

The Weekly Monitor

THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE SUPREME LAW.

VOL. 33

BRIDGETOWN, ANnapolis COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1906.

NO. 43

It Quiets the Cough

This is one reason why Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so valuable in consumption. It stops the wear and tear of useless coughing. But it does more—it controls the inflammation, quiets the fever, soothes, and heals. Sold for 60 years.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been a regular life preserver to me. I breathe no longer with a severe attack of consumption. I have had it for years. —WILLIAM H. TRUITT, Wawa.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufactured at Sarsaparilla, Pills, Hair Vigor.

Master recovery by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

Rojestrensky Makes Strong Accusations

St. Petersburg, Jan. 13.—The remarkable allegation that the British fleet was held in readiness to destroy the Russian fleet if the battle of the Sea of Japan had gone in the Russian's favor is made by Admiral Rojestrensky in a letter published in the Novoye Vremya recently with their permission of the Minister of Marine.

Referring to the absolute secrecy of Admiral Togo in regard to the disposition of his forces Rojestrensky declares "this was unknown even to the Admiral of the British fleet allied with the Japanese, who concentrated his forces at Wei-Hai-Wei in expectation of receiving an order to annihilate the Russian fleet if this, the final object of Great Britain, was beyond the power of the Japanese."

Mr. Spring-Rice, the British chargé d'affaires, without waiting for instructions from his government, demanded an explanation from Foreign Minister Lamdorff of the statements contained in the admiral's letters to the Novoye Vremya.

The Russian government will probably decline to settle the claims of foreigners for damages sustained during the riots at Moscow and elsewhere on the ground, as was previously the case when claims for damages were made by foreigners whose property at Bakou was damaged, that while every effort has been made to protect foreign interests and property, foreigners living in Russia are entitled only to the redress which Russian subjects have, namely, to recover under the law from the imperial government not being liable.

This was the position which Russia took in the case of the destruction of Chinese property at Vladivostok, although Russia's share of the Boxer indemnity exacted from China was \$87,500,000. Russia also recently presented a claim against Persia for the destruction of Russian life and property. It was learned today from an authoritative source that the Russian government has been without communication with General Linerich for almost five weeks.

London, Jan. 13.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he has had conversation with Count Witte, in which the premier stated that the emperor and his ministers alike were astonished at Admiral Rojestrensky's allegation that the British admiral had concentrated his ships at Wei-Hai-Wei expecting an order to destroy the Russian fleet in the event of Admiral Togo being defeated in the battle of the Sea of Japan. Count Witte said he was taking measures to clear up the matter but, he added, it was self-evident that no level-headed man in Russia would attach importance to the allegation which the minister of marine, he said, had not noticed until it appeared in print.

The Times' St. Petersburg correspondent says the Great Britain has been dragged in to help dissolve Rojestrensky and to prepare public opinion for his impending acquittal and rehabilitation, which are considered indispensable for the sake of the reputation of the Russian navy.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED. Gentlemen—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

THE POST OFFICES OF ANnapolis CO.

Gross Receipts and Salaries Paid During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1905.

Office	Revenue	Salary
Albany Cross	836.00	825.00
Bellefleur	78.82	38.00
Brickton	78.00	46.00
Central Clarence	62.77	28.00
Dalhousie West	22.23	25.00
Delap's Cove	25.00	25.00
Dell's Corners	35.79	25.00
East Inglisville	47.40	25.00
East Margarettville	91.00	25.00
Falkland Ridge	47.40	25.00
Greywood	37.00	25.00
Hillsburn	35.73	25.00
Hampton	170.00	62.00
Inglisville	112.10	44.00
Karsdale	8.00	25.00
Lake LaRoche	17.50	25.00
Lake Munro	35.15	25.00
Lake Pleasant	33.75	25.00
Litchfield	211.95	698.00
Lower Granville	21.23	25.00
McNeily's	75.10	46.00
Maitland	3.00	25.00
Mandowale	69.25	28.00
Mochelle	47.40	25.00
Mosher's Corner	26.00	25.00
Mt. Hanley	65.28	32.00
New Albany	15.00	17.32
Nictaux South	34.96	25.00
Nictaux West	16.00	25.00
Outram	35.00	25.00
Parker's Cove	28.90	25.00
Perott Settlement	28.10	22.91
Phinney's Cove	188.45	110.00
Port George	20.48	25.00
Prince Albert	32.73	25.00
Princeton	8.00	25.00
Hobury	92.17	38.00
Torbrook	72.00	34.00
Torbrook East	192.38	64.00
Torbrook Mines	122.00	56.00
Tupperville	51.65	25.00
Upper Clarence	63.67	32.00
Upper Granville	84.00	40.00
Victoria Beach	107.68	44.00
Victoria Dale	12.00	25.00
Victory	19.25	25.00
Waldeck Line	68.02	35.00
West Brooklyn	83.98	33.00
West Ferry	26.06	25.00
West Inglisville	10.16	10.41
Young Cove		

ACCOUNTING OFFICES.
Office. Revenue. Salary.
Annapolis Royal, \$2,739.56 \$877.72
Bear River, 1,394.09 526.00
Bridgetown, 2,696.54 888.00
Clarence, 83.64 35.00
Centerville, 59.04 194.00
Clementsonport, 387.89 165.00

Money Leaders of the Fagan Strip.
Source of a Great Evil in Halifax That Should be Eradicated.
There is an active crusade now being carried on in Montreal against money carried on the Fagan strip. There might possibly be some interesting developments in Halifax were the limit of publicity thrown on the conduct of those who make a living by "loaning" on anything and everything of a purchasable character that is brought to them.

Of late these pawn-shops have been the means, so it is alleged, of developing a source of evil that has already caused trouble in many a home, and possibly have started many a verdant youth upon a career of crime, at least given him an incentive in that direction.

The evil, or source of evil, referred to, is the practice of young children pawning clothes belonging to their parents, older brothers or sisters, for pocket money. It is stated that a very large quantity of what good clothing is for sale in those shops is procured in this way. The children want money for something or another—to keep pace with their little friends who may be more fortunate than they—and not wishing to borrow from an inquisitive father, they take a cast-off garment of wear, or may be better than that, and dispose of it for a mere pittance at a pawn-broker's.

It is not known whether these people have any systematic method of lending money, but it is a well-known fact that the difference between the amount for which an article is sold and that for which it is redeemed is very large, sometimes as high as 75 and 100 per cent. A short time ago a young man,

DOMINION HAS GREAT FUTURE SAYS LORD STRATHCONA.

At End of Century Population Will be Twice as Large as That of Great Britain and Ireland Combined.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 11.—Lord Strathcona left this evening for New York, whence he will sail on the Carmania for England. This afternoon his lordship officiated at the formal opening of the St. Lawrence Curling Club's present rink. He was presented with an address and also with an onyx curling stone with a gold handle and with a handsome curling broom. In a brief reply Lord Strathcona said that he was especially interested in curling, because it was Scotland's national game. He wished that he could be free to join in active participation with them, but he was afraid that at the present he would be a very lame curler.

Lord Strathcona spoke optimistically of the future of the Dominion, which he said would be greater than any one at present anticipated. At the end of the present century he estimated that Canada would have a population twice as large as the combined populations

REASONS FOR THE MILD WINTER

The extraordinary warmth of the winter up to the present time is a subject of universal comment and considerable wonderment. Since nothing happens without a cause, it is but natural that all thoughtful persons are inquiring: "What is the source of this uncommon winter temperature?"

To say simply that warm periods and cold periods of the weather recur at certain intervals of years does not answer the question or account for the phenomenon.

What is the cause of the periodicity? Does it lie in the earth, or in the atmosphere, or somewhere in space outside the earth?

It is clear that the changes do not arise from the rocky ball of the earth, which is not a source of any perceptible quantity of heat except that which had been previously stored up from the solar radiation.

Local peculiarities of weather may be due to peculiar states of the atmosphere, but any universal rise or fall of temperature affecting the whole planet, or a whole hemisphere, must originate from changes occurring in the one great source of heat supply that we possess—the sun.

Two or three years ago Professor Langley found evidence that the sun had quite suddenly fallen off in its radiation to such a degree that the whole northern hemisphere experienced a summer of extraordinary coolness, the temperature in America, Europe and Asia averaging several degrees below the normal.

If the sun can thus fall at times in energy it can also at other times rouse itself, so to speak, to uncommon activity, and that may very well be what is happening at the present time. It is now the period of maximum sun-spottiness, and many observations have shown that such a period corresponds with a general increase in the output of solar radiation.

But when we have established the fact that the sun is responsible for warm winters and cold summers through changes in its own energies, we have not yet got to the bottom of the subject, for another question immediately arises: "What cause underlies the periodic changes in the sun?"

A definite answer cannot yet be given, but it is for the sake of solving just this problem that such institutions as the great new solar observatory on Wilson's Peak in California have been established. We may find some satisfaction in the reflection that our present extraordinary weather experiences indicate that the sun may now be partially opening up its secrets to the inspection of observers furnished with more powerful means of investigation than have heretofore existed.

It is interesting for those who admire the winter heavens on these mild January nights to know that one of the brightest stars in view—the top star Betelgeuse in the shoulder of Orion—exhibits changes indicating that it undergoes a periodic increase and decrease of radiation not unlike that of which the sun is suspected, but apparently considerably greater in amount.

SYRUP WHITE PINE AND TAR

as a cure for Coughs and colds easily takes the lead of all the remedies we have seen of this kind. It is not only an excellent preparation, but you get about twice as much of it for 25 cents as any other. The preparation is too well known here now to need any words as to its thoroughly efficient action.

Royal Pharmacy

W. A. WARREN, Pharm. B., Chemist & Optician.

Now for the Heavens Right Here at Home.

(By Rev. Thomas B. Gregory.)
The Rev. Mr. Cryden, of Forty Fort, Pa., is reported as declaring that there are far too many preachers and churches in this country—in many places twice as many as are needed—and that our superfluous theological talent should be directed to heathen countries, where there is so much more need for it.

But the question forces itself upon us: "Is it really a fact that the so-called heathen lands are in greater need of religious and moral teachings than our own country is?"

In some respects—in many respects—the heathen are away ahead of us "Christians," as we are in the habit of calling ourselves.

The foundation of religion is Morality, and the foundation of Morality is Love, Justice and Personal Integrity.

How do the heathen compare with us in these directions? We dare not attempt to answer the question—lest we condemn ourselves.

India is a heathen country, and yet in India human life—and the life of every other living thing—is sacred in the people's eyes.

The Mohammedan lands are heathen, and yet in all such lands the people eschew strong drink as they would eschew the devil himself.

China is a heathen land, and yet in China a man's word is, generally speaking, as good as a Bank of England note. As a rule, the people speak truth to one another, and deal with each other according to the canons of the strictest honesty.

Nowhere else is human life so cheap as it is in the United States of America. Nowhere else is there such cold-blooded selfishness and brutality in the struggle for life. Nowhere else is civilization such a heartless, unfeeling juggernaut.

With our alleged plethora of preachers and churches we can show, in our New Yorks, Chicagos and Bostons a great deal more misery and wretchedness, brought on by greed and cruelty, than can be found in the great cities of heathendom.

The inhumanity that "makes its thousands mourns" exists here to a much greater extent than it does in the lands where the light of the Gospel has never shone.

It is safe to say that there is a hundredfold more drunkenness in America than there is in India or Turkey or Japan, and as for murder, statistics show that there are more homicides in the single city of Chicago every year than there are in all India, with its three hundred millions of population.

In this country, if a man has anything in the way of valuables he must put them in a strong box if he would not have them stolen, while in many places in the heathen lands his valuables would be safe anywhere, the honesty of the people being such that they would never think of molesting that which did not belong to them.

Why, then, this talk of sending our superfluous ministers to the heathen? Let them stay at home, where they are needed, as they are not needed in heathen lands.

Christianity is already among the heathen to a much greater extent than it is among ourselves, and what we need is to get our own people to hear the Gospel and live by it.