

WEEKLY MONITOR

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

A BUSINESS GETTER
FOR ADVERTISERS

HANDSOMELY PRINTED WEEKLY.
REACHES HOMES OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY

Local and Telegraphic News

POPULAR
PROGRESSIVE
URGENT
PRODUCTIVE

INDEPENDENT, FEARLESS, TRUTHFUL

Advertising Rates low for service rendered
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OFFICE: QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN

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

J. E. SANCTON'S
space will be
filled later on with
Spring Announcements

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, 1904.	DEC. 31, 1905.
Insurance in Force	\$9,555,800	\$27,666,468
Policies issued during the year	2,710,758	7,107,138
Policy Reserves	628,429	1,355,077
Assets	821,820	6,112,844
Income	296,468	1,059,107
SURPLUS to Policy Holders	177,680	771,869

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. Apply for Rates to
Managers, O. P. GOUCHER,
Maritime Provinces, General Agent,
St. John, N.B., and N.S. MIDDLETON, - 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, HARRORS, 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

THE HOUSEHOLD

DISCOURAGEMENT A LARGE FAC- TOR IN EVENTUAL FAILURE.

Have you ever weighed a few words
of praise against many of reproach, in
the discipline and development of
your children and servants? Have you
ever realized the effect upon yourself,
after a season of self-disapprobation,
of a sincere compliment from your
husband or a bantering tribute of
praise from your eldest son?

When the human spirit gets down
to its full ebullience of self-depreciation
and becomes submerged in that tena-
cious, muddy ooze compounded of
our supposed shortcomings and fail-
ures, it is apt to settle sulkily in this
unpleasant resting place, and while
waiting for the flood to return and
float it again, to be much poi-
soned by the microbes of the place.

There is not in the whole category
of deplorable agencies anything more
actively injurious to mental vitality
and more dangerous to good judgment
than a sense that we are weaker than
fat and unable to struggle against
circumstances. To have the bacillus of
failure latent in the mind, means that
our thinking power is weakened, our
energies dulled, our vitality lowered,
and the whole system out of tune.

These are almost unsuitably trivial
and frivolous illustrations of a great
and most important influence upon
our lives, but when once you can say
to the dull child: "You have made an
excellent recitation," there is an in-
fusion of actual mental power into
the slow mind, and tomorrow will
come to his class smiling, and with
hope in his eyes. As long as his daily
meat was condemnation of his stupid
work he saw no light upon his task.

Tell your maid who is born with a
crooked eye that you are so delight-
ed with her accurate setting of the
dinner table, and praise the beauty of
the well set board, and she will
strive to really get the luster in the
center of the cloth and the sides
parallel with the walls, and succeed,
too! In some subtle way she has re-
ceived an illumination as to the rela-
tion of things to each other, which
has hitherto been lacking to her
development.

In the great crisis of our struggling
endeavor it is harder to find the
strong flame of hope by
our spark of encouragement. Women
grieving over defective household gov-
ernment, or feeling that their econ-
omic administration is unsound, or
that home is unattractive to husband
and sons, or that
seems nothing in the face of tempta-
tion, can be won by an unexpected hearing
of a word of admiration, or a trifling
concession made for their sakes.

I knew a woman sent by a tutor of
fortune's wheel, to a small estate
to a very unprosperous house, who in
the midst of regrets and overwhelming
doubts of ever being able to rehabili-
tate herself and her belongings, was
suddenly inspired to a brilliant suc-
cess by hearing that her son had
said: "Oh, it will come out all right;
my mother could make a delightful
home out of an empty barn. Before a
week is over you will hear father
saying that he thinks a small house
for preferable to a large one." The
tired little woman actually had the
joy of hearing this prophecy fulfilled,
and through all her weary body felt
a thrill of delight as her lately dis-
tressed husband took his
through the small dwelling, bidding
them notice the charm and "coziness"
of each room.

Neither man nor woman can com-
mend themselves or their plans to
others when they are without con-
fidence in either. Take the measure of
the whole world's achievement, and
you will never find a doubting mind
among the victorious.

So many men lose their grasp, so
many good things are strewn to the
winds, that it seems almost, presum-
ptuous to say, "I will succeed."
But be this as it may, it yet remains
an unvarying truth that only those
who have so said have accomplished
anything great. To believe that
some great destruction is inevitable
we have no other way to progress
is to be faint-hearted indeed.

The brooks which we so dearly love
to watch are such charming teachers
of the value of finding a new way
around how many a stern, forbidding
border has a laughing stream found
its bright way toward the sea? The
formidable proposition of the huge
stone to the rippling water which is
barred from proceeding, would seem
but a repetition of the contest of the
ruddy youth with his sling, against
the giant. In a day or two we shall
find that with gentle perseverance
and obedience to the law of its being
it has embraced its enemy in encir-
cling arms, and is swiftly and joyously
keeping on its way beyond his re-
sistance. Always the current is strong
er, deeper, more full of life and suc-
cess after its struggle than before, and
even the hindering rock has put on
soft greenery of moss to hide its
stereness.

Two things we know about tempo-
rary defeats: "The greatest glory con-
sists not in never falling, but in ris-
ing with every failure to use a fresh
energy toward success"—always,
everything, we have to fight for vic-
tory "as if we were not wounded."
There is a tragic failure which em-
bitters many a mother's heart when
she has brought every loving wife,
every intelligent force, every subtle
and open influence, to guard and keep
her sons from the pitfalls of the

world, she sees no fruit of her labor,
no token of resistance in either word
or conduct. Usually, this form of ap-
parent defeat is hidden from the
world, and the wound bleeds in a
secret place, without a moan to be-
tray its existence. But if the mother
heart gives up hope, and lets her ef-
forts die out into a passive endur-
ance of what she has ceased to try
to help, she may have given up just
at the moment when she had begun,
unknown to herself, to move the in-
different and stubborn nature of her
child. If she has the loving art never
to disclose her fears, but ever keep
the smile of hope before her boy's
eyes, she may even win her battle af-
ter she has ceased to be able to
speak. On her grave her son may lay
the laurel of a victory that she had
ceased to believe possible.

In our youth, especially in the
youth of clever men conscious of pow-
er, discouragement is apt to come
only the first real denial of recogni-
tion, and reward in their chosen
fields of labor. Just so surely as this
insidious foe gets serious possession
of the forces of brain and heart, the
work of either is impossible. They
retreat and though they retire in
good order, they are yet suc-
cumbing to the opposing power.

The brook's only real danger from
the fallen boulder lay in the evapora-
tion of its waters if it should lie in-
active and lifeless, exposed to the
greedy influences of the sun and air.
It might seem a weary bit of toil to
encircle the formidable enemy, but
"heart within and God abroad," he
hearted within and God abroad, he
joyous, vigorous, hopeful persever-
ance.

We all expect too much of life. We
are not children let loose in a play
ground, and must be content with small
attainments, if indeed, we attain at
all, until we have gathered force for
a forward movement. Even with
things toward which patience seems
advisable, and which we usually, we
do best by calmly waiting opportunity
with our minds unimpaired by the
worry which disables a thousandfold
more rapidly than the most strenuous
labor.

We hurt ourselves, too, by using
strong and vigorous families to no
end. We fight, but we beat the air.
The enemy is not in position, and we
are not in a place where we can
bring our strength to bear. To be
strongly patient with the present,
and vigilant to find a vantage
ground, is to gain, not lose strength.
To struggle with intangible and im-
palpable things which we cannot con-
quer, is to waste of every weapon
of defense.

Fate, as we profanely call the con-
trolling circumstances which encom-
pass us, is but a figment of the im-
agination. A brave man fighting for
a man's moderate share of this
world's harvest of love and life will
"win out" in the end, if he is reason-
able in his desires, honest in his
dealings, and never daunted by what
men call ill-luck. But the most re-
markable thing that he cannot life the build-
er, which he must cheerfully circum-
vent. Today, this year, this hour, are
not fair specimens of our destiny.

When we see how many lives are
blighted, how many are
stranded on every dangerous reef
within our knowledge, it is natural
for a man or woman not inclined to
overrate his or her ability to quail
and be afraid. If we might be allowed
to reason for the reason for these
disasters which so daunt our courage,
it would, I am confident, be found to
lie in their too quick despair, and the
waste of power in half-angry, half-
defiant discouragement.

To the women of this world the
treasures of hope belong; to them is
fittedly entrusted the duty of look-
ing with good cheer on that future
which is as likely to hide a joy as a
sorrow, and of imparting the hope-
fulness of possible relief to anxious
hearts. It is their special prerogative
to inspire their husbands and sons
and "rouse them to the race and
make them strong."—New York Even-
ing Post.

FOR THE WOOD-BE MILLINER.

The art of making successful millin-
ery hovers in the air, in a moment, and the amateur "choc" or
box of ribbon is likely to lack the
definite touch which practice, in addition
to natural aptitude, alone can give
it. In accordance with present fash-
ions, the bows which are used to trim
the crowns of the hats are unstanding
but must be soft and carefully posed.
Where the ribbon is sufficiently
stiff, wiring should be dispensed with,
but in case of the soft satin and
washing ribbons, some support is
necessary and wire—fine and pliable—
has to be pressed into service.

One of the newest bows of the mo-
ment is that fashioned of ten loops,
resembling a fan. This bow, to be
explicit, is, in reality, formed of
four large and six short loops, divid-
ed in the centre by a single twist of
ribbon, the loops being made to
stand somewhat stiffly, the taller ones
grouped in the centre.

Another favorite ribbon arrange-
ment is the butterfly bow, composed
of two loops and one end of broad
sash ribbon caught in the center with
a flat buckle. Some of the newest of
these buckles are frequently made of
wire, covered with chenille and an in-
terlacing of rosebuds or other flowers
a strikingly pretty millinery accessory

which can easily be manufactured at
home.
The new French sailors, with their
exaggerated forward "tilt," require a
high upward bow at the side, the
loops being well wired, so that the
bow may assume the correct shape.
This bow is usually made solely of
loops emerging from a tight twist of
ribbon, somewhat after the style of
a growing lettuce, each loop being
given a turn—inside out—after the
bow is made.

In sewing the bow to the hat,
double cotton and a long thick darning
needle should be used, the latter in
preference to the ordinary needle.
The cotton should always be used
double, and when fastening on the
best plan is to cut it about two in-
ches from the material, and with the
two ends tie a double knot before
cutting them off close to the attach-
ing.

Strich feathers must be sewn on
very securely, in the first place round
the skull at the point where the
feathers terminate, and a dozen turns
of cotton, at least, being necessary.
When it is wished to keep the plumes
in the required position round the
crown or allow them to droop over the
sides, four strands of cotton
should be passed and knotted over the
quill about the middle of a jewelry
store. The feathers are closest. In-
stead of pulling the cotton taut it
should be left loose, so that the
plume is not dragged or bent in any
way, but, all the same, is prevented
from becoming untidy on a windy day
or when driving. After trimming a
hat—whether with feathers or flowers—
it is often recommended to try the
effect of the wind by holding it out
of the window. Another millin-
trick should not be fine weather
tricks, but should be sewn sufficient
ly secure to stand any strength of
wind or weather.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A narrow strip of muslin pinned
around a cake will prevent the icing
from dripping down the sides, as it
too often does. After the icing hard-
ens the muslin may be removed with-
out injury to the appearance of the
cake.

To prevent cake from sticking to
tins when baked, first grease tins,
then flour them, lightly beating out
the excess, leaving only what
clings to the grease, thus doing away
with the old form of lining with pa-
per.

Do not spoil the effect of daffodils,
tulips, narcissi, and other spring
blossoms by arranging them in glass
vases. These flowers show to better
advantage when in the rustic
daisy, which they stand in straight
earthware jars. Take the hint and
provide the simplest of flower jars,
cylindrical in shape and quiet in
color. A great many American pot-
teries are to be had in lovely green,
yellow and browns. They are dull in
finish and very good in design. The
best of these depend on color for
their attractiveness, and are here of
ornament or decoration.

The "House Beautiful" once pub-
lished a list of things nobody ought
to buy for the house. It is good
enough to repeat. What we do not
want: Parlor furniture, carpets, lace
curtains, ready-made curtains, hat
rack, umbrella holder, made draperies,
gift picture frames, small gift chairs,
grille work, ornaments, colored home
made china, cupboards, side
boards, book-cases, gas-lights, sofas,
upholstered chairs, jardiniere of
glazed china. Built-in china closets
and book shelves were preferred to
ready-made pieces, and a piano was
wanted only if the family was musi-
cally inclined.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Of all the words in the English lan-
guage "don't let" are paid the least
attention.

The only trouble with experience as
a teacher is that the knowledge she
gives comes too late.

The trouble with the average father
being prepared for a rainy day is that
his daughter's wedding day gets him
first.

Don't cultivate that habit of looking
for something to worry about. You
may some day have your search re-
warded.

Sometimes people complain of their
individuality being crushed out when
it would really be the best thing that
could happen to them.

Gratitude is a strange thing. You
never find it where it should be found,
but in cases where there is seemingly
little or nothing to be grateful for it
abounds.

Alleviating Circumstances.

It distressed Miss Willing to find
how much the little girls in her Sun-
day school class thought about dress
and outward adornment. She never lost
an opportunity to tell them how slight
was the importance of such things.

"The reason I didn't come last Sun-
day was because my coat wasn't fin-
ished," said small Mary Potter, one
day when questioned as to her non-
appearance the week before. "My old
one had spots on it that wouldn't come
out, and a place where the buttons had
run through."

"But, Mary, dear," said the teacher
gently, "you know it's not the outside
that really matters."
"Yes'm, I know," said little Mary,
"but, Miss Willing, mother had ripped
the lining out, so there wasn't any in-
side to look at!"—Youth's Companion.

ASK FOR MINARD'S AND TAKE
NO OTHER.

How Red Rose Tea is Grown

TEA is a native plant of Northern India. Trans-
planted to Ceylon it lost much of its strength
and richness, but gained in fragrance and delicacy.

That is why Ceylon tea is not a strong tea.
That is why I blend Indian and Ceylon teas
together—that is how the strength and richness,
fragrance and delicacy of Red Rose Tea are
secured—that is why Red Rose Tea has that "rich
fruity flavor."

Red Rose Tea

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

SCHEMES OF THIEVES

TRICKS OF THOSE WHO OPERATE IN JEWELRY STORES.

The Way One Place Was Completely
Cleared Out—How Show Windows
Are Broken—Getting a Safe That
Was Brought to the Floor.

A number of jewelers were dining to-
gether and with the cigars the talk
turned on jewelry thieves and their
methods.
The first story was told of an in-
dividual who was seen looting about
the plate front window of a jewelry
store. No particular attention was
paid to the man at the time, but the
clerks recalled the incident after the
robbery. In this instance the man ap-
peared a number of times in front of
the store. One evening soon after dark
there was a sudden crash, and a rob-
ber was actively engaged in scooping
in jewels with a hooked stick. In
thirty seconds he was done and away.
Bystanders stood as if petrified until
the man struck out at a run. Then
the store people and the bystanders
realized what had occurred and shout-
ing "Thief!" started after the man.

The man dropped his bag. The pur-
suer stopped and seized the bag. They
returned to the store with the bag in
high glee, remarking incidentally that
there was no need in chasing the thief
because here were the goods. The pro-
prietor of the store and all the clerks
had followed, but, having decided to
go on the crowd, were behind and
were met by the people with the bag.
Proudly the bag was opened. It con-
tained a brick. The thief had dropped
it to check the pursuit. Realizing the
trick had succeeded, the crowd, head-
ed by the salesmen and proprietor,
went back to the store only to discover
that the window had been cleaned of
stock and the counters were bare of a
number of costly articles.

A policeman on duty said that after
the proprietor and clerks of the store
ran for the departing thief a neatly
dressed gentleman, with all the airs of
a member of the firm, gave directions
to two other men to get the stuff out
of the windows and told him the offi-
cer that this was being done as a pre-
caution against theft while the win-
dow was broken. In some first class
stores there is a regular danger signal
arranged, and the men are drilled each
week. When the danger gong sounds
one man takes his place at the door,
another at the telephone to send word
to the police, another with running
qualities makes for the door in readi-
ness to pursue, and so on.

Among other stories told were some
relating to the tricks and devices of
the jewelry thieves. The robber often
works at night or sometimes during a
crowd by cutting out a disk of glass
near where some costly goods are
shown. He may reach in and secure
something and be off before detected
if he is quick. Sometimes he has a
long instrument hidden under his coat,
so that he can reach in and pick up a
watch. Often again he uses a simple
stick with a slightly turned end, look-
ing into a ring.

The process of crushing in a plate
front during the intervals of the pa-
trol of the police, at the same time
making no noise, is done by pasting
a cloth or heavy paper on the glass.
A wood mallet is used, the hammer end
being securely bound up in a heavy
woolen fabric stuffed with excelsior or
kindred material. With this soft head-
ed mallet it is possible to bang away
noiselessly at the glass until the pane
begins to crumble. Unless the plate is
usually thick an opening can be made
without much trouble.

In recent years jewelry thieves, like
bank robbers, have rented quarters
near the place they intended to rob
and lived there long enough to study
the situation. In one case a room was
hired over a jewelry store and en-
trance effected to the store by means
of a rope ladder dropped from the win-
dow of the room to a window leading
to a hall in the store portion. In an-
other case the bar spreader was used
to open the bars of a window. This
device consists of a spirally threaded
shaft fitted into two blocks, with a
central piece with a bar for turning.
The blocks are adjusted between two
bars, the central piece turned, where-
upon the spiral shaft causes the blocks
to expand sideways, forcing the bars
open. Then the intruder can pass in.

A story was told of the removal of a
safe in which the proprietor of a jew-
elry store was accustomed to put his
costly stock each night. It was not a
large safe, but exceedingly strong, and
because of its light weight a number
of bolts were put through the floor and
connected with the safe bottom. The
proprietor often said that thieves could
not take the safe unless they took floor
and all. Not long after the store was
entered, and, behold, the thieves had
saved out the section of the floor to
which the safe was fixed. The safe
was found to weigh four tons.

passed under the separated section of
flooring, and, when the boards were
sawed through, safe, floor and all were
lowered into the basement and readily
moved out through the basement door,
put into an express wagon and carted
off.

Taking No Chances.

A Glasgow steamer was laboring in a
heavy sea, the waves sometimes sweep-
ing her decks, but the officers had as-
sured the passengers that there was no
danger, and all seemed reasonably
calm with the exception of one meek
appearing little man, who every few
minutes would approach an officer and
anxiously inquire if he thought the ship
would founder.

"No, I tell you," one of them finally
exclaimed, with impatience. "What is
the matter with you? Look at those
other people—they are not scared to
death."

"Oh, I'm not scared," the man re-
plied. "But, if the ship was going to
founder, I wanted to know a little
ahead of time."

"Oh! Wanted to tell your friends
goodby and all that?"
"Well, not exactly," the man said
hesitatingly. "The fact is, my moth-
er-in-law is along with me, and if the ship
was quite sure to sink I wanted to say
a few things to her."

The Ancients and Medicine.

A roll of papyrus acquired by Dr.
Ebers in the vicinity of Thebes, Egypt,
in the winter of 1872, from an Arab
who made ancient grave robbing a
business, after investigation and trans-
lation was deposited in the library of
the University of Leipzig. The script
of this papyrus is hieratic. The date
of it is said to be over 7,000 years ago.
It is a comprehensive treatise on medi-
cine. Diseases of the abdomen, the
chest, the heart, the eyes, the ears, and
so on, are carefully arranged and
described in a manner that would com-
mand respect at the present day. For
instance, of the heart the papyrus dis-
cusses the troubles as fatty degenera-
tion, dilation, carditis, angina, or
spasm; hypertrophy (enlargement),
thrombosis (plugging) and dropsy. Of
medicines over 700 different substances
are enumerated, and they are pre-
scribed in pills, in tablets, in capsules,
in decoctions, powders, inhalations, lo-
tions, ointments and plasters.

When Lowell Was Suspended.

A biography of James Russell Lowell
says of a famous incident of the poet's
college life: "Throughout his senior
year his unexcused absences from rec-
itations and chapel exercises increased
in number until they reached a total
that even now is startling to an ac-
cidentally trained reader. Finally, as
the story runs, there came a character-
istic ebullition during one of his in-
fringe appearances at evening prayers
that brought matters to a head. Hav-
ing been elected in the morning poet
of his class, Lowell had spent the day
in ambrosial jubilation. At prayers
that evening, being still jubilant, he
arose in his seat and bowed low to the
right and to the left. Coming at the
end of a long career of consistent neg-
ligence, this breach of decorum was not
to be passed in silence." Lowell was
as a consequence suspended.

Plaster Casts.

Those who have plaster casts that
they wish to preserve may protect them
from dust by brushing them with a
preparation of white wax and white
soap, half a teaspoonful of each boil-
ed with a quart of rain or other soft
water. Use when cold, and when they
are dried the casts may be wiped with
a damp cloth without injury. To hard-
en casts brush with a strong solution
of alum water and brush with white
wax dissolved in turpentine. Put the
cast in a warm place to dry after using
the latter, and it will have a look not
unlike that of old ivory.

The Perfect Exercise.

The game of golf fulfills the axioms
laid down for a perfect exercise—A
walk with an object. When it is con-
sidered that the limbs and the trunk
are exercised golf may be classified as
one of the few games, if not the only
game, which affords a complete exer-
cise in itself.—Professor Cautley's
"Physical Efficiency."

Not Worried.

Young Wife—I want you to promise
me one thing. If we would avoid trou-
ble we must live within our means,
and to help me in doing this I want
your promise that you will never run
in debt. Young Husband—I will prom-
ise, my love. If I ever get in debt I'll
let the other fellows do the running.

The Supply Held Out.

Tommy (at the supper table)—Now,
ma, may I have a piece of chocolate
cake? You said I might after the min-
ister had taken three pieces, 'cus that
was enough for any man, saint or sin-
ner.

His One Error.

Benham—I can't let you have any
money. I paid a bill today. Mrs. Ben-
ham—I thought you said you never
made mistakes.

Two Much Levity.

Kilduff—For a bill collector young
Dunn displays considerable ill timed
levity. Skidmore—In what way? Kil-
duff—When he comes after an account
he says cheerfully, "Did you want to
see me today?"