



Joker's Corner

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE

Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with care;
Skirt fashioned slenderly,
Too strong to tear.

So, when she tipped a bit
Where it was rough,
Though the thing ripped a bit,
'Twasn't enough.

Down she went tottering
Into the dirt,
Fervently muttering:
'Blame such a skirt!'

Look up her tresses,
Great Scott, what a thatch!
Her many-hued tresses
While wonderment guesses
Why don't they match?

Fashioned so slenderly,
Come, gentlemen,
Take her up tenderly,
Start her again

DOING HER BEST.

Annoyed by a continuous noise, as of small, shifting stones, Mrs. Ames stepped to the kitchen door and caught her green maid in the act of casting an oyster in the shell on a heap of its brothers in the corner of the iron sink.

"Why, Bridget what are you doing?" she cried.

"Did ye not give me this," demanded Bridget, holding up an oyster-knife with a hand bleeding at every knuckle, "an' tell me to prepare these for dinner?"

"Yes, but—"

"Faith, an' I'm trying to, but they're mighty hard to peel!"

IN A HURRY.

At a lecture a well-known authority on economics mentioned the fact in some parts of America the number of men was considerably larger than that of women, and he added humorously:

"I can therefore recommend the ladies to emigrate to that part."

A young lady seated in one of the last rows of the auditorium, got up and full of indignation, left the room rather noisily, whereupon the lecturer remarked:

"I did not mean that it should be done in such a hurry."

A MATTER OF COLOR.

An aged colored man was engaged in burning the grass of the lawn of a young broker when the latter returned to his home, and, thinking to have some fun with the old man, said: "Sambo, if you burn that grass, the entire lawn will be as black as you are."

"Dat's all right, sub," responded the negro, "Some o' dese days cat grass grow up an' be as green as you are."

TRIAL UP TO DATE.

Brief was accused of bribery. He admitted the charge.

"What sir?" the judge thundered. "What, you a practicing lawyer, admit without shame that you bribed the witness?"

"Yes, your honor," said Breer hastily. "But I bribed him to tell the truth. He had been bribed by the other side to lie."

A TYPICAL MODERN CHILD

Funny story going the rounds: A little girl was toiling with a pencil, and her mother asked her what she was doing. "I'm drawing a picture of God," said the little girl. "You can't do that," said the shocked mother. "People have never seen God, and don't know what he looks like." "Well," replied the little girl, "they'll know when I get done."

"So you have adopted a baby to raise?" we ask of our friend. "Well, it may turn out all right, but don't you think you are taking chances?"

"Not a chance," he answers. "No matter how many bad habits the child may develop, my wife can't say he inherits any of them from my side of the house."

Little girl—"What'd you get for Christmas?"

Little boy—"A lot o' toys, an engine, whole lots of candy, an' cake, an' a dose of castor oil."

TERRIBLE HEADACHES

Trouton Merchant Driven To Despair By The Pain.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" CURED HIM

TROUTON, Ont., Jan. 29th, 1909.

"I was a dreadful sufferer for many years from Stomach and Liver Trouble—but my greatest suffering was from violent headaches. They were so distressing that I almost had to give up my business. I went to Toronto, consulted specialists and wore glasses, but nothing did me any good and the headaches became intolerable."

"I was then induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and from the beginning, I was better, and in a short time I was quite well again—no more headaches—and I threw my glasses away."

"Fruit-a-tives" not only cured my headaches, but completely cured me of all indigestion and restored me to perfect health again." W. J. McCOMB.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest cure for headaches in the world and is the only medicine made of fruit juices.

"Fruit-a-tives" will always cure Headaches, Indigestion and all Stomach and Bowel Troubles. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE PASSING OF ROCKEFELLER

The richest man in the world has stepped down from the presidency of Standard Oil. Mr. Rockefeller is a philanthropist in the view of some of his fellow citizens and a pirate in the view of others. It is curious to observe among the comments elicited by his retirement some tendency to regard his life as a failure—curious because in the United States the mere getting of much money is very commonly regarded as the greatest success. The Chicago Tribune comment is a bit of effective irony.

"Mr. Rockefeller has saved enough to keep the wolf from the door, and his declining days will not be harassed by want and woe."

"Mr. Rockefeller thus brings the worries of a useful life to a close; a useful life, an extremely useful life."

Mr. Rockefeller more than any one other man made the trust problem, and brought it to the attention of the people. He forced it on them. He demanded that they take cognizance of it. If they would have passed it by he detained them. He had them by the coat-tails, insisting that they should observe that they had a problem before them.

"A useful citizen was John D. Rockefeller, and his services were appreciated by no one less than himself."

"Good-by, John; take care of yourself."

The New York Globe contemplates Mr. Rockefeller as one who has gained much money but scant respect:

"The richest man in the world, and yet as his career draws near its close it somehow does not seem altogether a glorious and successful one. A business man pursues wealth because of the power it will bring him—perhaps for the respect that riches are supposed to receive. And the richest man in the world does not seem conspicuously to have power. As to respect he gets about as much of it as a man in a pillory. It would seem necessary to revise the opinion that the American is a lover of the possessor of money, and not disposed to ask questions as to the getting thereof."

The New York World makes the passing of a millionaire:

"There will not soon be another Rockefeller. There will never again be a Standard Oil Company such as the gigantic shape and portent we have known for thirty-five years. What the future may bring in the field of industry no prudent man will prophesy. What forms industrial production will assume no one can know. But the past is past. We are looking on at the end of an era."

Years ago Mr. Rockefeller began to give his money away. He has received endless and conflicting advice as to what to do with it, and by taking the advice of some he has displeased others. He has been assured by numerous critics that the evil effects of his acts and his example cannot be counteracted by his gifts to good causes, no matter how freely he may give. That he has been envied by many is true, but it remains that he is respected by comparatively few. What he did will not be done again. When the money power began to acquire so much political influence as it has displayed within the last few years, even money-loving Americans began to see real danger to the national fabric. With the passing of Rockefeller and the growing determination of the Tafts and Roosevelts to curb "big business," the United States, as the World says, comes to the end of an era.—St. John Telegraph.

MORSE SAID TO BE DYING

Washington, Dec. 28—A special from Atlanta to the Washington Post says: "The truth about Charles W. Morse is that he is dying. Medical aid cannot save him."

"Oh, I guess I'm dying," said Morse in a drooping voice in response to a question that was asked. "I don't mind that so much; I am not complaining. But I wish to God someone would tell the President that I am not a felon. I am not a felon; I have paid every debt, have drained myself to pay them. I don't care if I die, but I am not a felon. And I don't want to die in jail."

When buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is most effective for colds, croup and whooping cough and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all dealers.

ANOTHER RHODES SCHOLAR.

St. John, Dec. 26—Frank Smith, of this city, was today chosen, as the Rhodes Scholar from Mount Allison University, Sackville.

152,295,000 BABY LOBSTERS PLANTED.

Maine Takes Steps to Protect Industry, and no Famine in Shell-fish is Now in Sight.

Bangor, Main., Dec. 26—Whatever else may fail, the Maine lobster crop would seem to be safe, for these shell-fish are being planted faster than they are being caught. Last year about seventeen million pounds of lobsters were taken from Maine waters and sold by the fishermen for \$2,145,204. To make up for that catch, and fully as large a drain on the supply this year, the State Fisheries Department, in connection with the United States hatchery at Boothbay Harbor, has planted the enormous number of 152,295,000 baby lobsters, in lots of 580,000 to 800,000,000, at seventy-two localities along the coast. If the usual proportion of these youngsters live to grow up, there will be more lobsters by far in a few years than ever before, and, as the chances of their development are very good, no one need fear a lobster famine.

The State sends its little steamship the Shelldrave along the coast in early spring, buying from fishermen the mother lobsters, which are taken to the Government hatchery at Boothbay Harbor and there stripped of their eggs. The eggs are hatched in April, May and June in large jars through which sea water constantly circulates, and then they are distributed in the localities from which the mother lobsters were taken, in the proportion of 15,000 to one. The mother lobsters are also returned to their home waters, in order that the supply of breeders may be maintained. This work costs \$5,000 a year, and it is regarded as the best investment the commonwealth can make.

In addition to lobsters there were hatched at Boothbay Harbor and distributed along the coast this year 5,607,000 codfish, 19,139,000 haddock and 487,930,000 flatfish or flounders.

CLERGYMAN MARY MARRY HIMSELF.

The stories to the effect that the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, now under indictment at Boston, for the murder of his fiancée, Avis Linnell, had performed a ceremony of marriage, uniting himself in matrimony with the ill-lated girl, so as to quiet her scruples, serves to recall a notable trial which took place some fifty years ago, or more in the court of Queen's Bench in Dublin. The case arose through a clergyman of the then State church in Ireland, the Rev. John Beamish, secretly marrying a young woman, going through all the essential forms of the ceremony on his own behalf, and placing the ring on the bride's finger. Later on, he wished to get rid of the girl, and when she claimed that he had married her, performing the ceremony himself, he first of all denied with indignation that he had solemnized any ceremony of the kind, and then added that even if he had done so it would have been invalid.

During the course of the trial, a witness turned up, who had seen from a window of a house on the opposite side of the narrow street, the young clergyman going through the essential forms of the ceremony, and who had observed his reading from Liturgical marriage services, and placing the ring on her finger, etc.

Judge, Sir William Crampton, one of the most eminent jurists that have ever occupied a seat on the bench of the supreme court of Ireland, expounded the law at great length, to the effect that a clergyman had a perfect right to officiate at his own wedding and to perform the ceremony consequently that the marriage of John Beamish was thoroughly valid and binding, and could only be severed by divorce.

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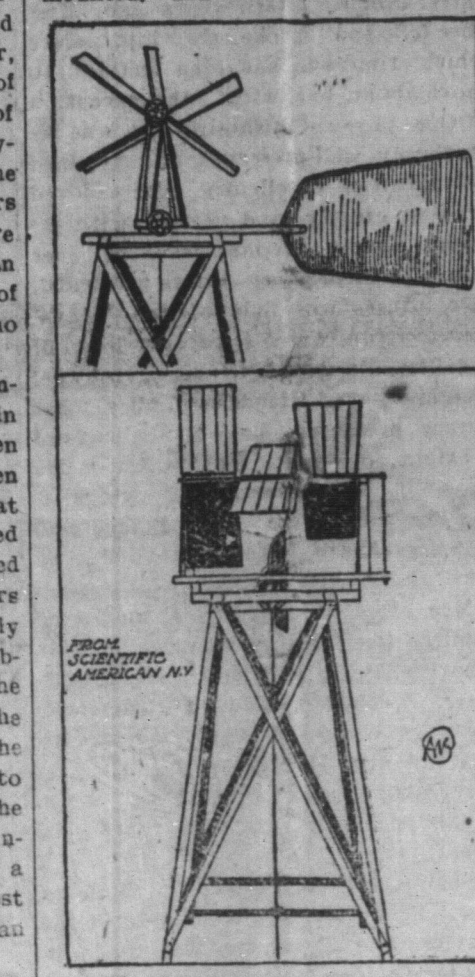
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NOVEL WIND MOTOR.

Peculiar Arrangement of Wings Secures Full Wind Pressure.

An inventor in Philadelphia has been experimenting with wind motors of a peculiar type. As shown in the illustration herewith, the motor consists of a series of wings formed with movable blades or shutters so arranged that when the wings are in their open position the blades are closed, and when they are closed, the blades are opened. Thus there is no resistance offered by the wings when moving against the wind.

The turning of the blades is due to the fact that they are eccentrically mounted, and their weight brings



SIDE AND FACE VIEWS OF MOTOR.

them into the open or closed position. The motor is here shown mounted on a short tower. In practice it should be placed on a tall windmill tower or building, so that the upper currents of air may strike it. The motor is mounted to swivel freely and is provided with a vane, which keeps it properly directed to the wind. Power from the motor is transmitted by the chain and sprocket gearing to a horizontal shaft below, and thence it is transmitted by bevel gearing to a vertical shaft, on which the motor is mounted to swivel.

Birds and Aeroplanes.

A curious effect of aviation is reported from the champagne producing district of France. It is disclosed by a correspondent in Country Life trying to explain the bad prospects of the present shooting season. One reason for the scarcity of birds is alleged to be the frequency with which at Rheims and Mourmelon aeroplanes are heard and seen in the air. The quail and partridge appear to think that the aeroplane is a new kind of bird of prey and one of the most terrible, with the result that they have become fugitives from the district. This is perfectly credible; but, on the other hand, it is only the novelty that terrifies the wild creatures. One can imagine how the English hares and rabbits scuttled across the fields when they first heard and saw a steam engine, but today they may be seen feeding in perfect peace while the train passes close to them. The motor, too, has ceased to be a terror to animals.

Action of Dynamite.

The most remarkable characteristic about dynamite is its rapidity of action, and for that reason it cannot be used in firearms, since it explodes so quickly and in all directions at once and would tear the barrel to pieces. Shooting a candle through a board without disturbing it in the least is outdone by dynamite, which is so quick in its action that a tender green leaf can be compressed into the hardest steel before it has time to flatten.

One of the experiments of the United States torpedo works was to place some leaves between two heavy flat pieces of iron, set them on a firm foundation and see what gun cotton would do in forcing the iron pieces together. The reaction was so great from just being exploded in the open air that one of the iron pieces was driven down upon the other quick enough to catch an exact and complete impression of the leaves before they could escape.

Trains as Plant Distributors.

It has been noticed that many plants not natives of the locality are to be found growing in the neighborhood of great railroad yards. Sometimes the seeds of these plants have been brought thousands of miles from their natural habitat. Often they flourish in their new environments and gradually spread over the surrounding country. Thus the trains carry unexpected immigrants which travel to and from every point of the compass. In the Mississippi valley are to be found plants which within a few years past have thus been brought together, some from the Atlantic seaboard, some from the Gulf region and some from the other side of the Rocky mountains.—Harper's Weekly.

Paper Machinery Belts.

Paper machine belting, protected on the edges by leather, is being tried out in England with a measure of success. One advantage claimed for it is that it does not stretch.

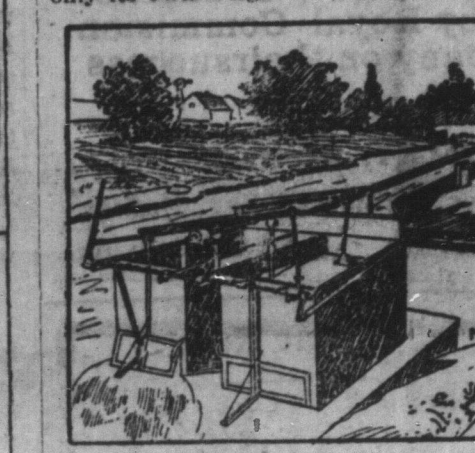
Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

SIMPLE WATER MOTOR.

Device For Utilizing the Power of Small Streams.

Forming a fine network all over the country are a vast multitude of small streams, generally regarded as too insignificant to produce power because of the too small flow of water or the absence of a fall, says Popular Mechanics. A motor has recently been brought out which promises to make the utilization of these small streams possible. If it stands the test it undoubtedly has a large field not only in the United States, but in all parts of the world.

The basic principle of this new motor is the application of buoyancy to mechanics and the harnessing of the power thus developed. A light vessel filled with air will not remain submerged in water, but will exert force to push its way to the top, displacing only its own weight of water. One of



WATER MOTOR IN OPERATION.

these motors is installed near Portland, Ore., and a description of it will serve to convey an understanding of the new motor better than any general description can. It is shown in the accompanying illustration.

Two metal tanks five feet six inches deep, five feet six inches wide and eight feet six inches long are placed side by side on a concrete foundation on the bank of a stream. The lower part of the front of each tank is provided with a metal outflow gate, while the upper part of the opposite end is provided with a similar gate for the inflow of water. Inside the tanks are two air tight chambers, just one inch smaller in length and width than the tanks. They are two and a half feet deep. About 100 feet upstream water is diverted from the course into a flume, built on a grade of about two inches to 100 feet. In this particular case the stream is not a very small one, and all the water is not needed to operate the motor. On a very small stream the entire volume of water could be utilized in the same manner.

Frozen Life at South Pole.

During Lieutenant Shackleton's south polar expedition the shallow lakes in the neighborhood of Mount Erebus and Terror were found to possess an abundance of microscopic animals and plants which exhibit a wonderful power to withstand vicissitudes of temperature. The lakes in summer may attain a temperature of 60 degrees F., while in winter they go down to 40 degrees. The microscopic fauna survive from year to year frozen in the ice. Some of the deeper lakes do not thaw in ordinary summers, and yet in them many animals were found at the bottom under fifteen feet of ice and yet alive. These animals must have been frozen in for years. Experiment showed that these animals can endure when dry temperatures ranging from near the boiling point down to 108 degrees F. But the sea animals close by, while performing all their ordinary functions at a temperature several degrees below the freezing point, are killed if the temperature either rises or falls one or two degrees.

Steel Gates For Panama.

A structural steel contract of unusual magnitude, equaling that of the largest bridges, is to be placed by the Isthmian canal commission. It is for the manufacture, delivery and erection of about 58,000 tons of steel for the forty-six gates of the Gatun, Pedro Miguel and Miraflores locks. These gates are from forty-seven feet four inches to eighty-two feet high and are constructed of steel throughout. Some idea of the magnitude of the work involved in them can be gained from the fact that if the ninety-two leaves could be piled one on top of the other they would make a tower one and two-tenths miles high.—Scientific American.

Improving the Mississippi.

It is a big work that confronts the government engineers to improve the Mississippi river from St. Paul to St. Louis so as to provide for a six foot channel at all seasons of the year. It means the building of about twice the number of wing dams between St. Paul and Winona and about three times as many between Winona and St. Louis as exist at the present time. It is estimated that it will require \$17,500,000, in addition to the million dollars just appropriated, to complete the work.

Mixing Starch With Calomine.

Select a good grade of calomine, that to be mixed with hot water preferred. While the mixture is hot stir in one pint of cooked starch such as is used in a laundry. The addition of the starch not only keeps the calomine from drying out quickly, but it helps the mixture to cover the surface.

Progress at Panama.

Four and one-half miles of the canal at the Pacific entrance to the Panama canal have been completed. Throughout this distance the dredging has been carried down to a depth of forty-five feet.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.



Electric Beans Are a Natural Remedy for Nerve, Stomach and Liver Disorders.

Once upon a time disease was thought to be due to direct influence of evil spirit and magic was invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits still exist, but in fact they must also be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines biliousness with its aches and pains, or in fact seventy-five per cent of the ills that affect the human race, is the result.

Electric Beans are the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Their action is quick and thorough, they clear the intestines, rouse the torpid liver to new life, stimulate the mucous membranes to healthy action and cleanse and invigorate the whole digestive tract. Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a box in the home.

See our booklet of remarkable, true testimonials. Test this remedy at our risk; if it is not satisfactory we will cheerfully refund the money paid for it.

Electric Beans can be had from the Royal Pharmacy, W.A. Warren, prop., or direct from us at 50c. a box. THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD., Ottawa, Ont.

Butter Wrappers

Best German Parchment

An increasing number of customers among our farmer constituency are giving us their orders for printed butter wrappers.

If you make good butter you will profit if the purchaser recognizes your package by the imprint on the wrapper.

Send us a Trial Order

Printed Butter Wrappers

500 sheets, 2 lb. size 2.50
1000 " 2 " " 3.25

500 sheets, 1 lb. size 2.00
1000 " 1 " " 2.50

Unprinted Parchment

250 sheets, 2 lb. size .50
600 " 2 " " 1.00
1000 " 2 " " 1.50

300 sheets, 1 lb. size .50
800 " 1 " " 1.00
1000 " 1 " " 1.25

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S. S. VALINDA sailing Mondays from Bridgetown to St. John, calling at Tupperville, Belleisle and Round Hill.
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As the Old Year closes we wish to express

Our Thanks

for the splendid business our friends have given us. Our desire is to sell goods that will give entire satisfaction. If at times we fail tell us, when you are pleased with our goods tell your friends.

Wishing One And All A Happy And Prosperous New Year.

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Mr. Ritchie will continue to attend the sittings of the Courts in the County. All communications from Annapolis clients addressed to him at Halifax will receive his personal attention.

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