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The Weekly Monitor

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THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE SUPREME LAW.

VOL 33 BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1906. NO 50



A Cup of Bovril is a meal in itself

It is nourishment and stimulant combined and concentrated. In winter it is especially good, for there's nothing which furnishes so much nutriment in such a small compass and in such palatable form.



When you're tired or cold, or both, nothing equals a cup of hot

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British Gives to Canada Halifax Naval Facilities

Dock Yard and Wharf Equipment Costing Millions Now Canadian Property.

Ottawa, March 1.—The British naval authorities have decided to transfer their entire naval equipment at Halifax to Canada. The only consideration is that Canada shall assume the British obligation in the graving dock. This consists of a bonus of two thousand pounds a year and has five years more to run.

All the details of the agreement of transfer have not yet been made public. It is understood, however, that Canada is to maintain the facilities at Halifax in a reasonable degree of repair and make use of them for marine purposes. They will be available for the use of the British war vessels when they are required.

The property which is thus turned over to Canada comprises all the equipment of a dockyard, the wharves, anchorages, graving dock, repair shops, barracks, hospitals and residences. The area of water front occupied is most extensive. The facilities were constructed at the cost of many millions of dollars. The admiral's residence alone is valued at fifty thousand dollars.

The transfer of the Halifax naval property to Canada has been under discussion for some time. Canada, through the late Raymond Preston, expressed a willingness to relieve the British taxpayer of the burden of maintaining the facilities. The terms of transfer were practically settled when he was in England. The bargain has been closed since. The Canadian marine authorities here propose to make practical use of the dock facilities. The Halifax yard will be made the winter centre for the outers of the fishery preventive service. It is probable that all of the boats will hereafter be sent there for overhauling. During the winter the given a training which will fit them to become an instructional force for the proposed naval militia, as the permanent force is for the militia at the present time.

It is understood that the transfer of the property will take place immediately.

A Hint to Travellers

While in Suffolk, Va., Henry Croll, Jr., proprietor of the Beaverton, Mich., Hardware Co., was taken very sick with bowel trouble. A travelling salesman from Espinaw, Mich., advised him to get a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which he did. "It soon cured me, and I take pleasure in recommending it," he says. No one should leave home on a journey without a bottle of this remedy. It is almost sure to be needed and is not obtainable while on steamship or cars. Sold by E. M. Weston.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

More Words of Praise

Union Bank of Halifax Compared With Similar Institutions. (North Sydney Herald.)

I read with a good deal of interest an article copied from your paper in the Halifax Morning Herald, of Saturday, on the banking institutions of the Province. Your views as expressed in that article fully accord with my own. I have done business in three different banks, and I have no hesitation in saying that the Union Bank is the best business man's bank. Apart from its system, which I believe to be in advance of that of other banks doing business in this province, the Union Bank is a home bank, or rather while the other banks have chosen in a sense to "pull up stakes" in Nova Scotia in the interests of the West, the Union Bank has stuck to Nova Scotia.

There is hardly a town in the province today that has not a branch of the Union Bank, and I have to bear the first business man who has complained of his treatment at the hands of this bank, compared with treatment received from other banks.

Under our existing Canadian banking laws, depositors, or shareholders, are as safe with one bank as with another. The Union Bank, certainly, is one of the most staunch in this Province. Then, it is not fitting that the home bank—the bank that stands by the people of the Maritime Province, should receive the deposits from the people in preference to banks that are here to take deposits, allowing three per cent, thereon and loaning the same money in the Northwestern country at, as you say, ten and twelve per cent. I know one Canadian bank that is doing business in the States and getting 25 per cent, interest on Canadian money.

Of course I do not blame banks for making all they can, but it seems to me that depositors should favor the banks that stand by Nova Scotia, circulate its money here and when dull times appear, stand by its customers, in preference to the bank that sends its money West, and in dull times calls its customers that their deposits have to be reduced, etc.

Then again the Union Bank does not discriminate between classes. Its treatment of the farmer and the mechanic is as off-hand as its treatment of the trader.

I agree with you in your statement that the people should know banking conditions as they exist today in Nova Scotia and give the preference to banks that will play by the people of Nova Scotia in preference to the people of the western provinces or foreign countries.

MERCANTILE.

A LINIMENT THAT IS USEFUL for a variety of purposes and does the work well and satisfactorily, is a genuine Family Liniment, and should be always on hand when needed. This is Kendall's White Liniment. All dealers sell it.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GART IN COWS.

KING EDWARD IS BREAKING DOWN

FEARS HE WILL DIE OF CANCER—HE IS DEPRIVED OF THE USE OF TOBACCO—HIS HAIR HAS TURNED WHITE—COLLAPSE FEARED

London, March 3.—It is impossible to longer ignore the unsatisfactory condition of the King's health. For some time his Majesty's condition has been his medical advisers some anxiety. It is persistently said that he is suffering from an affection which entails among other things, abstinence from the use of tobacco, which is a great deprivation to a man who has been a lifelong smoker. He has aged rapidly during the past few months. His hair and beard are now as white as snow, and his appearance is almost haggard. The best information is to the effect that his Majesty is suffering from phlebitis of the leg, following a hunting accident, when he stepped into a rabbit hole. He is unable to walk even a few steps without pain from his long deprivation of exercise. He is getting extremely fat and unwell.

The king's entourage at Buckingham is greatly worried over his Majesty's condition. The external evidences of his ill health are plain to everyone. When opening parliament many peers were shocked by his Majesty's appearance. His face was ashen and his voice, when reading his speech, was frequently interrupted by gasps as from a man suffering from an internal ailment. When his speech was finished he looked around for his cane, which was three feet away. He apparently hesitated to trust his legs to reach for the cane and the Court Chamberlain placed it in the King's hand.

FEARS HE HAS CANCER. His Majesty's irritation is increased by the slightest suggestion that he does not look well. Like all members

of the Guelph family, he dislikes intensely to learn of his condition, as he is fearful of cancer, to which he knows his family is susceptible. Indeed, there are rumors that this is the real affliction of his Majesty. He rarely leaves Buckingham, except on pressing business of State. The last Privy Council was held at Buckingham palace, because there is no elevator at St. James. Every effort is made to save the King fatigue. Recently an elevator was constructed at Buckingham to obviate the necessity of climbing the stairway.

Dr. Felix Simon and Dr. Treves are seeing their royal patient almost daily. The palace officials say, of course, that the eminent doctors' visits are merely social calls, but that explanation does not hide the fact that Dr. Ott, the King's Marienbad physician, has just returned to his home after a three weeks' visit at Windsor and Buckingham.

If the public of England depended upon official notices from Lord Knollys, the King's secretary, for its knowledge of the real condition of his Majesty, they would not know that he had been seriously ill until he died, for such is the statercraft of England. Lord Knollys, then Sir Francis Knollys, officially denied the King's serious illness four years ago after the papers of this city had published the news. Although, the King, two days later, was under the surgeon's knife, England was kept in ignorance of the fact. Queen Victoria's illness was kept secret until she was dying. All such news are made of course, merely to allay the public anxiety, but the entire court knows that his Majesty is far from being well.

Unique XVI Century Costume

New York, March 3.—One of the unique entertainments of this winter was given Thursday night by Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney at their home in Park avenue. It was a sixteenth century costume dinner, their guests coming in French, Spanish, English, Dutch and Italian court costumes of that period.

It was the first large costume party of the winter, and in fact there has been nothing just like it in some years, not since the famous dinner given early in 1889 at the house of the late Abram S. Hewitt on the eve of the artist's costume ball at the old Academy of Design. The Hewitt dinner was attended by many who went later to the ball, and the table set in his Italian dining room followed as far as possible the famous painting of "The Marriage Feast," by Paul Veronese.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney's dinner was very much after the same idea. Their guests were seated at a long and narrow table placed on three sides of their Renaissance tapestry room, and while it had the appearance of a continuous table, it was really divided into sections, so that the costumes of each country represented were grouped together.

This room is of generous proportions and is finished in Ceven stone, elaborately carved, with a lofty fireplace at one end. Large panels of tapestries are set in the side walls and the ceiling are ornamented with old Italian canvases painted by masters, thus forming a fitting setting for such a gathering of elegantly costumed guests.

The table formed three sides of a hollow square, the guests being seated on the outside. It was covered with Italian lace and at intervals were placed superb dishes of old all over filled with luscious fruits, and tall pitchers and vases, also of wrought silver, filled with flowers.

Bears' heads also played a part in the decorations. There were placed about the room among the conventional plants that were in vogue at the period represented by the dinner white azaleas in full bloom. In the

drawing room, where Mr. and Mrs. Barney received their guests, there were numerous vases of flowers without any special attention to period.

Even all the house servants were in costume, and the men from Sherry's establishment who served the dinner wore "bed gowns" costumes. It was a most picturesque sight when all the guests were seated, the architect of the room, the brilliant lights and the general artistic surroundings quite suggested a painting of some old master.

The dinner was announced by a flourish of trumpets, and the guests filed in two by two from the drawing room, resembling a medieval procession. While it was being served, a delightful vocal program by Mr. Charles Gilbert, formerly of the Metropolitan opera, and Miss Susan Mitchell. Both singers were in costume, Mr. Gilbert wearing that of a Venetian troubadour and Miss Mitchell being dressed as a Venetian page. They sang quaint old French and Italian melodies. This entertainment was continued after the dinner, when there was also some general dancing.

United Action for Prevention of Wars

Brussels, March 3.—The international congress, comprising the socialist leaders of Europe, including Herr Bebel, socialist leader in the German Reichstag; M. Jaures, leader of his party in the French chamber of deputies; James Keir Hardie, chairman of the labor party in the British house of commons, and M. Vandervelde, a number of Russian revolutionists, today unanimously adopted a motion calling for united socialist action for the prevention of wars.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHERNEY & CO., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

Walding, Kinross & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Home Made

Have your cake, muffins, and tea biscuit home-made. They will be fresher, cleaner, more tasty and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder helps the house wife to produce at home, quickly and economically, fine and tasty cake, the raised hot-biscuit, puddings, the frosted layer-cake, crisp cookies, crullers, crusts and muffins, with which the ready-made food found at the bake-shop or grocery does not compare.

Royal is the greatest of bake-day helps.

Danger Met By Wireless

Sea Perils Greatly Lessened by Air Telegraphy—How Signals Tell of Icebergs and Wrecks.

Of all the wonderful changes in the conditions of ocean travel brought about by the inventive genius of the twentieth century none perhaps is stranger than that indicated in a promisc little story of the sea told in matter-of-course fashion by the New York newspapers, a few days ago, says the Washington Times.

In an exchange of messages between the ocean giants Philadelphia and La Lorraine, the iceberg—in all eyes the dread bugbear of sea captains, who carry hundreds of lives in their hands—vanished forever as an element of danger, and, perhaps for the first time, humanity realized that the wireless telegraph is destined to wonderfully diminish the loss of life at sea.

In the darkness of a winter night La Lorraine, bound for New York, and carrying a mighty load of Americans, with thoughts of home in their hearts, received this dark message of the air:

"Ph Lorraine—Beware of great iceberg directly in your path. Last seen off the Fishing Bank. Do you understand? Philadelphia."

"Thank you. We do understand," replied La Lorraine, and at once altered her course, keeping a double watch for the remainder of the voyage. Yet is the wireless telegraph only in the alphabet of this phase of its usefulness to mankind.

In this instance we find another illustration of the short-sightedness of the general run of humanity," said Mr. C. C. Galbraith, general manager of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph system. "For you understand that the world at large saw in the Marconi and De Forest systems only a new means of telegraphic connection with land and a new way of sending messages to their friends, while the stock broker rejoiced in the ability to keep his hand on the ticker all the way over."

But perhaps you now begin to realize that, as the turbine abolishes sea sickness, so will the wireless telegraph render loss of life at sea by either collision, by stress of the storm, or by a mischance to a steamer a practical impossibility. In future the trip across the Atlantic in a stormy midwinter will be rather less hazardous than a day's run to Chicago.

Take for instance, fog and these awful Newfoundland Banks, which have seen the loss of so many magnificent boats and the sacrifice of more lives than can ever be counted in this world. Up to these days we have had to depend upon the fog horn, the ship's bells and the rockets for our only guide.

But with the wireless telegraph, two big liners, hitherto groping through the mists, with nothing certain save a horrible conviction that they were somewhere, and within striking distance of each other, may talk as easily as though they lay side by side in port. They may communicate

to each other their exact position, latitude, longitude and the rest, and thus obviate all danger of a collision. The next danger that disappears with the aerogram is that of wreck and loss of life through mischance to the boats a big liner in distress, but fitted with the wireless instruments, may flash a message, and within a few hours see around her half a dozen other steamers ready to give her aid. "Do you remember the famous stories of La Bourgoigne and the Umbria?" asked Mr. Galbraith. "In those cases you will remember the boats met with an accident at sea. In each case the shaft was badly injured. The liners were long overdue and nothing had been heard of them by the incoming boat. For days the people of England and America were in a fever of excitement over their possible fate. This sort of picturesque sensation has vanished with the good old days and other good things, because, with the aid of the wireless, we in New York would know inside of two hours just what had happened to the Umbria."

"An example of this use of the wireless was seen in the case of one of the Standard Oil boats, the City of Everett, which is fitted with the wireless. Just off Sabine bay, in a heavy sea, one of the steel doors on the forward turret was torn away and the compartment flooded. Here was where the value of the wireless was demonstrated. Under the old conditions, the City of Everett would have been lost, but her captain was now able to flash messages in all directions and bring the A. S. Lucas to her aid. The A. S. Lucas stopped by through two days until a temporary door had been built.

Babies to Burn

Mr. and Mrs. John Geer Have a Family of Twenty-Two Thirving Little Folks.

Mrs. John Geer, residing near Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., is the mother of 22 children, four of whom are still nursing. Mrs. Geer is thirty-five years old, and could easily pass for a woman of twenty-five. She has beautiful black hair, clear olive complexion, black eyes, sparkling white teeth, and is a remarkably attractive woman.

Besides doing her own housework, and five or six large washings every week for outside families, she helps her husband, during the summer months, in the fields on the small farm on which they live. Mr. Geer is two years his wife's senior, and in the winter time can barely see out an egg-stand for his large family.

Mrs. Geer was born in the hard coal region of Schuylkill county. Her maiden name was McAdoo. The family of generations back, was noted for the number of children raised. She was married at the age of fourteen, and of the twenty-two children, she is only one pair of twins, and barely a year's difference between any two. The youngest child is six weeks old, the second one year, the third twenty-one months, and the fourth two years and five months. She manages them very well except when all want their dinners at one time.

The children are pretty, chubby youngsters, notwithstanding the fact that half the time they have barely sufficient food or clothing. Nevertheless they are stout and rugged, and seldom sick.

While the parents are poor and have very hard work providing for their family, on the whole they are a very happy group, and contented that a home is not a home without a baby.

BROTHER GARDNER AND BIG WORDS
HE SPEAKS AGAINST THEM AND BAKES HIS COMRADES OVER
THE COALS

"My frens," said Brother Gardner of the Limekiln club as he rose in his place the other evening, "I want to say a few words to you on a subject dat has been beld' us two or three times beld'. I an referin' yo de use of big-words by numbers of dis club. You all know my opinion on de matter, and yet it seems dat dar am some among you who don't mean to heed it. I have allus beld and allus shall beld when a pusion can make hisself plainly understood by his filler men be shoukin' go tropin' around in de dark in search of anything more. When a man understands you to say dat you will 'black a kitchen outfit' for 75 I don't see what any big words an gwine to help de case any."

IN THE GROCERY STORE.
"A few nights ago I was in a grocery, nigh my house to git a pound o' sugar. I asked for one pound, and de grocer understood. I didn't use no big words in askin' for a pound, and he didn't use any in sayin' it would be seven cents and no trust. I had got de sugar when Kural Kaduff come in. He had his hat on his ear and was stepin' high and didn't cha notice me. He wanted two pounds of oatmeal, and he walks up to de counter and says:

"Mr. White, de transcendent qualifications of your equipment and dis-qualified oatmeal has tempted me to become a purchaser again."
"He got his meal and walked out wid a feelin' dat he had crushed dat grocer as flat as a panake, but dat am what he was mistook. When Brud-der Kaduff had come de grocer turned to me and said:

"If dat am one of de fool niggers of your club you'd better learn him to talk English."
"I was in a coal office a few days ago," continued the old man, "and Brud-der Samuel Shin dropped in to order a quarter of a ton. It wasn't sufficient for him to say how much he wanted and hand ober his money, but he had to swell out his chest and clear his throat and roll up his eyes and observe dat owing to de emblem-atical disposition of de embargo, he found hisself prohibitiorially impelled to purchase less dan his usual quantity of carnivorous combustion. De look of self complacency on his face as he walked out would put a June masquerade actor to shame. I notice dat Brud-der Shin am wid us yere tonight, and I want to ex him what he meant by his language."

WHEN 'T WAS TRANSACTED.
"I meant dat I hadn't only money 'nuff to pay for a quarter of a ton of coal, sah," replied Samuel as he stood up.
"But why didn't you say so in plain English?"
"I-I dunno, sah. Reckon it was be-

Impoverished Soil
Impoverished soil, like impover-ished blood, needs a proper fertilizer. A chemist by analyz-ing the soil can tell you what fertilizer to use for different products.
If your blood is impoverished your doctor will tell you what you need to fertilize it and give it the rich, red corpuscles that are lacking in it. It may be you need a tonic, but more likely you need a concentrated fat food, and fat is the element lacking in your system.
There is no fat food that is so easily digested and assimilated as
Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
It will nourish and strengthen the body when milk and cream fail to do it. Scott's Emulsion is always the same; always palatable and always beneficial where the body is wasting from any cause, either in children or adults.
We will send you a sample free.
Be sure that this pic-ture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emul-sion you buy.
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hans I had been readin' Shakes-ppeare."
"Make it was. You keep right on readin' Shakespeare and takin' big words and you'll git dar limby. You kin set down."

"One day a week ago I was in a lumber yard to git de old woman a new ironing board. De lumber man and me was talkin' about de best kind and how much bigger it was dan de British Patent when along comes Brud-der Flapjack White. He said we was talkin', but he was so swelled up dat he butted in wid:

"Mr. Brown, it appears to be de consensus of de opinion dat de re-quirement of de economic conditions, 'Havin' got off dat speech, he bought six pieces of lath for a nickel, and walked off. He bore hisself like a man who had just won a great vic-tory, but when he was out o' hearin' de lumber man turned to me and ask ed if dat was one of de linguists of de Limekiln club. He also said dat if he had been alone he would have given Brud-der Flapjack de boot. Stand up, brud-der, and tell me de meamin' of consensu'!"

BROTHER FLAPJACK IN DOUBT.
"I dunno, sah," was de reply.
"Want am rotundity?"
"An't dun say."
"Waal, what am rotundity?"
"Reckon it has sunthin' to do wid a lumber yard."
"Oh, you do. Waal, I take pleasure in informin' you dat it has a heap more to do wid a fool. Sit down and rest you weary limbs, Brud-der Flap-jack."
"One evenin' not long since I drop-ped into a cobbler shop to get a bit put on de heel of my shoe. De cob-ber and me was talkin' 'bout dat western congressman who stole a mill-ions acres of government lan, when Brud-der Givocadam Jones walked in as if he owned de airth and said:

"Cobbl-er, de perspective of de re-flex impels me to eventuate de im-possibility of de occasion. Can you do it or not?"
"De cobbl-er sot dar wid his mouth open and his eyes bulkin' out, and Brud-der Jones went on to make use of such words as 'genuflexuous,' 'ter-minate,' 'assimilate,' 'trans-grify' and 'abominate.' If I hadn't stood up and told him to delineate his trans-grify pathology out of dat, I didn't know what calamity would have hap-pened, Brud-der Jones, stand up."
"Yes, sah."

BROTHER JONES IS IMPROVED.
"What was you errand in dat cob-ber shop?"
"To git half soles on my shoes."
"Why didn't you tell de cobbl-er so?"
"I was gwine to, sah."
"You wanted to get off de big words first. I see. What am genuf-lexious?"
"I don't remember."
"What am assimilate?"
"It's when you dun feel bad."
"And trans-grify?"
"Can't say."
"I thought you couldn't. You may set down. Brud-der John, your record in de Limekiln club am a good one. Since ben' a member you have killed a mad dawg, choked a greened pole, shot an owl and kicked a football over a house. Dun't get to be an idiot and smash your record."
"If Brud-der Beebe am in de hall to-night I'd like to say a few words to him."
Brother Beebe was there and stood up in a nervous way, and after look-ing at him for a few seconds the president said:

"Brud-der Beebe, I was in a butcher shop one evenin' not long since when you came in. You wanted a pound of sliced bacon for breakfast, but you couldn't dun say so in plain words. You had to ring in such words as eliminate, deductive, aspirations, con-templative and assiduous, and while tryin' to foller you and wondering whether you was a fool or a villain de butcher cut his thumb and throwed a mutton bone at you and chased you out. What was your object in usin' den big words?"
"I wanted dat butcher to see dat I was up to date."
"And if you was up to date, den what?"
"He wouldn't cheat me on de ba-con."
"Did you know de meamin' of one of de words?"
"No, sah."
"Jest shot 'em right off to scare de butcher?"
"Yes, sah."
"Waal, pore old man, set down. I wish I had some catnip tea for you. I ain't gwine to say to de members of dis club dat dey can't use big words whenever dey wants to, but what I wish to observe is dis: Dat de next time one of em am complain-ed of for a linguist or a fool we shan't have any further use for him. We am a plain lot of men. We make use of a

plain language. We call a tater a tater and a pumpkin a pumpkin. If dar am any among us who wants to eventuate de restorative or insulate de impemosity of de flum-doodle let 'em go ahead and see what dey will bring up."
"We will now absquatulate de meet-ing to de prevaricate to our insidious demerits." M. QUAD.

UNWISE INVESTMENTS.
It is very natural that those who have earned a little money by dint of persevering industry should wish to invest their savings in such a way as to secure the largest amount of bene-fit available. But a wonderful degree of folly is often manifested in the way these investments are made. In-stead of paying special attention to the important question of security, these persons allow themselves to be unduly influenced by high rates of in-terest offered by mercenary schemers who employ this easy method of cap-turing unsuspecting victims. The il-lust illusion of gaining large divid-ends lures a host of imprudent money-lenders to invest in the most fraudu-lent enterprises. Millions of dollars have gone from the pockets of our gullible fellow-countrymen into the hands of cunning swindlers. Nor does the fact that those fakes have periodically ruined thousands of our citizens seem to have any permanent effect in deterring foolish investors from repeating their ventures in this insane method of investment.
We do not mean to imply that all mines or manufacturing industries are fakes. There are many enterprises of this kind that are honestly man-aged and highly profitable, but such enterprises find plenty of encourage-ment and capital in their own neigh-borhood without appealing to the public for assistance. But swindlers who cannot impose on the people liv-ing in the immediate neighborhood of the mines or factories they represent, can only too much succeed by get-ting far away from home and living in people who have no means of investi-gating the facts for themselves. As a rule it is far wiser to invest our surplus earnings in safe enterprises at home where we can examine our securities and have some voice in their management.

Leniency Cause of Crime
The criminal docket was unusually large at the session of the Supreme Court which closed in Sydney on Fri-day. There were five men convicted and sentenced for some of the worst crimes in the criminal calendar, and one of the criminals is to be whipped. Possibly a more frequent application of the "cat-o-nine-tails" would do more to check crime than terms of imprisonment. Judge Meagher said that leniency of the judges and juries had a good deal to do in promoting crime in this province. When he was on the circuit in 1892 there was but a single criminal case in the entire district, while the present session of the court he was confronted by a docket of twenty cases. Yet the country courts now pass upon many cases which formerly came before the Supreme Court. Judge Meagher expressed the opinion that increased prosperity was in some measure responsible for the size of the criminal docket, but said that much of the crime was owing to the fact that offenders received too much encourage-ment. "They first depended on the grand jury to throw out the bill. If they did not escape in this way they next calculated on the leniency of the petty jury, or the supposition that some petty jurymen would so far disregard his oath and thereby al-low the guilty to escape. Even if convicted, a petition might be circu-lated by which they might secure their escape. A petition would then gener-ally be presented to some weak-minded clergyman, and then the community would show its respect for the leni-ency which the community at large showed towards criminals."

We do not think Judge Meagher is fair to our clergyman. They are not weak-minded. In fact our clergymen have always favored punishment for crime, and it is a rare case when any of the clergy have appended their signatures to a document on behalf of a criminal. The judge is right, how-ever, in his statement that criminals too often depend on juries to get clear, and that too often the punish-ment meted out is trifling in compar-ison with the gravity of the offence charged and the maximum sentence fixed by law against it. There is a large and growing class who will not be restrained by any consideration but the fear of severe punishment. That the undue leniency of which Judge Meagher speaks encourages per-sons of this class to lawlessness, and leads them to take risks which they would not take were justice more strictly enforced by men on jury duty, seems to be clear enough.

MANY CHILDREN SUFFER FROM Worms through Loss of Appetite, Fits, Sleeplessness and Pain. Give Mc-Less's Vegetable Worm Syrup, the original and genuine. Always Safe, Pleasant and Effective. Many years in use, always satisfactory. Get the genu-ine. McLess's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

LITS CURED
If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Piles, Hemorrhoids, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LITCO CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you.

LEIBIG'S FITCURE
British Post Bind to Own Interests
Sydney Buxton Refuses to Reduce English Postage on Periodicals to Canada.

London, Mar. 2.—There is much dis-appointment expressed over the refusal of Sydney Buxton, the new post-master-general, to reduce the postage on periodicals to Canada. Every argu-ment has been used, especially the flooding of Canada by American periodicals with the advertisements of American goods, to the detriment of British trade in Canada, but Buxton, following her permanent officials, is firm to undertake the readjustment of the whole periodical postage of the United Kingdom, which, he says, a Canadian change would involve. It is understood, moreover, that the British treasury is frowning just now upon all changes which might involve the loss of revenue, though it only be a temporary loss. It is hoped that the Congress of the Chamber of Com-merce of the Empire meeting in London in July will make the strongest per-sonal representations. British financial objections are also taken to be a suggestion that Great Britain will follow the American example and es-tablish commercial agencies in all the leading Canadian centres. If anything is done the British government will probably be content to appoint one agent at Montreal or Toronto to cover all Canada.

GROWING GIRLS in ill health should use occasionally Wheeler's Bot-anic Bitters, a purely vegetable and reliable remedy for all irregularities of the system, curing Headache, Biliousness and Bizziness.

Two of the Money-Makers on the farm are
Spray Pumps & Separators



In Spray Pumps I keep on hand and can supply either the
Spramotor or Hylmer Outfit
by far the two best outfits on the market.

In Separators I handle the celebrated
Massey-Harris
manufactured by the Massey-Harris Co. Also the
National
made by the Raymond Manufacturing Co.

SW SOLD FOR CASH OR ON EASY TERMS
N. E. CHUTE, Bridgetown
Swift's Lowest Fertilizers are reliable and always in stock.

Remarkable Progress!

That there is no better Company with which to place your Life Insurance than
The Manufacturers Life
is clearly shown by the following comparison:—

	DEC. 31, 1894.	DEC. 31, 1904.
Policies issued during the year.....	\$9,555,300	\$87,666,468
Policy Reserves.....	2,710,735	7,107,148
Assets.....	628,459	2,254,077
Income.....	831,320	6,118,544
SURPLUS to Policy Holders.....	296,468	1,659,107
	177,630	771,869

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

E. R. MACHUM, Co. Ltd. Managers, Maritime Provinces, St. John, N.B., and Truro, N.S.	Apply for Rates to O. P. GOUCHER, General Agent, MIDDLETON, Nova Scotia	Good Terms -to- Good Agents
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Maple Leaf Rubbers
are made only from the best "Para" rubber.
Made to fit every style and shape of men's shoes, ladies' shoes and shoes for the little ones.
In ladies' shapes they are neat, light, perfect fitting and lasting.
Insist on the "Maple Leaf" Brand — it's on every rubber.
Sold by all dealers.

Photographs
A good variety of New Cards, Call and see them; Try some of the

PHOTO FADS
New and up-to-date.
N. M. SMITH, - Photographer
GOOD MEAT
Makes Health.

FRESH FISH
Special care exercised in handling our stock.
B. M. WILLIAMS' MARKET
HOMEMADE BREAD,
Cake and Pastry.

Our increasing sales and patronage are good evidence that our bake-shop products give satisfaction.
Mrs. Brown's Restaurant
Church Street
Bridgetown

Our New Term
Begins Tuesday
January 2nd.
We thank our friends for their patronage and will endeavor to merit their favor.
Students attending this College take no risks, but get the benefit of the accumulated skill, experience and prestige earned by 38 years of constant endeavor to give the very best procurable anywhere in business training.
Catalogue free to any address.
S. KERR & SON,
Old Fellows' Hall, St. John, N. B.

A. W. ALLEN & SON,
WOODWORKERS.
We make and handle all kinds of
Building Material
and Finish.
A complete stock of
Doors, Sash, Mouldings, Sheath-ing, Flooring, Sliding, etc.,
always on hand.
Church, Store and Office Fittings
a specialty.
Write for Illustrated Books and prices to
BOX 98, MIDDLETON, N. S.

CHAS. HEARN,
Tailor Repair Rooms
Ladies' and Gents' Clothes
CLEANED, PRESSED and REPAIRED.
Work promptly attended to and executed in satisfactory manner.
Work called for and delivered.
Rooms over T. A. Foster's store, opposite the Barber Shop.

WANTED!
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
HIDES, PELTS, CALF SKINS
and TALLOW.
CASH PAID AT THE HIGHEST
MARKET PRICES.
MacKenzie, Crowe & Co., Ltd.
Bridgetown, Jan'y 17th, 1906.

The Monitor has
A New Gasoline
Engine for Sale.
It is the well-known
"Woodpecker" and is
between 3 1/2 and 4
horse power. Sold mere-ly because we have no use for it.
Price : : \$225.00
Bridgetown, N. S.

FINEST and
FRESHEST
—LINES OF—
Meat & Fish
always in stock.

Wm. I. Troop,
GRANVILLE STREET.
THE
Nova Scotia Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
(Incorporated in Nova Scotia)
Strong - Liberal - Prompt
Absolute Protection
for the least money.
HEAD OFFICE, - Halifax.
JOHN R. MacLEOD, Mgr.
F. L. MILNER, Agent at Bridgetown

The Weekly Monitor

ISSUED ON WEDNESDAY,
At Bridgetown, Annapolis Co., N. S.
M. K. PIPER Proprietor
JAS. J. WALLIS Lessee and Manager
Terms—\$1.50 per year, allowed at \$1.00 if paid
strictly in advance.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 7TH, 1906.

THE MOROCCO TROUBLE.

It is very evident that a serious deadlock has been reached in the deliberations of the international delegates who have undertaken to settle the differences between Germany and France in connection with the Morocco question. The situation is one of momentous gravity. What diplomats cannot accomplish by reason may ultimately be settled on the battlefield; and we know from recent history in connection with the conflicts in South Africa and Manchuria, what such a method of settlement means. A war between Germany and France at the present time would be far more extensive, complicated and disastrous than the last Franco-German conflict; and the danger of interference by other European powers would be far greater. England is clearly in sympathy with the French contention in this dispute, whilst Austria and Russia are as strongly in sympathy with Germany. Turkey is also evidently in collusion with the Kaiser. What international complications might arise from this condition of affairs cannot easily be foretold, but the outlook is ominous. It is earnestly to be hoped that wise counsels will prevail at the conference which is now in session, and that the horrors of bloody battlefields may not again be presented to the eyes of humanity with all the humiliating and demoralizing influences necessarily connected with such a bloody scene. Surely we have reached an age where such countries as Germany and France can adjust their differences in a less savage way than by cutting each other's throats. It is a disgrace to our common civilization that this method of settling political differences is for a moment entertained in this twentieth century of the Christian era.

No Manual Training for Bridgetown

That Bridgetown is not yet ready for a manual training department in the public schools, was the decision arrived at by the public meeting on Monday, which by a vote of 29 to 22, went against the project. The council room was well filled with ratepayers and others interested in the subject. Very glowing prospects were given as to the advantages such a department would be to the town and it was shown by the figures, that it would be largely, if not altogether, self-sustaining. Still there seemed to be an idea in the minds of the ratepayers that their taxes would be largely increased and this fear was probably the sole reason of the decision arrived at.

The first speaker was Rev. Mr. Jost, chairman of the school board. He went into the subject at considerable length and showed that the running expenses would be more than covered by the government grant. This grant is fifteen cents for every lesson of two hours and each pupil would average forty lessons a year. If sixteen benches were to be installed with four sets of pupils there would be sixty-four in all taking the course, thus making the government grant \$960. The cost of a teacher two days a week would be \$260, thus leaving a balance in favor of the town.

Mr. Jost was followed by A. M. King, chairman of the Annapolis school board, who said, in substance, as follows:

Your chairman has placed the matter so fully before you that there is not much left. Perhaps it would be profitable to give you an idea of what Annapolis is doing. When manual training was adopted there was talk of Bridgetown coming in but the adverse vote of your first public meeting prevented it. This present meeting need not have been called as the school board could go on with the work without going to the public or the council. The first year we, in Annapolis, paid out \$600 and had a deficit of \$300. The second year the teacher asked for an increase of salary of \$50. We thought this too high and asked the teachers as to the benefit derived by the pupils. They all told us that the pupils taking the course were the cleverest and sharpest in the school. As a result we decided to give the teacher what he wanted. After that our present teacher, Mr. Crowe, was taken on at a reduced salary, and since then, also, the government grants have been increased. It makes no difference to us whether Bridgetown votes this project down or not—Annapolis will still keep on. Applications has been made for more benches and the interest is growing. The matter is really a self-sustaining affair. Annapolis considers that if it gave up manual training it would be taking a step backward.

Questions were asked by Rev. Mr. Underwood, Councillor Calder and others, but nothing was said adversely. The vote, however, resulted as stated previously.

Manual Training

To the Editor of the Monitor.

Sir,—At the meeting last evening called for the discussion of the project of a department of manual training in connection with our public school, and the voting of a small sum of money to inaugurate the same, the writer attended with the avowed intention of voting against a money grant, the town having already gone to high water mark in borrowing money, but after hearing the lucid and very satisfactory explanation by the chairman, Dr. Jost, of our school board, supplemented by the remarks of Mr. King, of the Annapolis Royal school board, giving the experience of the school management in that place as to the cost of maintenance and working of the department there, I became convinced of the advantages to be derived from adopting and installing a department of manual training here, and voted for and was much disappointed at the result of the vote. Our school house was built and arranged for such a department and the Tigen was approached soon after our school house was finished and occupied, by the Annapolis Royal school board and an offer was made to provide one teacher for the department in both schools and thereby economize the cost. Now the same arrangement is proposed again and rejected by the very small majority of seven, the vote standing 23 against and 22 for, if I remember correctly.

The writer cannot but feel that the ratepayers have made a grave mistake, and the interests of the community will suffer accordingly, unless the power vested in them by the statute in such case provided, and arranged with Annapolis Royal as proposed, they would be fully justified in doing so, there being little or no doubt of the department becoming in the near future self-sustaining—the \$300 asked for to be borrowed and paid back by instalments of \$100 and interest per year; there was a conspicuous absence at the meeting of our professional and leading business men, who are, or should be, interested in the cause of education; out of five clergymen in active duty in our town only one attended.

The remarks made by one of the ratepayers present (evidently against the vote) as to the collection of overdue taxes, was in this respect at least quite uncalled for. If there is one thing more than another that we can congratulate the ratepayers of this town on, it is the fact that we now have a council who are making an effort to collect the arrearages of taxes, some of which the writer is informed are the accumulation of one, two and three years. If the amount of uncollected taxes and water rates at the end of 1906 could be known it would stagger the ratepayer. In none of our published town reports does it appear what was the amount of our unpaid taxes at the end of any year since incorporation. If not so, the writer would be pleased to be corrected. Should not the town auditors see to it that this important item be made a part of their annual report.

RATEPAYER.

March 6, 1906.

The Local Market

Bridgetown, March 7.
Flour is a little easier this week. No change in price has yet taken place but the tendency is downwards. A drop is also looked for in sugar. Sugar is reported to be advancing, while molasses, which has declined about ten per cent, is steady. Following are this week's quotations:
Butter 18c. to 20c.
Eggs, 15c.
Honey, 18c.
Cheese, wholesale, 134c.
Cheese, retail, 15c.
Potatoes, per bushel, 45c.
Turnips, per bushel, 25c.
Carrots, per bushel, 45c.
Paranips, per bushel, 60c.
Pork, per carcass, per pound, 7 1/2.
Lard, 6c. to 7c.
Mutton, 8c.
Fowl, 12c.
Chickens, 20c.
Turkeys, 18c.
Geese, 14.00
Cornmeal, 10.00
Hay, (pressed), 8.00
Hay, (bulk), 50c.
Oats, per bushel, 1.35
Bran, 1.00
Middlings, 1.65
Cottongseed Meal, 1.60
Flour (feed), 5.75
Flour (Royal Household) 5.75
Other Manitoba Brands, 4.75
Flour Ontario, 4.75

LONDON MARKET PRICES.

London, March 3.—The apple market is in a very healthy condition and likely to continue so for at least the next six weeks. The fruit is well packed and is giving much satisfaction here. Baldwin and Russets are in favor at present—Spies being considered by some rather too ripe. Prices are being quoted as follows—Baldwins, Canada Red, \$6.00; Various, \$4.75 to \$5.35; Canadian Spies \$1.75 per case of 36 pounds net.

GEORGE S. DAVIES

We have on hand about 160 yards CARPET—“Diamond” Map Laid—“Kings” “Stars” &c. A. W. 1 also Union.

Also Carpet Squares and Rugs. Liberal discount on all Men's Winter Underwear, and a nicely winter goods.

MEN'S PANTS

\$1.90, \$1.85, \$1.65, \$1.25

Just a few left of these extra good

Cotton Blankets

AND

Flannelette Nightgowns.

OUR SPRING GOODS

Are beginning to arrive.

PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
LACES,
RIBBONS, Etc.

Parrabero Schooner Lost

Machiasport, Me., March 5.—The wreck of the three masted schooner Millie, of Parrabero, N. S., and the loss of three seamen was reported today, when Captain A. H. Gibson, with his mate, second mate, and cook arrived here after a hard struggle. The men, it is said, refused to leave the schooner, believing she would stand the strain.

DEAD.

George Porter, 45, seaman, Margareville, N. S.; no relatives.
John Christiansen, seaman, Norway.
Frank Whalen, seaman, Norway.

SURVIVORS.

Andrew H. Gibson, captain, Margareville, N. S.
John C. Minnis, first mate, Morden, N. S.

Drive E. Lake, second mate, Cheverly, N. S.
Thomas W. Gibson, steward, Margareville, N. S.
George Hanson, seaman, Norway.

The Millie was wrecked on a ledge in Machias Bay, her course having been misdirected in a thick snow storm. The vessel began to break up soon after the accident. Captain Gibson had the large boat lowered and ordered all hands into it, but the three seamen refused, being frightened by the breakers and believing that no boat could get through them. Capt. Gibson left with the other men and after a hard battle reached a schooner anchored nearby. He witnessed the breaking up of the Millie, and found the body of one man.

Seaman George Hanson, the fifth survivor of the Millie, who at first was believed to have been drowned, was rescued from the schooner yesterday afternoon, and given shelter by the Cross Island Life Saving crew. His three companions were washed from the wreckage and drowned. Hanson was brought here tonight on the tug S. C. Jones, which went to the scene of the wreck early today with Captain Gibson and crew to search for bodies.

Hanson stated that the officers of the wrecked schooner begged the seamen to leave with them, but they believed the frail craft could not live in the terrific sea, and refused to leave the vessel. Twenty minutes after the boat containing the officers had been launched the spars went over the side, and the schooner broke in two. Hanson, Christiansen, Whelan and Porter finally were forced to cling to the stern. Porter was washed off in a few minutes, and Christiansen and Whalen held on for about an hour; when both let go, Christiansen just before releasing his grip said he could hold on no longer, and bade Hanson good-by. Then he disappeared in the waves. Hanson succeeded in remaining on the wreck for twelve hours, until yesterday afternoon, when he was rescued by the life savers. He was badly frost-bitten and in bad shape, but will recover. Hanson was greatly surprised to find his officers had survived.

The body found on the beach today was the only one recovered. It was identified by the captain as that of Christiansen, who was 25 years old.

The crew will remain here until transportation is furnished by British Vice-Consul John B. Keating, of Portland, to take them to Nova Scotia.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

J. U. LOGIE

Specialist in optics will be at Special's 1st 9th and 10th of March. At Bear River the 12th and 13th. At Annapolis from the 14th to 21st.

We are now opening numbers of cases of **STAPLE GOODS** for the early Spring sewing Amongst which are 200 pieces of **PRINTS** of the choicest **Patterns and Values.**

J. W. BECKWITH.

Pillow Sham Holders

We have now in stock some neat and easily attached Sham Holders. No bed is complete without one.

TWO GRADES

40c. and 60c.

New Furniture now arriving

J. H. Hicks & Sons

QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN.

Flour

We have a stock of fresh goods of the leading brands, which we offer to the public at reasonable prices. In

Feeds

We have a large stock of all kinds and can give good values considering the recent advance of from one to three dollars per ton. We quote feeds from 90c per bag up.

Corn Meal

Just arrived a carload in barrels and bags which will be sold as low as the lowest for cash or in exchange for potatoes for the next few days.

C. L. PIGGOTT

New Spring Millinery

Our stock is just coming to hand and is ready for inspection.

Miss Annie Chute

At The Peoples Boot & Shoe Store.

You will find Coarse Boots, Lumbermens' Rubbers and Overshoes

W. A. KINNEY, Primrose Block

Spring Samples of Cloth

are now ready for your inspection

Leave your order now and have your clothes ready for Easter.

H. R. Moody

Tailor & Furnisher
Union Bank Bldg. Bridgetown

Local and Special News.

The usual Tuesday night debate in the Y. M. C. A. did not take place last night.

St. James Church Adult Sewing Circle meets tomorrow (Thursday) afternoon at Mrs. Edwin Ruggles, at 2.30.

D. A. R. steamer Prince Arthur arrived at Havana on Saturday last from New Orleans, with her starboard shaft broken.

The collection in St. James church next Sunday both morning and evening will be on behalf of the clergy superannuation fund.

Come to the Methodist parlour for a social Monday evening and have a good time. Silver collection taken at the door. If stormy come the following evening.

Many have made the remark that the unseasonable weather was very unhealthy, but the doctors report that outside of a few colds and a little rheumatism, there is absolutely no sickness in the vicinity.

Lenten service this (Wednesday) afternoon in St. James schoolroom at 4 o'clock. Also at the same hour on Friday afternoon, for children, and the usual service on Friday evening at 7.30 with address on the dual nature of the consecrated life.

Rev. C. S. McLaren, of Guyboro, has become pastor at New Germany. Rev. F. O. Weeks, at one time pastor at Annapolis and later at Kentville after spending six months on a ranch in British Columbia, has returned to the province improved in health and ready for pastoral work.

With one of the largest cargoes of lumber shipped from Boston to South America the ship Kings County, built in Kings County, Nova Scotia, Capt. Melbride, of Black Rock, will sail in a few days. Her cargo consists of 1,737, 171 feet of pine lumber. Her former captain was the late Capt. N. V. Munro.

The Monitor's correspondents must be susceptible to an election campaign. Out of about thirty only three took the time to write this week, namely, Springfield, North Williams- ton and Carleton Corner. Last issue, we believe we almost record one in respect to county correspondence, but this issue we have far below the average amount.

Increased advertising patronage, with several more good contracts in sight has compelled us to enlarge, temporarily both the Monitor and the Telephone, the former to ten pages, and the latter to six. We would like to make the enlargement permanent and may do so provided sufficient encouragement is shown. As it is, the Monitor is now the largest paper west of Halifax and takes second place to none in either quantity or quality of reading matter.

Charles R. Smith, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia A. F. & A. M., has notified the brethren that he will make an official visitation to Rothesay Lodge tomorrow evening. The Grand Master will be accompanied by some of the Grand Lodge officers and as this is the first visit for some years of so distinguished an official to Rothesay Lodge, it is expected a large number of the brethren will be pleased to receive him. The conferring of the second degree, as well as the election of officers for the ensuing year will be a part of the evening's work. A banquet will be held in the lodge room after the completion of the work.

As this month, all over Canada many are gathering to celebrate the 25th birthday of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist church, so, for this purpose, in the vestry of Providence church on Monday evening a service was held under the direction of the Bridgetown auxiliary. After opening exercises, a paper was read by the president giving a brief account of the work of the society from its beginning and showing something of what the women of the Methodist church of Canada are doing to spread the glad tidings. After a well rendered solo by Miss Flossie Bishop, a reading on white boxes was given by Mrs. A. R. Bishop. During the intermission home-made candy was sold by the girls of the mission circle. The second part of the program, took the form of an exercise "Crystal and Coin," given by the children of the mission band, and a few of the young girls of the circle. The children took their parts well, the exercises, songs and recitations all showing that just as it takes the grains of sand to make the beautiful crystal, so the little pennies earned by them, all help to make the dollars, and the little work done by them, is all necessary to the great work. At the close of the service a few appropriate words were spoken by Rev. Mr. Langille, and then all joined in singing the National Anthem.

Latest by Telegraph

A MONSTER WAR DANCE

(Special despatch to the Monitor.)—Mareqisport, East Africa, March 5.—The Duke of Connaught who has been on a tour of inspection in South Africa, today witnessed a war dance here by twelve thousand natives. Such an armed assembly is without parallel in times of peace.

CANADIAN BISHOP IN ROME

(Special despatch to the Monitor.)—Rome, March 6.—The Pope yesterday received in private audience the Right Rev. Joseph Menaud, Bishop of Valleyfield, Canada.

SOUTHERN HOTEL BURNED

(Special despatch to the Monitor.)—Mobile, Ala., March 6.—Fire destroyed yesterday the Springhill hall, a winter resort seven miles west of here. The hotel was filled with guests from northern cities; many had narrow escapes and nearly all of them lost their effects, including jewelry and diamonds. The damage is estimated at \$50,000.

SUDDEN DEATH

IN YARMOUTH

(Special despatch to the Monitor.)—Yarmouth, March 6.—Philip Rafuse, a resident of Salem, while lighting his kitchen fire, dropped dead. He leaves a widow and large family. He was sixty-four years old.

BOMB FACTORY RAIDED

(Special despatch to the Monitor.)—St. Petersburg, March 6.—A wholesale bomb factory was captured by the police yesterday in the lodgings of a druggist. One hundred and seventy loaded bombs were seized. The apartments have been the rendezvous of students and revolutionists, some of whom were captured.

WOMAN TRIED TO

KILL RUSSIAN GOVERNOR

(Special despatch to the Monitor.)—Moscow, March 6.—A boldly planned attempt on the life of Vice Admiral Panassoff, governor general of Moscow, was frustrated yesterday. The would-be assassin was a woman representing that she came from personal friends of the governor general. She gained admittance to the chancellery, but her agitation attracted the attention of "one of who noticed the particularly luxuriant of the woman's hair, when she attempted to flee she was seized and searched and a small bomb was discovered concealed in her hair. The identity of the woman is not established.

JACOB I. KIERSTAD DEAD

(Special despatch to the Monitor.)—St. John, March 6.—The death occurred here last night of Jacob I. Kierstead, brother of Rev. Dr. Kierstead, of McMaster University, and formerly of Acadia College.

RUSSIAN POLICE KILLED

(Special despatch to the Monitor.)—Lodes, Russian Poland, March 6.—The war against the police officials here still continues. Yesterday a captain and sergeant of police were killed. The assassin escaped.

NO WELCOME FOR LINEVITCH

(Special Despatch to the Monitor.)—St. Petersburg, March 6.—Lieut. General Linevitch arrived here yesterday. A few military officers were at the station to "meet him" but no demonstration was arranged in his honor. His reception was cold.

RIOTING IN FRANCE

(Special Despatch to the Monitor.)—Paris, March 6.—Rioting occurred yesterday at several provincial towns in the course of levying on the church property under the law of protection for the separation of the church and state.

NEW GLASGOW

WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

(Special Despatch to the Monitor.)—Halifax, March 6.—The New Glasgow hockey team played the Wanderers to a standstill at Truro last night defeating them by a score of seven to one, and winning the Nova Scotia championship.

Yesterday's Election

The expected happened yesterday when at the close of the polls, O. T. Bennett was found to be elected to represent Annapolis county in the legislative assembly. Probably the majority was a little larger than many anticipated. The vote polled was a small one, but Mr. Bennett received the handsome majority of 753.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes Melvern Square, Middleton, Levensonston, Bridgetown, West Clarence, Belleisle, Granville Ferry, Lower Granville, Chebentport, Bear River, Annapolis, Carleton Corner, New Albany, Maitland, Dalhousie, Port George, Port Lorne, Hampton, Parker's Cove, Clementsvale, Lequille, Roundhill, Lawrenceston Lane, Springfield, Margaretsville, Deep Brook, Greywood, and totals for 1907 and 1914.

Business Locals

Good new milk cow for sale. R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown.

Boys' Corduroy Pants and Overalls just received at H. R. Moody's.

WANTED—Two or three cords of hard wood. Apply at the Monitor office.

Our Spring SHOE Hats to arrive this week. Order one for Easter. H. R. Moody.

WANTED—Two new milk cows or two does to freshen, shortly. H. I. St. John, Bridgetown.

A stock of the new and fashionable line of working stationery has just been received at this office. Come in and see it.

FOR SALE—Cabinet grand piano. A bargain. Can be seen at any time at Mrs. John Murdoch's, Granville Street, Bridgetown.

FOR SALE—A small farm, facing on Granville street, west, Bridgetown. For particulars, apply to William G. McLaughlin, Round Hill.

SATURDAY IS GROCERY DAY at CHEBENTPORT—20 pounds Granulated Sugar for \$1.00; Premium Oat Meal, 25c; Package, Bon Ami, 11c; cake; Paper, 6c; package, Pineapple, 15c; can; 2 cans Cocoa for 15c.

A commercial traveller from Upper Canada, who recently looked through our sample book of Fancy Goods, for program menus, etc., etc., etc., pronounced it to be "the finest selection of samples that he had ever seen." We have them for almost every society and suitable for any purpose. —The Monitor, Bridgetown.

Rev. W. H. Warren is getting more than his share of accidents. He had almost completely recovered from the effects of the accident a few weeks ago, when his collar bone was broken, when, on Saturday, he received a kick from his horse which knocked him down and gave such a shock to the system that he was unable to attend his Sunday duties.

BORN.

BENT—At Belleisle, Granville, March 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bent, a son.

OHIPMAN—At Belleisle, March 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis W. Chipman, a daughter.

BISHOP—At Round Hill, March 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Rosamund Bishop, a son.

Atlantic Mutual Fire Association

Patrons of INDEPENDENT HOME MUTUAL AN ASSOCIATION OF POLICY HOLDERS OF POLICY HOLDERS BY POLICY HOLDERS. Call and see us for particulars.

Royal Pharmacy

W. A. WARREN, Pharm. B., Chemist & Optician.

Stock-Taking Revealed Many ARGAINS

5 LADIES' WINTER COATS—We have only these few left from a large stock; they are three-quarter length and nicely lined throughout. Regular Prices, \$7.98, 8.50—your choice for only \$4.99

6 LADIES' CLOTH COLTUMES—Regular price, \$3.50, 9.98, 11.25 and 15.00. Your choice of the lot for \$4.99 each.

10 LADIES' CLOTH WALKING SKIRTS Regular Price, \$3.25 to 4.98 each. Your choice of the lot \$2.49 each.

A FEW LADIES' RAIN COATS—three quarter and full-lengths; regular \$5.75 and 6.88; your choice for \$3.99.

CHENILLE TABLE COVERS. Eight, size 4x4, Regular 60c. and 65c. for 55c. Five, size 6x4, Regular \$1.25, for 95c. Three, size 8x4, Regular \$2.75, for \$2.00. One, size 10x4, Regular \$3.25 for \$2.50.

CHENILLE PORTIERS. Great Bargains in the following prices: 6 pair, Regular \$3.15 for \$2.25 pair 3 pair Regular \$3.75 for \$2.75 pair 1 pair Regular \$5.00 for \$3.50 pair

SOFA CUSHION TOPS. One lot Lithographed, Regular 45c. for 25c each. One lot Silk Plush embossed, Regular 35c. for 20c each. One lot Tapestry, Regular 60c. for 35c each. One lot Japanese (silk) hand painted and embroidered, Regular 90c. and \$1.10 for 55c each.

REMNANTS. REMNANTS. We are also placing on our counters a large assortment of Dress Goods ends, length from one yard to a suit pattern. Great bargains in these. Remember the first choice always the best. One lot Door Mats, Regular 15c. each to clear at 10c each. One lot Door Mats, Regular 50c. each to clear at 35c each. One lot Cocoa Mats, Regular 50c. for 35c each. Regular 75c. for 55c each.

We will still continue to give 30 per cent. off Furs and Clothing and all Lines of White Goods until the end of February.

STRONG & WHITMAN

PERSONAL. Miss Janie Crowe, of Annapolis, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Allen Crowe. Mrs. S. Strong, who has spent the winter in Halifax, returned home on Monday. Miss Emma John, of the staff of the Union Bank of Halifax, returned on Saturday from Halifax where she has been engaged some weeks on stenographic duty at the hotel office. Mrs. Elliott, of Dartmouth, is the guest of her son, Manager Elliott, of the Union Bank of Halifax. Miss Knodell, of St. John, has been a guest at the home of her cousin, Mayor Hoyt, for two or three weeks past. Miss Ekkerlin, of Amherst, is a guest at the home of Rev. J. B. Giles. Dr. Richardson spent Sunday with J. Harry Hicks. Walter Phinney was in town on Monday. Elias Messenger has been spending a few days in St. John on his way home from Bancroft, Ont. J. W. Beckwith has completely recovered and is attending to business as usual.

LOW-DOWN CRADLE. It is finished Light Color or Gold, and is 18 inches high. Inside measures 18 in. x 21 in. long and 12 in. deep. A good, strong and easy cradle. Price \$1.75. Delivered FREE or Freight Paid. Please write or telephone us for anything you may want in the Furniture line, and we will answer promptly, and make the price to suit you. W. E. REED, Bridgetown, N. S.

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

La Grippe Cured

Twelve times and out! Doctors say that LA GRIPPE will come two or three years more and disappear again for 50 years. It has a periodical run of 12 years. Each time it comes it is worse than the time before. This time LA GRIPPE is prophesied to have terrible neuralgic and rheumatic pains as a symptom and afterward. These pains are the most excruciating—worse than the rack and torture. Avoid LA GRIPPE, prevent LA GRIPPE, or cure LA GRIPPE, by taking the specific, scientific remedy

PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN) Sold by all Druggists, for 81 per bottle. SAMPLE AND TREATISE FREE. Answer, "Sample Dept. M" Dr. T. A. SLOOUM, Limited, Office and Laboratories, 178 King St. West, TORONTO

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE... 25c. Is sent direct to the diseased part, the Improved Sizer. Heals the ulcer, clears the air passages, stops drooping in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever, Bilever, etc. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Sewing Machine Talk 1906 Spring 1906. Having ordered our Spring stock some time ago, circumstances will not allow us to move as we planned on. We will give great bargains on the following lines: MEN'S and YOUTH'S up-to-date clothing, SHIRTS, HATS and CAPS, LADIES' SKIRTS, WAISTERS, WRAPPERS, PRINTS GINGHAM and MUSLINS. Our stock of BOOTS and SHOES in coarse and fine are the best we have ever shown. Also Carpets, Oilcloths, Mattings and Lace Curtains at the lowest prices. REMEMBER THE PLACE JACOBSON & SON, BRIDGETOWN'S LOW PRICED STORE, QUEEN ST.

C. B. TUPPER, Agent GRANVILLE ST., WEST BRIDGETOWN.

The Yale WATCH PRICE \$1.25. It is the best watch for the money on the market; a perfect time-keeper and guaranteed by its makers. Our repairing department is in the hands of experienced workmen, and our charges are moderate. Chas. F. Dyke

Save Money. By buying your Spring Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Caps, Shirts and Gents' Furnishings of all kinds at J. Harry Hicks, BRIDGETOWN.

MINARD'S LIMENT CURES GARGLET IN COWS.

Glory of Wealth

Dear Mrs. Wilcox: In the American of November 24 you say: "There is no selfishness..."

Madame, you are not a logician, unfortunately. A few evenings ago you committed the error in truth and logic of containing the theories of heredity and reincarnation.

It is too bad that, with your opportunity to reach so many minds, you do not give to your readers rich knowledge, however simple you may need to present it to average intelligence.

On the contrary, all wealth is good—wealth of mind, wealth of mind, wealth of physical vigor, wealth of physical vigor, wealth of physical vigor.

The unselfish man turns his mental riches to the injury of others; he employs his brilliant mind in getting the better of his neighbors and in setting false standards for the world.

Yet who shall declare that great mental gifts are not blessings from the source of all Wisdom when properly applied to the betterment of humanity?

Whatever God made is good. It all depends on how man uses it. Gold of mines, jewels of the rock, and the streams, riches of the fertile earth—all were meant for man to use and enjoy.

There is enough wealth in rock and soil to make every human being on earth rich, if monopoly had not usurped of the right to work and profit by labor.

Selfishness, too, can obtain wealth; but again I say, "We see into those who seek wealth through that means."

If all the world of humanity possessed knowledge, unselfishness, faith and industry, there would be no poverty.

These are the things to renounce, not the desire for wealth. This is the mechanical ego, and to bring the world to a higher plane it is necessary that its wealth be rightly used.

There was a time when the world needed the religion which renounced all worldly wealth and meditated in poverty.

Today it needs the religion which employs all worldly wealth in the interest of human enlightenment. There were never so many unselfish and spiritually advanced people on earth at one time as today.

It could not pursue its investigations without observatories, laboratories and implements which cost millions of dollars. The hour is near when Science will prove what Faith maintains.

We have no use for a religion today which sends men into the monastery or the jungle to live lives of asceticism. We want a religion which teaches men to live in the world, unselfishly.

Reincarnation and Inheritance are both great laws. No more ridiculous statement was ever made than the assertion that there is no such thing as heredity.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

physical peculiarities from a hundred ancestors. But we bring into this composite body of ours...

The spirit is the diamond, the body the setting—and the diamond may be set in a hundred times in a hundred different styles...

Though you dip the diamond in mud and set it in lead, the jewel is still there. Your own deeds in a past life decided your place at birth in this life...

The unselfish man turns his mental riches to the injury of others; he employs his brilliant mind in getting the better of his neighbors...

Yet who shall declare that great mental gifts are not blessings from the source of all Wisdom when properly applied to the betterment of humanity?

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FARM FOR SALE.—Good buildings, good orchard, good hay farm, half mile from Bridgetown. Also health farm for sale or rent. St. Croix Cove. THOMAS POSTER.

FOR SALE 15 S. C. Black Minors, Cockerels, thoroughbred, also 20 pullets. Priced right, satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES S. KEATING, Rockingham, Halifax, N. S.

NOTICE The subscriber offers at private sale the following farm formerly occupied by Robert Chesley in Clarence, containing 100 acres more or less. Two fine clear orchards; cuts about 40 tons of hay; buildings in first class repair; good pasture. Farm is well watered. New railroad station. TERMS: CASH. Apply to F. WILLIAMS, Bridgetown.

LAND, WOOD AND TIMBER For sale about eight acres of up land and one and one-half acres of marsh, situated on highway one-quarter mile from Bridgetown. Also, one hundred acres of wood and timber, heavy growth, giving several years to cut and remove. Will sell land, etc., in parcels or in the whole. S. C. LESLIE, Bridgetown.

Farm for Sale Situated at Centerville, Annapolis county, consisting of 90 acres of tillable land, hay and pasture land, has a good house and out buildings, also a wood lot 16 rods wide running from foot of mountain to base line, the farm can be bought at a bargain; also seven acres of marsh to any purchaser that would want more hay land. Apply to LUCY A. MORTON, Centerville, N. S.

Farm for Sale The subscriber offers for sale that valuable farm on which he resides, situated one mile from Bridgetown, containing twelve acres of marsh, 28 acres of upland, capable of putting up 1,000 pounds of excellent fruit, also pear, plum, peach and quince trees of every variety. Farm runs back three and one-half miles, forty rods wide. Plenty of wood and timber. Abundant supply of good soft water, brought in house and barn with pipes. Two story house and a commodious barn attached. A healthy situation. D. J. MORSE.

FARM FOR SALE We are offering for sale that valuable and well known farm belonging to the estate of the late F. E. Miller. It is situated in Granville about two and one-half miles below Bridgetown on the Post Road. It is well watered by windmill application. Has good buildings and has about twenty acres of good marsh. Cuts about seventy-five tons of good hay. Orchard is capable of yielding 400 barrels of good fruit with a number of small trees just coming into bearing. Intending purchasers can apply to Mrs. F. E. Miller, on the premises, or to Oliver S. Miller, Bridgetown. OLIVER S. MILLER, Trustee of the Estate.

CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES. 500,000 Apple Trees for Sale for Spring Delivery, 1906. Choice Commercial and Domestic varieties, suitable for NOVA SCOTIA in extra fine three and four year old trees, 5 to 7 feet in height, well branched and rooted. We want an agent for Bridgetown and District to sell them and other Fruit and Ornamental Stock. Start your best selling season. Write for Terms and Catalogue, and send 25c for our ALUMINUM POCKET MICROSCOPE, and 30c for our HANDY SAW, just the thing for trimming trees; cuts iron, as well as wood. STONE & WELLINGTON, Fonthill Nurseries, over 300 acres. Toronto, Ontario.

The Grand Central HOTEL Wm. P. COADE, Proprietor. RATES: \$1.50 per day. Free Buss to and from trains. We set the best table in the valley. Prompt attention given to tenants. Stable room for all.

The Carleton House CORNER ARGYLE and PRINCE STS. HALIFAX, N. S. TERMS, \$1.50 A DAY. SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK. Central convenient, pleasant. To reach from railway station take carriage direct or car for station, railway to St. John's church, then one square to right. F. W. BOWEN, Proprietor.

Professional Cards

J. B. WHITMAN, Land Surveyor, ROUND HILL, N. S.

Leslie R. Fairn, ARCHITECT. Present P. O. address—AVLESFORD, N. S.

J. M. OWEN, BARRISTER & NOTARY PUBLIC ANNAPOLIS BAY. Will be at his office in Justice's Block, MIDDLETON, every THURSDAY. Agent for Nova Scotia Building Society. Money to loan at 4 p.c. on Real Estate security.

J. J. BITCHIE, K. C., Keith Building, Halifax. Mr. Bitchie will continue to attend the sittings of the Courts in the County. All communications from Annapolis Co. clients addressed to him at Halifax, will receive his personal attention.

James Primrose, D. D. S., BARRISTER & AGRICULTURIST. Office days at Bridgetown, MONDAY and TUESDAY of each week. Dentistry in all its branches carefully and promptly attended to.

O. S. MILLER, Barrister, & C. Real Estate Agent, etc. 381 WATER BUILDING, BRIDGETOWN, N. S. Prizes and satisfactory attention given to the collection of claims, and all other professional business.

O. T. DANIELS, BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. (RANDOLPH BLOCK.) Head of Queen St., BRIDGETOWN. Money to Loan on First-Class Real Estate.

DR. F. S. ANDERSON, Graduate of the University of Maryland. Crown and Bridge Work a specialty. Office near door to Union Bank. Hours: 9 to 5.

"It is never too late" TO ENROLL AT THE Empire Business College TRURO, N. S. but it is equally true that you should "never put off till tomorrow" sending for our Catalogue and finding out about the special advantages of attending this institution. Send a post card with your name and address and we'll do the rest.

Empire Business College, Truro, N. S. O. L. HORNE, Principal. January 2nd, 1906. Is the first day of the new term, But

If you cannot come that day, come when you can. Over 20 calls for Maritime-Trained this school year already. Send for Calendar to KAULBICH & SCHURMAG, Chartered Accountants, MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE HALIFAX, N. S.

NOTICE There will be no more business at the Worthington mills, Paradise, unless the property changes hands. JOSEPH WORTHYLAKE.

Disasters of Past Sixty Years on the Atlantic

A Long and Ghastly Record of Vessels Lost and Wrecked—The Allan's Were Very Unlucky for Some Time

The recent Valonia wreck recalls the Atlantic steamship disaster in 1841, when the President, belonging to the British and American Steam Navigation Company, sailed from New York, March 11, with 136 passengers and crew and was never heard of again. From that time down to the present day the annals of Atlantic travel are thickly marked with episodes of calamity, suffering and death. The records show that during the sixty-five years of steam navigation upon the Atlantic no fewer than 160 vessels engaged in trade on that highway have been lost. Of this number thirty were sunk in collision, five sunk by icebergs, twenty-one were wrecked, ten burned, twelve foundered, sixteen stranded and twenty-eight never heard from. The total loss of life by these disasters was more than 8,000 souls. Following close upon the loss of the President came the Cunarder, Columbia, wrecked in July, 1843, but fortunately no lives were lost. The British steamer St. George was burned in 1852, and twenty-one perished. Then came the Italian steamer City of Glasgow, which left port March 1, 1854 with 430 persons on board, and was never again heard of. The City of Philadelphia, of the same line, was wrecked off Cape Race, Sept. 9, 1854, and eighty-two were wrecked, ten burned, twelve foundered, sixteen stranded and twenty-eight never heard from. The total loss of life by these disasters was more than 8,000 souls. Following close upon the loss of the President came the Cunarder, Columbia, wrecked in July, 1843, but fortunately no lives were lost. The British steamer St. George was burned in 1852, and twenty-one perished. Then came the Italian steamer City of Glasgow, which left port March 1, 1854 with 430 persons on board, and was never again heard of. 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Among Our Neighbors.

WEYMOUTH BRIDGE.

It is with feelings of the deepest sympathy that we record the untimely death of the beloved wife and infant babe of Mr. Sydney St. Clair Jones, which occurred at their home Monday evening at 5.30. The sad intelligence was a shock to their hosts of friends in town and surroundings. Mrs. Jones was perhaps more widely known and universally liked than any lady here. The illness which resulted in her death was only a few days' duration. Monday an infant was born, which, we are sorry to record died, complications involving the heart ultimately developed and her condition became serious. Doctors Hallett and Eldredge were in attendance, and with the careful nursing of Mrs. McNeil, of Bereton, everything was done to save her life, but despite all, she died at 5.30 Monday evening, Feb. 26th. Mrs. Jones, age 39 years and four months, whose wedding bells rang merrily over a year ago for her marriage to Mr. Sydney Jones, of this town, was the beloved daughter of the late John Goodwin. She was a consistent and active member of St. Thomas church, and a woman beloved by all for her kindness and hospitality. The vacancy she leaves in St. Thomas' choir will also be difficult to fill. She leaves a kind and loving husband, mother, three sisters, Mrs. Harrison Jones, of Weymouth, Mrs. Fred Ely, of Newark, N. J., and Miss Lennie Goodwin, of Lubec, Maine, who arrived Wednesday to attend her sister's funeral, and one brother, Mr. O. Goodwin, proprietor of the Goodwin Hotel, besides a host of relatives and friends to mourn her loss. The funeral took place from her home Thursday, March 1st, at 2.30. Services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Cummings, in St. Thomas church. A large number of relatives and friends attended to see the last and bid goodbye to all that was mortal of one whom they had loved in life. The following are the floral offerings: Wreath calls, lilies and hyacinths, mother of family, cross hyacinths and roses, Mr. St. Clair Jones and family; star roses and carnations, Mrs. S. G. Black, Halifax; wreath lilies, carnations and hyacinths, B. L. and C. O. MacDonald; cross lilies, N. B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Filleul; cross hyacinths and carnations, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ryan; cross lilies and hyacinths, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Steiner; wreath hyacinths and carnations, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Jones; cut flowers, Mrs. H. Taylor; cut flowers, Mrs. H. S. Hoyt; cut flowers, Mrs. W. F. Journey; cut flowers, Mrs. John Journey; the interment took place at St. Peter's cemetery in the family lot. Sleep on beloved, sleep and take thy rest. Lay down thy weary head on Jesus' breast. We loved thee well, but Jesus loved thee best. Good night, good night, good night. Mr. Jones and relatives have our warmest sympathy in their sad bereavement.

BEAR RIVER.

Wm. Reed, Bridgetown, was in town Tuesday. Rev. H. F. Adams preached in the Baptist church here Sunday morning last. Howard Crosby left for Montreal Monday to enter the Salvation Army Training Home. Mrs. Frank Byers returned to her home in Boston Wednesday 21st. She has been spending the past five months with her mother. S. S. George L. Capt. Lewis, made an exhibition of herself, her speed, steering qualities, etc., in Bear River, Friday last. She is a nice looking boat. Mrs. Arthur Parker, who has been visiting Mrs. F. A. Chalmers the past few days, returned to Clementsport Friday. She was accompanied by Mrs. Chalmers and her daughter Mildred. Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Chalmers entertained a number of their young friends at a "candy pull" on Tuesday evening. They were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Arthur Parker, of Clementsport.

CARLETON'S CORNER.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Foster visited friends at Port Lorne on the 4th and 5th inst. Mr. and Mrs. James Dodge and family leave today for Yorkton, Assiniboia, where they will make for themselves a new home. Their loss will be much felt in the community and every one joins in wishing Mr. Dodge every success in his new venture. A pie social will be held in the school house, on the night of Friday, the 9th. The proceeds of the sale are to go towards improving the interior of the school house and making a school garden. At the close a short entertainment will be given by the school and others. Come one, come all, and we will promise you a good time.

Religious Activities.

What the Churches and Allied Organizations are Doing the Weekly Over.

Our Weekly Sermon.

By Rev. W. H. Langille, in Providence Methodist Church, Bridgetown.

1 Corinthians 1: 23, 24.—But we preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling block, and unto the Greeks foolishness; but unto them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God, and the wisdom of God. We cannot be too grateful for this brief biography of St. Paul, with reference to the matter and method of his preaching, for in the moral sphere he was perhaps without a peer as a proclaimer of gospel truth, and yet he had every personal disadvantage to contend with—a disowned and broken and despised Jew, just taken down from the infamous cross, was the theme of this little man who went circuiting the then civilized world. He had every organized power, and every advance of human knowledge and science known to that day against him, and yet he beat the world.

Into that old city of Corinth with its six hundred thousand inhabitants, "a seething mass of Jews and Gentiles, merchants, philosophers, ex-soldiers, retailers and agents of vice," into this emporium of a world's commerce—"The Vanity Fair of the Roman Empire," into this heterogeneous and factions admixture of classes and nationalities—the lonely and suffering apostle had once found his way.

The moral conditions which obtruded themselves upon his notice were appalling. Dishonesty and drunkenness, sensuality of the deepest dye, and glories of the grossest type, restless speculation and inflated vanity abounded on every hand. But with all their faults of head and heart these Greeks aroused his deepest interest.

To the intellectual restlessness of the age; and its philosophical speculations Paul would not pander for a moment. He is determined to discard all human wisdom and eloquence merely as such, and preach the gospel of the crucified Christ in its uttermost and humblest simplicity.

Heroically Paul kept to his theme and held up the cross of Christ, although Jewish pride of heart and Greek pride of intellect spurred contemptuously both himself, and his doctrine. We say heroically Paul preached Christ, for it was no easy thing to grow one's self on the side of a despised and persecuted minority, or to undertake the advocacy of a cause that is unpopular, just as it was not easy to say: "I am a Methodist," in the days of George III., or to hold up your head and say: "I am a Protestant," in the days of Catherine de Medicis. It also meant shame and contempt, infamy and disgrace, and the cold shoulder of the world to declare one's self a disciple of the Galilean Christ in the days of the Caesars.

But this Paul had the courage to do, when he identified himself with the primitive church and began to preach "Christ crucified," and he, the rabbinical scholar, the cultured Hellenist, must have felt it galling at times, to find that the life which he had voluntarily adopted was continually bringing him into open dispute, even among his intellectual and moral inferiors. But he had chosen deliberately, and with the fear of God before his eyes, and the reality of a saved experience in his heart, no power on earth could now make him swerve from his heaven-born purpose.

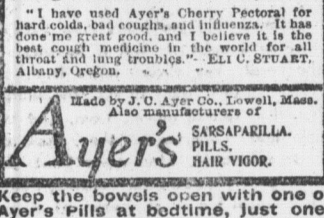
1. The apostolic theme—"Christ crucified," a theme which called forth the very best powers of the apostle's head and the warmest affections of his sympathetic heart, and armed with this theme and its related doctrine, Paul went among all classes, to the cultured and refined, to the great centres of the world's thought, Jewish, Roman and Greek, and as an ambassador of this truth, he bowed as with Samson's strength upon the pillars of their false philosophy and inbred prejudice, and uprooted the ideas which had given fruitage in their social, commercial and political life.

What a striking contrast between the topics of this day and the theme of Paul, and how apparently weak the instrument by which this transformation in social and moral life is to be effected, but the preacher knew that the gospel and its cross had been attested to be the "power of God" and the "wisdom of God," and could do more for man than any human power or wisdom could possibly effect.

The cross is the central fact of the gospel. The converging point of the scriptures is "Christ crucified," without the cross Christianity becomes

Ask Your Own Doctor

If he tells you to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your severe cough or bronchial trouble, then take it. If he has anything better, then take that. But we know what he will say; for doctors have used this cough medicine over 60 years.



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SOLELY PREPARED BY AYER'S PILLS AT BEDTIDE, JUST ONE.

meaningless and powerless too. If Paul would preach invitation for diving men he must preach "Christ crucified," not Christianity or creed, but Christ; not even the crucifixion, but the Christ that was crucified, not his life and character and example only, but his dying for sin according to the scriptures, that through his death might attain unto eternal life. Why did Paul preach Christ crucified? Why do we in the beginning of the twentieth century make it the burning theme of our pulpit discourses, because that blood stained cross, and its sacrificial victim sustains to men of all time at least, a three-fold relation as a Revelator, an Educator and a Deliverer.

1. A Revelator—because it unfolds the thought of the divine mind. "It reads the veil from top to bottom in the great temple of theological truth, and exposes the innermost and holiest sanctuary of God's presence and glory."

Here we behold the mercy of God as unknown before. Here we see his justice requiring an atonement, his holiness sanctifying a people, his truth preserving inviolate his word, and his wisdom reconciling seeming contradictions. Here we have the mightiest expression of God's idea, government, and heart, that men in the flesh can understand. Here all the varied rays of glory converge and God is clothed with light.

2. It is also an Educator in human life, that which is most successful in giving shape and complexion to the powers of the mind and heart is its chief blessing. The gospel and its cross has done this a thousand fold more effectually than any other agency.

3. The cross is moreover a Deliverer.—We have been "sold under sin," condemned, diseased, enthralled. The soul groans under the sentence of its own conscience. It is fettered by the chains of indolence, lust and evil habits. Its deepest cry is: "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from this dead body?" and the preaching of the cross is God's response to this deepest cry of our moral nature.

In view of all this is it any wonder that the cross is invested with a power to arouse and shake the soul from its slumber? The marvel is, not that men are moved at all, but that all are not instantly melted and subdued by it. God's own son dying upon the cross to save us. We easily form that sentence by grouping "so many words," but do we cry "is mighty meaning—the very thought is colossal, it is overpowering," and human language droops under it. Can such a gospel be received with indifference? Is it supposed?

What is the cross to you and to me? It lowers pathetically and sublimely over the vast area of human life. It throws its shadow athwart our devious way. It occupies an honorable and prominent place in our creeds, our worship and our songs. It has been converted into an idol before which the superstitious kneel. It is exhibited in conspicuous places, or on lofty buildings. It has been depicted on banners which have waved over camps, on the walls of churches, and on the walls of a bloody soldiery. It has even become an instrument of personal adornment. But what is it to us? It is either the wisdom of God or the foolishness of men; either an instrument by which the carnal, vain, revengeful and selfish self is crucified, or it is heaven's most squaring and direful impeachment against the wickedness of the human heart. To the believer it is the centre of a glorious system of truth, his deliverance from hell and the pathway to heaven.

2. The prejudice it provoked: To the Jews a stumbling block, and to the Greeks foolishness.

The Jews looked rather for a military than a martyr Messiah, one who would deliver by sound of trumpet and flourish of arms, and not by ignominy and death. The notion of a suffering and humiliated Messiah was

to them "a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence."

The Greeks, full of the all-sufficiency of reason, the dignity of human nature and the absolute perfection of stoical wisdom and virtue, regarded with supercilious contempt any religion that did not conform to their standards of science and system, and especially a religion first published in an unpolished and unlettered corner of the world, by the son of a carpenter, who never studied at Athens or Rome, and preached afterwards by illiterate fishermen and mechanics, and eagerly received by the "common people."

The Jews and Greeks have their representatives today. There are those who would, if they could expunge the name of Calvary from the gospels of the New Testament, those who are ever decriing the "theology of blood," but to those who have received it, it has proved to be "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth," to the Jew first, and also to the Gentile."

III. The effect of this gospel is "power."—This power does not consist in visible manifestations of strength, but it wove the guise of weakness, yet the weakness of God was stronger than the strength of men, and Christianity has demonstrated how the weak things of the kingdom confound the mighty.

The effects of this gospel on the world have already been marvellous. It has changed barbarism into civilization, broken the fetters of slavery and accomplished moral and social revolutions that to the human eye seemed utterly impossible.

So also in the history of individuals. Men who have sunk so low beneath the power of degrading vice, that their friends have despaired of their rescue, by the power of the cross have been reformed and regenerated.

This gospel of Paul is the gospel suited to the needs of the twentieth century. Let us come to the cross this evening with our wrongs and our inclinations to wrong. Let us look upon that scene at Calvary until we shall have a more correct conception of sin and love.

"Gazing thus our sin we see."
"Learn thy love while gazing thus;
"Sin, which laid the cross on thee."
"Love, which bore the cross for us."

Arrow Points

"By Pastor J. Clark."

In every sin are the seeds of sorrow. The church that loves the praise of men will lack the praise of God. He that countenances wrong, or consents to wrong, does wrong.

Many a hope that shines in the calm darkness in the storm. Preachers stand in as great a need of the Savior as their hearers do. Mocked in some way, but not all in the same way, or to the same degree.

God does not bid us copy some faulty Christian, but the faultless Christ.

Don't Sell Your Produce

BUT HOLD
Until you find out what the market prices are in St. John. When you have Butter, Eggs, Pork, Vegetables, Apples, Small Fruits, Poultry, Game, etc., etc., write for quotations.

J. Q. WILLET,
Produce Commission Merchant,
3 North Market Wharf,
St. John, N. B.

CHURCH SERVICES

Parish of Bridgetown.

HURST OF ENGLAND.—Rev. E. Underwood.

St. James Church, Bridgetown.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a.m.
Bible Class in the church at 10 a.m.
Small Sundays except the 1st in the month.
Sunday services: 1st Sunday in the month 7.00 p.m. All other Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m.
Holy Communion: 3rd and 5th Sundays at 8 a.m. 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 a.m.
Week day service in Schoolroom on Friday 7.30 p.m. and other times according to notice.

St. Mary's Church, Bellefleur.
1st Sunday in month, 10.30 a.m. (The Holy Communion is administered at this service.)
All other Sundays at 11 a.m.
1st Sunday in month at 9.45 a.m. All other Sundays at 11 a.m.
Week day service, Thursday 7.30 p.m. other times according to notice.
St. Peter's by the Sea—Youso's Cove.
1st Sunday in month, 2.30 p.m.
During the Summer and Autumn—2nd Wednesday following the 1st Sunday at 7.30 p.m. (Other times according to notice.)
All seats free and unreserved.

METHODIST SERVICES.
PROVIDENCE CHURCH BRIDGETOWN.—Rev. W. H. Langille, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30. Ladies' League every Friday evening at 7.30. Strangers always welcome at 11 a.m. Belleville. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. Belleville. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. Belleville. Praying every Sabbath at 11 a.m. Belleville. Praying every Sabbath at 11 a.m. Belleville. Praying every Sabbath at 11 a.m. Belleville.

GORDON MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. J. MacDonald, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 10 a.m. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30. Young Peoples' Meeting every Friday evening at 7.30.

How Red Rose Tea is Grown

TEA is a native plant of Northern India. Transplanted to Ceylon it lost much of its strength and richness, but gained in fragrance and delicacy. That is why Ceylon tea is not a strong tea. That is why I blend Indian and Ceylon teas together—that is how the strength and richness, fragrance and delicacy of Red Rose Tea are secured—that is why Red Rose Tea has that "rich fruity flavor."

Red Rose Tea

is good Tea

T. H. Estabrooks
St. John, N.B., Toronto, Winnipeg

You may speed away, away,
From the place where the wrong was done,
But the sad, and stain on the soul will remain,
Alike under shade or sun.

Property Transfers.

Miller G. C., to A. W. Allen & Co., factory at Middleton.
Keith Chas. W., to Daniel M. Charlton, Williamston, property at Williamston.
Charlton Daniel M., to Charles W. Keith, property at Williamston.
St. Luke's Parish, to Alonzo L. Cleaves, graveyard lot at St. Alban's Cemetery.
Keane, Edward, to Ansel Casey, property at Granville.
Casey Ansel G., to J. Edward Keane, property at Granville.

Walker J. O., to Cornelius R. Walker, property at Carleton's Corner.
Clarke Bros., to Avon Sanford, property at Clements.
Langille David C., to Edson Saunders, property at Wilmot.
Crimm Jas. C., to Robert Irvin, property at Springfield.
Cameron Eliza T., to Abbie Van Buskirk, property at Bear River.
Young Isaac, to Alida and Abbie Young, property at Middleton.
Langille David C., to Seward S. Stevens, property at Wilmot.
Stoddart Omar, to Robert Swallow, property at Stoddartville.
Prince George B., to Major C. R. Roper at property at Springfield.
Dodge James L., to Alden G. Walker, property at Carleton Corner.
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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchins* NEW YORK. At 6 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

body of Mrs. Ronaldson. By her side knelt her husband, and as I saw him I recalled the remark he had made earlier in the evening.

It was not long before I found to my unpleasant surprise that Mrs. Ronaldson had been poisoned, and I was every moment becoming convinced that the poison from the effects of which she was suffering was strychnine. Whether self-administered or otherwise I could not then say. I despatched one of the gentlemen to rouse the nearest chemist and get a few articles necessary for the treatment of the case, and then I requested the numerous guests who had gathered in the room to retire and leave me with the patient, who was becoming worse every moment.

Just as the last person was leaving the room I was aware of someone entering hurriedly, and on looking round beheld with no little astonishment Phaedron. He wore evening dress, and was evidently a guest, like myself, although I had not discovered his presence until that moment.

"Can I be of any assistance?" he enquired.

The stress of the case prevented me from doing more than to remark the surprise I felt at seeing him so unexpectedly, and by this time he was quick to note the symptoms of the patient. In a moment or two he looked up.

"Strychnine?" he queried.

I nodded.

"Yes, undoubtedly," he said, in a decided tone.

The convulsions were becoming more and more severe after each interval of relapse, the hands were clenched, and the contraction of the facial muscles, together with the rigidity of countenance and staring eyes, made altogether a very painful sight to witness, especially for anyone outside the profession. Therefore I prevailed upon Mr. Ronaldson to leave the room, assuring him that everything our knowledge and experience could accomplish would be done to save his wife, although even as I spoke I had grave doubts as to this possibility. In a commendably short space of time the chemist arrived, and we at once put the patient under chloroform, and then commenced to fight with death in earnest. Phaedron worked with a cold, unnatural enthusiasm; once or twice I observed his hand shake, but beyond that his nerves seemed under perfect control. Everything our combined intellects could suggest was tried, but without success, and about half-past one the patient slipped from our hands. When Phaedron recognized this he looked first at the lifeless features and then at me in a way I did not understand, and running his fingers through his hair gave vent to a muttered something, which, at the time, I took to be nothing more than the disappointment of losing the patient.

I noticed that Mrs. Ronaldson's program still hung from her wrist, so I removed it and placed it in my coat pocket. What prompted me to do so I cannot tell.

In the privacy of my own room in the early morning as I was retiring to bed for a few hours' rest, I thought over the tragic event of the evening, and wondered what could possibly have prompted Mrs. Ronaldson to take her own life, for this was the general opinion regarding the matter. I could not understand it; she was so light-hearted when I had spoken to her less than an hour previous to the sad occurrence. Just then I recalled the remark made by Rogerson that afternoon when he had been in Phaedron's company, namely, "If he gets experimenting on other people in the same way when he qualifies—well, I'm afraid the death-rate will go up."

In due course I took my degree, and shortly after obtained an appointment in Cheshire. One winter during my residence there I received an invitation to a ball that was being held. This was instituted primarily in aid of a neighboring charity in which I had a certain amount of interest, and I was pleased to find that my duties permitted me to be present that evening. I arrived to find many of the guests already assembled, and to all appearances the function promised to be a marked success, both financially and socially. Most of the surrounding families were present, and among the better known to me at these I observed early in the evening a Mr. and Mrs. Ronaldson. Both were in the best of spirits, and being on the charity committee were, like myself, highly pleased at the large attendance, which must have numbered close on two hundred.

Later in the program I had the pleasure of a waltz with Mrs. Ronaldson, and she was evidently enjoying the evening. As we sat conversing at the close of the item we were joined by her husband. All at once, after a short pause, he said abruptly, "Well, the evening so far has proved itself an unqualified success, but I have an uncomfortable feeling that something is going to happen."

I was rather surprised at the remark, as the speaker was not by any means of a morbid nature, and I mentally put it down to a temporary hysterical liver.

"Oh, Harry, how can you?" said Mrs. Ronaldson, with a pleasant laugh. "If you feel in a melancholy mood yourself there is no reason why you should infect others."

The orchestra struck up the introduction to the next item, and Mrs. Ronaldson's partner approached to claim her, while Ronaldson and I went off on a similar quest. Thus we separated.

About twelve o'clock, as the dancers were gliding dreamily through one of the best waltzes of the evening, there was a sudden interruption. Some unpleasant news had evidently got abroad judging by the look of enquiry with which the guests turned to one another. The next moment someone hurried up to me, and grasping my arm exclaimed:

"Your services are required, doctor. Mr. Ronaldson has been taken suddenly ill."

I followed the speaker quickly across the polished floor to the small ante-room, and on entering I found a crowd of guests gathered round a couch on which lay the prostrate

From a Medico's Note Book--The Diary of Shirley Crichton, M.D.,

An Interesting Series of Stories Published In Canada for the First Time

THE POISONING OF MRS. RONALDSON

A few months prior to my qualifying I was attending a special course of lectures on toxicology. A college acquaintance of mine, Rogerson, was also a member of the class, and we always contrived to sit next to one another. In the course of the lecture one forenoon Rogerson, indicating a person sitting at the far-away end of the bench in front, asked if I knew him. I looked at the person referred to, and after waiting a moment or two to get a glance at his face I was rewarded by him turning round to look at a chart at the back of the class to which the lecturer had incidentally referred. I studied the features during the short time they were turned in my direction, but could not recollect having seen the person before, and said so to Rogerson.

"You haven't?" he said with some surprise. "Why he is the greatest crank on this branch I ever came in contact with. Phaedron is his name—I'll introduce you outside, if I can get hold of him," and then our surroundings preventing easy conversation, we gave our attention to the lecturer once more.

On leaving the hall at the close of the lecture we noticed Phaedron about a dozen yards in front of us. In a short time we were alongside him, and Rogerson introduced me. Phaedron gave me a steady look for a moment or two, and then extending a bony hand, said, "Ah, pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Crichton."

The man was of medium height, rather slim in build, pale complexion, and thin, black, rather unkempt hair. He was clean shaven, which showed up a rather firm lip line, hardly reconcilable with an otherwise somewhat strained and nervous countenance. His eyes, too, denoted the enthusiast in some direction.

We strolled along to a neighboring restaurant to have some lunch together, before going up to another lecture in the afternoon. During the meal Phaedron talked incessantly. His whole mind seemed to be centred on the discovery of new or the modification of old poisons, and he showed an intimate knowledge of many powerful drugs, which the profession at that time were rather chary of using. He was also possessed of some very fixed notions regarding the effects of certain drugs on different temperaments.

"He's a peculiar soul," said Rogerson, when Phaedron left us. "It is my opinion that he will kill himself with overdosage. He is not a healthy enthusiast—his act and out on fanatic on the subject."

And I felt I had to agree with him. "You know," he pursued, "not so very long ago in the laboratory they had to use the pump, and I understand they had no little difficulty in pulling him round. In order to exert the effects of a certain drug he

Later in the day I looked at the programme I had removed from Mrs. Ronaldson's wrist, and on it I found Phaedron's initials scribbled opposite a dance, about four previous to the one in which the poor lady was taken ill. Therefore I felt justified in concluding that he must have taken this opportunity of obtaining some refreshment and poisoning it before presenting it to her. Evidently he found in her a temperament which he considered suitable on which to experiment with the secret drug he had used with such disastrous results, and could not resist the temptation.

Another Case In Point

Canada has no very great criminal population, but it is large enough and it is growing, and British judges who seek to keep down the prison population of the Old Country by suggesting the emigration of prisoners to Canada might well be made the subject of representations to the British government from Ottawa. The London Canadian Gazette cites what it describes as "another case of undesirable immigration to Canada, under the auspices of a British judge," quoting the following from the Daily Mail of February 12:

"Central Criminal Court, before Judge Rantoul, K. C.—William Frederick Jones, alias De Vere, aged twenty, and George Wilson, twenty-five, were indicted for obtaining jewelry by false pretences. Messages were received by telephone by Messrs. Blankens, of Ely Place and Wolverhampton; Messrs. Baklok & Co., of Holborn Viaduct; and other wholesale jewellers. They purported to come from Messrs. Vander and Hedges, of Bond street, and asked that certain articles be sent on. In a number of cases the swindle was successful, but eventually Messrs. Blankens sent to Messrs. Vander and Hedges for a confirmatory message, and discovered that the telephone messages were frauds.

"Jones' mother, with tears in her eyes, appealed to the judge on behalf of her son, saying, pathetically, 'I do want to save him. Give him another chance.'

"On the understanding that the young man went to Canada, the judge bound him over to come up for judgment if called upon."

"Judge Rantoul," the Canadian Gazette says, "had no right to be an assenting party to any arrangement of the kind, Canada residents being made the recipient of tainted immigration, and should be supported in this resentment by English judges and magistrates."

It is well to temper justice with mercy. Judge Rantoul's willingness to hear the mother's plea and give her son another chance may have been commendable enough. But the man with an alias, convicted in England, should be given another chance in England, not in Canada. One criminal more or less, here or there, may make little difference. The instance referred to, however, is by no means solitary. Other judges have complacently assumed, and acted upon their assumption, that Canada must take any criminal or wanking who, in their wisdom is not good enough for England but may do very well for "the Colonies." It is about time the British government requested such judges to affect the virtue of discriminating common sense if they have it not.

Canadian Inquiry into Life Companies

Ottawa, Mar. 1.—The minister of finance, who is still confined to his house as a consequence of his recent accident, has made an important announcement on the subject of life insurance. Mr. Fielding stated that the officials of his department have been following closely the inquiries that have been going on in the United States into the operations of American companies which have just been brought to a conclusion, with the object of profiting by the experience of the States in amendments which it is proposed to make to the insurance act of Canada. The inspection of the Canadian companies during the current year by the superintendent of insurance and his officials has been a very rigid one.

The information thus made available might be sufficient to enable the minister to prepare the necessary insurance legislation for the coming session. Nevertheless, he is of the opinion that in view of the widespread interest in the subject, it is desirable that before legislation is submitted to parliament there should be a more general investigation which should be of an open and public character, so that

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to the sore throat or swollen tonsils, or any swelling, lameness or painful part, convince you of its power to relieve promptly.

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At all dealers.
THE BAIRD CO. LIMITED, Proprietors.

opportunity may be afforded for an inquiry into any matters in which policy-holders may be interested.

It is not to be assumed that there are any irregularities in connection with insurance in Canada, but it is thought that in view of the unwarranted naturally created by investigations in the States the public would like to be assured that the insurance system of the Dominion is sound and that if there are any defects they may be promptly remedied by legislation. The minister believes that such an investigation may be made by a commission of competent gentlemen. Gentlemen have been chosen to be named as commissioners, but as their appointments have not at this moment been officially made Mr. Fielding declined few days, however, the commission to make known their names. Within a week the inquiry will be begun.

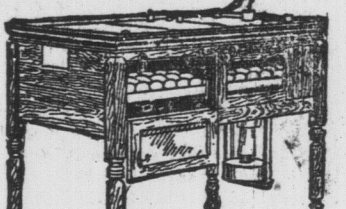
If it is expected that the inquiry will be completed before the session of parliament is far advanced and that parliament will thus be placed in a good position before the close of the coming session to meet whatever legislation may be deemed necessary for the protection of the public interests.

DO NOT THROW MONEY AWAY



THE SETTING HEN—Her failures have discouraged many a poultry raiser.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder has created a New Era in Poultry Raising. The setting Hen as a Hatcher has been proven a Commercial Failure. The Chatham Incubator and Brooder has always proved a Money Maker.



THE CHATHAM INCUBATOR—Its success has encouraged many to make more money than they ever thought possible out of chicks.

You can make money raising chicks in the right way—lots of it.

No one doubts that there is money in raising chickens with a good incubator and brooder. Users of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder have all made money. If you still cling to the old idea that you can successfully run a poultry business and make money right from the start, you are wrong. We can prove to you that your actual cash loss in eggs, which the 20 hens disposed of, without any previous experience in hatching and brooding, will be enough to pay for a Chatham Incubator and Brooder. Five or six hatches, to say nothing whatever of the large and certain results attained by the use of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

If you allow a hen to set, you lose at least eight weeks of laying three weeks hatching and three weeks brooding. Let the Chatham Incubator do the hatching, while the hen goes on laying.

Our No. 3 Incubator will hatch as many eggs as twenty hens, and do it better. Now, here is a question in arithmetic:

If you keep 20 hens from laying for 8 weeks, how much cash do you lose? If each hen would have laid 1 dozen eggs, and eggs are worth 15 cents per dozen? \$240.

Therefore, when the Chatham Incubator is hatching the number of eggs that twenty hens would hatch, it is really earning in cash for you \$240, besides producing for your profit chicks by the whole sale, and being ready to do the same thing over again the moment each hatch is off.

Don't you think, therefore, that it pays to keep the hens laying and let the Chatham Incubator do the hatching?

There are many other reasons why the Chatham Incubator and Brooder outclasses the setting hen.

The hen sets when she is ready. The Chatham Incubator is always ready. By placing to take off a hatch at the right time, you may have plenty of broilers to sell when broilers are scarce and prices at the top notch. If you depend on the hen, your chicks will grow to broilers just when every other hen's chicks are being marketed, and when the price is not so good.

The hen is a careless mother, often leaving her chicks amongst wet grass, bushes, and in places where they are liable to get lost.

The Chatham Brooder behaves itself, is a sturdy mother and never loses a chick, and is not infested with lice.

Altogether, there is no reasonable reason for continuing the use of a hen as a hatcher and every reason why you should have a Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

We are making a very special offer, which it will pay you to investigate.

Every Farmer Should Raise Poultry

Almost every farmer "keeps hens," but while he knows that there is a certain amount of profit in the business even when he sets, he is not aware of how much they are losing every year. He does not get into the poultry business in such a way as to make real money out of it. Her husband's loss is a constant reminder for profit to begin by installing a Chatham Incubator and Brooder. With these you can begin hatching on a large scale at any time.

For an average crop of your fields in a year, but with a Chatham Incubator and Brooder you can raise chickens from early Spring until Winter and have a crop every winter and spring.

Quite a few farmers have discovered that there is money in the poultry business. They found this branch of farming so profitable that they have installed a Chatham Incubator and Brooder and are getting a great deal of time or a great deal of technical knowledge. Your wife or daughter can attend to the machine and look after the chickens without interfering with their regular household duties.

The market is always good and prices are never low. The demand is always in excess of the supply and at certain times of the year you can practically get any price you care to ask for your chickens. With a Chatham Incubator and Brooder you can start hatching at the right time to bring the chickens to market when the supply is very low and the prices accordingly high. This you could never do with hens as hatchers.

We know that there is money in the poultry business for every farmer who will go about it right. All you have to do is to get a Chatham Incubator and Brooder and start it. But perhaps you are not prepared just now to spend the money. This is why we make this special offer.

WE WILL SHIP NOW TO YOUR STATION FREIGHT PREPAID

A CHATHAM INCUBATOR and BROODER

You Pay us no Cash Till After 1906 Harvest

IS THIS FAIR?

We know there is money in raising chickens. We know the Chatham Incubator and Brooder has no equal. We know that with any reasonable effort on your part, you cannot but make money out of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

We know that we made a similar offer last year and that in every case the payments were met cheerfully and promptly, and that in many cases money was accomplished by letters expressing satisfaction.

Therefore, we have no hesitation in making this proposition to every honest, earnest man or woman who wishes to add to their yearly profits with a small expenditure of time and money.

This really means that we will give you up to the poultry business so that you can make money right from the start, without asking for a single cent from you until after 1906 harvest.

If we know of a fairer offer, we would make it. Write us a post card with your name and address, and we will send you full particulars, as well as our beautifully illustrated book "How to make money out of chicks." We will send it to you.

Small Premises Sufficient For Poultry Raising.

Of course, if you have lots of room, so much the better. But many a man and woman are carrying on a successful and profitable poultry business in a small city or town house with a fair sized stable or shed and a small rear side porch.

But to make money quickly, you must get away from the old idea of trying to do business with setting hens as hatchers. You must get a Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

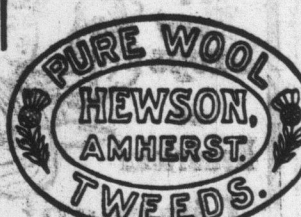
To enable everybody to get a fair start in the right way in the poultry business, we are making a very special offer which it is worth your while to investigate.

We can supply you quickly from our distributing warehouses at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, Winnipeg, New Westminster, B.C., Montreal, Halifax, Chatham, Factories at CHATHAM, ONT., and DETROIT, MICH.

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Let us quote you prices on a good Fanning Mill or good Farm Scale.

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Agricultural Department

DO WINTER EGGS PAY?

(Grant Davis, Hunterdon Co., N.Y.)

Eggs freshly laid are high in winter. It quite often happens that the cost of incubating them is still higher when the time consumed in attending to the many wants of the hens is added to the cost of a liberal supply of egg-producing feeds, there must be a generous supply of eggs to make ends meet. And everyone knows kindly of operating indifference to any kind of good treatment when she wants to take a time off. This is very apt to be in winter.

To get eggs abundantly in winter requires more than feed and care. The hens must be so managed that their laying habits may be somewhat diverted from the normal egg-producing season, spring and summer. Force them to do their best during the summer months and it will be uphill business to get them to lay when it is cold. Recently, I saw the advice given that to get winter eggs begin to feed in summer in order to get the hens in trim. The trouble is they will get in trim and out again by the time cold weather begins. This plan of feeding for eggs in the fall is a good one and one I have followed for some years but I invariably find that while the hens lay very profitably until cold weather sets in, they will lay little in winter until towards spring and I do not coax them to, knowing that it would result in failure. They must have their seasons of rest. A hen laid continuously for eggs will get over her feed and out of condition and will lay as much as with less feeding and more rational management. Give them a rest and a change of diet in the hottest summer weather and they will give a good account of themselves during the fall months. To work for winter eggs with a flock of hens will give a negative result no matter how careful a feeder may have them in charge.

As a general rule, we should look to the early pullets for our successful winter layers. Pullet hatched in April and kept growing will be at maturity before cold weather sets in and given reasonable care and feeding will begin to lay. They will not lay every day, it is true, but, with a comfortable house and an abundance of feed to keep up heat and make egg material at the same time, they will continue to lay all winter. Late pullets which do not mature until along in winter are not apt to begin the egg business until the approach of spring. To try to make hens lay which are too young or are "laid out" is only to invite failure and possible injury to the flock especially if stimulating feeds and condiments are used. To get the pullets started laying in the fall, they must be kept in the best of health, be lively and cheerful. From this kind of stock winter eggs can be produced with profit, and he who is in the egg business neglects one of his best opportunities if he does not raise a lot of early pullets for the following winter's layers.

STARTING EARLY TOMATOES FOR HOME USE.

It is not a difficult matter to raise good, sticky tomato plants from seed if one has a fairly well prepared hotbed for tomato plants in the latter part of March or very early April. The time will vary somewhat according to the latitude. Fresh horse manure is preferable for such a purpose. Add to this manure about half its bulk in leaves. After thoroughly mixing this, place in the hotbed, tramp down firmly. Decomposition will begin at once and furnish sufficient heat, even in the severest weather which usually follows after such early planting. Before this compound is placed in the hotbed, it should be very thoroughly mixed and allowed to stand, if possible, in a pile, two or three weeks, such treatment will cause fermentation to start in the pile and facilitate matters very much. As a

rule, one is ready to plant the seed as soon as the hotbed is ready to receive it.

In locating a hotbed select a warm, southern exposure, on a gradual slope to the south, if possible. Make an excavation about three feet deep. After having done this, brick up the sides or use strong planks as preferred. Fill this pit with the compost and put on 15" wash. The usual size of hotbed sash is 3x6 feet. If only plants enough for an ordinary family are needed, a small hotbed with two or three sashes will be amply sufficient. The hotbed should be made twenty inches high at the back and fourteen inches in front. This will give the proper slope to catch all the largest amount of sunlight.

In making a large hotbed, it will be necessary to have cross-pieces of wood between each sash for support. A complete hotbed already for placing in position can be purchased very cheaply from first-class seed houses. The cross-pieces are so made that the sash slide in them toward the back or high side of the bed. This admits light and air on warm days. The mixture of manure and leaves should be smoothly covered five to seven inches deep with fine, rich loam. Leave the sash closed tightly for a few days until the heat begins to rise, then everything is ready for planting the seed.

The heat being found eighty-five degrees, mark the feet off in rows about four inches apart. Sow the seed thinly, covering about one-half inch deep. It will be necessary to raise the sash and give the bed plenty of ventilation on warm days. Be careful that the sashes are closed at the approach of evening. They should not be opened too early in the morning while the weather remains cool.

Having sown the seed, sprinkle about one-half inch of very fine loam over the whole bed. Use tepid water when necessary to moisten the bed. The watering should be done to approximate as nearly as possible natural conditions. That is, do not water until the bed is becoming dry and needs it; then use enough to wet thoroughly. It is fatal to the seed and young plants, to keep splashing on small quantities of water at short intervals. This keeps the bed too wet and will cause the seed to rot before it has a chance to germinate.

In fact, the four good vegetables named can be as well started later in cold frame. A cold frame is simply a hotbed without the heat of the manure. In other words, the filling is simply soil, with such heat as is furnished through glass sash. Having made the selection of varieties of tomatoes and the seed is sown, watch germination carefully. As soon as the young plants are three inches high, transplant them about four inches apart into another section of the hotbed; six inches apart will make even more stately plants.

Before setting the plants in the garden, they must be subjected to a hardening process. This is done by opening the hotbed sash wider and wider each day until the beds are open just before transplanting into the garden.

Little Dorothy's Wish

Little Dorothy's papa had been very ill with appendicitis and had lain for the doctors had come and removed his appendix. Dorothy had been with the promise that she should go to see her papa at the earliest possible moment. At last she was permitted a brief interview. When the nurse came to take her away she hung back a moment. "Haven't I been very quiet, papa?" "Yes," whispered the fond parent. "And haven't I been very good?" Her father admitted it. "Then won't you do me a big favor, papa?" "Certainly. What is it, my child?" "Let me see the baby."

The departure of the British garrisons from Canada, makes us think of the time, many centuries ago, when Rome—ancient mistress of the world, withdrew her garrisons from English soil. But here the parallel ends. The ancient Britons saw with dismay the departure of the Roman cohorts. With tears they besought their conquerors not to abandon them. The Picts and Scots would lay waste their northern borders; while across the sea would come first the Dane and then the Saxon to possess their land.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHThERIA.



Most housewives judge the purity of a flour by its whiteness. White somehow signifies purity. But while pure flours are always white, white flours are not always pure.

Royal Household Flour is the whitest flour that is milled. It is also the purest. You may think the flour you are using is about as white as flour can be. Yet if you place it beside Royal Household Flour it will look yellow by comparison. Ask your grocer for Royal Household, and make sure that he understands that you mean it.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.

How the Gasoline Motor Drives the Automobile

With the average person and with some notorious motorists, the principle of the gasoline motor is not thoroughly understood and a succinct explanation in plain words might not be amiss.

Although Lenoir invented the gas engine in 1859, the real engine of the Otto cycle type was brought out in 1876 by Dr. Otto, who thought that a great deal of power was wasted with the Lenoir engine because the gas was not compressed. If you have a large quantity of gas and squeeze it into a small space and then explode it you get much more power from it than if the gas were in a large space when it is exploded. The "Otto cycle" means that the piston has four movements to one explosion.

First of all the piston moves downward to the bottom of the cylinder in which it has to perform its work. This is known as the "suction stroke" because as the piston descends it creates a vacuum or suction, thereby drawing a charge of gas into the space which it has just left on its way to the bottom of the cylinder. Just the same thing happens when one pulls back the handle of an ordinary bicycle pump—the air is drawn into the space left vacant by the leather suction washer and the handle rod.

When the piston has arrived at the lower end of the cylinder it then commences its second cycle by an upward movement termed the "compression stroke." As it goes up it bounces the gas which it has already drawn into the cylinder. The piston pushes this gas up into a small space at the top of the cylinder. The moment the piston has accomplished this the gas is ignited by an electric spark, and the force of the explosion sends the piston racing down to the bottom of the cylinder again.

This is the third cycle or "firing stroke." The piston then gets to the bottom of the cylinder, but owing to the impetus given to it by the firing stroke, and the energy stored in the fly-wheel secured to the crank it must once more for the fourth time in the cycle return to the top of the cylinder in order to begin all over again its four strokes.

As it mounts the exhausted gas escapes out of the way by permit of a valve which opens at the right moment to permit of its escape. This fourth and last stroke is known as the "exhaust stroke," because the used gas is being pushed by the piston out of the compressed chamber through the valve which is most appropriately named the exhaust valve.

Always Keep Chamberlain's

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

The Household

THE BLESSINGS OF COLD.

In the Medical Era for October Dr. Robert Peter maintains that cold is a blessing, you learn to endure it. He points out that its endurance can be acquired gradually if begun early in the season. He does not believe in coughing the body with woolens. "Better keep blood in circulation by outdoor exercise," says he, "so that if heavier clothing should really be needed the body will not require its encumbrance too much."

Graduated baths, with friction, he tells us, will harden the body very much, especially when followed by vigorous exercises in graded temperatures. I know a man, says he, "who is always airy, and who wears not even a shirt, but only blue jeans and blouse, all the year round. He has his windows open all the year round, day and night, no fire, and thoroughly enjoys it. While this is an extreme case, it shows how one can inure himself to cold."

Dr. Peter expresses the conviction that the subjects of ventilation and heating, which are important factors in the winter months, are not so well understood as they might be, and he attributes much of the illness during the inclement part of the year to the foul air and fuel gases, to which the beneficial effects of indoor life are mainly due. According to him conditions should be reversed, and it would be wise to camp out and bask in the winter sun and to stay at home in the summer shade.

"As to ventilation," says he, "it can never be overcome, and especially is this true at night. Our bedrooms should be well ventilated. One-third of our lives is spent in them. A bedroom with southern exposure is probably best in winter, and it is a cheer and good omen. It is death to perm life. It will cut short a cold or catarrh, and the white plague cannot lurk there. As we need the shade in summer, we need the sun in winter."

After a consideration of the list, which should be more stimulating at this season of the year, the author emphasizes the fact that the respiratory organs mostly stand the brunt of the winter diseases. The doctor believes that we must look to the circulation to help us out in our prophylaxis. "After a cold is once contracted, however," he says, "open the flood gates of elimination and equalize the circulation. A good physic or a Turkish bath may restore conditions."

SELECTED RECIPES.

Preparing Macaroni.—This recipe is generally better than the manner of the Italians. Take two to three onions, slice them and fry a golden brown; then prepare some ripe tomatoes, or, if out of season, use canned tomatoes, and pour them into the pan with the onions and season to suit. In the meantime, boil a sufficient quantity of macaroni until tender, a layer of which put into a dish and grate over it some Parmesan cheese; then pour on a layer of tomatoes and onions, and so continue until the dish is filled, making the top layer of macaroni, and bake until the top is a rich brown.

Cinnamon cake without eggs, as given by "Martha" in the Chicago Record Herald, will be welcome when the hens are sickly in laying. Dissolve one teaspoonful of baking soda in a little hot water; add to it half a cupful of molasses, half a pint of sour cream, half a pound of brown sugar, the grated zest of half a lemon, one rounding tablespoonful of cinnamon, pinch of allspice and nutmeg, three cupfuls of sifted flour; finally one pound of seeded raisins, cut fine and lightly floured. Bake in loaf or gem pans in a moderate oven.

A very good chafing dish recipe.—Put a tablespoonful of butter into the chafing dish, and when it melts, add a small onion minced. Brown slightly, and add a cupful of corned tomato, salt, cayenne, and a speck of sugar. Stir until this boils, and then put in three or four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese and three unbroken eggs. Stir, and as soon as the eggs are set, serve on small slices of toast. After the eggs are added the blazer must be set in the hot water pan.

What to do with cold roast meats is often a problem. Cold lamb is excellent when served in aspic jelly. Make the jelly—or buy it, which is easier and nearly as good every way—and pour a little in the bottom of a mould. Cut the lamb in thin slices of uniform size, and trim them neatly. When the layer of jelly is hard, arrange slices with layers of jelly, and pour jelly in last of all. When the dish is quite firm, unmould and decorate with small olives, truffes, capers, or pimientos, and garnish with water-cresses.

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Lady Strathcona Losing Her Memory

"I Know Your Face, but I Forget Your Name," She Tells a Princess.

London, Mar. 1.—Lady Strathcona, the wife of the great Canadian who has given a check for ten thousand guineas (\$31,000) to the Queen's unemployed fund, is one of the simplest and at the same time one of the most absent-minded of old ladies. She cannot remember a face, although she may have known the owner of it for years.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, the King's best looking and favorite sister, told her friends just before she left for Egypt that Lady Strathcona, who has known her well for fifteen years, came up to her recently and said, "I know your face, but I can't for the life of me think of your name."

The Princess was highly amused, but Lady Strathcona herself was not in the least disconcerted. The old lady has no feeling of awe for royalty or any one else, and usually says exactly what comes into her head. Of late years her own idea has been to get as many poor families out from London to Canada as possible. She has all her husband's enthusiasm for the Dominion.

King Crippled Permanently by Fall

Edward Can Never Walk Again Without the Aid of Cane—Broke Leg—Tendon While Out Shooting.

London, Mar. 1.—As the result of his fall while shooting in Windsor Forest in November, King Edward is permanently lame and cannot walk again without a cane. The King broke the tendon of Achilles, which connects the heel with the calf of the leg.

The King is sixty-five years old, and nature, even with the most skillful assistance, cannot completely repair the broken tendon of Achilles of a man of that age. Leaning on a stick, King Edward walks very slowly and with a pronounced limp.

His Majesty leaned heavily on a crutch-handled, stout Malacca cane when he opened Parliament. He could not arise from the throne until the cane was handed to him. He wears an orthopedic instrument inside his boot to support his ankle.

Otherwise the King looks to be in good health, but he is planning for a quiet, restful stay at Biarritz before his Mediterranean cruise.

At Biarritz he will be the guest of Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, at her villa.

Would Seat Women in the British Parliament

Sir Charles Dilke Introduced a Bill for the Enfranchisement of Fair Sex—Declares for Universal Suffrage.

London, Mar. 1.—Sir Charles Dilke, member of Parliament for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, has actively entered the lists as champion of the enfranchisement of women, and, if his bill, the text of which was issued recently, is adopted, women may soon be sitting in the House of Commons and Peers in the House of Lords.

The measure provides that every man and woman shall be qualified to vote at parliamentary and other elections, and that no person shall be disqualified by sex or marriage from being a member of either House of Parliament.

Big Seizure of Whiskey in Maine

250 Gallons and Much Beer Taken From Boston Steamer Shed.

Portland, Me., Mar. 1.—Nearly 250 gallons of whiskey and many kegs of beer have been seized within the past twenty-four hours from express companies in this city. The largest share was made at the freight house of the Maine Coast Transportation Company on the arrival of the steamer from Boston. The seized packages were marked mostly to Berlin, N. H., and Waterville parties.

Food Made While You Wait

At a time when the Federal government as well as many States is moving against adulteration of food, one has the entertaining spectacle of a professor of chemistry giving object lessons on the subject. A New Jersey chemist stands ready to supply you all sorts of food and drink, principally made up in his laboratory, without calling at all upon the animal or vegetable kingdoms. If you want a cocktail he will serve you one which you cannot detect from the best prepared at a cafe. He will make you all sorts of salads and dressings, which taste well, and will take dressed meats and vegetables and after treatment apparently serve you a palatable and wholesome dish.

Telling News in Holland

In Holland births, marriages and deaths, instead of being recorded in newspapers, are indicated by windmills. When a miller gets married he stops his mill with the arms of the wheel in a slanting position and with the sails unfurled. His friends and guests frequently do likewise with their mills, in token of the economy. To indicate a birth the wheel is stopped with the arms in a slanting position, but at a more acute angle than for a marriage, and with the two up, per sails unfurled. Should a miller die the sails of his mill are all furled, and the wheel is turned round until the arms form an upright cross, in which position they are left until after the funeral has taken place.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is offensive—more than that it is the forerunner of worse diseases. Catarrh spreads from the nose to the throat where it sometimes prepares the sufferer for diphtheria; it spreads to the stomach and bowels where it generates the worst kind of indigestion; consumption, even, has been known to be helped along by catarrh.

If your breath is bad, you had better sweeten it up by getting catarrh out of your system. You should take something that will kill the disease germs, tone up your general health and particularly revitalize and invigorate the mucous membranes which catarrh especially attacks. Don't fuss and fail with snuffs and sprays—get right straight at the disease by using the greatest of tonics, tissue builders and blood purifiers

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