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—AND—  
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M. K. PIPER  
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

**FOR THE NEXT TWO MONTHS**

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WEDNESDAY, November 10, 1909.

—Lord Northcliffe, whose splendid  
industrial enterprise in Newfoundland,  
has just been carried to completion,  
in his great speech before a large  
audience, at Botwood spoke of Mr.  
Harry J. Crowe as being the "pion-  
eer" of the great industrial activity  
at Grand Falls, Bishops Falls and  
Botwood, saying: "If it were not for  
his efforts in connection with these  
great undertakings and great faith in  
the resources of Newfoundland these  
great pulp works would not be here."

As Mr. Crowe is one of Bridge-  
town's former residents and has been  
in many ways a benefactor to our  
town, we wish to place before our  
readers a part of his interesting  
speech, replying to Lord Northcliffe,  
who is indebted to Mr. Crowe for in-  
roducing him to the site of the great  
paper and pulp mills which promise so  
much for the industrial future of  
Newfoundland. This speech was made  
on the occasion of a gathering to  
promote an organization for the phys-  
ical, mental and social development  
of the young men employed in this  
industrial enterprise.

Mr. Crowe said in part:—  
"The object of this meeting I be-  
lieve is to give the people of Bot-  
woodville an opportunity of hearing  
Lord Northcliffe, and of uniting to  
promote the interests and welfare  
of our people in connection with an  
organization for the development of  
our young men. We are ap-  
proaching the dawn of a new day  
when we see those who have plenty  
giving much to those less fortun-  
ate, who are worthy, and the re-  
sult is always the same, viz., the  
giver and the receiver alike have  
benefitted. I am sure we are all  
proud and deeply grateful for the  
presence of Lord Northcliffe  
here tonight, and to know that he  
is in hearty sympathy with all that  
pertains to the welfare of our peo-  
ple. His sympathetic nature re-  
sponds as quickly to the needs of  
those who are struggling to reach  
a higher plane of life, as does his  
wonderful originating mind when  
directed to the upbuilding of a gi-  
gantic commercial enterprise, or in  
the upbuilding or strengthening of  
the Empire, to which he has ren-  
dered such valuable service in the  
past and I believe will be called up-  
on to render even greater service  
in the future.

"This old colony has been wait-  
ing a long time for such a man as  
Lord Northcliffe with his vision,  
his courage and his wealth of sym-  
pathy as well as gold. Much better  
can we do without a great number  
of our politicians than one such  
man.

"Lord Northcliffe would not be  
burned aside by prejudice and lack  
of faith in the resources of this  
country, which I regret to say, is  
shared by so many inside of this  
Colony as well as out.

"If you will pardon a personal  
reference, seven years ago, on the  
first day I reached St. John's, I  
was told by a prominent citizen  
there that he did not believe I

could find one good fir tree on the  
Island, and as far as our forest re-  
sources were concerned he had ab-  
solutely no faith in them. This is  
what many intending investors  
meet when coming to this country;  
but since then over one hundred  
million feet of lumber has been ex-  
ported to foreign markets, besides  
providing amply for the local con-  
sumption, and on this very day  
there is being loaded a most valu-  
able steam cargo of white pine  
for Buenos Ayres at a small place  
about fourteen miles from here.

"This is merely mentioned to  
show that we should have more  
faith and knowledge of our re-  
sources and be more hopeful regard-  
ing the future that is in store for  
this country and the great possibi-  
lities that are within our reach.  
We want to keep an open mind and  
be teachable on matters relating  
not only to our commercial devel-  
opment but broader in all our  
views, seeing good in all without  
regard to creed or rank.

"If Lord Northcliffe had not kept  
an open mind regarding our forest  
wealth and the economic conditions  
for the manufacture of pulp and pa-  
per which we possess in this Colo-  
ny; had he not been determined to  
make an independent investigation  
notwithstanding the opinions of  
others, we would not today have  
these magnificent works at Grand  
Falls.

"He employed the best skill that  
money and brains could provide to  
make a thorough investigation,  
which has resulted in his invest-  
ment of six million dollars in this  
Colony.

"Our dream regarding the devel-  
opment of the Exploits has materi-  
alized and we of this place are  
happy to see the products of this  
great valley being shipped at this  
magnificent harbor of Botwood.  
Thanks to Lord Northcliffe for im-  
proving the name.

"I can now picture in my mind's  
eye in the near future railways  
piercing and developing certain por-  
tions of this Island where there are  
almost unbounded forest and mineral  
wealth. We need smelting works  
and not to be content to export  
our ore in its crude state. If we  
have not got coal on the Island  
(which I hope we have), Cane  
Breton is not so far away as to  
make it impracticable. We in this  
dear old Island need to get a  
vision occasionally founded on facts  
of our future possibilities in our  
natural resources as well as in our-  
selves, even though it should cause  
some to call us dreamers. You will  
be very fortunate indeed in escap-  
ing with only that name if you hap-  
pen to get a thought in advance of  
the other fellow. I have in mind  
now a recent issue of the New York  
Herald which I received a few  
days ago, in which that great  
American newspaper devoted two of  
its front pages to the Grand Falls  
pulp and paper enterprise. Most of  
this article was devoted to belit-  
tling this country the Grand Falls  
undertaking and all connected  
therewith. What inspired this arti-  
cle is very evident. Lord North-  
cliffe, as is his custom, took a step  
in advance of the other publishers  
and in this case grasped the situa-  
tion here and has, thus provided for  
his future supply of paper (which is  
the life blood of a publisher's busi-  
ness in a way that has made him  
absolutely independent of any pos-  
sible future paper famine or sharp  
advance in cost, so that he is head  
and shoulders above all rivals.  
Hence the "howl" of the New York  
Herald.

"I have great admiration for a  
pioneer; it is comparatively easy  
for others to follow and build upon  
a foundation that is already laid;  
but it is the man who can peer in-  
to the future, break the ice, and de-  
monstrate his convictions by stake-  
ing his substance and energies as  
Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Beeton  
have done; and when the future his-  
tory of Newfoundland is written  
they will be found to be men who  
were largely responsible in awak-  
ening the great industrial movement  
which is bound to take place in  
this country. I think men should  
have a little credit for what they  
accomplish while they are here in-  
stead of waiting until they are  
dead. "A little taffy is worth a  
great deal of 'epitaphy.'" \*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. Crowe then dwelt upon the  
advantage of an organization based  
upon the principles of the Young  
Men's Christian Association, as it  
not only has the advantage of a se-  
cular club in regard to the physical,  
social, and mental training, but in  
addition would have a Christian in-  
fluence, without which most clubs be-  
come degenerate.

He closed by saying that he be-  
lieved it was the intention of this  
organization, which was now only in  
infancy, when they became more  
thoroughly organized, to become a  
part of the great International Bro-  
therhood, the Y. M. C. A. which now  
beats the globe and which has been  
raised up by God to lead the way in  
Christian charity and develop the  
young men for a higher plane of  
life."

**FIFTY YEARS FORGOTTEN.**

The Miraculous Mazes of the Official  
Mind.

Most Government departments still  
cultivate fine, healthy crops of red-  
tape, and that, added to the quaint-  
ness which seems natural to the of-  
ficial mind, works as wondrously as  
ever it did.

There is a parish in Lincolnshire  
called Horsington, which was pos-  
sessed of an old, dilapidated, tiny  
cottage. The parishioners wished to  
pull the cottage down, and to sell  
the building materials, and they ac-  
cordingly applied to the local guard-  
ians at Horncastle for permission.  
Those guardians gave their consent  
readily; but the sanction of the Local  
Government Board had first to be  
obtained before any pulling down  
could be done.

The Local Government Board, fol-  
lowing the orthodox and stereotyped  
course, directed that a further parish  
meeting should be held to consent  
formally to the sale. This meeting  
was duly held, and a poll of the  
parish was demanded. And, after all,  
it was found that the estimated  
value of the materials of the old cot-  
tage was only \$5 clear, while the cost  
of the poll would be \$15!

But, of course, there is a proper  
routine for all these matters, and it  
must be adhered to rigidly.  
Two magistrates—call them A. and  
B.—reported on the structural con-  
dition of a public-house. These two  
magistrates ordered certain work to  
be done; that is, one ordered the  
work, and the other approved, and  
agreed that the work was necessary.  
Now, A. was a joiner, and, as a  
joiner, carried out the work of recon-  
struction to the house, while B., who  
was a plumber, as well as a magis-  
trate, did the plumbing work under  
the orders of joiner-magistrate A.  
And, of course, the work which A.  
and B. did was the work which they,  
as magistrates, had previously order-  
ed to be done, and which they—still  
as magistrates—would afterwards  
have to approve of when it was  
finished.

A familiar official farce is that of  
judges on circuit, wasting time and  
money, merely to receive a pair of  
white gloves when there are no cases  
to be tried at assizes; and during the  
revision of the jury lists at North-  
wich, some little time back, an over-  
seer produced a blank sheet of paper,  
as there was not a solitary juror  
within his district. Nevertheless, of-  
ficial rules compelled him to make  
a journey of eight miles simply to  
produce a piece of white paper and  
swear to it.

In spending the national income,  
the official mind is at its best. The  
War Office—shot at by most red-tape  
stories—erected a building at Alder-  
shot for a balloon-shed. The work of  
construction proceeded with true of-  
ficial rapidity—very slowly, in fact,  
and by the time it was finished  
other buildings in the neighborhood  
had been erected, with the result that  
it would have been impossible to get  
the balloon in and out of the shed.  
So the shed had to be taken down  
and rebuilt elsewhere.

That is merely one instance. One  
day recently a War Office official  
found, carefully pigeon-holed, an  
order for road-making material. The  
order was put in hand forthwith, and  
presently a traction-engine, with  
blocks of stone, gravel, and other  
material, was deposited at Aldershot,  
with a party of men.

But no one there had any instruc-  
tions, or knew anything at all of any  
road-making proposals. Investiga-  
tions were made, and slowly the red-  
tape was unwound, when it was dis-  
covered that the order was fifty years  
old—forgotten, and now raked up  
and gravely executed!

**The Bushongo.**

The return is expected shortly of  
an expedition, organized by Mr. E.  
Torday, which left England in Sept.,  
1907, for the Congo Free State, with  
the object of conducting a scientific  
inquiry into the customs and culture  
of certain native tribes south of lat.  
2 S., between the Kwilu and Lomami  
rivers. Of the tribes visited, writes  
a London Times correspondent, by  
far the most important and interest-  
ing are the Bushongo, the western  
tribes of whom were discovered in  
1884 by Wissmann's expedition. Little,  
however, has hitherto been re-  
corded of them except their skill in  
handicrafts. The information now  
collected proves them to be one of  
the most remarkable tribes in Africa.  
In the first place they have preserv-  
ed a great deal of their tribal history,  
and a list of no fewer than 123 great  
chiefs was obtained; numerous leg-  
ends in connection with the reigns  
of certain of these rulers relate the  
migrations of the people, their wars  
with neighboring tribes, and the in-  
troduction or invention of various  
useful arts.

**How New Zealand Became British.**  
How New Zealand became a British  
possession is one of the romances  
of colonization. Seventy years ago  
it was a sort of no man's land, but  
it leaked out that France contem-  
plated annexation. There was a race  
from Sydney between a British and  
a French man-of-war, the former  
winning by a few hours and securing  
New Zealand for the British crown.  
A few years previously a French ad-  
venturer, Baron de Thierry, at the  
head of 100 followers, whom he had  
recruited in Sydney, had proclaimed  
himself "King of New Zealand," but  
the baron had not sufficient funds  
to maintain a monarchy. His sub-  
jects deserted, and his reign col-  
lapsed.

**A Miserly Monarch.**  
One of the most inveterate hoarders  
on record was George IV. Not only  
was he adverse to destroying books  
and papers, but he preserved every-  
thing that could possibly be kept.  
When he died all the suits of  
clothes he had worn for twenty years  
were discovered and sold by public  
auction. His executors also found se-  
creted in various drawers and  
cupboards numerous purses and pocket-  
books crammed full of money, to  
the extent it is said of \$100,000,  
together with more sentimental treas-  
ures in the form of locks of hair from  
the tresses of forgotten beauties of  
the court.

**MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES  
NEURALGIA.**

**WHEN ROYALTY DINES.**

How the King's Kitchen King Works  
—An Important Post.

Mr. Menager, the head cook at  
Buckingham Palace, occupies an im-  
portant post in the royal household.  
His salary is £2,000 per annum, and  
he is recognized as being one of the  
greatest culinary artists in the world.  
The royal kitchens and the whole  
kitchen staff are under his complete  
control.

Opening of the main kitchen at  
one side of it are a dozen smaller  
kitchens, and on the other side there  
are four offices, where the clerical  
work in connection with the kitchen  
department is attended to. One of  
these offices is Mr. Menager's private  
room.

Mr. Menager does not live in Buck-  
ingham Palace, but has his private  
residence close to it. On arriving at  
the palace—usually about eleven  
o'clock in the morning—his first care  
is to inspect the lunch menu for  
that day, which has been prepared  
by his first assistant, and also the  
menu for breakfast the following  
morning. He then prepares the din-  
ner menu for the following day—a  
task that occupies him usually a  
couple of hours.

No two dinners at the royal table  
are ever the same. Certain dishes  
are from time to time repeated, fre-  
quently by special request of the  
King, but what may be termed the  
general order of the dinner is al-  
ways different. One of the side  
kitchens is reserved solely for Mr.  
Menager's use, where he carries out  
experimental culinary operations,  
and is constantly elaborating and  
improving on new recipes. Some dishes  
have taken him months of prepara-  
tion before he has decided to put  
them into the menu. There is one  
particular sauce which Mr. Menager  
invented some years ago to which  
the King has a particular liking. Mr.  
Menager was making experiments for  
over three years before he served this  
sauce to the royal table.

There are many dishes, by the way,  
which can be tasted nowhere except  
at the royal table. The secret of  
their preparation is known only to  
Mr. Menager, and he guards such  
secrets with great care. None of his  
assistants have the least notion of  
how these special dishes and sauces  
are prepared. They simply have the  
handling of the raw materials, and  
each assistant carries out different  
directions in its preparation for  
table.

The dinner menu is submitted  
every day to their Majesties for ap-  
proval, but this is a mere matter of  
form, for neither the King nor Queen  
ever think of altering or interfering  
with Mr. Menager's arrangements.

At three o'clock a report is laid  
before the great chef by the ord-  
er clerk of the various meats that have  
been ordered in accordance with Mr.  
Menager's instructions of the day  
before, and also what is called a  
kitchen report is given to him by  
the head assistant cook—which is a  
detailed statement of the manner in  
which the dinner for that night is  
to be prepared. After seeing that every-  
thing is in order for the evening's  
work, Mr. Menager generally leaves  
the palace about four o'clock, return-  
ing at half-past six, when he never  
fails to make a personal inspection  
of the various ranges, ovens, and  
stoves, and takes a careful note of the  
temperature in each.

The preparation of the royal din-  
ner is then begun. Mr. Menager re-  
mains in the kitchen whilst the work  
is going forward, keeping a keen eye  
on everything and everyone, and  
issuing from time to time instructions  
to his first lieutenant. At ten minutes  
to nine exactly a bell rings, and  
the servants who are to bear the  
dishes to the state dining-room enter  
the kitchen.

At nine o'clock dinner is served,  
and Mr. Menager's work for the day  
is over. He remains in his private  
room until ten o'clock, when he re-  
ceives a message from the King com-  
mending the dinner. This is a cere-  
mony his Majesty never forgets to  
perform.

**Natural Mummies.**

Natural mummification, the chang-  
ing of the human body into a dried  
condition without artificial treatment,  
is an extremely rare phenomenon.  
In a case reported by the Hon. S.  
Wolffsohn of British Honduras, a  
middle-aged coolie who disappeared  
was found more than a year after-  
ward in a corrugated iron hut, as a  
perfectly preserved mummy. The  
hut, in a somewhat isolated spot at  
Sibun, was raised on blocks four or  
five feet above the ground, and had  
a door and three shutters, one shut-  
ter being open, while one had fallen  
out. The body was clothed in a cot-  
ton undershirt, dark jersey, and  
duck trousers, two pieces of rope  
around the neck proving self-strangula-  
tion. The desiccation seemed to  
have been favored by a combination  
of conditions—the season having  
been extraordinarily dry, and the  
small iron house excessively hot,  
though well ventilated, while the  
body was thin and attenuated as a  
result of mental disorder.

**What Next?**

East Preston, Sussex, England,  
workhouse will assuredly become the  
most popular institution of its kind  
in England, for the inmates, the  
guardians have decided, are to be al-  
lowed to play "ladder" golf. On the  
recommendation of the visiting com-  
mittee, the board accepted with  
thanks the offer to provide putters  
and balls made by Mrs. Laphorne,  
of Littlehampton, and authorized the  
master to prepare the necessary  
grounds. One guardian even sug-  
gested the provision of marbles for  
the inmates, but the board did not  
treat his suggestion seriously.

**Migrant Rodents.**

Manitoba is threatened with an  
invasion of rats, which have appear-  
ed in great numbers in the towns of  
Gretna and Emerson, near the inter-  
national border. They are "trekking"  
northward, and the Board of Control  
at Winnipeg is organizing a vigorous  
campaign against the pests. West-  
ern Canada, especially the great  
grain belt, has hitherto been free  
from these destructive rodents, and  
the farmers are much concerned for  
the safety of their harvested corn.

5 cent and 10 cent bundles of news-  
papers at MONITOR OFFICE.

**COLD WEATHER GOODS**

Winter will soon be here. Are you prepared for the cold  
weather? If not, let us help you out. We have everything  
in this line of winter goods to make you comfortable. An in-  
spection of our goods will convince you of the fact.

<b>Furs, Furs, Furs</b> We have an elegant assort- ment of these goods in Ala- ska Sable, Mink, Marmet, Columbia, Sable, Thibet, Opossum, Astrachan, etc., in Ruffs, Collars and Stoles, all styles. Also Ladies' Fur Caps.	<b>Dress Goods and Suitings</b> We are showing a splendid assortment in this line; all weaves. Colors: Navy, Brown, Green, Taupe, Black, Cream, Reds, etc. Also a fine line of trimmings.	<b>Knitted Wool Goods</b> FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN. Mufflers, Clouds, Mitts, Gloves, Touques, Booties, In- fantees, Polka's, etc. etc.
<b>Ladies' Misses' and Children's Coats</b> We have never shown a better range of these goods, and the values are exception- al, styles the latest. Colors: Navy, Brown, Green, Black and Taupe.	<b>Ladies' Unshrinkable Underwear</b> (Stanfield's) Also other makes. Misses' and Children's Un- derwear, all makes and prices.	<b>Wrapperette Goods</b> An immense range from which to select. Bordered and plain. <b>Men's and Boy's Underwear</b> Men's Unshrinkable Un- derwear "Stanfields", Men's Unshrinkable Underwear, other makes, Men's Fleeced Underwear, other makes, Boy's Fleeced Underwear, other makes.

<b>Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers</b> We can show you the best range of these goods to be found in town, in Men's, Youth's and Boy's.	<b>Ready-to-wear Suits</b> For MEN, YOUTH'S and BOY'S We carry the largest stock of clothing from which to select, that is to be seen in the place.
<b>Lumberman's and Teamster's Requisites</b> Rubber-lined Jumper with corduroy collar, Wool-lined Jumper with fur collar, Cloth Jumper, lined, with belt; Heavy Socks, Grey Wool Blankets. Prices the lowest, quality the best.	<b>Winter Caps for Men and Boys</b> With fur band, knitted band and cloth band. <b>Men's Fur Collars and Caps</b> In Astrachan, Persian Lamb, Seal and German Otter.

Wanted any quantity good Butter at 25 cents, fresh  
Eggs at 25 cents and Washed Wool at 22 cents per pound

**Strong and Whitman**  
PHONE 32. RUGLES BLOCK

BARGAINS Buy for Cash and Save Money BARGAINS

**What Do You Need  
In Our Line,  
Saturday?**

<b>Lead Pencil</b> Rubber Tipped, 2 for 3c.	<b>Chopping Knives</b> Good value for only 10c.	<b>Potato Masher</b> This is useful, 7 1-2c.
<b>Ladies Lace Collars</b> A large range of patterns 12 1-2c.	<b>Pearl Buttons</b> Any Size pearl button 3 cts. a doz.	<b>Iron Handles</b> These are always useful, 7 1-2c.
<b>Men's Hose</b> Medium weight 12 1-2c.	<b>25 cent Japanese Table Mats</b> 5 Mats to a set, 15c.	<b>Kitchen Knife</b> A nice little paring knife. 7 1-2c.
<b>Ladies Handkerchiefs</b> Lawn Hemstitched 3 for 10c.	<b>Ladies' Hair Nets</b> Large Size, only 5c.	<b>Shaving Brush</b> This is a stunner for, 10c.
<b>Ironing Wax</b> Chinese Ironing Wax 3 for 5c.	<b>Lamp Chimneys</b> Large Size, only 6 1-2c.	<b>Boot Laces</b> Good Length 1c. pair

<b>GROCERIES</b>	<b>GROCERIES</b>	<b>GROCERIES</b>
SURPRISE SOAP (limit 4 bars to a customer) .04	FEACHES, can., .18	FROSTING SUGAR, lb., .074
SPLIT PEAS, lb., .084	PEPPER, pkg., .06	MIXED CHOCOLATES, lb., .25
RICE, lb., .044	GINGER, pkg., .06	CHALLENGE CHOCOLATES, lb. 20
SEEDED RAISINS, pkg., .10	ALLSPICE, pkg., .06	FUDGE, lb., .12
CORN, can., .08	CLOVES, pkg., .05	MOIR'S HIGH GRADE CHOCO- LATES, lb., .36
HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA, bot., .08	ROYAL YEAST CAKES, box., .04	TIGER 30c. TEA, lb., .28
CORN BEEF, 1 lb. tin, .14	COW BRAND SODA, .04	UNION BLEND 30c. TEA, lb., .28
SALMON, can., .12	BAKER'S COCOA, can., .13	NATIONAL BLEND TEA, lb., .38
STRAWBERRIES, .17	SHELLED WALNUTS, lb., .32	MORSES 40c. TEA, lb., .35
	MUSTARD, can., .08	UNION BLEND 40c. TEA, lb., .35

SEE our 4 1/2c, 5c. and 6c values in ROOM PAPER. We will con-  
tinue these prices for THIS MONTH.  
WANTED: Print Butter, 26 cents trade anyway. Eggs 25 cents per dozen.

**W.W. CHESLEY**