

WEEKLY MONITOR

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

A BUSINESS GETTER
FOR ADVERTISERSHANDSOMELY PRINTED WEEKLY.
REACHES HOMES OF ANnapolis COUNTY

Local and Telegraphic News

POPULAR
PROGRESSIVE
URGENT
RODUCITIVE

INDEPENDENT, FEARLESS, TRUTHFUL

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The Weekly Monitor

GIVES ALL THE NEWS WORTH READING

LATEST DESIGNS IN MONUMENTS

WE ARE CONSTANTLY securing new patterns and can give you a choice of dozens of designs at moderate prices. Write for particulars.

T. RICE, - - Bear River

Remarkable Progress!

That there is no better Company with which to place your Life Insurance than

The Manufacturers Life

is clearly shown by the following comparison:—

| | DEC. 31, 1894. | DEC. 31, 1904. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Insurance in Force..... | \$9,555,300 | \$87,666,468 |
| Policies issued during the year..... | 2,710,755 | 7,107,118 |
| Policy Reserves..... | 628,429 | \$55,017 |
| Assets..... | 821,820 | 6,115,344 |
| Income..... | 296,468 | 1,659,107 |
| SURPLUS to Policy Holders..... | 17,430 | 721,869 |

The ten years during which these increases have taken place cover the period of the present management of the Company. Certainly such magnificent success guarantees

POSITIVE PROTECTION TO POLICY HOLDERS.

| | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| E. R. MACHUM, Co. Ltd. Managers, Maritime Provinces, St. John, N.B., and N.S. | Apply for Rates to O. P. GOUCHER, General Agent, MIDDLETON, N. Nova Scotia | Good Terms — to — Good Agents |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|

IT PAYS TO BUY Good Implements

We have for sale all kinds of MASSEY-HARRIS MACHINES, including

PLOUGHS, HARRROWS, CULTIVATORS,
FERTILIZER SOWERS, MOWERS,
RAKES, TEDDERS,

and all other machines made by the Massey-Harris Company. Our profits are small and we sell either for cash or installments. We have a few Iron Age Seed Sowers on hand; they will sow in either hill or drill. We also handle the Canada Cycle and Motor Wheels—the best on the market.

N. E. CHUTE, Bridgetown

Ladies' and Gents' CLOTHS

CLEANED, REPAIRED & PRESSED

Chas Hearn, - Tailor Repair Rooms

OVER COCHRAN'S SHOE STORE.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in Two.

E. H. Brown on Box. 25c.

THE HOUSEHOLD

HEAL AND TOILET.

RULES FOR THE BATHROOM.

Open the window top and bottom. Take out all soiled towels, wash cloths and linen.

Take out the rug, if there must be a rug, and leave it in the air after shaking.

Run hot water into the bathtub, with a dash of ammonia or soda or plain soap, and scrub well, ends, sides and bottom. Rinse well with hot and cold water, and wipe dry.

Wash all sponges, and hang in the air to dry.

Wash soap dishes, mugs, slab, faucets, bowl and closet with spongy water, and wipe dry.

Wring a house cloth as dry as possible, and lightly wipe over the closet seat and lid and all wood work and walls, and last of all, the floor.

It sounds long to listen to, but it is short and quick work to do. Fifteen minutes means a fresh, bright looking room, which can honestly call itself "clean" till the next day.

TO KEEP FOR ROSE TIME.

About this time the girls are hunting for rules for making a rose jar just as their foremothers did in the long ago. A rose jar rightly made is a joy, if not forever, certainly for many years, as jars of fifty authentic roses still live to give forth delicate fragrance. Rose sachets and pillows of dried rose leaves are worth the trouble of making, and the simplest way of preserving the rose leaves is to spread them on large sheets of paper and turn them over every day until dry. Pack them in the jar until you can crowd no more in; then put on a tightly fitting cover. Another way is to weigh the fresh rose leaves, and to each pound allow one-quarter pound of salt that has been thoroughly dried in a warm oven. Mix the leaves and salt in a jar that can be closed tightly.

Another way is to gather the leaves and let them lie until all moisture has dried off, which will take but an hour or two, and pack in layers in a rose jar without drying. First sprinkle a layer of salt in the jar, then put in some leaves, repeat until the jar is full, then close tightly with pure vinegar and close tightly.

To make a sort of potpourri with rose leaves for a foundation, fill a jar with the rose leaves, then fill a jar in layers, sprinkling each with a mixture of oil of cloves, cinnamon, and lemon and rose oil. Keep tightly closed. If liked all sorts of bruised whole spices may be added to the leaves, and the mixture closed tightly to ripen. But after all there is nothing better than the dried leaves as such if the highly scented rose are selected and the jar kept closed securely and the jar not needed to perfume a room.

The jars having an inside cover or lid that drops into the mouth of the jar, in addition to the regular cover, is best of all. Many of the jars are shaped and decorated just as for a rose jar, and they are provided with this extra cover.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

Many of us miss the joys that might be ours by keeping our eyes fixed on those of other people. No one can enjoy his own opportunities for happiness while he is envious of another's. We lose a great deal of the joy of living by not cheerfully accepting the small pleasures that come to us every day, instead of longing and wishing for what belongs to others. We do not take any pleasure in our own modest horse, for instance, because we long for the automobile or victrola that someone else owns. The edge is taken off the enjoyment of our own little home because we are watching the palatial residence of our neighbor. We can get no satisfaction out of a trolley ride into the country or a sail on a river steamer, because someone else can enjoy the luxury of his own carriage or yacht. Life has its full measure of happiness for every one of us, if we would only make up our minds to make the very most out of every opportunity that comes our way, instead of longing for the things that come our neighbor's way.—Success.

FUTILITY OF PIN PRICKS.

Little of value is ever accomplished by irritation. It may sometimes be necessary and right to hurt, but it is seldom necessary or right to irritate. A distinguished Englishman once departed the relationship existing at that time between his own and another nation as a policy of pin pricks. The two were continually treating each other to petty, spiteful humiliations, slights and injuries. This lacked the advantage of war in that it settled nothing; while it had the disadvantage of war in that it kept them apart and enemies. The same is true of personal relations. A policy of petty injuries is of no value. Severe chastisement of others for wrongs may sometimes be a duty; but irritating others is never anything but our weakness. It must have been this truth which the Apostle Paul had in mind when he included among the things against which we were to watch, "Backbitings, whisperings, swellings and tumults." These things are not stern and strong enough, they are good; and they are just mean and sore enough to do much evil.—S. S. Times.

MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

FLATLY AND DELICATE SKINS.—Soft, flabby skins may be greatly improved by the steady use of cold water and lemon juice, and the lemon pulp on the skin makes an excellent soap, removing liver spots, as well as the grime of daily travel. Hot water should be employed for delicate skins with the greatest care, as it will in a short time destroy the elasticity of the muscles.

Rules for the Eyes.—When the eyes ache, close them for five minutes. When they burn, bathe them in water as hot as can be borne, with a dash of witch-hazel in it. After sweeping, bathe them in rose-water and lay a towel wet in rose-water over them for five minutes. When they are bloodshot, sleep more. When the whites are yellow and the pupils dull, consult the doctor about your diet.

When going to bed brush the hair for twenty minutes. It will be glossier and thicker for the trouble, and your nerves will be soothed by the process. Then, after the exercise, rub yourself in a warm dressing-gown and drink a glass of hot milk, weak cocoa or even hot water, eating a biscuit or a bit of toast if you like. When the small supper is finished you will be ready to go to sleep without any further aid, and in the morning you will waken refreshed and thoroughly in good humor with yourself and the world.

Softening the Hands.—The hands may be softened by the use of cosmetic mittens. After cleansing them carefully at night with warm water and soap, apply a paste made of almond-meal and rose-water. Spread this smoothly over the skin and then draw on the mittens, which should be several sizes too large.

For the Throat.—Every morning, before dressing, sponge the throat, throat and chest, with cold water, and rub dry with a large bath towel; not only will this make you less liable to take cold, but it will broaden the chest and fill out the unsightly little hollows. The throat also will soon become round and firm.

BOAT AND SHOE TID-BITS.

Creaky Boots.—Sink the soles of the boots thoroughly with warm water, and while wet apply a liberal coating of oil or grease, and allow it to dry into the sole slowly. New boots will last longer and keep out the damp.

To clean white satin shoes try spirits of wine. Use a piece of clean flannel for the purpose, and be careful not to rub the linings of the satin. If the shoes are only slightly dirty, there is no need to use spirits of wine. Rubbing them with stale bread will clean them in a short time.

Fashionable Footwear.—There is a decided liking for shoes which are strapped, and some of the prettiest footwear of the moment consists of little groups of straps, fastened to the foot by means of small sets of pretty and dainty stockings, but should on no account be adopted by girls having clumsy-looking feet.

Hand Leather Shoes.—To soften soles or boots, first wash them over with warm water and then rub castor-oil into them; any oil will answer the purpose, but castor-oil is best. The shoes, after the application, will become quite soft and pliable.

SPOILING HUSBANDS.

There is no better way to make a selfish, spoiled husband out of a perfectly good man than by always being unselfish and doing a thousand and one things for him that he has been accustomed to do for himself. If you want a model husband, don't let him do things for you, but try and train him to do for you. It is a recognized truth that we all care more for the person who is dependent upon us than for the one we depend upon. So, if you would keep your husband's love, make him feel that you are absolutely dependent upon him.

WHAT EVERY WIFE NEEDS.

She needs a good temper, a cheerful disposition, and a knowledge of how her husband should be treated. She needs a capability of looking on the bright side of life and refusing to be worried by small things. She needs a sincere grasp of such subjects as are of interest to men, and should not be above studying even politics in order to understand if her husband speaks of them.

THE MOTHER'S DUTIES.

The thoughtful mother will teach her child the meaning of being respectful to older people, gentle toward all, and not think that the earth and everything on it were created for her special edification, and she will teach her the beauty and value of neatness and economy. She will also teach her child to be a good housekeeper, so that when the little maid comes into her own kingdom she will be able to order it with neatness and despatch.

THE GRACEFUL GIRL.

If you want to be graceful you must learn to walk properly. Very few people walk correctly, and yet it

is an art well worth learning, for it adds grace and charm to the figure even in moving about a room. The girl who walks correctly walks easily, and she generally delights in the exercise which all others help most to bring the bloom of health to her cheeks, brightness to her eyes, and adds to the beauty of her figure.

INVISIBLE PATCHES ON CURTAINS.

Cut a piece of the required size out of an old one, and dip it in starch. Then press it on the curtain with a hot iron, and you will have the defacing spot well mended until washing day for it comes round again. Do not iron your curtains, for ironing breaks the threads. Instead, mangle and shake them out, any creases which remain will soon disappear when they are hung up.

VALUE OF CHEERFULNESS.

Men like cheerful women. They are not patient when it comes to tears, probably because they do not easily cry themselves, but they are quick to appreciate trials heavily borne. "I never call a second time," said a young man, "when a girl begins to pour out a long tale of troubles." And although this sounds like masculine selfishness, one really can't blame him. More sunshine and less weeping is what the world craves about.

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS.

In making buttonholes, if the material is of the sort which frays easily like voile, which is so much worn, first mark the buttonhole, then before cutting the cloth stitch it about on the wrong machine, and cut between the two rows of stitching. This not only makes a firm foundation for the buttonhole, but effectually prevents the material from fraying out.

THE PRINCE IN INDIA.

In a Ceremonial Sense the Tour Has Been Attended With Complete Success — Display of Loyalty.

The closing scenes of the Prince and Princess of Wales' visit to India have been truly in the highest degree successful, and have made their progress remarkable even among royal journeys. In the ceremonial sense the tour has been attended with complete success. With the exception of the tiger-hunt in Nepal, the tour has been a success in every respect. The Prince and Princess have been everywhere welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm and affectionate loyalty from all classes of the King-Emperor's subjects. That without a display of enthusiasm and loyalty on the part of the subjects of the King-Emperor, the tour would have been a failure is a fact which is not open to dispute. The tour has been a success in every respect, and the confidence which they thereby reposed in the chivalry of the Indian people is a valuable political result of the tour. But if in its ceremonial aspect the tour has been a success, the consequences to which it is bound to give rise are almost more significant. People in England are apt to overlook the fact that in the last report the dominant factor in our Indian administration is the personal relation between the government and the governed. In this country the vicissitudes of political life give color to the impression of the great masses of Hindoos that the fortunes of our great dependency are determined, at least to a large extent, by the Minister who by the aid of his fellow countrymen has temporarily in charge of the Indian Empire. In a great measure, the fate of the great masses of Hindoos is determined by the whims and fancies of the Minister who is in charge of the Indian Empire. In their eyes the reason of the Government, to which they stand in a relation of almost unquestioning obedience is the rule of the Emperor of India. Personal sovereignty is, in short, the rule of the day. To the millions who dwell in India the death of the Queen was a loss which they could only compare to the loss of a mother. The affection with which Queen Victoria was regarded by her Indian subjects has been extended without diminution to King Edward. The memory of his visit, as Prince of Wales, is still green in the memories of a people singularly alive to the qualities of sympathy and justice. It is well, therefore, that the traditions of English sovereignty in India should have been worthily continued at the hands of the Prince of Wales. The experience he has gained can hardly fail to be of the utmost value when he is called upon to wield the scepter over the millions who will hail him as their Emperor. The outcome of his journey was well expressed in the concluding words of his speech at Karachi in which he referred to the "Blessings of Peace and Justice at the base of Queen Victoria's statue." "You do well," said the Prince, "to connect them with the memory of Queen Victoria, for she greatly desired that her Indian subjects should ever enjoy these blessings."—London Morning Post.

RECREATION FROM GOLF.

Soon after being beaten at the recent election ex-Premier Balfour was on the links with some friends. One of his companions expressed his sorrow that Mr. Balfour would not have a seat in Parliament. "Too bad," agreed the former Prime Minister. "I don't know what I'll do now for recreation from golf."

The Red Rose Flavor and Strength

No Ceylon tea nor Indian tea alone can have the "rich fruity flavor" of Red Rose Tea, because neither variety in itself possesses all the qualities of strength, richness, delicacy, and fragrance. Each has its own peculiar qualities, but each has its weaknesses. By combining the two in the Red Rose proportions, I produce a tea with the "rich fruity flavor" and strength of Red Rose Tea, a flavor and strength found in no brand of Ceylon alone.

Red Rose Tea

is good Tea
T. H. Estabrooks
St. John, N.B., Toronto, Winnipeg

A FAILURE.

He kept his soul unspotted. As he went upon his way, For God's people day by day; He had time to cheer the doubter Who complained that hope was dead; He had time to help the cripple When the way was rough ahead; He had time to guard the orphan, and one day, well satisfied With the talents God had given him, He closed his eyes and died.

He had time to see the beauty That the Lord spread all around; He had time to hear the music In the shells the children found; He had time to keep repeating As he bravely worked away, "It is splendid to be living In the splendid world to-day!" But the crowds—the crowds that hurry After golden prizes—said That he never had succeeded. When the clouds lay over his head, He had dreamed—"He was a failure," they compassionately sighed. For the man had little money in his pockets when he died.

ONTARIO'S GREAT WEALTH.

Last Year Miners Turned Out Product Valued at \$10,000,000.

The report of the Lands and Mines Department has been submitted to the Legislature by Hon. Frank Cochrane. It shows that during the year 1905 acres of University lands were sold for \$990, or about \$200 below the amount secured last year. Some 736 acres of clergy lands were sold for \$560.

There have been sold for agricultural purposes during the year 7,432 acres for \$47,231.67. There were sold for mining purposes 3,114 1/2 acres for \$7,389.42, and collected on account of mining sales \$7,023.82.

There were 740 certificates issued authorizing veterans to select lands. This brings the number of certificates issued up to 12,600. Location certificates confirming veterans in the lands selected were issued to 2,402 veterans. These locations were scattered over 120 townships, nearly all in the Temiskaming and Rainy River districts. To date 4,442 locations have been made, and about 200 applications for locations are not yet dealt with; 12,600 certificates have been issued, and probably 400 applications are yet to be dealt with, making a total number of certificates issued, and to be issued, 13,000. Each certificate calling for 160 acres, it would take two million and eighty thousand acres of land to satisfy the grants. This, as 50 cents per acre, would mean one million and forty thousand dollars in money. They have been 4,442 grants made; deducting these from 13,000, and 8,558 remain to be provided for, which will require 1,369,380 acres to satisfy.

The chief feature of the mining industry during the year 1905 were the activity in the Sudbury nickel-copper district, and the rapid development of the silver ore deposits of the Cobalt region. The nickel contents of the Bessemerized matte now produced by the mining works amounted to 9,423 tons, having a spot value of \$2,344,000, and the copper contents to 4,382 tons, worth \$671,832. This is much the largest production, both of nickel and copper, yet recorded in the history of the province, and establishes the claim of Ontario to be regarded as the chief source of the world's supply of nickel. The value of this output of nickel and copper, if computed at the prices of the refined metals in accordance with the practice of other provinces of the Dominion, would be little short of \$10,000,000. The nickel-copper industry gives employment to 1,000 men.

The remarkable richness of the Cobalt silver ores has attracted to that district a very large measure of public attention. Some 12 or 15 separate properties have been worked, and the value of the ore shipped during the year in silver, cobalt and nickel amounted to about \$1,000,000, the average value of the ore shipped being \$65 per ton. Much the greater part of this was in silver, the cobalt, nickel and arsenic, which, at the outset, were paid for by the ore buyers, now bringing no return whatever. This unsatisfactory state of affairs has led to a movement on the part of some of the mine-owners and others to put up a reduction plant or plants in the country, and thus obtain, if possible, some return for those valuable constituents which at present are yielding them nothing.

Iron ore to the extent of 211,597 tons was raised during the year, mainly from the great Helen mine in Michipicoten; while the blast furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie, Hamilton, Midland and Deseronto turned out 276,704 tons of pig iron, valued at \$3,900,027, a portion of which was converted into 128,387 tons of steel, worth \$3,221,834.

The total collections from all services was \$2,195,404.75. Of this \$1,177,287.72 was for lands sold and leased; \$2,064,623.81 was from woods and forests; \$1,632,535 from mining leases and miscellaneous expenditures, \$2,823.51.

The gross expenditure of the department for the past year was \$229,501.01.

The principal services were agents' salaries and disbursements, \$57,564.46; forest raising, \$34,431.79; fire-raising, \$54,225.24; mining development, \$14,419.37; forest reserves \$18,773.29; surveys, \$107,102.49, and refunds, \$22,621.16.

The Sault Ste. Marie Co., having resumed operations, the quantity of pulpwood taken out is much larger than last year. The figures for the season are 72,678 cords as against 29,539 cords in 1904.

There are 1,236,000 acres of park lands under Government control and 425 fire rangers to look after it.

An Inquiry.
Mrs. Black—Mah husband am gittin' bettah. He'll soon be able to go to work.
Mrs. Johnson—Am he worryin' about it?

LINGERIE HATS.

With Several Sets of Linen Tops. Washable Sunshades.
A novelty in lingerie hats has been brought out this year by one of the leading hatters of the country that is sure to be a great favorite.

It consists of a well shaped wire frame covered with mull and finished with a facing of white shirred or tucked mull, with a ruffle of Valenciennes lace on the edge, and over this frame is fitted by a clever arrangement an embroidered linen cover, consisting of a brim and crown, which are joined together by straps and buttons, so that these may be removed in a moment to be laundered and can then be replaced as fresh and spotless as when new.

Such a hat permits of having several sets of linen tops, and, in fact, each hat is sold with three separate sets, one of white linen and the others of colored linens embroidered in white, so with little trouble the same hat can be made to match any number of gowns. They are trimmed with a large bow of ribbon in front, and a band of the same ribbon is passed under the straps that connect the crown and brim.

Washable sunshades are also among the novelties of the season. Some are made so they can be slipped off their frames entirely to be laundered, but it does not seem as if this would prove satisfactory, for it is doubtful if the linen cover would fit the frame after it had been washed. It is best, therefore, to wash the cover while still on the frame and dry it, of course, with the frame wire open.

COIFFURE STYLES.

The Smart Girl Now Parts Her Hair In Front.

The fashion of dressing the hair low on the neck, says the Boston Traveler, is not so much in evidence as formerly, the most modish effects being gained by having the hair drawn loosely up from the back of the head, with the hair coiled rather flatly on the top, not too far back.

The fashion of parting the sides just



above the ears is another style illustrated among the drawings and is a very youthful and pretty arrangement, when it is becoming.

The very young girls wear their hair in a loosely waved pompadour or with the front hair parted and coiled, as just described, the back being braided and looped up and tied with a large ribbon bow. In some cases two bows are used, one at the neck and another at the top of the head.

Lingerie Blouses From Paris.

Among the loveliest of the new blouses which Paris has sent over for spring are those in which tiny insertions of lace fill out the embroidery. Not in the way it was done a year ago, however. This new use makes the lace literally a part of the design instead of, in a way, a separate sort of trimming. Roses or poppies or any of the other rather large flowers are taken as a model and embroidered in the same heavy fashion, but only the outer petals. Instead of the heart of the flower being done in a succession of tightly curled petals, a bit of lace is set squarely in the center, its design carrying out the idea of the pattern.

Sometimes the leaves are done the same way, with just a heavily embroidered outline and a center of lace, the design in such a case being one of the many conventional forms, its shape conforming in a general way with the shape of the leaf. Somehow these bits of lace give the whole design an effect of light and shading which is indescribably different.