

The Weekly Monitor

THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE SUPREME LAW.
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ANDRE J. TREAT WAS BADLY TREATED

So He Says, by St. John Commission Merchants.

Clematonsport, N. S., Mar. 8.
To the Editor of the Sun:
Sir,—How is it that you have been quoting apples in St. John continuously at \$3 and \$4 per barrel, King of Tompkins, Gravensteins, etc., and when we come and all send No. 1 apples to commission merchants there we get only half price or less and have them called drops, etc. Kindly inform me what it all means.

Yours truly,
ANDRE J. TREAT.
The complaint made in the above letter seems rather unseasonable, as there have been no Gravensteins or King of Tompkins offered on the St. John market for some time.
The Sun yesterday interviewed a number of the leading commission merchants, all of whom denied that there was any foundation for Mr. Treat's charges.
"Why," said Walter Potts, "we would not dare change the brand. The only circumstance under which that could be done would be in cases where the apples were not up to the standard indicated by the brand. In such cases the commission man calls in the inspector, who, if he finds the apples are not properly classified, stamps on the barrel the legend 'fraudulently branded.'"
This statement was corroborated by Inspector Gandy.
The commission man stated, however, that the apples sent to the St. John market from Nova Scotia were notoriously inferior in quality. Furthermore, they remarked that while Mr. Treat might be an exception, he could not speak for the whole province of Nova Scotia, as he presumed to do in his sweeping assertion that "we come and all send No. 1 apples, and get only half price or less, and have them called drops."—St. John Sun.

Donkshobers Prospering

Sect Makes Great Progress Since Arrival in Canada.

Peter Verigen, leader of the Donkshobers, is at Winnipeg, Man., on his annual purchasing trip, and speaks enthusiastically of the progress of his colony since coming to Canada. There are now forty-four colonies, with a population of 6,000 people, and they own twenty thrashing machines, six flour mills, five lumber mills, fifteen steam ploughs and a brickyard, with an annual output of a million and a half of bricks. They also have food supplies sufficient for three years stored. Mr. Verigen warmly defends the community principle of the Donkshobers, as being the only one which had made progress possible in their impoverished condition on arrival at Winnipeg. Every village is now engaged in the erection of a school and church, and these will be ready for occupation early next summer, when teachers will be engaged. Mr. Verigen points out that their refusal to accept donations of the schools led to the report that they were hostile to education, which is entirely erroneous. As their faith prevents them from accepting money in that way, and they refuse to contract debts, they preferred to wait until able to do it themselves. They hope that the government will arrange to permit them to exercise the franchise without foregoing the tenets of their faith in regard to land tenure.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Onions & Bran

Very good in their day for Chest troubles, but the modern way is to sprinkle cloths wrung out in hot water, with

Kendrick's Liniment

and apply to the chest when relief is prompt and effective. Use it for all distress and pains in the Lungs, Chest and Throat.

Sudden Death of Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax Last Week

Had Been Ill Only a Short Time and No Danger Was Anticipated—Was Sixty-two Years of Age—A Long and Useful Career.

Halifax, March 9.—The Right Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, D. D., Catholic Archbishop of Halifax, died very suddenly last night of apoplexy. His grace was in delicate health for several years, but recently showed much improvement and was actively engaged in the duties of his episcopacy. He issued his Lenten pastoral, which was read on Sunday last in the Catholic churches, and celebrated mass at St. Mary's Cathedral that day. A few days ago he complained of indigestion and was under his physician's care, but no serious result was anticipated. His doctor left him at ten o'clock comfortable and well. His grace had retired and his sister, who was at his bedside, left the room to get him a drink of water. Returning a moment later she found him dead.

He was sixty-two years old. He started his career as a clerk in a country store at Summerside, P. E. I., where he had as fellow worker President Schurman of Cornell University. Archbishop O'Brien was a man of great intellect, force and literary taste. As monuments to his religious zeal he has left many fine churches, schools and philanthropic institutions erected during his twenty-three years' episcopate. He was an eloquent advocate of home rule for Ireland, a staunch imperialist and strong Canadian.

Buffalo Bill

On Verge of Collapse Due to Business Career—The Famous American Character Threatened With Total Breakdown.

The declining years of the famous American plainsman and scout, Buffalo Bill, are anything but happy ones, and the close of an eventful life threatens to be cloudy and gloomy. Several things go toward making this condition, including hard work, business perplexities, sickness and death in his family and marital troubles and unhappiness. These threaten Colonel Cody with a complete breakdown and he now realizes that if he would live and enjoy a fair degree of health, physical and mental, he must make a radical change in his way of living. He has accordingly announced his intention of quitting the show business at the end of the current year, and returning to America from Europe, where he is now, and settle down on his ranch in Wyoming, where he can be happier than anywhere else in the world. One of the severest blows suffered by Buffalo Bill was the death of his oldest and favorite daughter two or three years ago. That was really the beginning of his troubles, physical and mental. Then added to this was the outcome of his efforts to secure a divorce from his wife. Some of his best friends have gone back on him because of this, and he now realizes what a grave mistake he made when he attempted it. Practically all the men whose respect and friendship he values have condemned him sharply for spurning a separation, and have expressed sympathy for Mrs. Cody, whom they regard as an eccentric woman, but a faithful wife. Then again his business interests in Wyoming are in the hands of a set of "grafters" who are daily fleecing him, and this furnishes additional trouble.

Barely Missed

"I came near getting that appointment I was after."
"How near?"
"I got a disappointment."—Exchange.

It is a miserable thing to live in suspense. It is the life of a spider.—Swift.

Robert Laird, older brother of Hon. David Laird. He afterwards attended school at Palmiro, principally to learn French, and commenced the battle of life as a clerk in a mercantile establishment at Summerside. When 19 years of age he realized what had long been his strongest desire, by entering St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, to study for the priesthood. After two years he became a student at the College of the Propaganda at Rome. There he carried off the gold medal for excellence, and graduated doctor of divinity and philosophy. In 1871 he was ordained to the priesthood, and returning to P. E. I., was for two years a professor and prefect of studies in St. Dunstan's College. In 1873 he was appointed principal priest at the Cathedral, but his health giving way, he was sent as parish priest to Indian River, where he remained eight years. In 1880 he accompanied the late Bishop McIntyre to Rome as secretary, and in the following year paid a second visit to the Eternal City with Archbishop Hannan, at his special request. On the death of the latter prelate, Dr. O'Brien was appointed to succeed him as fourth Archbishop of Halifax.

Since his appointment His Grace has always shown unwonted activity in the work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentality. During his first year of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's Church, Halifax, which he later completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived St. Patrick's

Two-Hundred Pound Drunk

Was St. George Banwell's Companion in Ride to Jail—Former Crown Bank Teller Grace Toronto Prison, Roaming the Corridors in Daytime.

E. St. George Banwell, the bank teller, is now passing the time away at the Toronto jail. He has been assigned cell No. 6, where he is locked up every night. In the day time he is kept in the corridor on the ground floor, reserved for first offenders. Banwell is treated much as the others about him. The Governor said this morning that Mrs. Banwell had made as yet no attempt to see her husband, and that she would not be allowed to unless with an order of the Court. Banwell has the liberty of walking up and down and conversing with the other inmates of the corridor. There is a vast change between the quality and the variety of food the former Crown bank teller had at his command during his trip over the country and on the way home with the officers, and the meals set before him now in the jail, and which perforce he must eat or starve, because he has no option. Banwell is not allowed to use either knife or fork in eating his meals. He must use a large spoon served for that purpose. His friends may send him in food of a better character than this, but it must be of a nature that can be eaten without the ordinary utensils employed at dinner. At night he is locked up in his cell. He appears cheerful, says Governor Van Zant. Banwell is rather fond of an occasional cigarette or cigar, but this privilege will be denied him during his tenure of jail life. He has not asked for a smoke as yet. Banwell was driven to the prison in the jail van, in company with a number of other prisoners sent down the result of the grinding of the police court mill. He was in charge of Policeman Drury, and he was handcuffed to a 200-pound drunk on the way to the jail. Banwell's distaste for his fellows on the long and dark ride to the jail, was plainly evinced. The others gazed at him as the star prisoner among them. The doctors at Banwell is not yet laid down in any definite shape. It will show up every fact that tends to mitigate the offense of the teller, with the view of reducing the ultimate sentence.

Big Mining Deal About Consummated

The Torbrook Mines About to Pass Into the Possession of a Montreal and Toronto Syndicate—Output to be Greatly Increased.

One of the most important mining deals that has been put through in Nova Scotia for some time is the transfer of the Torbrook iron mines, situated in Annapolis County, which will shortly pass into the hands of a syndicate composed of Montreal and Toronto capitalists, and in which the Londonderry Iron and Mining Co. has an important interest. This syndicate some time ago secured an option on the Torbrook property from S. M. Brookfield, of Halifax, and George E. Corbett, of Annapolis, who have been the owners of these valuable mines for several years. Mr. Brookfield was president of the company and Mr. Corbett secretary. They have spent about \$100,000 in the development of the property, which is one of the most valuable deposits of red hematite ore in the county, as the supply is believed to be practically unlimited. The syndicate which has secured the option, will, it is understood, pay about \$24,000 for the property. For some months the Londonderry Iron and Mining Co. has been operating the mines, and paying to Messrs. Brookfield and Corbett a royalty on every ton. At present they are taking out about three thousand tons a month, but when the new owners take possession this quantity will be doubled. Two new shafts have been sunk recently and the D. A. R.

has agreed to extend its branch line, which now runs from Wilmot to Torbrook, two miles farther, which will bring it alongside the new shafts. As soon as the property has been sufficiently developed a shipping pier will be erected at Annapolis and the shipping of the ore to Sydney and Germany conducted on a large scale. It is expected that when the operations are going full blast 1,000 tons of ore will be shipped from Annapolis every day. Pig iron made from the Torbrook ore brings \$200 more per ton on the Montreal market than that of any other. It is expected that the syndicate will exercise their option very soon, and take possession of the property and develop it on a very large scale.

Always Keep Chamberlain's

"We would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is kept on hand continually in our home," says W. W. Kearney, editor of the Independent, Lorry City, Mo. That is just what every family should do. When kept at hand ready for instant use, a cough may be checked at the outset and cured in much less time than after it has become settled in the system. This remedy is also without a peer for croup in children, and will prevent the attack when given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, which can only be done when the remedy is kept at hand. For sale by S. N. Wear.



Marine Salvage & Wrecking
Maritime-Newfoundland Shipping Co., Limited

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament for the purpose of carrying on a general MARINE SALVAGE, TOWING and SHIPBUILDING BUSINESS.

SHARES

\$5.00

EACH

HEAD OFFICE: Metropole Building, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA
BRANCH OFFICE: Gazette Building, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

Authorized Capital \$250,000; Divided into 50,000 of \$5 each. Capital Paid up, \$35,000.

DIRECTORS: M. P. CASHIN, Merchant and Shipowner, Cape Boile, Newfoundland, PRESIDENT.
W. F. SMITH, M. D., Halifax, N. S.; E. S. BLACKIE, Druggist, Halifax, N. S.
M. P. GIBBS, Solicitor, St. John's, Newfoundland.
J. M. LANOS, M. A., Kingston, Ontario, SECRETARY.
CAPT. ALFRED MANLEY, Insurance and Ship Broker, Halifax, N. S., General Manager

BANKERS: The Royal Bank of Canada.

The Company has already purchased two steamers with which to commence the business of MARINE SALVAGE, etc., their first steamer, "Stella Maria," having already arrived from England. This steamer is fitted with Centrifugal Pumping Machinery, Bunkie's Improved Diving Gear and Hydraulic Jacks, etc. She is built of oak wood, heavily bolted with Copper, and the leading shipping papers state that she is one of the most solidly constructed vessels afloat, and admirably adapted for Salvage work. In writing about this steamer a short time ago, the British Underwriters stated: "The Company have reason to congratulate themselves on obtaining such a good boat, and have followed what the Liverpool Salvage Association have done, as they have two similar boats in their fleet." This opinion is valuable, as the Liverpool Salvage Association is the strongest Salvage institution in the world.

The Company being desirous of adding some special Salvage machinery to their present stock, and also for the purpose of building a Salvage Barge or Lighter on the concrete bottom principle, now offer to the public at par \$25,000 of their Capital Stock in shares of \$5.00. This will make \$90,000, paid up, and the balance will be served in the Treasury of the Company for further development.

The Concrete model for Vessels, referred to above, is vastly superior in every way to the convex or ordinary vessel, and in principle. Vessels built on this plan will carry nearly 20 per cent. more cargo than the ordinary vessel, and in heavy weather (when salvage vessels are generally required) they cannot be equalled.

The Company's Salvage Plant will operate around the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland coast—principally the latter—where the wrecks and strandings are quite numerous. There being practically no competition on the coasts mentioned, the Company should pay a good dividend.

The business of Marine Salvage has always paid well, dividends varying from 22 per cent. to 50 per cent. being maintained even where competition exists.

This Company is represented at Lloyd's, London, thus giving them the advantage of negotiating promptly and on the spot for salvage services to vessels insured or owned in England and intending shareholders can cut out and use the following or similar form—

APPLICATION FOR SHARES
IN THE
MARITIME-NEWFOUNDLAND SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED

To the Directors— I, the undersigned, do hereby subscribe for _____ Shares of Five Dollars each of the full-paid and non-assessable Capital Stock of the MARITIME-NEWFOUNDLAND SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED, at par value.

And I do hereby authorize you to register me upon allotment, as the holder of said shares, and to give notice of such allotment by mail.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this _____ day of _____ 1906.

I herewith enclose (state whether cheque, draft, money order or cash) for \$ _____

SIGNATURE _____

ADDRESS _____

SEAL

WITNESSES— _____

Cheques, Drafts, Money Orders, etc. should be made payable to Maritime-Newfoundland Shipping Company, Limited. Letters should be addressed to

MARITIME-NEWFOUNDLAND SHIPPING Co., Limited
P. O. BOX 288 Metropole Building, Halifax, N. S.