

The Weekly Monitor

AND

Western Annapolis Sentinel.

VOL. 86

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, DECEMBER, 2, 1908

NO. 800

The Mail Order Habit

(Sydney Record.)
Judging from the amount of space taken up on the advertising pages of some of our local papers, the mail order houses of the Upper Provinces must be doing a thriving business in Cape Breton. Now this should not be so. Those of our people who patronize outside firms in preference to the local shops are making a mistake. Even if occasionally they save a trifle it is doubtful economy. It means the sending of money out of the place that should be spent with our local merchant. The larger percentage of the money spent with your local merchant remains at home and is put in circulation among your neighbors. Perhaps the bill you were unable to collect the other day might have been paid had you not sent on that \$50 order to an outside shop-keeper. A small amount of money paid out at a given moment may have a rapid and wide circulation. It may have an effect on circulation quite out of proportion to its size. It helps to stimulate city trade. The want of that order you sent away may be the last straw to break a local tradesman, perhaps one of your own neighbors. It is contended of course that goods may be cheaper by ordering from one of the big city houses. Doubtless there is a saving in some cases, but we question whether the net saving taken on the whole makes it worth while even for the individual purchaser. Perhaps if all this money that is sent out of town were spent at home our own dealers could cut their prices a little finer. If you spent 25 per cent. of your money abroad in this fashion, perhaps the remaining 75 per cent. does not buy as much as it otherwise would. If the home merchant gets only a part of your trade he must make up the difference by restricted sales by making prices a little higher. And so it goes on. If everybody in Sydney decided for the next three months to buy everything they needed to eat and wear from Upper Provinces houses there could of course be only one result, the closing of every shop in Sydney.

Our local shopkeepers form a very large and important part of the population. Their employees again must number many hundreds. Any curtailment of trade must thus affect a great many people. And the mail order business, it may be as well to note, is not confined to dry goods. Some people imagine it is confined to lady's wearing apparel and that sort of thing. This is a great mistake. Men's clothing is also purchased in this way. But dry goods form only a part of the mail order trade. Furniture and household articles of one kind or another are frequently ordered by mail, and even groceries. Why not? It is just as reasonable to write to Montreal or Toronto for a hundredweight of sugar as for a coat, providing a few cents may be saved. It does not make the individual citizen any richer but it makes the local shopkeeper the poorer, and the net result is injure to local trade.

Three Barrels of Vinegar

(St. John Sun.)
Choice tomatoes is now in the back ground for a brand new story has come out about three barrels of vinegar. It appears that a wholesale liquor dealer wished to ship three barrels of whiskey into the red hot temperance town of Woodstock, and he sent the whiskey in vinegar casks. To fool the authorities he took a long chance of using the name of a prominent wholesale grocer as the shipper. The three barrels of head-ache arrived at Woodstock and being seen in the warehouse by an energetic insurance clerk, the latter promptly wired the wholesale grocery man asking if he wished his three barrels of vinegar insured. The grocer was astonished, but thinking something wrong, made enquiry and found that his name had been used without his authority. To make matters worse for the liquor dealer, the grocer is a strong advocate of the temperance cause and it is said that he has refused all pleadings and intends to take action against the man who shipped booze in vinegar casks. The two merchants in question are within a stone's throw of Market Square.

Distribution of Seed Grain

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution is being made this season of samples of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution has been secured mainly from the Experimental Farms at Indian Head, Sask., and Brandon, Man. The samples consist of oats, spring wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn (for ensilage only) and potatoes. The quantity of oats sent is 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn, peas and potatoes weigh 3 lbs. each. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:

Oats.—Banner, Danish Island, Wide-Awake, White Giant, Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligow, all white varieties.
Wheat.—Red varieties, Red Eye (Beardless), Chelsea, Marquis, Stanley and Percy (early beardless), Preston, Huron and Pringle's Champlain (early beardless). White varieties, White Eye (beardless), Bobs (early beardless).
Barley.—Six-rowed.—Mensury, Odesa, and Mansfield. Two-rowed.—Invincible and Canadian Thorpe.
Field Peas.—Arthur and Golden Vine.

Indian Corn (for ensilage).—Early sorts, Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow; later varieties, Selected Leamington, Early Mastodon and White Cap Yellow Dent.
Potatoes.—Early varieties, Rochester Rose, and Irish Cobbler. Medium to late varieties, Carman No. 1, Money Maker, Gold Coin and Dooley. The later varieties are as a rule more productive than the earlier kinds.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn or potatoes. Lists of names from one individual, or applications for more than one sample for one household, cannot be entertained. The samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time from the 1st of December to the 15th of February, after which the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Applicants should mention the variety they prefer, with a second sort as an alternative. Applications will be filled in the order in which they are received, so long as the supply of seed lasts. Farmers are advised to apply early to avoid possible disappointment. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes should bear in mind that the corn is not usually distributed until April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed until danger from frost is transiently over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director of Experimental Farms.

"Excessive Drinking"

(Middleton Outlook.)
On Saturday morning a young man named Bennett was found dead at the home of Albert Pierce, South Farmington. He had come to Pierce's house the previous Thursday and it is said that the occupants of the house, when they retired on Friday night, left him lying upon a Dr. S. N. Miller, coroner, in a lounge, supposing him to be asleep. A verdict of death from "excessive drinking" was returned. The body was buried on Sunday morning. Some wild rumors have been in circulation in connection with this affair. The story that the body was dug up and examined and the neck found to be broken was not correct. There appears to have been a row at Pierce's house on Friday night, but we have been unable to learn from conflicting reports whether Bennett was mixed up in the fight or not.

ED.—The young man known as "Dell" Bennett was a former inmate of the County Almshouse and was often seen in Bridgetown.

OUR APPLES IN THE ENGLISH MARKET

Receiving Recognition as the Choicest and Best Graded Fruit Supplied the World To-day, and Regarded as an Indispensable Source of the Fruit-Diet of the British Nation.

(From the London Telegraph.)

The bulk of London's apple supply for popular purposes is for the time being derived from that most industrious Colony, Nova Scotia. There are, of course, other apples arriving at our shores, including some specially choice lots from British Columbia, in addition to the exports of California and other parts of the United States, as well as shipments from different districts in Canada, which are landed chiefly at Glasgow and Liverpool; but as far as the metropolis is concerned, Nova Scotia must be recognized as an indispensable source for the providing of a very large share of the fruit diet of the masses. The Nova Scotian apple crop of the present season is not only large, but of exceptionally good quality, and the conditions which govern the growing of this Colonial industry are in every way admirable. It is really remarkable to observe large consignments of good, sound, and perfectly graded fruit landing at regular intervals at the London docks. The sense of contrast awakened by comparison with much of our own fruit is such as to arouse interest in the methods of the Colonists, whose industries, habits and enterprise are worthy not only of admiration but imitation.

The famous apple growing district of Nova Scotia is known as the Annapolis Valley, which is in reality a continuation of the valleys of Annapolis, Cornwallis, Gasperaux, and Windsor. This territory of about 100 miles in length, and varying in width from six to ten miles, is a veritable world of orchards, and is most favorably situated, being protected on either side by parallel ranges of mountains—the North and South Mountain. Apples have been grown in that part of the world for nearly 200 years, but the production for commerce on scientific lines is of comparatively recent origin. It must not be assumed that all the farmers in Nova Scotia have as yet availed themselves of the means at their disposal to obtain the utmost value from the land. Most of them, it is true, have done so, and are now reaping their reward by supplying England's capital with their produce. The expansion of the industry has been rapid, for as compared with a total export of 41,785 barrels in the

season 1880-1, last year's output was estimated at 750,000 barrels—a record of which any country might well be proud.

Nova Scotian apple farms are nearly all occupied by their owners, and this is no doubt a strong factor in creating a keen interest in the successful development of the properties. The farms are not large when compared with the average size of those we are accustomed to in England, but few of the orchards being more than fifty acres in extent. The trees are planted about 30 feet to 40 feet apart, which allows of sufficient nourishment being obtained from the ground. The gathering of fruit is conducted with great care, the apples being put into small baskets, from which they are gently removed and placed into barrels unsorted, and afterwards conveyed to a special packing-house, where the process of selecting and grading takes place. This is one of the most important features of the apple trade of Nova Scotia, and although not actually carried out under Government supervision, there is a Fruit Marks Act, which practically ensures that the fruit on top of the barrel is an indication of the entire contents, and not placed in that position merely for purposes of show. The exterior of the barrel is clearly marked, so that the buyer is aware of the size and equality of the fruit without removing the lid.

This uniformity in packing has done much to popularize Nova Scotian fruit in London. Fruiters are enabled to purchase apples with but little fear of finding small and inferior fruit when half way down the barrel. Every eight days from the last week in September until the end of April a cargo of about 20,000 barrels is landed from one of the Furness Line of steamers into London. The landing is speedily accomplished, the vessel being frequently unloaded in fifteen hours. The arrangements for landing the apples with the minimum amount of handling were shown to one of our representatives by Mr. Maurice Lowe, of Messrs. Nothard and Lowe, who receive about one-fourth of the total consignments of this class of fruit into England, and have done much to develop this Colonial enterprise. When the steamer has docked, the barrels are placed in

barrels, from which they are removed by crane direct into the warehouse, thus avoiding any damage to the fruit which might result from being jolted in carriers' vans.

In addition to the well-known Ribstons, Kings, and Baldwins, there have arrived some small barrels of excellent Cox's Orange Pippins, in very good condition, and possessed of the same flavor as these grown in their own country. The finest of all cooking apples—the Wellington—is being cultivated in Nova Scotia, and should it prove a success will be welcomed by connoisseurs, as the cult of that apple in England is on the decline, owing to its being a poor cropper. The care and attention bestowed on this Colonial fruit is of necessity great, as there are in Nova Scotia several months of frost, during which apples are shipped to England. Special buildings known as "frost-proof warehouses," capable of resisting 62 degrees of frost, are erected for the storage of apples, and in the carts used for conveying the fruit from the warehouse to the rail there are charcoal fires to counteract the effects of the intense cold.

Barrels of apples are so frequently bought by private individuals that a knowledge of the various grades may be useful to the intending purchaser. The finest fruit is marked with the word "fancy," and consists of "well-grown specimens of one variety, of uniform and of at least normal size, and of good color for the variety, of normal shape, free from worm holes, bruises, scab, and other defects, and properly packed." Next in order of merit are those designated as "No. 1," "No. 2," and "No. 3," the distinctions being based upon the size, color, shape, and soundness of the fruit. This system, by which one knows from the mark on the barrel the class of fruit contained therein, is undoubtedly a sound one, as it effects a saving of time to all parties concerned in the handling of apple cargoes. At the forthcoming Colonial Exhibition there will be displayed one "parcel" of 150 varieties of Nova Scotian apples, which will, no doubt, be viewed with considerable interest, not only by traders and experts, but by all who have the welfare of the Colonies at heart.

Medals Awarded to

N. S. Fruit Growers

London, Nov. 6.—At the Colonial Fruit Exhibition today, Lord Strathcona was introduced by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and declared the show open. Gold medals were awarded for the exhibit of British Columbia apples, the Nova Scotia Government collection of fruit, and the Ontario Government's collection of fruit.

Other medals were awarded as follows:
Silver and gilt Hogz medal—F. A. Parker, Berwick, N. S. apples.
Silver and gilt Knightian medal—Kamloops District, B. C. apples.
Kaslo District Agricultural Association, B. C. apples; G. Thomas Earl,

Lytton, B. C. apples; W. H. Woodworth, Berwick, N. S. apples; J. R. Blanchard, Upper Dyke, N. S. apples.

Silver Hogz medal—J. H. Cox, Cambridge, N. S. apples.

Silver Knightian medal—Sumnerland District, B. C. apples; Mrs. J. A. Smith, Spencer's Bridge, B. C. apples; H. Delman, Wolfville, N. S. apples; E. C. Archibald, Wolfville, N. S. apples; R. J. Messinger, Turville, N. S. apples; J. A. Kineman, Lakeville, N. S. apples; F. H. Johnston, Bridgetown, N. S. apples.

Silver Banksian medal—Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange, B. C. apples; A. L. Morse, Berwick, N. S. apples; E. T. Nelly, Middleton, N. S. apples; F. Foster, Kingston, N. S. apples.
Bronze Banksian medal—Victoria

District, B. C. apples; Oakt Springs Island, B. C. apples; James Johnstone, Nelson, B. C. apples; James Gartrell, Summerland, B. C. apples; Chilliwack District, B. C. apples; Berwick Fruit Company, Berwick, N. S. apples; William Sangster, Falmouth, N. S. apples; Ralph Eaton, Kentville, N. S. apples.

SENDING DOG FISH TO TORONTO MARKET.

Digby, Nov. 25.—Howard Anderson, a prominent fish dealer of this town is trying Toronto as a new market for dog fish, and shipped 12,000 pounds to that city. He and some of the other firms loaded a full car at St. John for Toronto. Besides the dog fish, Mr. Anderson shipped 200 boxes of fman haddies; J. E. Snow, 300 boxes; Short and Ellis, 300 boxes; Spda and Cousins, 100 boxes. The car left St. John on Friday.

The Lonesomeness of a Great City

Sometimes people from Hillsboro' leave our forgotten valley, high among the Green Mountains, and 'go down to the city,' as the phrase runs. They always come back exclaiming that they should think New York would just die of lonesomeness, and crying out in an ecstasy of relief that it does seem so good to get back where there are some folks. After the desolate isolation of city streets, empty of humanity, filled only with hurrying ghosts, the vestibule of our church on prayer-meeting night fills one with an exalted realization of the great numbers of the human race. It is like coming into a warm and lighted room, full of friendly faces, after wandering long by night in a forest peopled only with fitting shadows. In the phantasmagoric pantomime of the city we forget that there are so many real people in all the world, so diverse, so unfathomably human as those who meet us in the little post-office on the night of our return to Hillsboro'.

Like any other of those gifts of life which gratify insatiable cravings of humanity, living in a country village conveys a satisfaction which is incommunicable. A great many authors have written about the satisfaction of being in love, but in the one as in the other case, the essence of the thing escapes. People rejoice in sweethearts because all humanity craves love, and they thrive in country villages because they crave human life. Now the living spirit of neither of these things can be caught in a net of words. All the foolish fond doings of lovers may be set down on paper by whatever eavesdropper cares to take the trouble, but no one can realize from that record anything of the glory in the hearts of the unconscious two. All the queer grammar and insignificant surface eccentricities of village character may be ruthlessly reproduced in every variety of dialect, but no one can guess from that record the abounding flood of richly human life which pours along the village street.

From "At the Top of Hemlock Mountain," by Dorothy Canfield, in the Christmas Scribner's.

GIRLS RESCUED.

Windsor, Nov. 25.—After an exciting chase Constable Sizer has returned here with a fifteen year old girl, who was taken by the captain on board of a schooner at Hantsport, which was ready to sail for New York. Two other girls who were on board returned home before the Constable arrived. An effort was made to arrest the captain but he boarded his vessel, weighed anchor, and put to sea.

Great Merger of Iron Properties

Mr. J. J. Drummond, of the Canada Iron Corporation, arrived in the city this morning, accompanied by Mr. W. F. C. Parsons, the Comptroller of the Public Works, for a conference with Premier Hazen and Surveyor General Grimmer, regarding the extensive development of the Gloucester County iron properties as planned by the corporation.

Preliminary surveys for the railway from the iron deposits near Bathurst to the proposed deep water terminus are now in progress. The railway will be about twenty-five miles in length, built with 80 pound rails, and of a permanent nature in every way. The Provincial Government is being asked to assist in the way of guaranteeing bonds on this railway, while the Dominion Government is being asked for assistance in the way of helping to provide for the deep water terminus and in dredging the harbor. In speaking with the Glenier this morning at the Queen, Mr. Drummond stated that under the corporation's development scheme, the erection of blast furnaces at Gloucester County would come up in the course of about two years, and he stated definitely, that the intention is to erect blast furnaces there. In the meantime exclusive of the blast furnaces, the plans of development entail an expenditure of about \$1,000,000 or more, it is believed. The Company now has mining and searching licenses on about 30 square miles in Gloucester County.

Incidentally, Mr. Drummond denied that there was any truth in the report of the statement published recently that the Drummond interests had been sold to an English syndicate. The new corporation is known as The Canada Iron Corporation, and has a capitalization of \$10,500,000, with five of the old directors on the board, and four English capitalists added as representatives of English capital in the organization, the control in the directorate thus remaining in Canada.

The following concerns Mr. Drummond mentioned as being included in the merger: The Annapolis Iron Mines; The Londonderry Iron and Mining Company; The Canadian Iron and Foundries Company, with plants at Londonderry, Three Rivers, Montreal, Hamilton, St. Thomas and Fort William; The Canadian Iron Furnace Company, with blast furnaces at Radnor Forge, P. Q., Midland, Ont., as well as the Drummondville Charcoal furnaces, and the Georgian Bay Engineering Works. The corporation also has an interest in the Bathurst properties, the Drummond mines at Cobalt, the Bessmer Iron mines in Hastings County, Ont., and others.—Fredericton Gleaner, Nov. 19.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely PURE

Royal is the only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

It conveys to food the most healthful of fruit properties.

The cream of tartar produced from a pound of grapes is required to raise a dozen tea biscuits.

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THE CONNER BALL-BEARING WASHER

will wash delicate lace curtains without breaking a thread. The heaviest clothing can be washed as easily as ordinary clothes. For sale at the Bridgetown Hardware Store. We also keep a supply of Tubs, Wringers, Clothes Lines and Pins.

K. Freeman

Victor Talking Machines.

We are agents for these fine Machines and also "Victor" records. Needles and accessories always in stock. We keep a Victor Machine and supply of records on hand and will be glad to demonstrate at any time. Come in, see and hear.

ROYAL PHARMACY

W. A. WARREN, Plm. B., Chemist, Optician and Stationer.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

Steamship Lines
—TO—
St. John via Digby
—AND—
Boston via Yarmouth
"Land of Evangeline" Route.

On and after November 2, 1908, the Steamship and Train services on the Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):

FOR BRIDGETOWN.
Express from Halifax, ... 12.11 p. m.
Express from Yarmouth, ... 1.54 p. m.
Accom. from Richmond, ... 5.30 p. m.
Accom. from Annapolis, ... 7.20 a. m.

Midland Division
Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily, (except Sunday) for Truro at 7.40 a. m. and 5.35 p. m., 6.40 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway, and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

Boston Service
Commencing Monday, October 19th, the Royal Mail S. S. Boston leaves Yarmouth, N. S., Wednesday and Saturday, immediately on arrival of express trains from Halifax, arriving in Boston next morning. Returning, leaves Long Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday, at 1.00 p. m.

St. JOHN and DIGBY
ROYAL MAIL S. S. YARMOUTH.
Daily Service (Sunday excepted).
Leaves St. John, ... 7.45 a. m.
Arrives in Digby, ... 10.45 a. m.
Leaves Digby same day after arrival of express train from Halifax.
S. S. Prince Albert makes daily trips (Sunday excepted) between Parrsboro and Wolfville, calling at Kingsport in both directions.
P. GIFFKINS,
Kentville,
General Manager.

MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

You Need Right Now



That new Overcoat or that New Suit of clothes. Some in and talk it over with us. We can suit you both as to goods and to prices. Don't wait.

J. Harry Hicks, QUEEN ST.

Something for Nothing

For a short time we will give away with every pound of ART BAKING POWDER your choice of an enamel preserving kettle, wash bowl, one large saucepan, or two smaller ones, or a three piece set, pudding pan, saucepan and bowl.

C. L. PIGGOTT

MEN'S COARSE BOOTS

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF MENS' BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS IS ABOUT COMPLETE.

You should have a pair.

Our Boot Dressing is still selling at mark down. Prices.

Don't forget to ask for a Picture Ticket.

MEN'S COARSE BOOTS

Stoves 1908 Stoves

The Queen still leads. We have it! Also Hall Stoves, in all the latest patterns; parlor and heating stoves for coal or wood at lowest prices. Kitchen Cooks and Ranges. Hot Air Furnace Heating and Plumbing a specialty.

R. Allen Crowe

HIDES WANTED.

AT Lake's Harness and Horse Furnishing Store. 7c per pound given in trade for same and all goods at reasonable prices.

TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, and HAND BAGS, AT COST to clear. Prompt attention given to all repairing.

GEORGE M. LAKE

Advertise in the Monitor

It Reaches The People

The Creamer Mystery

Eighteen Months After Two Little Children Disappeared, Absolute Silence Still Prevails, Regarding Their Fate—The Sad Story of the Lost Babes in the Woods

Are little Ralph and Olive Creamer alive, or did they perish through exposure in the wooded lands surrounding their home in Westmorland County? asks the St. John Sun.

This is the question which has been before the people of New Brunswick for the past eighteen months. Ever since that bright spring Sunday, May 13, 1906, when the two little ones, with a companion, went out to bring home the cows, the whereabouts of the Creamer children has been a profound mystery. Hundreds of people have searched their home district, large sums of money have been expended, the best detective skill in the province has been employed, prominent citizens have volunteered their support by offering rewards for the discovery of the little ones, even dreamers and professed clairvoyants have been induced to interest themselves and have offered various explanations. But all attempts have failed to date. The children may be dead, or they may have been spirited away for some family reason. But if this has been done the persons responsible have succeeded in maintaining absolute secrecy. Although there are many who are inclined to the opinion that the mother of the two little ones knows a good deal more than she has ever volunteered to tell, the possibilities are that she is not a sufficiently clever woman to carry out an undertaking such as this in so mysterious a manner. But if the children are dead, why is it that their bodies were never found, and why have they disappeared as mysteriously as if the earth had opened and swallowed them?

The scene of this tragedy of tragedies is situated at Bayfield, in the parish of Botsford, in eastern Westmorland. The family involved is that of John Creamer. This man has been described as worthless and idle, un-derstanding, at times the assistance of able to provide for himself and indifferent about supporting his wife and neighbors has been necessary to prevent the family from suffering actual want. He is also credited with being addicted to the use of liquor, and is said to be of a rather ugly disposition when under the influence. Mrs. Creamer on the other hand has been spoken of as a woman of good parts, living under unfavorable conditions and desirous of improving the position of herself and the children. At the time of the disappearance of the little ones, it was stated that she had on several occasions expressed a fear that her husband would kill the whole family sometime when he was drunk.

On the Sunday in question, May 13, 1906, shortly after 5 o'clock in the evening, Belle Tremholm, with Alexander, aged 21, Corey, aged 17, and Earle, aged 7, brothers, started down the road from their home toward the Creamer house. Russell Tremholm, their brother, whose mother lived about a quarter of a mile from the Creamers, had preceded them. He was looking for the cows. As the brothers and sister approached the Creamer house they saw Russell, accompanied by Oliver Creamer, aged 5, and Ralph, aged 3, walking through the fields on the right of the road, and at the edge of a clump of trees, which formed the environs of the forest. Russell Tremholm lifted the little Creamer lad over the fence, which at that point was about three feet high, and then hurried into the woods to look for the cows.

This was the last seen of the children alive. When the Tremholm brothers and sister came to the Creamer house, Geneva Creamer, aged 7, ran in from the direction in which Russell Tremholm and the little ones had been seen. Mrs. Creamer asked Geneva where the children were, and she replied that they had gone with Russell to look for the cows. Belle, Corey and Earle Tremholm went further up the road to the home of their grandmother, Mrs. Robert Tremholm, less than a quarter of a mile distant, and Alexander followed in about fifteen minutes. On arriving there he found not only the sister and brothers, with whom he had gone to the Creamers, but also his brother Russell, who had been with the two little Creamer children looking for the cows. Russell by taking a circuitous route through the woods, had reached his grandmother's house about the same time as the others. On this point the grandmother, sister and brothers were all agreed, and the evidence relating to the movements of this boy absolutely cleared Russell Tremholm from any suspicion which might otherwise have fostered

following, and it was practically impossible for anyone to have escaped the crowds of searchers who were visiting every corner of the parish. No teams of a suspicious character had been lurking around and indeed it would have been extremely difficult for any horse and carriage to arrive within miles of the Creamer house without someone seeing the rig and setting a clue to the matter. When the systematic search of the next week brought no results, when there appeared little use of following the kidnappers theory in so far as Russell Tremholm, or unknown tramps were concerned, suspicion was directed towards Mrs. Creamer, the mother of the children, and the opinion was freely expressed that she, with the assistance of relatives, had the two taken away to some part of the country. This belief was strengthened by her manner during the period of suspense, but those who advanced the opinion were met by the argument that callousness was a characteristic of her family, and that it would be impossible for strangers, at such an hour of the day, to come into the settlement, take the children away and drive out of the parish without being seen. Still it was contended that it would be impossible for the little ones to get very far away from home themselves. The forest within several miles of the house was searched again and again, and certainly a three-year-old boy could never walk through underbrush to such a distance, as he must have walked if he went away, without assistance. The brother and sister could not possibly travel more than a mile from the place where they were last seen.

In this uncertainty all sorts of strange things happened. Clairvoyants came forward with the assurance that they would locate the children, upon payment of various sums; a half-blind, half-witted individual named Landry, who claimed to be a fortune teller from Prince Edward Island, insisted that he would locate the children if paid for it. The with propositions by fakirs of different kinds, who wanted to make money out of the misfortunes of the Creamer family. Reports were received from here and there to the effect that the children were seen. It was even said that a Norwegian tarque had called at Cape Tormentine and taken them on board. In the third week after the disappearance of the brother and sister the search began to slacken, but a short time afterwards F. W. Summer of Moncton stepped into the ring, offering rewards and having the express of Constable Thomas and other officers whom he sent to search the country. This search was systematically conducted and during the whole summer and autumn there was no let-up of the endeavor to secure any available evidence which might lead to a solution of the mystery. But it was all without result. Month after month passed, and still nothing could be learned. Then winter came and with it the snow, which prevented further search.

During the autumn members of The Sun staff went to Bayfield and thoroughly investigated the whole case taking up one theory after another, only to be met with absolute uncertainty on every hand. There was not the slightest bit of evidence which would lead to a belief that any one person, more than another, knew what had happened to the children. The fate of the little ones remains a mystery to this day.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Reputation is what men and women think of us. Character is what God and angels know of us.—Thomas Patne.

Repeat it:—"Shiloh's Cure will all ways cure my coughs and colds."

THEIR HOPE, THE PEOPLE

Muskoka's Brave Battle for Needy Consumptives.

It is poor consolation to needy consumptives to say that the Government should make provision for the thousands who suffer and die from tuberculosis in Canada every year.

The Government should do a great deal more than they have dreamed of doing. But they are not doing it, and in the meantime twelve thousand die annually in the Dominion, from this dread disease.

As the situation is to-day, what would be the fate of many consumptives in Canada were it not for the two Homes for Consumptives in Muskoka taken away from the past eleven years, against many odds, have cared for upwards of three thousand patients in the earlier stages of the disease, whilst in the two sister institutions, on the banks of the Humber, those in the more advanced stages are treated.

This work in Muskoka is one of pure philanthropy. From the day the first patient was admitted to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives in April, 1902, not a single applicant has ever been refused admission because of his or her inability to pay.

The Government contribute \$150 per week per patient. The cost of maintenance is \$2.25 a week. The difference in the cost of maintenance of all needy patients has through these years been made up by private philanthropy.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, Mr. J. S. Robertson, 347 King Street West, Toronto, writes us that, with the financial depression of the past year, the funds of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives have suffered greatly. At the commencement of the winter season the Trustees have to face a heavily overdrawn bank account and have many obligations to meet.

Despite these financial worries every applicant is receiving careful consideration and patients are admitted as promptly as beds are made vacant.

All through these years the institution has been maintained, not by any rich endowment, for such does not exist, but by the generous contributions of the masses of the people—the small sums rather than the large ones.

We frankly say that we do not know, in our experience, of a more worthy and deserving charity, and our hope is that the readers of these lines will respond to the appeal that is now made for funds for the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. W. J. Gage, 84 Spadina Ave., Chairman of the Executive Committee, or to J. S. Robertson, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Sanitarium Association, 347 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

SPECTACULAR AUTO RACE.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 25.—The strength of six score horses crashing and roaring in the cylinders of the flat car driven by Louis Wagner, through changing fog and sunshine over 400 miles of oiled roadway today, won a most spectacular, the longest and the fastest international automobile race ever driven in this country.

The three drivers who clung together from the very start were shuffled about like so many cards. For a time there was a fourth figure in the leading column, but when little more than a minute separated the first from the last of the quartette, a caprice of fortune sent one pitching from the road. Out of the mass of wreckage, Fritz Erie, who had been driving the German Benz, number 19, was taken out with a broken nose and a broken jaw. Still the struggle continued and it was not until the last minute that the tide of victory turned to Wagner.

FOR ECZEMA, TETTER AND SALT RHUM.

The intense itching characteristic of these ailments is almost instantly allayed by Chamberlain's Salve. Many severe cases have been cured by it. For sale by W. A. WARREN, BRIDGETOWN, A. E. ATLEE, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, and BEAR RIVER DRUG STORE.

Among the ridiculous bets attendant upon the Presidential election was one made by Henry S. Haicht, hotel proprietor of Washington, D. C., who was compelled to take a crowbar and begin rolling a peanut along Pennsylvania avenue. He had made a bet he would roll the peanut if Taft won. The peanut bucked, went sideways and endwise, while the crowd tittered. Mr. Haicht persisted, and finally had a block to his credit. Then a policeman arrested him, and at the police station he put up \$5 to insure his appearance for trial.

FOR A LAME BACK.

When you have pains or lameness in the back bottle the parts with Chamberlain's Liniment twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain, and you may be surprised to see how quickly the lameness disappears. For sale by W. A. WARREN, BRIDGETOWN, A. E. ATLEE, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, and BEAR RIVER DRUG STORE.

In Australia there are nearly a quarter of a million more men than women.

Whether it be for life or death, do your own work well.—Ruskin.

THE NIGGER IN THE WOOD-PILE

Thousands of people through life feeling more or less miserable without ever knowing the reason. They suffer from headaches, indigestion, pain in the back, and at the slightest cold get rheumatism or neuritis.

Joker's Corner.

SHE WAS FIRST. A woman slipped a dime into her glove on her left hand. She would be at the subway in a moment and the dime so placed would facilitate matters.

ANY EXCUSE. An Irishman had the reputation of being an inveterate drinker, but had promised the priest, whom he saw coming up the street, to abstain from drink.

PICKED. A settlement worker tells of two fresh air fund children who raged in some wonder at a number of live chickens running about the place in the country to which the youngsters were taken.

AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NO GOOD. She—It must cost an awful lot to keep an automobile in repair.

ENTERING UPON THE STRENUOUS LIFE. Algeron—I—aw—have resolved to—aw—do something useful in the world, doncher know.

THE SELFISHNESS OF MARTYRDOM. The Friend—If your married life is so unhappy why don't you get a divorce from your husband?

MUST WAIT HIS TURN. "May I ask your father for your band to-night, Miss Ketchum?"

HERE AND HEREAFTER. Her Husband—This paper says that men are more cool than women.

Get acquainted with Black Watch the big black pill chewing tobacco. A tremendous favorite everywhere, because of its richness and pleasing flavor.

A Dining Car Romance

(Carroll Watson Rankin, in the Brooklyn Eagle.) Except for one other traveller, Merrick had the luxurious chair car to himself. His fellow passenger, a fashionably dressed young woman, was evidently ill at ease.

Merrick regarded her with interest. She was not an ordinary personage. She was Spanish, undoubtedly, he decided, after a lingering inspection. One could see that at a glance. The oval olive cheek, the long black lashes, the dark eyes and the masses of blue-black hair all proclaimed her foreign nationality.

Merrick studied the various labels on her satchel, but could make out only the word "Rico." Clearly she was from Porto Rico, and Spanish was her native tongue. He remembered, with a pang, that he had once thought seriously of taking up Spanish. He was suddenly filled with regret for having decided in favor of shorthand.

Steadying himself by the chairs, for the train was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour, Merrick went forward. "I beg your pardon, senora," said he, passing at the young woman's side, he, passing at the young woman's side, he, passing at the young woman's side.

"Oh, monsieur," replied the lady, looking at him expectantly. "Thunder I wish I did," ejaculated Merrick. "Avez-vous—ah, thunder!"

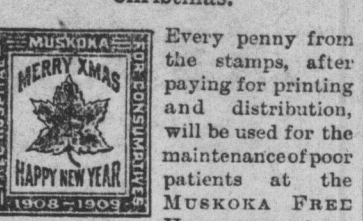
"You might try English," suggested the lady, displaying a dimple. "Oh," gasped Merrick, turning crimson; "I thought you were Spanish." "So I imagined. My home is in New Orleans."

"I wanted to offer you seemed uneasy—" "Oh, so uneasy," admitted the lady. "You are in trouble, perhaps I could help you?"

"But not for me. I'm a pauper. I have no money. My companion carried my purse. We were separated in a tremendous crush in Twenty-third street. Fortunately, I had my ticket and enough change to pay for my seat in my glove. It was hopeless to think of trying to find any one in such a crowd, so I escaped with my life and came straight to the train."

Christmas Stamps

A Million to be Sold Before Christmas.



Every penny from the stamps, after paying for printing and distribution, will be used for the maintenance of poor patients at the MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, and for extending the fight against the dread White Plague.

This Christmas Stamp idea was started in Denmark about four years ago, where the cash returns have built and financed a Consumptive Hospital. A year ago, the Red Cross Society of Denmark sold over 400,000 stamps.

A STAMP FOR CANADA. The neat little stamp in red and white, like above cut, and selling at one cent each, is published by the National Sanitarium Association in the interests of the Muskoka Free Hospital.

In spite of her hunger, the young woman from New Orleans ate daintily. Merrick liked the play of the dimple in her left cheek and the swift upward sweep of her long lashes. He approved also of her eyes. How pleasant, thought he, to serve to meagre always, to such a lovely creature! How pleasant to share all one's future mushrooms with one that ate them so daintily!

Merrick had always said that he should marry when he should reach the mature age of 30. He had only six months left, and he was still unattached. His income had reached a satisfactory figure; he was not without other attractions and he felt that the time had come for him to settle down for life.

He did not believe in long engagements. Four months, he decided hastily, would be ample. That would leave nearly eight weeks for the courtship. Perhaps, indeed, he could manage to do with less. He looked across the table at the dimple and decided that he could manage with very much less. Never had he encountered such an encouraging dimple.

Just as his meditations had reached this point and the lady had reached the salad, the steward approached with a telegram in his hand. "Mrs. Bertrand" he asked. "Yes," replied the lady, eagerly, but tremulously. "I am Mrs. Bertrand."

"Did you take train? Wire instantly Pennsylvania station. C. BERT-RAND." "Your father," asked Merrick, eagerly. "My husband," explained the lady, with a sigh of relief and a blush. "Have you a pencil and will you kindly send a message for me? He must meet me in Washington. Imagine his state of mind, poor fellow. This is our wedding trip."

I have used Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets for some time, and can testify that they have done me more good than any tablets I have ever used. My trouble was a heavy, dull feeling after eating.—DAVID FREEMAN, Kempt, Nova Scotia. These tablets strengthen the stomach and improve the digestion. They also regulate the liver and bowels. They are far superior to pills but cost no more. Get a free sample at W. A. WARREN'S, BRIDGETOWN, A. B. ATLEE'S, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, or BEAR RIVER DRUG STORE and see what a splendid medicine it is.

Jim Was Much Surprised

And Jim died in a small town, but his spirit hovered around. And as the paper came out he discovered that he had been a leading resident, and an honored citizen. He never knew it before, for the papers had never mentioned his name except to criticize him, and he was much surprised.

His lodge sent a large emblem, marched in a body, and spoke in no uncertain tones of the loss for would sustain, and a resolution written in the minutes to that effect was sent to his widow and family. But no one in the lodge had ever spoken about this when he had trudged in the dust or rain, the heat or cold to attend the meetings, and he was much surprised that he had been so valuable.

The boss sent a wreath from the firm, and a word of sympathy to the home. Jim could not understand this for the boss scarcely recognized him on the street, and rarely saw him in the shop, and he was much surprised. His relatives were all there with their wreaths, handkerchiefs and tears.

And his children and his wife, who had often called him "A cross, old bird" when he attempted to correct them, were in real sorrow, for they said now that he was a loving husband and indulgent father. He had been lonely for this word often when he was blue and downcast, and Jim was much surprised.

His friends from the Union were represented, and said, "If we were all as good as Jim we would be O. K." But before they had called him narrow and weak-minded because he sometimes agreed to differ with them on questions of capital and labor. And Jim was much surprised.

He was always a Tory, and he died that way. They had called him a high-sounding partisan. But now his bitterest opponent agreed that he was a consistent member of the great Conservative party. And Jim was very much surprised at this.

The parson called him a departed brother, whose gain was their distinct loss. The preacher said that he was quiet and unobtrusive, an example of right and proper living, worthy of the emulation of all. And Jim was much surprised.

And Jim's dog laid in the corner out in the kitchen wondering where his master was, and lonely for the sound of his voice. He could not understand it all, but Jim did, for Jim liked that dog, and was kind to him, and knew that the dog would be returned while he was in the flesh.—C. F. R. in Toronto News.

THOUGHT SHE WEDDED A COUNT BUT HE WAS A VALET. New York, November 25.—Through the efforts of a young bride's devoted brother, Count Henri Fr. LeSaint Gilles has been unmasked as a former valet for Howard Gould, and a decree of divorce has won freedom for Elise Marie Seeburg, a pretty Danish actress. Count Henri Fr. LeSaint Gilles was a familiar figure about the fashionable hotels when Miss Seeburg came to New York to reside, with a small fortune left her by her father in Copenhagen. She met the count at a reception at the Waldorf-Astoria and he paid her devoted attention. He delighted her with accounts of the castles in Belgium which he would inherit in succession to his father. A picture taken aboard a great private yacht, showing Saint Gilles wearing a cap with "captain" across the front, seemed to the young girl convincing proof of all his claims. She afterward learned that Saint Gilles had donned Howard Gould's cap while on board and had had the picture taken.

Saint Gilles urged an immediate marriage, but the young woman desired to write first to her brother, Professor Seeburg, of the Royal College, Copenhagen. Then Countess Saint Gilles wrote to her brother. Prof. Seeburg took the first ship, and on arriving in New York and meeting the man his sister had wed, was convinced he was masquerading. Returning to Copenhagen, he employed detectives to look up Saint Gilles' record. After two months they reported that Saint Gilles, instead of being a Belgian count, had merely been a valet in the castle of a nobleman. The brother forwarded this information to his sister, and she immediately demanded the money had entrusted to him. He replied that most of it had been spent, and the wife then sought refuge with friends. Yesterday Justice Bischoff granted the duped wife a divorce on evidence obtained by her calves on evidence her brother.

PANDORA Range



What a "Pandora" Hot-Water Attachment Means to Me "BELOW—You see how I just turn on the tap and instantly get hot water for my dishes, washing, scrubbing, preserving, etc.

"ABOVE—you see how the pipes are connected to the bath and basin—no waiting for a bath—no carrying hot water upstairs."

"Pandora" Ranges can be supplied with a hot-water attachment if you haven't already got one, and the attachment does not either take extra fuel or interfere with baking.



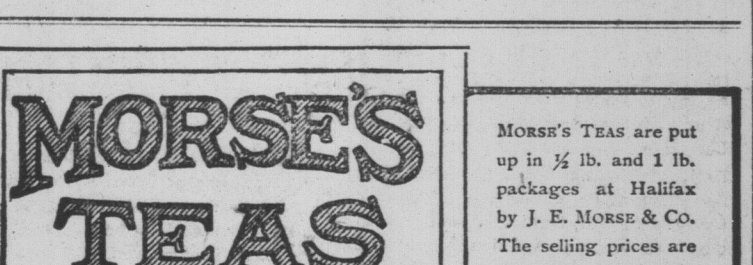
London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary.

Bridgetown Foundry Co. Local Agents

NEW FALL MILLINERY

AT MISS CHUTE'S TWO STORES BRIDGETOWN AND ANNAPOLIS A Pleasure to show Goods. Don't Fail to Call Early

MISS ANNIE CHUTE



You have five of a family to make tea for. That means you should put six teaspoonful of Morse's 40c. tea in the teapot. When you have brewed it in freshly boiled water for six minutes you will be able to say: "I have here as nice a tea as I ever tasted." Try it and see.

J. E. MORSE & CO.

Sealed Tenders

Tenders will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Clerk of the Municipality till December 1st, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the following supplies for the County Institutions.

FLOUR for 3 months; brand and grade to be stated. CORN MEAL for 3 months, barrel and bag. OAT MEAL for 3 months; granulated and brown. KEROSENE OIL for year, per gallon. BEEF for year; fore and hind quarters, roasts, soups, stews. WOOD, 125 cords, good merchantable hard wood, subject to inspection, in lots of 25 cords or more. Committees do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any tender.

FREEMAN FITCH, JOHN PIGOTT, D. M. OUTHIT, Committee on Tenders and Public Property.

Repeat it—"Shloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Church envelopes plain or printed at MONITOR OFFICE.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

WINTER GOODS.

Flannelette Blankets, Flannelette Nightgowns, Flannelette Skirts, Flannelette Slipwaists,

SPECIAL SALE OF PRINTS

We have over 300 yards of Print marked down to 10 cents a yard or to yards for 90 cents.

HANDKERCHIEFS FOR CHRISTMAS WORK

Linen, Crossbar and Lawn,—best values we ever had.

Geo. S. Davies UNION BANK BUILDING

SACRIFICE SALE

On account of the mild weather we have decided to hold a Sale, as we need the money.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Reg. Price, Sale Price. Men's Overcoats \$6.50 \$4.59, Men's Suits 7.90 5.63, Boy's Overcoats 7.25 5.00, Boy's Suits 5.00 3.50, Boy's Suits 3.50 2.25, Ladies' Coats 7.50 4.98, Ladies' Skirts 3.00 1.99, Ladies' Skirts 3.75 2.59.

Everything must go at Sacrifice Sale. This is a genuine money saving sale.

Jacobson and Son.

WANTED.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF HIDES, PELTS, CALF SKINS & TALLOW

Cash paid at the Highest Market Prices

McKENZIE CROWE & Co., Ltd.

Phone 57

FRESH MEATS AND POULTRY

PRIME CORNED BEEF

HAMS AND BACON

VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS

Orders promptly attended to.

Moses & Young

VISITING CARDS

A choice assortment of Visiting Cards in Ladies' Gentlemen's and Misses' sizes, correct styles, neatly printed in script.

50 CENTS FOR BOX OF 50 75 CENTS FOR TWO BOXES (In one name)

2 BOXES GENTLEMEN'S 1 BOX LADIES' \$1.00 (Same name)

If cards are to be sent by mail add 10 cents for postage.

THE MONITOR PRESS

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

The Weekly Monitor.

ESTABLISHED 1873
—AND—
WESTERN ANNAPOLIS SENTINEL
Successor to
THE BEAR RIVER TELEPHONE

Published Every Wednesday.
BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS CO., N. S.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.50
per year. If paid in advance \$1.00 per
year. To U. S. A. subscribers, 50 cts.
extra for postage.

M. K. PIPER,
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1908.

It is stated that immense paper-making works are to be established in Newfoundland under the enterprise of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, now covering great tracts of timber-land from which the pulp for manufacture is to be obtained. The interested individual in the new movement is Lord Northcliffe, who is now visiting Canada in the interests of his project. Lord Northcliffe is a publisher, his enterprise representing forty-five different publications. He expects to have an initial output of 1,000 tons a week, all of which will be used in the publications he represents. He was led to this venture by misgivings as to the future supply of paper, through the depletion of the world's forests. He investigated the conditions of Swedish and Norwegian forestry, before deciding upon Newfoundland as the field for his operations.

The value of the white print on which newspapers are published may be obtained from the following: The New York Sun reduced by an inch or two the width of the rolls from which this journal is printed, and saved in a year \$25,000. The New York Times took a similar course, and the saving was \$18,000. A Nebraska journal made its margins a little narrower and saved \$3,000.

Considerable interest has been taken in the Monitor-Sentinel's Short Story Competition, which closed yesterday. The contributions will be placed in the hands of the judges this week and the story of the successful competitor will appear in the Christmas issue. Another prize competition will be announced later in connection with our correspondence staff, among whom we are hoping thereby to stimulate more interest and regularity in writing.

GO SLOW.

(Bridgewater Bulletin.)
A concern calling itself The Teletop Company, with head office in New York, is endeavoring to sell stock in this country for the promotion of what is called rapid telegraphy. The company has very attractive printed matter and sends out alluring typewritten letters to those whom it considers easy marks for get-rich-quick investments.
One of our business men, with commendable precaution, wrote to The Rural New Yorker, a farmer's journal of repute, and asked for an opinion of the Teletop Company, and, also, the Sterling Debenture Corporation, who figures as the fiscal agent of the Teletop Company. The following clipping, which is a question and answer, published in The Rural New Yorker, is certainly significant and should be sufficient to raise enough doubt in the minds of our people as will be the means of keeping their good money in their pockets or in investments nearer home which can be readily investigated:
"What do you know of the 'Sterling Debenture Corporation,' and the 'Teletop Company,' as per enclosed card? Please answer in the next issue, and oblige many readers in Ohio."
F. P. M.
"Previous answers to this question have been overlooked by many readers. We know the promoters occupy well-furnished and expensive offices. They wear good clothes, and they spend money freely in good printing and for postage stamps. All this has been going on a long time, but we have not heard that they have done much of anything else in the way of earning money in a business way. We find nothing in it to justify us in recommending the stock to farmers as an investment. We would advise them not to do so."
There are 44,000 total abstainers in the British Army.

Repeat it:—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

Hymeneal.

MORSE—AMBERMAN.

Surrounded by about thirty-five relatives and friends, Mrs. May Amberman, a sister of Mrs. James Povey, of Howard street, with whom she has made her home since coming to this city, was married to William Morse, a contractor and builder, of Lawrence, at the home of the former's uncle, Councillor E. C. Miller, 38 Lakeview Avenue, last evening (October 21st). The ceremony was performed by Rev. Arthur N. Thompson, pastor of the Presbyterian church, in the early evening, the simple ring service being used. The couple met in the parlor, the wedding party making its way to that apartment to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march, played by Miss Bernice L. Miller, a daughter of the uncle who gave his niece away in marriage.

The home was attractively decorated with autumn foliage and potted plants and large bouquets of cut flowers. The bride was handsomely gowned and carried a bouquet of bride roses. When the minister had spoken the words making the couple man and wife, those present gathered about them to offer congratulations upon their union. A reception was tendered between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, during which refreshments of ice cream and cake and delicious punch were served.

The display of gifts was a beautiful one, many valuable articles being received. Mr. and Mrs. Morse will spend their honeymoon in the provinces, visiting at Moschelle, Annapolis county, N. S., at the home of the bride's father, Adelbert Hardwick, at Bridgetown, a few miles distant, at the home of the bridegroom's mother. Both are natives of Nova Scotia and their home-comings will be made a big event by their many friends in their native town. Returning from their wedding trip they will make their home in Lawrence.—Haverhill paper.

Obituary.

MISS PHEBE SAUNDERS.

The death occurred on Wednesday evening last of Miss Phebe Saunders at her home on Granville Street East. Miss Saunders was a daughter of the late Benjamin Saunders and is survived by a sister, Miss Mary Saunders, and a brother, Mr. Charles Saunders. Miss Saunders was attended in her last illness, which extended over about a year from paralysis, by her sister and her niece, Mrs. A. S. Bull, of Newton Centre, Mass. Miss Saunders was a consistent member of the Church of England, and up to within a few years a teacher in the Sunday School and was a faithful worker and devoted adherent to the doctrines of the church. A large circle of friends will regret her demise, though she had passed her three score years and ten, and much sympathy is expressed for the devoted sister who is thus bereft of a lifelong and beloved companion. The funeral service took place from the house on Saturday last.

BUSINESS TRAINING FOR DAUGHTER.

The clubwomen of Boston are praising the common sense of a man owning a large amount of valuable real estate in that city. Last summer soon after his daughter returned from college, having completed a four years' course, he made over to her an apartment house with the understanding that she was to collect the rents, pay the taxes and look after the repairs. On giving the property to the girl he told her that though her mind had been trained in college it demanded something to practice on. By learning to manage this apartment house she would be in a position to care for the larger property which he intended to leave her some day.

A SUGGESTION IN RHYME.

A power cheap that many know
Is found where tidal waters flow
With constant force from day to day
That rise and fall in Fundy Bay.
If piers were built upon the shore,
And on each side a reservoir,
From there, when filled up by the tide,
Wheels could be run from either side;
'Twould millions save where it was
found
That pulp wood by the tide was
ground
If brought by water to the mill
Could all be boomed, and kept until
'Twas needed there in pulp to grind
And paper make, of every kind.
Where pulp is ground and paper made
It greatly adds to country's trade.
The tidal power, when complete,
No other power can compete.
All those who wish the power tried
Should go and harness up the tide.
G. W.
Round Hill, Nov. 30th.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

A 20th Century Train Service

(Middleton Outlook.)

Although the old timetable of the Middleton division of the H. & S. W. was inadequate and subject to delays yet the connections were fairly good, and the trains ran at the same time every day. The new arrangement is as bad as possible in these respects. Examples occur daily at Middleton showing how the public suffer from the last mentioned features of the present schedule. For instance on Thursday week a lady arrived at Middleton from the east bound for a point on the south line. Under the arrangement which has obtained for twenty years past, she would have reached her destination the same day or had she understood the peculiarities of the new timetable she could have shortened the delay at Middleton by one day, coming on either Wednesday or Friday. As it was she was obliged to stop over in Middleton from Thursday till Saturday.

Again on Saturday morning a man drove from near Annapolis Royal to Middleton to catch the H. & S. W. train. After driving nearly 30 miles he arrived just in time to see the train pulling out. He did not know that although this train leaves Middleton other mornings at eight o'clock, it leaves on Saturday at 6.15.

Still another illustration of this 20th century railway service. A Middleton lady started on Saturday last for Mahone. Under the schedule of previous years the run occupied three and one-half hours. But under the present one this lady, when within seven miles of her destination, was obliged to wait eight hours at Bridgewater for the next train.

The people living along the H. & S. W. line, 30 miles south of Middleton, have done much of their trading in this town, and their county business at Bridgetown and Annapolis Royal. Hitherto they could reach any of these towns and return home the same day. A letter could also be sent and the answer received the same day. Instead of one day it now requires four days, as on account of the hours at which trains arrive and depart no shopping and banking can be done, nor letters answered in time to take advantage of the first return train. Most inconvenient for the people on the South line and most injurious to the business of the towns mentioned above is this arrangement.

War in Balkans Imminent is the Opinion in London

London, Nov. 28.—This has been a day of uneasiness and open alarm. Various reports, all seeming to harmonize with each other, created a belief that the Balkan trouble had come to a head, and that war was very near. The general interpretation of the withdrawal of Marquis Pallavicini, the Austrian ambassador at Constantinople, as a disguised ultimatum to Turkey, Russia's unfavorable reply to the Austrian note concerning a conference, the reported definite conclusion of an alliance between Turkey, Montenegro and Serbia, the alleged clash of an Austrian column with a Serbian guerrilla band, the rumored increase of troops in Bosnia, and a fresh concentration at Semlin, opposite Belgrade, where it was asserted a plot to murder an Austrian minister had been discovered, were the principal causes of the excitement. These, added to the universal exaggeration of the boycott, caused declines at the bourses of Vienna and Budapest, which were partly checked by a hasty official announcement denying some of the rumors, especially the fight between Austrians and Serbians.

The position was in no wise bettered when it was learned that the government had confiscated four Vienna newspapers for reporting the movements of troops particularly at Semlin.

It is impossible tonight to say how far today's alarm was justified, but nothing can be definitely ascertained to show that the situation is really worse than it has been for the last few days. Nevertheless the uneasiness is general, and the outlook very obscure. It is stated in diplomatic quarters that the gravest difficulties lie in the direction of an Austrian-Russian disagreement, and the probability of an alliance between Turkey, Montenegro and Serbia.

HECTOR MACLEAN VAN BUSKIRK HAS ASSUMED CHARGE OF THE GLACE BAY TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

Some important changes are taking place in the office staff of the Eastern Telephone Company during the past few days. Mr. H. M. VanBuskirk, formerly Exchange manager at the head office of the company in Sydney, will assume the management of the Glace Bay exchange and collect the head office. Mr. VanBuskirk has been connected with the company for many years, and is a most efficient and capable official. Previous to taking charge of the Sydney exchange, Mr. VanBuskirk held a similar position with the company at North Sydney.—Sydney Record.

Xmas Gifts A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED. TRY IT

BRIDGETOWN BOOK STORE

Books
We have the largest stock of Books for Christmas Gifts ever shown in Bridgetown, including Standard Fiction, Boys' and Girls' Books, Gift Books, Bibles, etc. Henty's and Alger's favorite Boy's Books ONLY 25 cents. Choice Standard Fiction in good binding ONLY 75 cents. Standard Authors Sets, as Dumas, Crawford, Dickens, Scott, Cooper, Collins, at BARGAIN PRICES. Don't fail to examine this offer.

Bibles
A fresh stock of Bibles in all prices. Finest bindings and type at \$2.00 to \$2.50. Special bindings, good quality, ONLY 55 cents. Other styles at popular prices.

Stationery
Nothing nicer than a box of fine Stationery for a Christmas gift. We have a full line in attractive boxes at prices from 20 cents to \$1.00.

Leather Goods
Bags and Purses in all varieties. Gentlemen's Travelling Cases at \$1.50 to \$3.50. Writing Portfolios, Post Card Albums, Pipe Cases, Book Covers, Watch Bracelets, etc.

Appropriate Gifts for Ladies
Brush and Comb Sets, Mirrors, Trinket Cases, Manicure Sets, Vases, etc.

Appropriate Gifts for Men
Smokers' Sets, Brush Sets, Fountain Pens, Pocket Books of all kinds, Photo Frames.

Children's Department
Children's Toys and Dolls at Bargain Prices. Santa Claus can afford to fill the Children's stockings well, if he takes advantage of the EXCEPTIONAL VALUES we are giving in our Toy and Doll department. Games of all kinds.

Fancy China
We are closing out a line of Fancy China suitable for Gifts at PRICES THAT WILL SURPRISE YOU.

Fountain Pens
A fine line of Fountain Pens at all prices from 25c to \$5.00. Call at the Book-Store and get your Fountain Pen filled free with Carter's Fountain Pen Fluid.

Music
Latest and most popular music of day coming to the Book-store every week. Fine display of Calendars, Christmas Cards and Christmas Post Cards. Post Card Albums from 10 cents.

Our usual line of Choice Confectionery, including Moll's Chocolates.

H. M. Chute

GROCERIES.

Lard, lb.	.154
Wheat Flour.	.25
Mince Meat, lb.	.124
Seeded Raisins, pkg.	.10
Raisins, in bulk, lb.	.08
Oatmeal, 5 lb. pkg.	.23
Mixed Cakes, 3 lbs., for	.25
Frosting Sugar, lb.	.07
Shredded Coconut, lb.	.21
Cherries, in glass self sealers jars.	.28
Currants, in bulk, lb.	.08
Soda, 2 lbs. for	.05
Pepper, pkg.	.06
Shelled Walnuts, lb.	.32
Cinnamon, pkg.	.06
Mixed Spice, pkg.	.07
Ginger, pkg.	.06
Vanilla Extract, 2 oz. bot.	.08
Lemon, 2 oz. bottle.	.11
1 lb. Glass Jar Jams.	.08
Nutmegs, 2 oz.	.05
Our Best Chocolates, lb.	.36
Special Mixed Chocolates, lb.	.25
Chocolates, Creams & Caramels.	.13
Tiger 30c Tea, lb.	.26
Red Rose 30c Tea, lb.	.26
Union Blend 30c Tea, lb.	.26
Red Rose 40c Tea	.36
National Blend Tea, lb.	.27

AGATEWARE AND TINWARE SALE IN OUR STORE
5c & 10c
On next Saturday you can Secure BIG BARGAINS in Agate and Tinware. Some pieces are worth double what we are asking for them.
YOUR CHOICE 15c EACH
None sold before 10.30 a. m. Limit one article of each kind to a customer.

BROOMS.
Carpet Brooms Saturday Special. 18c

GLASS TUMBLERS
Saturday Special, 1/2 doz. or Limit 1/2 doz. to a customer. 10c

TALCUM POWDER
Saturday Special 9c

ASBESTOS MATS
Saturday Special, 2 for 5c

LAMP CHIMNEYS
Second size, Saturday Special, 4 1-2c

Ask for Rebate Checks, they are still good

On Saturday we will pay 22c cash for Print Butter, 24c trade any day Eggs 28c dozen.

W. W. CHEESLEY

NEW GOODS & NEW GOODS

WE HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF **LADIES' BLACK CLOTH JACKETS**
These are nice fitting Jackets and are priced low on account of the lateness in arriving.

REPEAT orders in Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Blankets and Blanketing open this week.

Friday and Saturday of This Week Only

MEN'S OVERCOATS

On account of the backward Season we find ourselves with too many Men's Overcoats on hand and in order to clear them out we are going to give on these TWO DAYS ONLY a discount of ONE FIFTH

Don't miss seeing our Men's Underwear and Men's and Boy's Caps. We have the best variety and lowest prices in town.

WANTED 10 tons good Print Butter and any quantity fresh Eggs at highest prices.

JOHN LOCKETT AND SON

Weak Eyes

No need to suffer with your Eyes from bad Glasses, or have your children. A great many Eyes have been ruined in this way. Have them attended to by a man who makes a specialty of this work and nothing else. It will cost you no more. (Do you know that?) Consultation and examination free. St. James Hotel, Bridgetown, every Thursday. Jones' Hotel, Bear River, every Friday.

Main Office, Annapolis.
HENRY KIRWIN,
Oculist Optician.

Repeat it:—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

Christmas Sale

of **SILVERWARE, WATCHES AND JEWELLERY**

The store of the late John E. Sancton will be reopened on the 10th, by Mr. Oliver Ruffee for the convenience of Christmas Shoppers, and will remain open until the holiday season.

BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED

BOOTS AND SHOES



We have a large stock of new goods just arrived in this line, which includes:

Men's Heavy and Light goods, Ladies' Fine Goods in the latest styles,

—also—
Boys, Youths, Misses and Children's goods.

We have a small lot of BOOTS AND SHOES, slightly shop worn, that we must sell regardless of cost.

J. I. FOSTER.

EIGHTH

Maritime Winter Fair

—WILL OPEN AT—

1908 AMHERST 1908
Nov. 30th. to Dec. 3rd.

The greatest Educational Event of the Maritime Provinces along Agricultural Lines.

Excellent programme of lectures nightly.

Low Rates on All Railway Lines

ENTRIES CLOSE NOV. 12th

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Accom. Mens. & Frt.	Time Table in effect Nov. 2nd, 1908	Accom. Mens. & Frt.
Read down.	Stations	Read up.
16.15	Lv. Middleton An.	20.55
16.46	* Clarence	21.24
17.03	Bridgetown	20.06
17.30	* Granville Centre	19.37
17.46	Granville Ferry	19.20
18.04	* Karadale	19.04
18.25	An. Port Wade Lv.	18.40

* Flag Stations. Trains stop on signal.

CONNECTIONS AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S. W. RY. AND O. A. RY.

P. MOONEY
General Freight and Passenger Agent
HALIFAX, N. S.

BUILDING MOVER!

I am prepared to move and raise all classes of buildings by land or water. Also

Raising and Moving Vessel, Hoisting Boilers and Engines Out of Steamers.



Have had forty year's experience in the business and am the only practical building mover in the lower provinces.

PRICES RIGHT.

W. A. CHUTE
BRIDGE RIVER, ANNAPOULIS CO
P. O. Box 104. Telephone 11

Last Year Was the Best

Notwithstanding the commercial panic, in our history of 40 years.

This year, with reviving trade, returning prosperity and enlarged opportunities should be still better.

Send for our new catalogue.

S. KERR,
Principal
Old Fellows Hall

MINARD'S LINIMENT

CURES DANDRUFF.

You can't get better flour than

Rainbow Flour

Milled in the careful Tillson way, from the best Manitoba wheat

Milled by the Tillsons at Tillsonburg

AMMUNITION!

IN STOCK

Everything in CARTRIDGES, SHELLS, PRIMERS, CAPS, POWDER, SHOT, etc., also GAME TRAPS (Nos. 1. to 4.)

ART BAKING POWDER
WITH PREMIUM 60c SALE PRICE 40c

Ladies' Furs & Underwear.
AT LOW PRICES

Ladies' Hats Trimmed
BY MISS WADE AT SHORT NOTICE

W. W. WADE, BEAR RIVER

CENTRAL GROCERY

Our usual Supply of the Season's Dried and Preserved Fruits are coming to hand.

RAISINS, PEACHES and APRICOTS much lower in price.

New Canned Peas, Beans, Tomatoes, Corn, Pumpkin and Squash now in Stock.

It will pay you to buy these goods from us

GOOD TIME TO BUY SUGAR

J. E. LLOYD GRANVILLE STREET

LEAVE YOUR ORDER EARLY.

For your Winter Suit or Overcoat in order that you may get it filled before the rush of the season's work.

Our specialties are Oxfords and Hewson's Wools, a new line.

I. M. OTTERSON

BRIDGETOWN BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Rubbers! Rubbers! Rubbers!

In all sizes from Men's to the smallest Child's size.

FELT GAITERS

All lengths and sizes in Black only.

WOOL SOLES

For bedroom Slippers in Men's Womens' and Children's sizes.

E. A. COCHRANE.

AN ARMY EPISODE

By HAROLD OTIS.

[Original.]

MISS CORINNE STEPTOE was spending the social season with her aunt in the city. Miss Steptoe was the daughter of Colonel Steptoe of the United States army, commanding Fort Atkins, and while at home her social relations were limited to the officers on duty there and to the members of their families.

Though a true army girl, regarding the army her home, she was not averse to enjoying a round of balls and parties in the city, but the idea of marrying out of the circle in which she had been born never entered her head.

Civilians were well enough to dance with, but no man except a soldier need apply for her hand.

Among the youths with whom Miss Steptoe flirted mildly was one whose collar was higher and whose manners were more pronounced than any of the rest.

It was whispered among the ladies that he was the wildest young man in society.

This was certainly not indicated by his name, which was Pettypace. He was the son of a wealthy merchant who seemed to supply him with plenty of money to throw away.

Among those who presented themselves for what Miss Steptoe considered "a good time" none seemed to fill the conditions so well as Jack Pettypace, and just before the close of the season, when she was about to start for the fort, Mr. Pettypace completed what she considered "a good time" by proposing marriage.

"I am sorry you have so misunderstood me," she said in reply. "I am an army girl and do not expect to marry unless in the army."

"What! One of those slow going fellows made to toe the mark like schoolboys?"

"The army is the home of many brave and dashing men," was the bristling reply.

"I think I'll try it myself."

Miss Steptoe laughed. "I'm going to enlist in the corps under your father's command."

"And have three years of drudgery. Talk about the officers being schoolboys! In the ranks you'll be a prisoner in comparison."

"If I don't like it, I'll leave."

Again Miss Steptoe gave vent to her silvery laugh.

"Oh, I don't care a rap for your army fellows. I'm going to enlist, and when I want to get out of their toils I'll have no difficulty in doing so."

Miss Steptoe laughingly told Mr. Pettypace that if he would enlist in the army and get out of it without deserting, buying his discharge or using political influence, she would accept him for a husband. She limited him to two weeks to accomplish the feat.

Miss Steptoe had scarcely reached her father's quarters when she heard the women gossiping about a recruit who had presented himself for enlistment dressed in the height of fashion and evidently a gentleman.

Many causes were suggested for his having entered the ranks, from a disappointment in love to cheating at cards.

The next morning she was startled at seeing Jack Pettypace walking past before her father's quarters. He did not recognize her, and she had agreed to keep his secret.

A few days later she heard it stated among the officers' wives that the gentlemanly private had gone insane and had been put in a straitjacket. This is a true version of how it happened:

One morning after a horseback ride one of the bachelor officers entered his quarters to find the sentinel who had been on guard before his door standing at the end of his suit of rooms pointing his gun directly at his superior's breast. The sentinel's eyes were wild, and he was muttering incoherently. As soon as his gaze struck the officer he ordered him to halt and stand at attention. The officer lost no time in obeying the order.

"Mutiny! Mutiny! Mutiny!" shrieked the private. "Do you come to your general's quarters to kill him? Turn out the guard! Death to traitors! Would you assassinate the czar?"

While firing these incoherent sentences the lunatic was cocking and uncocking his piece, pointing it at the officer's breast, laughing hysterically and muttering to himself.

"The mutineers are coming!" he howled. "They're going to murder their sovereign. I shall kill every mother's son of them, and then my title to the throne will be perfect."

"General—your majesty, I mean," said the officer, "shall I call a force to protect you?"

"Send the Swiss guard!"

In another minute the officer was at the telephone, calling to the sergeant of the guard to bring a dozen men with loaded guns to arrest an enlisted man who had gone insane and was howling in the officers' quarters.

Meanwhile the lunatic was taking a bracer from his superior's sideboard to keep him up to his work, and when the guard arrived he had purposely parried with his musket.

But he struggled and screamed as he was hurried off to the guard-house and thence to a room in the hospital where he was confined by himself.

The insane man's father was communicated with, the soldier's discharge was made out, and he was sent under guard to a private sanitarium.

One morning Jack Pettypace, armed with his discharge papers, visited Fort Atkins and walked straight to the colonel's quarters. His arrival caused a sensation at the post among the officers, their families and the enlisted men.

It culminated when Mrs. Steptoe announced the engagement of her daughter with the "insane" private who, by outwitting the officers and the surgeons, had secured his discharge.

Repeat it—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

Women as Inventors

Inventions are coming in from all parts of the country for the exhibit of women's inventions to be made at the suffrage bazaar in New York this month. Many of them will be displayed by demonstrators, and the sales made will be for the benefit of suffrage.

The original intention was to have only domestic labor-saving inventions but the scope has widened a little. No woman, for instance, could bar out the individual car strap, invented and now manufactured by Mrs. J. M. Merrick, of Boston. There is something especially appropriate in this invention, significant of the new woman in the crowd, without even a strap to hang on to.

It is merely a car strap with a hook, which a woman may carry around in a shopping bag and hook on the bar in a street car. Or street car straps, like everything else made by man, are fixed at man's height, she can hook it into another strap if she can get one, and stand without having her arm strained above her head and her sleeve slipping back to her shoulder.

Mrs. M. R. Bissell has sent a carpet sweeper, manufactured by a company of which she is president. Mrs. Mary J. Day, of Newburg, has had on the market for years waist and sleeve pressing and ironing boards, which are used in laundries and dressmakers' shops. A blind woman of New York city has invented a broom holder—merely a little iron ring which screws into the wall and clasps securely around the broom handle, but useful and soothing, since a broom standing against the wall is eternally falling down and getting under foot and destroys its own shape by standing on its business end. Then there is a "meat tender," invented by Mrs. Rose B. Lavigne, of Detroit, an implement for making steak tender.

Mrs. Cornelia B. Robinson, of New York, is vice-president of the company which is putting a sanitary garbage receptacle for her invention into new apartment houses. Another appliance shown will be a dish washing machine invented by Mrs. Josephine Cochrane, a Chicago woman, which is used in hotels. Mrs. Cochrane is manager of the company that manufactures and puts the machine on the market.

Another device shown is a safety delivery box for milk, bread and other food on an apartment house dumb-waiter. "No more stolen milk" was the slogan of this woman inventor. The box locks automatically and keeps the food clean as well as safe. This woman is also manufacturing her own invention.

This sounds a little different from the story of poor Nancy Johnson in 1842. Nancy invented that integral part of Occidental civilization, the ice cream freezer. She sold her patent for \$1500. She didn't know any better. Had she held on to it she might have made millions. In the 38 years from 1790 to 1888, 2368 inventions were patented by women. Since then over 4000 have been patented. Inventions by women are being patented now at the rate of between 200 and 300 a year.

The 4187 inventions attributed to women may be roughly classified as follows: Domestic labor saving appliances, chiefly for kitchen work, 1163; domestic furnishings, 496; dress, 420; medical, 242; for children, 151; educational appliances, 63; miscellaneous including machinery, tools, utensils, articles of commerce, 1652.

Women have invented car couplers, automatic water cutoffs, bale ties, car steps, guards for sleeping berths, life preservers, fire escape and fire protective devices, mowers, reapers and other far tools; a device for covering slot of cable road, an adding machine, a number of coin controlled machines, burglar alarms, acetylene gas generators and many other strange things.

Pennaps women cannot sharpen a pencil, but she has invented numerous pencil sharpeners. Since she found her way into offices she has invented a fountain pen and desk appliances. She has invented hundreds of machines and industrial processes in which no one would have imagined her to have a hand. Among these a "process for creating dimples" comes in with delicious effect.

Beehives were one of the earliest things outside the house to engage the attention of women inventors. A device patented by Frances A. Dunham is one of the most valuable agricultural inventions ever made. It is a patent comb foundation, which saves the bees half the labor of construction. This is simple. The ingenious thing about it is that the cells are all made worker size, so that only worker bees and no drones are produced.

Mrs. Emma D. Mills invented a type-writer attachment for the manufacture of which no tools existed. She made the tools, then established her own factory for the manufacture of her improvement. A Philadelphia woman invented a machine which made possible an enormous increase

INDIGESTION IS SLOW STARVATION.

Food is to the human body what fuel is to a furnace. Without the aid of food the body starves and dies, just as a furnace fire dies, grows cold, when not supplied with fuel. Indigested food decays. So long as it lies in the stomach it is fermenting—giving off noxious gases and acid fluids that poison the blood and flow with it all through the system.

You cannot be healthy in such a condition. You must surely lack the snap, the energy of mind and muscle, of brain and body, which are necessary to the enjoyment of life's good things—its work and play. There is no enjoyment for the man or woman whose stomach is out of order.

When your food fails to supply nourishment through rich red blood, you are being starved in muscle and nerve—starved as truly as the man who has nothing to eat—only yours is slow starvation.

Mother Seigel's Syrup, the great remedy for indigestion, has had 40 years of unvarying success all over the world. By aiding the organs of digestion to perform their work naturally, it has given health and comfort to millions. We have thousands of letters attesting such cures. Here is one from—

Mrs. James A. Placey, of Ulverton P. O., Drummond Co., P. Q., who writes August 27th, 1908, says:—"For over ten years I have been troubled with nervous headaches, without obtaining any relief from prescriptions. I was advised to try 'Mother Seigel's Syrup,' and the trouble ceased after taking a course of your valuable preparation. 1-2-8

For sale by all leading Druggists & Merchants 60 cts. a bottle. A. J. White & Co. Ltd., Montreal.

In the output of ready made barrels. The modern paper bag, with bottonlike catches, was invented by a woman. So were the typewriter and the slate for the blind. The modern way of packing eggs for the market, each in its separate pasteboard compartment, a simple thing which has saved sums in breakage, was the idea of a farmer's daughter.

Another woman, while twisting yarn, conceived an idea for twisting wire for cables, which she sold later for \$50,000 and royalties. Mrs. Martha J. Coston's pyrotechnic system, used on ships for night signalling, is well known, and Mrs. Bertha Arden, member of the British Institute of Electrical Engineers, is now receiving the recognition of the scientific bodies of England for her new searchlight.

Woman has not forgotten man while exercising her inventive powers. She has invented mustache spoons and cups, studs and collar buttons, shirts and shirt fronts, appliances for hair-dressing and shaving his clothes. She has invented an arm chair with an automatic attachment for keeping flies off a bald headed man.

In all the centuries that he had worn shirts and shirt collars, man never thought to detach one from the other till she showed him how. It was Hannah Montagu, who lived in Troy in 1817, who did it. She was the daughter of William A. Lord, a revolutionary officer and author of "Lord's Tactics," used by the early militia.

Hannah was a careful housewife, and loved to see her husband spotless and immaculate. With every soiled collar of had to come the shirt and into the wash-tub; and no laundries or washing machines invented.

Mrs. Montagu then and there invented the detached linen collar for men. Mr. Montagu was so delighted with it that he told all his friends, and Troy wives came to Mrs. Montagu to learn the art. Eventually a Troy man saw the value of the idea, opened a little shop, began to make men's linen collars by hand and so the article became a necessary of life.

Many articles commercially valuable today were used by the women in their kitchens for generations before some man thought to put them on the market. In the same way fortunes have been built up on old household recipes for pickled, preserved, salted and canned products. The increasing number of inventions patented and manufactured by women indicates that they are learning how to retain control of their own ideas and secure the profit from them.

ILL HEALTH IS MORE EXPENSIVE THAN ANY CURE.

This country is now filled with people who migrate across the continent in all directions seeking that which gold cannot buy. Nine-tenths of them are suffering from throat and lung trouble or chronic catarrh resulting from neglected colds, and spending fortunes vainly trying to regain lost health. Could every sufferer but undo the past and cure that first neglected cold, all this sorrow, pain, anxiety and expense could have been avoided. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures of colds, and can always be depended upon. Use it and the more serious diseases may be avoided. For sale by W. A. WARREN, BRIDGETOWN; A. R. ATLEE, ANNAPOULIS ROYAL; and BEAR RIVER DRUG STORE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the health of Count Leo Tolstoy is completely restored.

Repeat it—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

THE HOME

TRUE REFINEMENT ADDS TO HOME COMFORT.

Refinement pays. A due appreciation for the niceties of living creates refinement. Too much style is burdensome, but a little within the home life adds a touch that in time develops the finer nature.

Of course, we would subsist and still have brains if we all had an oil-cloth on the dinner table, ate without napkins and slipped the pie onto the plate for meat, and vegetables. This would save work, but in the long run it would never pay.

When I was a girl, I used to hear a minister praised for his wonderful economy and what he had managed to lay by out of a small salary and with the burden of a large family. I thought it was wonderful, but when I visited his home, and the daughters visited me—we were relatives—I wondered no longer. They had been born and brought up in a home utterly without any of the niceties of life or refinement of living—and they showed it.

One man, near whom I once lived, said: "Brown soap and coarse, unbleached buckram towels were good enough for my mother, and I guess they're good enough for my wife! He would provide no other."

I remember a home in which each bed chamber contained just the required pieces of furniture. There was not a picture, not a fancy article, not a single attempt to give the children of the home anything to admire,—nothing to look back upon with loving remembrance. I wouldn't take \$100 for the memory-picture I have of my girlhood room at home, and yet mothers who can do not always encourage an expression of individuality in each child's room.

I can recall a parlor after parlor that I have entered, where there was no sign of character or refinement. I have seen different people might have bought every article in the room. I could form no key to the character of the owner. Such rooms are demoralizing. Children forced to remember such rooms are to be pitied. They are no factor in the process of education.

I have in mind a home where ten servants are employed. Style and conventionalities rule the daily life of every one within the house. There is no bank account, either, for the living takes every cent of the income. The rooms are crowded with bric-a-brac and curios, and the walls are so divided into spaces for paintings of different sizes as to resemble a picture gallery.

Last week I was entertained in a parlor where the Louis XIV. style of gilded furniture prevailed. The piano was inland and the carpet was of the most delicate colorings; everything was exquisite, but it was all stiff and cold.

I know of another parlor—in a flat. The family cannot afford a house; their rental for the flat is all their income will allow. The wall paper is happily of a quiet tone and the few well-chosen bits of woodland scenery or old world prints are most thoroughly appreciated by all who enter.

The low, wide table in the centre holds a book of magazines, a pamphlet or two, a paper cutter, a reading glass and a little tray for odds and ends surround the low, shaded, cosy lamp. Each chair in the room is comfortable and the simple bookcase is well filled. You may not be able to know why, but you do know that here is a place occupied by people whose individuality has left an impression upon the room. They were not afraid to do so, and three blessed will be the children who live in such rooms as this. They are a wonderful aid in moulding their character. And they refine their minds and manners.

The over-crowded house, the employment of servants for style's sake, the slavery of exacting conventionalities stand for one extreme that more often breeds a love for vulgar life than for honest culture and refinement. The other extreme, also, is powerless to create that note of power to force the gradual growth of our finer nature. Whether your work as a parent lies in the first, second or third generation it is not less important, and if you do your share your children will surely reap the benefit.

A big bank account is comforting; a man laid by for a rainy day is good; a living within one's income is greatly to be desired, yet, upon what ever scale you run your home, it will pay you a hundredfold if you have, or ever shall have, a family, to live under refining influences.

I heard a business man say the other day: "Nothing in my house is too good to use. No room is furnished for company only." A room to be attractive must be inviting. To be inviting it must suggest either something to do or else an atmosphere of complete rest.

Again, do not begrudge time spent upon the table and on dainty ways of

servicing things. It pays every time, and children accustomed to a bit of style or an exact way of serving at the table will start their own homes on the same plane, and perhaps add a little more care—and thus, progress is made from one generation to another.

There is now very little excuse for a home utterly destitute of any note of refinement. Photography shows the interior of well-balanced rooms; magazines describe at length the tone of the draperies and furnishings; yards are written favoring simple arrangements and the well-chosen effects in art; columns follow, discouraging the purchase of bric-a-brac; so that, if one will, there is every avenue open whereby a refined choice can be made and a home gradually furnished that will be a power in developing a love for good taste and a desire for refined living.

At this Christmas season, it is especially desirable that one uses the good taste in buying for one's own home or for some one else's. Realize, as you make the choice, that you are either advancing the development of the nation or retarding it. Refinement may be a much abused word, but it is just so surely stands for development.

Gradually weed out and discard everything in your own home that is not indicative of good taste, and do not add a discordant note in either furnishing or adornment. Refinement may be a much abused word, but it is just so surely stands for development.

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from the effects of ether (and keep holding it there) the patient will not be nauseated?

That a good way to impart richness and a healthy brown to pie crust is to mix the white of an egg with a tablespoonful of cream and brush the top crust with it, as it goes into the oven?

That, if you have reason to suspect that your mail may be tampered with, you may secure it against steaming and dabbing with hot water by sealing it with white of egg? Steaming will only tighten the hold of the albumen.

That you made a bad thing worse when you dropped your dirty dish towels into the dishpan of hot suds this morning? The hot suds cooked the grease. Rinse them in clear water (not hot) water, to which you have added a little ammonia, before washing them.

That the easiest and best way to allay the itching of a mosquito bite is to wash it with toilet soap? Dampen the cake of soap and rub on the inflamed part. The relief is instant and the place will not swell. The alkali of the soap corrects the acid of the poison.

Hairbrushes should be washed if possible every day. The best plan is to keep two in use at the same time. Unless a clean brush is used the hair loses the bright, glossy look that it should have.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Limited: Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

GENERAL BOOTH'S VIEWS OF SOUTH AFRICAN RESOURCES AND SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEMS.

General Booth, after a tour of fourteen weeks, during which he travelled 18,000 miles, has returned from South Africa to England, and has given the press an interview containing interesting and, no doubt, valuable opinions respecting South Africa and its resources and problems.

He was greatly struck with the capacities of the country between the Cape and Zambesi for becoming a great and important nation. Take the Karoo, for example. It was considered to be of capacity enough to furnish sufficient food to supply the needs of the whole world, provided there was water enough for its cultivation and the necessary labor to be stowed upon it. Some people were afraid that the world would not be able to contain the populations that were likely to occupy its surface. The Cape district supported 321 persons to the square mile, and the district he had spoken of, if cultivated and peopled up to the level, could support something like four hundred million inhabitants—about the same population as China.

Some things had disappointed him in South Africa, and amongst others there was the prevalent depression and distress which existed all through the country. There was want of confidence in any immediate improvement, and there was continued racial strife, which he had hoped had come to an end, between the Briton and the Boer—with some beautiful exceptions; but we might hope that in another generation this would end. Then, again, there was the predominance of the unemployed question which was certainly a surprise to him. Everywhere he was asked the question: "What are we to do with the poor whites?" The unemployed trouble was no doubt attributable to several causes. There was a cessation of the extravagant and unnatural expenditure made necessary by the late war; there was the introduction of so large a scale of machinery into the mines and the improved ability of the native to undertake at less wages the work hitherto performed by the white man. The result was that large numbers were emigrating to Australia, Canada and Europe, which, if it went on, would soon leave South Africa without a white working class population.

The great question of interest everywhere was the native question: "What about the natives?" A few years hence—twenty, or perhaps ten years—it seemed to him that Boers and Britons alike would have to sink their differences and consider the inevitable conflict between native and European labor, which would be upon them in its force and with all its serious consequences. The population of South Africa between the Cape and the Zambesi comprised 4,300,000 natives and only 700,000 whites; and the natives were rapidly growing in numbers. To add to that the coolie was taking up the white man's trade and opening up stores and pushing along with all manner

of ingenuity and industry, working any number of hours, and adopting any manner of means by which a little profit could be made, while the white man was suffering in consequence. The native was not only growing in numbers, intelligence and ingenuity, but he was growing in power.

The native had unwittingly begun the fight, and had gained an enormous advantage in the first encounter. When Europeans first landed on these shores no one was more capable of reaping the benefit of his own soil, but now the white man considered work to be discredit, and that it ought to be done by the Kaffir. The white man thought that his work was to "boss" and supervise, and to see that other people worked; and the result was that the white man was suffering, and the native was in possession. The native had undoubtedly established his right to a share in the government of the country, and he was told that the Federal Convention had passed a resolution by a majority of two to one approving of the native on certain conditions. The question would come up: "What was to be done with him?" Something must be done quickly, or the chance would be lost for ever.

With regard to Rhodesia, General Booth had nothing new to say. His time was so limited that he was there that he could not form any judgment of the country. "All I can say," he declared, "is this: If its climate and fertility of soil and its conditions of health are as represented to me, then it is a cruel and burning shame that the people should be left to starve in the slums, the villages, and the towns of this overcrowded country when they might be carried over there, and put down to live under conditions of health and plenty, with credit, honor, and strength to this nation. I cannot understand the objections that are made by certain prominent persons in this country to emigration. Since my return home I have been appalled by the stories of distress prevailing just now in this country. So far as I can I shall go on feeding the hungry in the streets, in their homes—wherever I find them; and I shall persevere with my plans for transporting them whether men are pleased or displeased, and shall continue to carry them away from the present condition of starvation, and put them where they can obtain plenty, as I have been doing with success in Canada during the last three or four years."—Hullfax Herald.

HOW ONE DOCTOR SUCCESSFULLY TREATS PNEUMONIA.

"In treating pneumonia," says Dr. W. J. Smith, of Sanders, Ala., "the only remedy I use for the lungs is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. While, of course, I would treat other symptoms with different medicines, I have used this remedy many times in my medical practice and have yet failed to find a case where it has not controlled the trouble. I have used it myself, as has also my wife for coughs and colds repeatedly, and I most willingly and cheerfully recommend it as superior to any other cough remedy to my knowledge."

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New Glasgow Chronicle: If the eight hour a day idea is adopted by working men and tradesmen generally, it will make the farmer more than ever believe that he is carrying the greater burden. The average farmer would be quite happy if he could finish his day's work in 12 hours. Oftener than not he works 14 hours a day. The notion that in many kinds of light work a man should only work 8 hours is nonsense. In such a case he should have freedom to work as long as he likes. It's nobody's business how long as he, his employer and his work agree. In certain kinds of work 8 hours is enough, such as heavy work in mines, work with pick and shovel, etc., etc.

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GALLERY
KING
NATURE'S CODE

Don't let your rights, nervous and general, slip. Ten to one your sleepless nights are caused by a torpid liver. A few days' treatment with **King's** will make your nights restful and strengthening. 25 cents a bottle or by mail. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto, 22

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Professional Cards

J. M. OWEN
BARRISTER & NOTARY PUBLIC
Annapolis Royal
NODDLETON, N.S. THURSDAY
Office in Batcher's Back
277 Acorn of the Nova Scotia Building Society
Money to loan at 5 p.c. on Real Estate

J. J. RITCHIE, K.C.
Keith building, Halifax.
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.

Dr. F. S. Anderson
Graduate of the University Maryland
PAINLESS EXTRACTION
By Gas and Local Anesthesia
Crown and Bridge Work a specialty.
Office: Queen street, Bridgetown.
Hours: 9 to 5.

J. B. Whitman
Land Surveyor,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Arthur Horsfall DDS. D.M.D.
Dentist
Annapolis Royal - Bridgetown.
At Bridgetown, Mondays and Tuesdays of each week. Office of the late Dr. Primrose. Hours 1 to 5.

Leslie R. Fair
ARCHITECT
Aylesford, N. S.

Undertaking
We do undertaking in all its branches
Hearse sent to any part of the County.
J. H. HICKS & SON
Queen St., Bridgetown. Telephone 46
J. M. FULMER, Manager.

O. S. MILLER
BARRISTER,
Real Estate Agent, etc.
SHAFNER BUILDING.
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Prompt and satisfactory attention given to the collection of claims, and other professional business.

O. T. DANIELS
BARRISTER,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc.
UNION BANK BUILDING.
Head of Queen St., Bridgetown.
Money to loan on first-class Real Estate.

Nova Scotia Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY.
LOWEST RATES consistent with safety.
SECURITY FOR POLICY HOLDERS
\$480,000.00
STRONGLY REINSURED
HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX
JOHN PAYZANT, ARTHUR BAILE, PRESIDENT, MANAGER.
F. L. Milner, Agent, Bridgetown

Advertisers and Subscribers in arrears to the Bear River Telephone are requested to settle their accounts directly with the publisher at this office, or with our agent at Bear River, W. W. Wade, who will forward any remittances that may be handed to him.

YOU WILL FIND AT
THE HAYWARD
CLOTHING STORE
Suits, Ready-to-wear and Made to Order, in the most fashionable styles and in the very latest patterns.

OUR MOTTO IS
Good Goods.
Low Prices.
& Quick Sales.

The Chinese boycott of Japan and Japanese goods is reported practically to an end.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

House Pumps

Stock Pumps

Deep Well Pumps

Pumps installed anywhere.
PRICES RIGHT
ALSO

Pipes and Pipe Fittings, Pump Fittings always in stock

Bridgetown Foundry Co., Ltd.

The Manufacturers Life in 1907

A Comparison Showing Remarkable Progress.

ITEM	1906	1907	INCREASE
Net Premium Income	\$1,847,286.06	\$2,011,973.53	\$164,687.47
Interest and Rents	326,6		

Paradise

The sound of wedding bells is in the air.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Banks, of Middle-ton, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wilford Banks.

A meeting of the Literary Society will be held at the home of Mr. J. E. Morse on Monday evening next.

Miss Eustis and Miss Johnson, of Yarmouth, guests of Miss McAlpine and Miss Shields, intend remaining in Paradise this winter.

A thanksgiving service will be held in the church on Wednesday evening. Luncheon will be served in the vestry at 7 p. m., followed by a program.

Miss Edna Marshall, of South Farmington, accompanied by her friend, Miss Crocker, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. L. C. Marshall.

An enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mrs. L. C. Marshall on Saturday last. The teacher, trustees, pupils of the B. class, and others were present to celebrate the birthday of Bradford Hall, who is attending school here. After a social hour, led by the hostess, the pastor, then followed appropriate remarks by Pastor H. H. Saunders. At 10.30 the guests dispersed, wishing the young man prosperity in his educational career.

Centrelea.

Miss Blanche Messenger leaves here on Wednesday for Lynn.

Mr. I. Darling, of West Ingleville, spent a few days of last week with relatives of this place.

Mr. Simon Hanshaw is having repairs done on his house. Mr. Charles Walker is doing the work.

Mr. Simon Miner and his brother spent a few days of last week at the home of Ashby Hutchinson.

Several of our young men left on Saturday for the woods mouse hunting. We wish them success.

Mr. Charles Messenger arrived home on Saturday from St. John, where he has been attending the funeral of his nephew.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Pierce and son, Fred, of Melvern Square, were guests of Mrs. V. Caldwell a few days of last week.

Messrs. Murray Davis and Roy L. Hanshaw, of Bear River, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Brooks one day last week.

Belle Isle

Mrs. Bamford Ray, of Yarmouth, was visiting her relatives here last week.

Miss Gussie Wade is visiting her friend, Miss Louise Roop, at Annapolis Royal.

Mrs. Ernest W. Ray, who has been visiting her relatives at Arlington, Mass., for some weeks, returned home last week.

Miss Bertie Longley has gone to visit her sister, Mrs. S. C. Churchill, at Marlboro, Mass., where she purpose remaining the winter.

The Messrs. Mary and Mabel Tanoh, of Granville Centre, accompanied by Miss Robinson, of Pagler's Cove, spent last Sunday with their aunt, Mrs. G. A. Ray.

Again does it become our painful duty to chronicle the death of one of our oldest and most respected residents, Mr. William Woodward, senr., which took place at the residence of his brother on Saturday last, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Woodward was not a native of this community. He and his brother, Rupert I., who survives him, moved here from Truro some nine years ago and purchased one of the finest farms in the Valley, where they have since resided. He had expired his allotted span and had lived some years on borrowed time. By his truly Christian and kindly mode of life, he won the respect and esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His funeral took place on Monday last, interment at Cambridge, Kings County. The service was conducted by the Rev. A. S. Lewis, of Bridgetown.

Annapolis.

Mr. J. B. Whitman, of Bridgetown was in town Monday.

Rev. D. B. Hemmon, of Halifax, spent Friday in town.

The stores around town have now got their Christmas displays out.

Miss Stronach, of Bridgetown, has taken a position as clerk with Mrs. Potter.

Miss Madge Stewart, of Digby, is visiting friends in Annapolis and Bridgetown.

Miss Pickup, of Granville Ferry, was the guest of Mrs. A. D. Mills over Sunday.

Alderman and Mrs. Hardwick are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son.

Mrs. Herbert Andrews came from Halifax Monday to spend a few days with her father, Mr. J. A. Wood.

Miss Eva Phinney, of South Farmington, and Miss Minnie Henley, of Kentville, spent Sunday with Mrs. Potter.

The new schooner Katherine V. Mills, Captain E. A. Sarty, arrived in port last week from her maiden voyage to Grenada. Captain Sarty reports the new schooner to be a fair sailor and an excellent sea boat.

The Norwegian bark, Captain Saaneun, loaded by Messrs. A. D. Mills & Sons with lumber, which sailed on Thursday, went ashore one mile north of Priar Island light on Friday morning and will be a total wreck.

Several changes in real estate have taken place, or are about to do so. Mr. George Litch has purchased the brick house from Mrs. A. B. Cunningham. It is rumored that Mr. John Lacy has purchased Mr. Litch's farm at the Mile Board Corner.

Miss Bessie McKay, daughter of Mr. John McKay, our town policeman, and formerly stewardess on the S. S. Prince Rupert, is to be married on Wednesday, December 2nd, to Charles Frost, of Yarmouth, second steward of the S. S. Yarmouth.

Miss Keating, of Halifax, arrived Monday and takes over the position as operator in the W. U. Telegraph office here. We understand that Miss Bishop, who has been operator here for several years, is to participate in the important event this month.

A play entitled "The Fighting Hope" is now being presented in New York by David Belasco. This play is written by Mr. William J. Hurlburt. Mr. Hurlburt has several friends in Annapolis, he having spent two or three summers at the Millford House.

The Rev. T. W. Savary, M. A., of Winnipeg, son of Judge Savary, has been appointed vicar of St. James' Church, Kingston, Ont., with right of succession. He will take up his duties in the field on February 15th. Mr. Savary was curate of St. James' Church prior to his being called to Winnipeg.

The Tea Room which is being run in the interest of the Presbyterian Church Talent Fund by Misses Lombard and King, in the W. C. T. U. room, is proving a big success and quite a convenience to those coming into town. Such a place, where one could get a cup of tea, has been a long felt need to those shopping in town from the outlying districts. These young ladies are to be congratulated upon the success of their undertaking.

Miss Bessie Crowe, of Bridgetown, spent Sunday with her parents.

The many friends of Mr. Jack Beyer, at one time a resident of this town, will be pleased to learn that he is becoming fast recognized for his great knowledge on psychology and psychic phenomena. He gave a lecture and demonstration on invitation last Friday evening in the M. B. C. Hall, Halifax, to the doctors and medical students on suggestion. Jack was considered here a genius along these lines.

Bear River.

S. S. Bear River arrived from St. John on Monday.

Schooner Valdaire sailed for Boston on Saturday last.

Schooner Neva sailed for Boston on Thursday last, loaded with wood and piling.

Miss Harriet Rice, of Annapolis, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lenfest Ruggles.

Murray Davis went to St. John on Wednesday last to take a position in the C. P. B. office.

Miss Esther Rice left for St. John on Saturday last, where she expects to remain the winter.

Mr. Frank Purdy, who has been confined to the house for a short time, is able to be out again.

Rev. Mr. Baker, assisted by Mrs. and Miss Baker, has been holding special services in the Advent church the past ten days.

Springfield.

At time of writing Mrs. John McNay is quite ill.

Miss Cora Darling left for New York on Friday last.

Mrs. Mosher, of Kentville, is the guest of her son, E. W. Saunders.

Miss Nellie Roop has returned home after a month's visit with relatives in U. S. A.

Mr. Murray Morrison is at home, after a stay of two months in Torbrook Mines.

Miss Gov. of Bridgewater, was the guest of her friend, Miss Pearl Hoop, during the last week.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Hennigar Allen on the arrival of a baby girl—Irene Pearl.

Our teacher, Miss McLean, is spending her holidays at the home of her parents in Margareville.

Miss Carrie Parker, of Lunenburg, has taken charge of the school, at Lake Pleasant, their former teacher, Miss Guild, having resigned.

Our tur buyers, Messrs. J. B. Saunders, J. C. Grimm, William Charlton and John Grimm, are touring the province in the interests of their work.

The stores are already beginning to deck themselves in holiday attire, and we notice that Santa Claus is leaving a bountiful supply not only for good boys and girls but for "grown-ups" as well.

Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Howe have moved to Greenwood, where they intend residing for a few years. As yet the Baptist pulpit is unoccupied, but it is hoped that ere long some minister of the gospel will feel called to this church.

Our schools and churches have been closed for the past fortnight, owing to a smallpox scare in the community. The disease broke out in the home of Mr. C. A. Grimm, but as there was a difference of opinion between the doctors, it was not settled upon as a sure case of smallpox. However, it was thought necessary to use every precaution against spreading it among other people and quite a convenience to those coming into town. Such a place, where one could get a cup of tea, has been a long felt need to those shopping in town from the outlying districts. These young ladies are to be congratulated upon the success of their undertaking.

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Our tur buyers, Messrs. J. B. Saunders, J. C. Grimm, William Charlton and John Grimm, are touring the province in the interests of their work.

The stores are already beginning to deck themselves in holiday attire, and we notice that Santa Claus is leaving a bountiful supply not only for good boys and girls but for "grown-ups" as well.

Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Howe have moved to Greenwood, where they intend residing for a few years. As yet the Baptist pulpit is unoccupied, but it is hoped that ere long some minister of the gospel will feel called to this church.

Our schools and churches have been closed for the past fortnight, owing to a smallpox scare in the community. The disease broke out in the home of Mr. C. A. Grimm, but as there was a difference of opinion between the doctors, it was not settled upon as a sure case of smallpox. However, it was thought necessary to use every precaution against spreading it among other people and quite a convenience to those coming into town. Such a place, where one could get a cup of tea, has been a long felt need to those shopping in town from the outlying districts. These young ladies are to be congratulated upon the success of their undertaking.

Granville Centre

Miss Mabel Tanch has returned from a month's visit in Boston and vicinity.

Mr. Andrew Bent has moved into the house formerly occupied by Mr. Campbell Willett.

Miss Clara Robblee, of Lower Granville, visited Miss Annie Caine for a few days last week.

Oran Young, who has been in Boston for some time past, came home last week and will remain the winter.

The young people of the neighborhood recently gave Miss Bessie Young a surprise party in honor of her birthday.

Mr. Suckling, of Truro, has been engaged to take charge of the services in All Saints Church during the winter months.

Mrs. Peterson, who has been absent several months with relatives in Fredericton and other places in New Brunswick, returned last Saturday.

...Ritche Lang, who has spent the past year in Toronto and the north-west, has returned and will spend the winter with his mother, Mrs. J. C. Withers.

The shed for the protection of horses, recently erected by the Church of England congregation, is about completed and presents a neat appearance.

The W. M. A. S. of the United Baptist Church, will observe Crusade Day by an "at home" at the residence of Mrs. W. A. Gilliat, Tuesday evening, December 1st.

The many friends of little Miss Laura Willett, formerly of this place but now living in Boston, will regret to learn that she is seriously ill in a Boston hospital, suffering from measles following an attack of diphtheria.

Port Wade

Hattie Westover, of Annapolis, is visiting her parents here.

Mrs. Thomas Wood intends soon to go to Lynn for the winter.

Mumps is traveling about among the school children here, but the school has been kept open.

Howard Burke has been laid up some time with rheumatism in the knee joint, but is better now.

Capt. J. W. Snow has returned from across the Bay, where he has been disposing of a load of apples, by his little vessel, the Elmer.

John Haynes foud on the 9th of this month some full sized ripe strawberries, and Mrs. William Ryder has a rose bush in her garden budded for blossom.

A. B. Kendall is able to walk some with a cane. He is now studying photography and will take a course in telegraphy as soon as opportunity presents, as he will be unable to do farm work on account of a weak knee which is also stiff.

The Margaret Leonard, Capt. McGrath, is hauled up at Digby for the season. The Albert J. Lutz, Capt. Apt. and the Wilfred L. Capt. Hayden, are in over Sunday. They report fishing very good but weather windy.

Parties here are having a nice boat built for a steam ferry service between this place and Digby. It is rumored that a substantial subsidy has been granted. This is a service which has long been looked for and will be greatly appreciated by our citizens.

Christmas Stamps

A Million to be Sold Before Christmas.

Every penny from the stamps, after paying for printing and distribution, will be used for the maintenance of poor patients at the MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, and for extending the fight against the dread White Plague.

This Christmas Stamp idea was started in Denmark about four years ago, where the cash returns have built and financed a Consumptive Hospital. A year ago, the Red Cross Society of Denmark sold over 400,000 with the co-operation of stores, churches, clubs, and boys and girls. In fact, everybody helped in this popular movement, and this year their National Red Cross Society is selling the stamps all over the States.

A STAMP FOR CANADA

The neat little stamp in red and white, like above cut, and selling at one cent each, is published by the National Sanitarium Association in the interests of the Muskoka Free Hospital. The stamp does not pay postage, but may be put on letters, packages and Christmas cards of all kinds, and will bear the happy Season's Greetings everywhere.

Working workers all over the Dominion are organizing little bands for stamp selling. The hospital board is hoping that over a million stamps will be sold before Christmas, and the work for the consumptive poor from sea to sea will be greatly strengthened. Other interesting information may be obtained by writing Mr. J. S. Robertson, Secy.-Treas. of the Association, 347 King Street West, Toronto.

8 SPECIALS 8

FOR

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5TH.

<p>LOT I. GLASS TABLE TUMBLERS</p> <p>Glass Table Tumblers, 24 doz. only, comprising four different designs, plain, fluted bottom, fluted side with ground key pattern, and ground ring pattern. Only one dozen sold to a customer.</p> <p>Saturday Special Price p'r doz. 25c</p>	<p>LOT V. BOXES OF FRILLINGS</p> <p>Boxes of Frillings, two doz. only, containing from six to six and one-half yards.</p> <p>Saturday Special Price, box 19c</p>
<p>LOT II. COPPERED WIRE COAT HANGERS.</p> <p>Wire Coat Hangers, five doz. only. Will adjust so as to keep coat collar in perfect shape.</p> <p>Saturday Special Price, only 3c each.</p>	<p>LOT VI. BLACK SILK BELTS</p> <p>Three doz. only good taffeta Silk belts, shirred, trimmed with ninesilk rings and rosette.</p> <p>Saturday Special Price each 19c</p>
<p>LOT III. LADIES' SIDE COMBS.</p> <p>Ladies' Side Combs in Shell and Amber. The quantity is limited so you must call early.</p> <p>Saturday Special. Price 3c and 5c each</p>	<p>LOT VII. EMBOSSED GILT BELTS</p> <p>Three doz. only, gilt belt embossed and trimmed with nice gilt harness buckle.</p> <p>Saturday Special Price each 9c</p>
<p>LOT IV. PRINTED COTTONS</p> <p>Three hundred yards good Printed Cottons. Fine for comfortable, good dark patterns, regular 7c and 8c goods.</p> <p>Saturday Special Price 51-2c yard</p>	<p>LOT VIII. LADIES' AND MEN'S UMBRELLAS</p> <p>A snap in umbrellas, large and small, twenty only.</p> <p>Saturday Special Price 39c to 79c</p>

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