop had not been heard from by his relatives, and it was generally believed he was dead.

Fourteen years ago Mr. Lathrop was travelling on the road for a milling company, but very little of his money went for the comforts of his family; in fact, he did very little to support them, and they were left more or less to their own devices. This was due to the fact that his love for drink took what belonged rightfully to his wife and children.

Starting out on one of his trips, he left home fourteen years ago and remained away until the present, not even writing home or giving any clue to his whereabouts.

Two weeks ago he returned to his railroad office at Milwaukee, of his home at Appleton and assumed his name as Alred, who is employed in a desire to renew his standing with his family. His son notified him of his acceptance after writing to his sisters, Misses Hazel and Berice, cured at Summit, S. D., where Mr. Lathrop has a brother teaching school. The Misses Lathrop have returned to their home and gave the incidents of their father's absence.

HAD MANY ADVENTURES.

Mr. Lathrop started for the Klondike with \$50 in cash, and on reaching Seattle he was without funds, but was taken through by a party of friends who were making the trip together. On reaching the gold fields the party went 3,400 miles into the interior and started their operations. At the end of five years Mr. Lathrop amassed \$20,000, and with that he started back home. On reaching Ketchikan he was taken ill with the scurvy, and for one year he lay in the hospital, and when he came out he said he did not have a dollar left of his small fortune. There was nothing for him to do but to make the start all over again, and he met with better results. He secured a number of mines that were profitable and he sold out a portion of them for \$500,000, retaining about thirty, which he still owns, besides owning

a bank at Ketchikan.

Two years ago, prompted by the love that he still bore his family, he decided to return to his old home. He reached Seattle and there learned that his wife had secured a divorce and had remarried. Without more information, Mr. Lathrop turned his steps to the Klondike once more. After two years his wealth increased to a larger sum and again the longing came over him to see his relatives, and two weeks ago, he reached his former home at Appleton.

After the meeting with his children he took them to Appleton, by the way, however, was saddened by the death of his mother and his sister. He brought home golden gifts for them, and was a subdued man to find that they were not there to receive them. He has made many gifts to his home town, besides expending a large sum in decorating the graves of his mother and sister. Mr. Lathrop is now a thoroughly reformed man. At Seattle and in Alaska he has given large sums of money to aid in church work. In talking with his daughters about his former drinking he urged them never to marry a man who had the slightest desire for drink, as he insisted it would grow upon him.

Mr. Lathrop will settle an annuity on his children to provide for them as long as they live, the details of which will be settled this week.

Three years after Mr. Lathrop went away his wife secured a divorce on the ground of desertion, and at that time moved out to Ashton, S. D., and made her home with relatives. Nine years ago she was married to L. W. Seaman, of this city, a wealthy ranch and stock owner, who owns a handsome residence near the business district. The two daughters will continue to make their residence with him. Both are accomplished young ladies. Miss Hazel being an exceptionally fine musician, both in voice and instrumental.

Mr. Lathrop expressed himself to his daughters as being satisfied with his lot and does not blame any member of his family for all that has taken place. As soon as he finishes his business in the country, which is for the purpose of buying an immense quantity of machinery for his mining plants, he will return to the Klondike country, there to pick up the thread of life.

Of 121,000 who left England for the colonies this year 92,000 of them came to Canada.

A Handsome Trophy



The illustration above shows the handsome trophy which the makers of 20th Century Brand Fine Tailored Garments for men have donated for open annual competition at the Maritime Curling Bazaar, to be held at Amherst, N.S. It is probably the richest and handsomest trophy ever offered for any amateur contest in the Provinces. It stands about fifty inches high. It is both rich and ornate in design and one of the most massive and expensive trophies ever made in Canada. The trophy will be exhibited here this fall. To each of the members of the winning rink the donors are also giving a \$20 suit of overcoat, tailored in the best 21st Century Brand style.

A PROSPEROUS COLLEGE

What Has Been Done in Winnipeg by Mr. F. Hotchkiss Osborn.

The success won by Frank Hotchkiss Osborn and his staff of capable musicians in establishing the Winnipeg College of Music has been extraordinary. Although the college was opened only three years the prospect is that for the academic year just opening the influx of pupils will tax the accommodation of the institution. The calendar which is just to hand shows that the artistic standards of the institution are very high, and there is no reason to doubt that the college will have unceasing prosperity and will become an important art centre of Western Canada. The principal, Mr. Osborn, makes a specialty of voice culture, and his experience in the United States and Europe has brought his wide knowledge to a systematic practical basis. His musical taste is undeniable, and, therefore, there is special interest in the following letter which he has addressed to the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leaning, Toronto.

"I would extend to the firm my congratulations on the results you have attained as piano-makers. The Gourlay pianos I have used this season have been a delight to me. After the severe test of nine months' use, I find my early impressions fully sustained. It has maintained a degree of tone quality throughout its entire compass. I find it most responsive and its beautiful singing qualities enhance the value for my work. Superlatives seem determined to govern me as I write. I think, however, you will be pleased to know I compare it favorably with the Steinway piano I used in New York and Philadelphia. It is refreshing to find so much of the ideal embodied in an instrument necessary to one's art, and I cannot restrain a feeling of personal rejoicing in the existence of the Gourlay."

Evidently, Mr. Osborn knows a good thing when he sees it, and a good piano when he hears it.

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MISS KRUPP, RICHEST GIRL IN THE WORLD, WEDS POOR GERMAN OFFICER

Berlin, Germany, Oct. 13.—The civil ceremony of the marriage of Fraulein Bertha Krupp, to Lieutenant Gustav von Bohlen and Holbach took place at the registry office of the village of Bredney, near Essen, yesterday.

The proceedings were strictly formal only the brother of the bridegroom and a cousin of the bride, Arthur Krupp of Vienna, being present.

The ecclesiastical ceremony will take place in the chapel at Essen on Monday.

Lieutenant G. von Bohlen and Holbach, who is a poor man, will practically be in control of one of the largest fortunes in the German empire, and will be the managing head of the great Krupp works, upon which fully 150,000 persons depend for their living.

This is in accordance with the terms of the will of Bertha Krupp's father. When he died he left the bulk of his immense fortune, estimated to be at least \$200,000,000, to his daughter with the proviso that when she married her husband should become the actual head of the great industry.

To fit himself for this position, Lieutenant von Bohlen, who is a physician and has been in the diplomatic service, has been serving an apprenticeship in the works, learning the business from the ground up.

Fears that an attempt may be made by anarchists to assassinate Fraulein Krupp have caused great care to be taken to protect her. The Krupp mansion is closely guarded, members of the Krupp fire brigade doing guard duty. Another reason for the guards is to head off beggars, of whom there are hundreds in the neighborhood waiting for the wedding.

KAISER WILL ATTEND.

The chapel in which the ceremony will be performed has been built especially for the occasion in the city of Essen, which, with its million inhabitants, is practically a principality with Miss Krupp as its sovereign. Kaiser Wilhelm will attend, with many of the greatest personages of his court.

It will be a brilliant, distinguished gathering, but the centre of all will be a fair-haired, blue-eyed German girl of simple tastes and unpretentious manner, a girl who has refused title after title to wed at last the man she loves.

Actually employed by her are about 65,000 persons. Through her agents in the capitals of the world she has diplomatic relations with all the great nations. She controls an immense fleet of steamships that ply between Hamburg and other ports. She owns 500 mines in Germany. A score of stone quarries add to her wealth. And above all these attainments of many a King and Emperor, which alone represents \$75,000,000.

PALACE WORTHY A KING.

Just outside the city is the magnificent palace in which the Krupps live. On this building 500 men worked four years. It surpasses the residence of many a King and Emperor. Fraulein Krupp is said to have perfect knowledge of the great industries she controls, although she takes little active part in their operation. Her Krupp method in this will that the associated properties should be converted into a joint stock company. All the shares, except four of 1000 marks each for each director, stand in their own names. This shows her of the active management of the works, should she so desire, but, inheriting her father's tastes and much of his ability, she has taken a prominent part in directing the business.

Both she and her younger sister, Barbara, are highly educated, having been under the care of tutors and governesses at their home. They are both fond of outdoor exercise, and are expert in riding, bicycling and swimming.

Each year her mother has taken them to some art centre, and it was while in Rome that Fraulein Bertha met Dr. von Bohlen. All through their courtship there was the feeling that perhaps the Kaiser might not approve of the match. This was unnecessary, however, as when Fraulein

Bertha told her Emperor that she loved the poor doctor and intended to marry him the Kaiser willingly gave his consent.

TO GIVE BANQUETS TO 100,000.

Fraulein Krupp will make a donation of \$250,000 to the pension fund of the Krupp works as a wedding gift.

She has also arranged for a series of banquets to be given to all of the employes of the Krupp industries and their families. Over 100,000 people will be entertained at these dinners, which will extend over the next fortnight.

Dr. von Bohlen, who is thirty-six years old, was born at The Hague, where his father, Dr. Gustav von Bohlen and Halbach, was Minister from the Grand Duchy of Baden. His mother's name, Bohlen, was incorporated in that of her husband at marriage.

Both families owed something to America. Young von Bohlen's grandfather was an officer on the Northern side during the Civil War. Some of his descendants now live in Philadelphia. The Halbach grandfather made a fortune in the United States and took it back to Baden.

SERVED IN THE ARMY.

Dr. von Bohlen, after his student life at the universities of Lausanne, Strasbourg and Heidelberg, where he passed in law, served in the army, and now holds the title of first lieutenant of the reserve in a Baden dragoon regiment. He took his place in the Baden foreign office, and accompanied the foreign secretary, Von Brause, to Queen Victoria's jubilee. He was third secretary of the Imperial German embassy at Washington in 1899, second secretary at Pekin in 1901, and in 1902 was appointed first secretary of the Prussian legation at the Vatican.

REAR END COLLISION NEAR THE JUNCTION

(Halifax Herald.)

It is an old saying "One railway accident, three railway accidents," in a running series. Last week there was a running at a reduced rate of speed, was damaged, also the rear car of the freight, though neither very seriously. Yet the road was badly blocked, so much so that all incoming trains were long delayed in reaching Halifax. The railway people were very reticent regarding the cause of the accident. It is stated that the semaphore was not set into the rear end of the fast Montreal freight at Windsor Junction. The special followed the freight out of Richmond and as far as can be learned dashed in

to the rear end of the freight while the latter was standing at the tank. The locomotive of the special, which was running at a reduced rate of speed, was damaged, also the rear car of the freight, though neither very seriously. Yet the road was badly blocked, so much so that all incoming trains were long delayed in reaching Halifax. The railway people were very reticent regarding the cause of the accident. It is stated that the semaphore was not set into the rear end of the fast Montreal freight at Windsor Junction. The special followed the freight out of Richmond and as far as can be learned dashed in

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