Miscellaneous.

A Great Astronomical Event.

APPROACH OF THE PLANET MARS TO ITS NEAREST POINT TO THE EARTH.

Telescopes in all parts of the civilized world have of late been aimed at our sister planet Mars, in view of the occurrence of an event of the utmost importance to astronomers—the opposition of Mars with the sun, and the time when the planet is nearer to the earth than it has been before since 1877. The exact time of the nearest approach was 1.21 o'clock, Tuesday morning, August 4th.

This event is called an option of Mars because that planet, traveling around the sun in a more remote orbit than that of the earth, was at the time mentioned, into such a position that, as seen from the earth, it was at a point in the sky exactly opposite the sun.

Up to fifteen years ago it had been generally conceived that Mars was without moons, though in Egypt and other eastern countries tradition showed that even in early times the people believed that there were two small satellites attending the planet.

It was upon August 11th, 1877, that Prof Hall at the Washington Observatory turned the great telescope upon the planet and observed for the first time one little satellite attending it. Four nights afterwards he discovered another. One of these moons is about eight miles in diameter and the other but twenty. They revolve at a distance from the main planet of about 4,000 and 12,000 miles respectively.

The importance of this event may be realized when it is stated that as a result Prof. Hall received the gold medal awarded to the greatest astronomical discovery of the century. The Washington telescope, moreover, acquired a reputation as an instrument of the first rank.

The finding of these two moons of Mars was made possible by the mechanical improvements which had been made in the intervening years since Mars had so closely approached the earth. These improvements had rendered the making of a 26 inch lens possible, with the necessary machinery to hold and move it. When the glass was finished it excited world-wide discussion and was supposed to mark the utmost limit which the telescope-maker could attain. Since that time, however, the Lick telescope has been made with a glass nearly one-third as large again. The object lens of the Lick is 36 inches in diameter, by far the largest glass of the kind ever made, and has a magnifying power much greater than that of the Washington instrument.

At the same time that Prof. Hall was discovering the two little moons which swing about the planet Mars, Schiaparelli, in Europe, was observing and mapping its surface. When his observations had been completed the result which he announced was even more sensational than that of Prof. Hall. Schiaparelli confidently announced that there were people living upon Mars who had attained a high degree of civilization. He had not, he admitted, seen any of those people through his telescope, but he had seen a network of gigantic artificial canals.

THE ORBITS OF MARS AND THE EARTH.

Although every astronomer armed with a great telescope who has looked for these socalled canals has not succeeded in seeing all of them, yet enough has been observed with the great Lick telescope, and with other powerful instruments, fully to confirm the Italian astronomer's discovery that Mars really possesses a network of straight lines covering its whole surface between the polar circles, and which are apparently watercourses. The name canals was probably attached to them chiefly on account of their straightness, and the idea that they are actual artificial canals has probably never been entertained by an astronomer. The great magnitude alone seems sufficient to dispel it. They are hundreds, and sometimes thousands of miles in length, and their average width is not less than seventy-five to a hundred miles.

It is admitted by all astronomers that the physical conditions of the planet as they have become known through the new and improved telescopes of the past twenty years more closely resemble those of the earth than any of the other heavenly bodies. Indeed, there is hardly another planet even remotely resembling the earth in regard to the heat and atmospheric conditions here prevailing. Mars has not only a well-recognized atmosphere of its own, but four seasons of the year which follow each other as those of the earth, a degree of warmth closely approximating what is known here, a day of a little over twenty-four hours, north and south poles with ice and snow and every natural condition apparently which should conduce to the existence of animal life.

It will be fifteen years before Mars will be as near to us as at present. The observations made of this visit will be watched with the greatest interest, and it is confidently believed that much more startling revelations regarding our nearest heavenly neighbor will be made than ever before.

Important Evidence by a Pawtucket Woman.

Taunton, Mass., Sept. 6.—The whole story about the Marshall matter, in the Borden case, is as follows: Mrs. Marshall, of Pawtucket, who had been suffering from prostration consequent upon the death of her husband, went to Fall River, August 4th, to transact some business connected with her husband's estate. While she and her daughter were passing along the street in the rear of the Borden house, they both saw a rough-looking man climb the fence from the Borden yard, enter a buggy and drive off.

Mrs. Marshall remarked at the time on the villainous appearance of the man. About half an hour after, or at 11 o'clock, Mrs. Marshall drove through Second street and saw the crowd which had gathered before the Borden house. On her return home she suffered again from prostration, so that her son would not allow her to see any newspaper men, but she had already told her neighbors what she had seen, and she recently sent for Lawyer Jennings and told him her story.

Her illness is her excuse for not coming forward before. Her evidence will be read at the next hearing of the case, if one is ever held, and everything is being done to trace the party who climbed the fence.

A Point For You.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to suppose that it will be of benefit to you? For Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other diseases of the blood, for dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, That Tired Feeling Catarrh, Malaria, Rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequalled remedy.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache.

—Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by deBlois & Primrose. 24 1y

—Minard's Liniment cures Colds, etc.

A GLENGARRY MIRACLE.

Mr. James Sands' Wonderful Restoration to Health.

AFTER THREE YEARS OF PARALYSIS, INSENSIBILITY, AND USELESSNESS, HE TELLS THE TALE OF HIS RECOVERY and RENEWED WORK IN THE WORLD—HIS STORY AS TOLD A FREE PRESS REPORTER.

Ottawa Free Press.

The town of Alexandria, some 55 miles south of the city of Ottawa, on the Canada Atlantic Railway, has been completely astonished, recently, at the marvelous experience of a young man, who, after having been bed-ridden for nearly twelve months, and his case pronounced incurable by Montreal and Alexandria doctors, is now restored to complete health and strength.

Mr. James Sands is a young teamster, well known and extremely popular throughout the country side, and his illness and wonderful recovery have been—indeed still are—the chief topics in the town and neighborhood. The story of his miraculous cure having reached Ottawa, a member of *The Free Press* staff journeyed to Alexandria and sought out Mr. Sands for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the statements made regarding his recovery. Mr. Sands is a slimly built, but wiry-looking young man of about 32 years of age, and when met by the newspaper man the bloom of health was on his cheek and his whole frame showed signs of unimpaired vigor and vitality.

The newspaper man told Mr. Sands the object of his visit, and the latter expressed his perfect willingness to give all the facts connected with his case. "I was," said Mr. Sands, "a complete wreck, given up by the doctors, but now I am well and strong again, and gaining strength every day. I was born in Lancaster in 1860, and up to three years ago I was always healthy and strong, living in the open air and being well-known throughout the whole county of Glengarry. It was in the winter of 1888-89 that I first felt signs of incipient paralysis. I was then teamster for the sash and door factory here, and had been exposed to all kinds of weather. I then experienced violent twisting cramps in my right hand. I was in Cornwall that winter when the first stroke fell, and remained there for three days before I knew anybody at all. A medical man was called in but could do nothing for me. After that I came home and appeared to get all right for a time, but after a few days the old trouble began again, my hand continuing the twitching and cramping that had preceded the stroke. Up to twelve months ago these twitching fits were the only symptoms I suffered from. Then in August 1891, when I was in Huntingdon village I sustained a second stroke, and remained unconscious for about seven hours. A doctor attended me and I recovered sufficiently to be brought home. After my return home the paralysis steadily gained on me, and I lost the use of my right arm and leg entirely; my right eye was distorted and my tongue partially paralyzed. I was prescribed for by an Alexandria physician whose treatment I carefully followed, but it had no effect. I still got steadily worse, and about a month before Christmas last, I went to the English hospital at Montreal. Prof. Stuart and all the doctors came around me, as mine was a curious case, and the professor treated me. All the doctors could give me no satisfaction, and did not appear to understand my case. I questioned some of them, but they told me it was a hopeless case. I remained in the hospital a month, without the least improvement, and was then brought home, and remained in my bed till May day. I had constant medical advice, but continued to grow worse and worse. My right arm withered and I grew so weak and useless that I could not turn myself in bed. Meantime I had tried all sorts of patent medicines without the least effect. In May I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the papers, and said I would try them as a last resort. I had heard of the wonderful cures worked by Pink Pills, and told my folks to get me some. I had not taken them long when I found myself improving, and this determined me to continue their use. My strength gradually returned, the muscles of my arm and leg became invigorated and stronger, and I was able to sit up. I still continued taking the Pills and gaining strength, until at last I was able to go about, and finally to return to my old place at the sash and door factory. I gave up the Pills for a while, but did not feel so well, so I again began their use. I now feel as well as ever, though perhaps not quite so strong as formerly. You can see my right arm, which was withered, is now all right," and Mr. Sands stretched out a muscular limb, which would have done credit to a blacksmith. In reply to the reporter Mr. Sands said he thought his trouble had been brought on through exposure to the weather. "I am completely satisfied," said he, "that it is entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I owe my wonderful restoration. Besides the medical treatment I had tried electricity and patent medicines, both internal and external, but without the slightest avail. After beginning Pink Pills I began to mend, and they have made a new man of me."

The newspaper man then called on Messrs. Ostrom Bros. & Co., widely known druggists, and interviewed their representative, Mr Smith, as to his knowledge of the case. Mr. Smith was fully conversant with the facts, and vouched for the story told by Mr. Sands, and further said, that his hopeless case and remarkable recovery are known throughout Glengarry County. In reply to the query if many of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold, Mr. Smith replied that the sale was remarkable and that in his experience he had never handled a remedy that sold so well, or gave such general satisfaction to those using them, as everywhere glowing reports are heard of the excellent results following their use. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense that word is understood. They are the results of years of experience and careful investigation. They are not a purgative medicine, but act directly upon the blood and nerves, supplying those constituents required to enrich the former and stimulate and restore the latter.

For all diseases depending upon a vitiated condition of the blood, or shattered nerves, they are an unfailing remedy. Such diseases as these speedily yield to their treatment. Locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, nervous prostration, nervous headache, dyspepsia, chronic erysipelas, scrofula etc. They are a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, correcting irregularities and restoring the functions, and in the case of men effect a radical cure in all cases arising from overwork, mental worry or excess of any nature. In fact it may be said of them

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, Restoring to health, life and vigor again."

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

—One day in 1830 Joseph Gillot, now the famous steel penmaker, accidentally split one of his fine steel tools. Being suddenly required to sign a receipt and not finding his quill pen at hand, he used the split tool as a ready substitute. This happy accident led to the idea of making pens of steel.

Father and Daughter

Restored to health by the use of St. Lawrence Bitters. Mr. C. A. Easson, of Factoryville, Kings Co., writes: "A short time since I procured two packages of your Bitters and have used one and started on the other. Our daughter of fifteen years had been quite poorly for two years, so much so that she was not able to attend school. Since taking the Bitters, however, she is much better in every way, so that she is now able to go to school again. I myself was troubled with sleeplessness so much so that it was hard to keep my eyes open while at work and I awoke mornings with a bad headache. These troubles have all left me since taking your Bitters. If this is of any use to you, you are welcome to use my name." For sale at DeBlois and Primrose's, Bridgetown, and Dr. L. R. Morse's, Lawrencetown.

—Every testimonial regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla is an honest, unpurchased statement of what this medicine has actually done.

Agricultural.

Clover for Poultry.

To feed clover to poultry to get the best results, it is best to cut it up very fine,—the finer the better,—then taking twice the bulk of cut clover to bulk of grain, (meal, shorts, ground oats, etc.), the whole to be thoroughly cooked for the morning's mash. The clover should be boiled for an hour or more, to make it soft, and reducing the bulk. The grain should then be thoroughly mixed with the clover, and the whole left in the boiler to stand over night for the morning's mash; and when cooked in a boiler, or set kettle, the whole mass slowly cooks all night and comes out in the morning a nice hot steaming mash, smelling sweetly of clover, and is greedily eaten by poultry, large and small. Enough water should be used in cooking the mash to have it come out quite moist in the morning. When a trowel full is thrown into the feed trough it should spat a little when it strikes; but not sloppy. If the mash should be stiff, so as to crumble, it is not eaten as well; the poultry are tempted to scratch it to see what new thing they can find in it, and when in the crop (and they will take a big crop full of it) the stiff crumbly mash does not pass on to the gizzard readily, and time is lost, and, for the time, the poultry are crop bound. When fed moist enough there is no trouble, and it is all eaten. Chickens and ducks grow fast on such a mash, but do not fatten, and with the hens they carry a red comb at all times, and do not load themselves with fat as they do where an all-grain ration is used.

Hatching Eggs-traordinary.

Mrs. Catherine Lindsay, of Peterboro, N. H., has raised some chickens under difficulties.

The eggs, in the first place, were put under a hen who deserted them in about six days: they were then given to another hen, which died in four days. The eggs were then taken into the house and put into a basket, with flannel under and over them. Over this flannel was a rubber bag holding hot water.

The basket was set upon the shelf over the stove, where it remained a little over three days, Mrs. Lindsay getting up about three o'clock each morning to renew the hot water in the bag. The eggs were then put under another hen, which has brought out a small brood of chickens after these various changes in the hatching process.

Double Windows for Hen-Houses.

It is not always advisable to place stoves in poultry-houses. However carefully protected, there is more or less danger from fire. The same purpose may be accomplished by making the walls double, with confined air space between each thickness, and making double windows. It is from the window that outside cold is most apt to enter buildings. Glass is a good conductor of heat, and all the warmth that the hens give off escapes as soon as the air reaches a window pane touched on the other side by the cold outer air. The double window also admits more light, as it does not get covered with frost from the moisture that always accumulates on it where animals of any kind are kept.

Grass Around Apple Trunks.

No matter how much an orchard is ploughed, there will be a clump of grass around its trunk unless cut out with spade or hoe. This clump of grass makes the best possible shelter for the parent of the apple borer, which always lays its egg just below the surface of the ground. Cut away the grass, pile up earth around the tree, and by carefully removing it once or twice in the summer, the marks where the borer is laid may be seen and the egg destroyed. It is cheaper to prevent injury by the borer than to repair it after it has begun its work.

—Sometimes the lot of young boys on the farm is one of exhausting labor, without much youthful enjoyment. Yet when time does permit, what healthy pleasures belong to the farmers' boys: fishing in the little stream, bird-nesting in the bush, and with their little sisters gathering wild flowers in the meadows or groves of trees. Life on the farm has its hard side, but it need never be monotonous nor dull, and with a little thoughtfulness even the necessary labors from day to day may be rendered interesting and pleasant for young and old.

—If your sheep have foot rot trim the hoofs neatly, wash clean in pure water especially between the toes, and dip every hoof of every sheep in the following mixture: Two parts pine tar, one part crude petroleum, and one part sulphate of copper dissolved in boiling water. Heat these enough to make a thorough admixture. Use when cold. This sticks well to the feet, and one application is generally sufficient; but it is well to look over your flock every other day.

Tobacco Dust for Cucumber Bugs.

The best preventive of the cucumber bug is to begin sprinkling the plants with tobacco dust from the time the seed is up until blossoms appear. It is easier to prevent the bug than it is to destroy it. Tobacco throws the enemy off the scent and prevents eggs being laid. When plants and the soil around them are saturated with the odor of tobacco, the enemy does not recognize the vines as his natural home.

Timothy after Alsike Clover.

Alsike clover dies down after it seeds, which is usually in the first crop ripening in June. In wet seasons some of the plants do not seed and live over to the following year. If timothy is sown with alsike, the grass makes little headway until the clover is out of the way. Then it starts into vigorous growth, heading out and making a second hay crop the same season.

—For store hogs to soon to go to market, there is nothing better than a variety of food. It is what a hog loves, but it should not be too much of bulky food, but reinforced with a regular grain ration their growth and gain will be wonderful.

—The farther we get away from cruelty to animals the nearer we get to the gates of Paradise, says *Farm, Stock and Home*, and who does not see the glittering truth of the remark.

—Many of the farmers in this vicinity are using ashes for seeding to grass the present fall. They find this the cheapest fertilizer for this purpose in the market.

—It is a poor plan to attempt to clean out an old strawberry bed. Better plough it under and set a new bed.

—Mr. Henry Theakston, Secretary Y. M. C. A., Halifax, says: "I have used *Puttner's Emulsion* for simple and obstinate cough and general debility. In every case it has given the utmost satisfaction. I recommend it as a family medicine."

—Minard's Liniment cures Diptheria.

NOTICE!

THE PACKET SCHR.

TEMPLE BAR,

will again, during the season of 1892, ply between this port and St. John, N. B.

The subscriber will keep for sale as formerly, LIME and SALT. Also CEDAR SHINGLES in the different grades.

J. H. LONGMIRE, MASTER.

When schooner is not in apply to CAPT. P. NICHOLSON, Bridgetown, N. S.

Bridgetown, March 28th, 1892. 52 tf

BRIDGETOWN

MARBLE WORKS

THOMAS DEARNESS

Importer of Marble

and manufacturer of

Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Also Monuments in Red Granite, Gray Granite, and Freestone.

Granville St., Bridgetown, N. S.

N. B.—Having purchased the Stock and Trade from Mr. O. Whitman, parties ordering anything in the above line can rely on having their orders filled at short notice. T. D.

Bridgetown, March 19th, 89.

MONEY TO LOAN.

NOVA SCOTIA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND OF HALIFAX.

Advances made on REAL ESTATE SECURITY repayable by monthly instalments, covering a term of 11 years and 7 months, with interest on the monthly balances at 6 per cent per annum. Balance of loan repayable at any time at option of borrower, so long as the monthly instalments are paid, the balance of loan cannot be called for.

Mode of effecting loans explained and forms of application therefor and all necessary information furnished on application to

J. M. OWEN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, *Agent of Annapolis.*

20 6m

CALL AT

R. ALLEN CROWE'S,

BRIDGETOWN,

—FOR—

Barrel Churns, Creamers, Butter Trays, Ladles and Mould Prints.

Never-Break Wrought Steel

in Sinks, Pots, Sauce Pans and Spiders.

STOVES AND RANGES.

Kitchen Furnishing Goods.

CAST IRON SINKS AND HOLLOWARE, LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, PUMPS, WROUGHT IRON WATER PIPE AND CAST IRON SOIL PIPE.

MASLIN KETTLES AND GRANITE WARE

A SPECIALTY.

Bridgetown, May 11th, 1892.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DO

JOB WORK

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

We have increased facilities for turning out

FINE WORK

—such as—

NOTE HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, MEMO. HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING-CARDS.

POSTERS, DODGERS, PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, TICKETS, ENVELOPES, ETC., ETC.

Choice Lines of

WEDDING STATIONERY

always on hand.

Estimates Furnished, Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Orders from any part of the Country will receive prompt attention.

Address,

"MONITOR" OFFICE, Bridgetown, N. S.

CALL AND SEE US!

I HAVE OPENED,

in the store recently occupied by A. D. CAMERON,

The Finest Assortment of Goods

ever placed upon the market.

A New, Choice and Carfully-selected

Stock of GROCERIES.

An Excellent Line of

CANNED GOODS.

A Splendid Display of

CROCKERYWARE,

in all the latest designs,

and a fine selection of GLASSWARE that will suit the taste of the most fastidious.

Confectionery and Xmas Novelties.

My Goods have been obtained from the most reliable houses in Canada, and are warranted to be fresh and first-class in every particular.

Motto: Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Inspection invited. Satisfaction guaranteed

BURPEE E. CHUTE.

Deccember 1st, 1891. 35 1y

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y

Time Table.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, JULY 5th, 1892, *and until further notice.*

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Flying Bluenose Fri. Sat.	Express Daily.	Accommodation Daily.	Express Daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—depart.	8 15	6 30	.....	3 15
1	Richmond	.....	.....	6 05	3 19
4	Rockingham.....	.....	6 38	6 15	3 25
9	Bedford.....	.....	6 48	6 29	3 40
11	Rocky Lake.....	.....	*	*	.....
14	Windsor Junc. ar	8 45	7 00	6 45	3 55
14	Windsor Junc. dp	.....	7 03	7 40	4 05
17	Beaver Bank.....	.....	7 16	7 50	4 16
27	Mount Uniacke-a	.....	7 35	8 30	4 45
	Mount Uniacke-d	.....		*	*
34	Stillwater.....	.....	7 59	9 00	5 10
37	Ellershouse	.....	8 07	9 15	5 18
40	Newport.....	.....		*	*
43	Three Mile Plains	.....	8 20	9 35	5 33
46	Windsor—ar.....	.....	8 22	10 20	5 35
	Windsor—dp.....	9 45	*8 29	10 30	15 42
48	Falmouth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Shaws Bog Siding	.....		*	*
51	Mount Denson..	.....		*	*
53	Hantsport.....	.....	8 44	10 50	5 55
58	Avonport.....	.....	*8 57	*11 05	*6 08
60	Horton Landing.	.....	*9 03	*11 20	*6 14
61	Grand Pre.....	.....	9 06	11 25	6 17
64	Wolfville.....	10 19	9 16	11 40	6 26
66	Port Williams...	.....	9 22	11 55	6 32
70	KENTVILLE—ar.	10 40	9 35	12 15	6 45
71	KENTVILLE—dp.	.....	9 47	1 00	
76	Coldbrook.....	.....	9 57	*1 15	
78	Cambridge	.....	*10 02	*1 25	
80	Waterville—ar.	.....	10 07	1 40	
80	Waterville—dp.	.....		1 55	
83	Berwick	.....	10 14	2 12	
88	Aylesford—ar...	.....	10 27	2 30	
88	Aylesford—dp...	.....		2 40	
90	Auburn	.....	*	2 50	
95	Kingston.....	.....	10 42	3 10	
98	Wilmot	.....	10 49	3 25	
102	Middleton—ar..	.....	10 59	3 40	
108	Middleton—dp...	11 41	11 04	3 55	
108	Lawrencetown...	.....	11 17	4 15	
111	Paradise	.....	11 25	4 30	
116	Bridgetown.....	.....	11 38	4 50	
121	Tupperville.....	.....	*	*	
124	Roundhill.....	.....	11 57	5 20	
130	ANNAPOLIS—ar.	12 45	12 15	5 40	

Parlor Cars run daily, on "Flying Bluenose" Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays, and on Express trains Monday and Thursday.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Accommodation Daily.	Express Daily.	Flying Bluenose Tues. Wed. Fri. Sat.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
0	ANNAPOLIS—dp.	5 30	12 50	12 15	
6	Roundhill.....	5 50	1 08	.....	
10	Tupperville.....	*	*	*	
11	Bridgetown	6 30	1 27	.....	
19	Paradise	6 50	1 46	.....	
22	Lawrencetown...	7 05	1 48	.....	
28	Middleton—ar.	7 25	2 05	.....	
	Middleton—dp.	7 40	2 08	1 12	
32	Wilmot.....	7 55	2 18	.....	
35	Kingston.....	8 15	* 25	.....	
40	Auburn.....	8 35	*	.....	
42	Aylesford—ar...	8 50	2 40	.....	
	Aylesford—dp...	.....	9 17	2 53	.....
47	Berwick	.....	9 32	3 06	.....
50	Waterville—ar..	.....	*9 43	*3 05	.....
	Waterville—dp..	.....	9 57	*3 16	.....
52	Cambridge.....	5.30	10 15	3 29	.....
54	Coldbrook.....	.....	11 06	3 35	2 18
59	KENTVILLE—ar..	5 43	11 29	3 48	.....
	KENTVILLE—dp..	5 56	11 40	3 51	2 31
64	Port Williams..	6 03	11 53	4 05	.....
66	Wolfville.....	*6 09	*12 15	*4 12	.....
69	Grand Pre.....	6 22	12 35	4 25	.....
70	Horton Landing.	*	*	*	.....
72	Avonport	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	Hantsport.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	Mount Denson..	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Shaws Bog Siding	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	Falmouth.....	6 35	12 55	4 40	.....
	WINDSOR—ar.....	6 45	1 05	4 46	.....
84	WINDSOR—dp.....	6 45	1 45	4 48	3 05
87	Three Mile Plains	*			
90	Newport.....	7 06	2 05	5 03	.....
93	Ellershouse.....	7 07	2 20	5 10	.....
96	Stillwater.....	*			
103	Mt. Uniacke, ar.	7 35	3 00	5 33	.....
	Mt. Uniacke, dp.	7 40			
113	Beaver Bank...	8 05	3 30	5 55	.....
	Windsor Junc. ar	8 15	3 40	6 00	.....
	Windsor Junc. dp	8 20	4 33	6 05	4 05
119	Rocky Lake.....	.....			
121	Bedford.....	8 35	4 54	6 15	.....
126	Rockingham.....	8 44	5 11	6 26	.....
129	Richmond.....	8 57	5 20	.....	.....
130	HALIFAX—ar.....	9 00	5 25	6 35	4 40

N. B.—Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, one hour added will give Halifax time. Trains run daily, Sunday excepted. * Indicates that trains stop only when signalled, or when there are passengers to set down. Full-faced figures show where trains cross or pass.

Trains of the Kingsport Branch Railway leave Kentville daily at 10.45 a.m. and 3.40 p.m.

Trains of the Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton at 2.15 p.m., for Bridgewater and Lunenburg.

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Annapolis daily at 1.05 p.m., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5.50 a.m., leave Yarmouth daily at 8.10 a.m., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1.45 p.m.

Steamers of the Yarmouth Steamship Line leave Yarmouth every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday p.m. for Boston.

Steamer "City of Monticello" leaves St. John daily for Digby and Annapolis; Returning, leaves Annapolis daily for Digby and St. John, Sundays excepted.

Steamers of the International Line leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday for Eastport, Portland and Boston, and on Tuesday and Friday a steamer leaves St. John for Portland.

Steamer "Winthrop" leaves St. John every Tuesday at 3 p.m., for Eastport, Bar Harbor and New York.

Trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway leave St. John at 6.25 a.m. daily, Sunday excepted, and at 8.30 p.m. daily for Bangor, Portland and Boston.

Through tickets by the various routes on sale at all stations.

W. R. CAMPBELL, General Manager and Secretary.

K. SUTHERLAND, Resident Manager.

YARMOUTH S.S. CO.

(LIMITED.)

1892. 1892.

The Shortest and Best Route between

Nova Scotia and United States.

THE QUICKEST TIME. 15 to 17 hours between Yarmouth and Boston. Steel steamers

YARMOUTH and BOSTON

(until further notice) will leave Yarmouth for Boston every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings after arrival of train of W. C. Railway. Returning, will leave Lewis' wharf, Boston, at 11 a.m., every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, making close connections at Yarmouth with W. C. Railway and coach lines for all parts of Nova Scotia. These are the fastest steamers plying between Nova Scotia and the United States, and form the most pleasant route between above points, combining safety, comfort and speed. Regular mail carried on both steamers. Tickets sold to all points in Canada, and to New York via Fall River line and New York and New England Railway.

For all other information apply to W. C., W. & A., and N. S Central Railway agents, or to

L. E. BAKER, Pres. and Managing Director.

W. A CHASE, Sect. and Treas.

Yarmouth, April 16th, 1892

THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL

(HEAD OF QUEEN STREET,)

BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA,

STILL maintains the high reputation enjoyed under the management of its late proprietor, and patrons to the house may rely on finding it first-class in all its appointments, and charges most reasonable.

Good Sample Rooms. Teams convey passengers to and from depot free of charge.

G. LANGLEY, Proprietor.

Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1890. 29

P. C. MELONSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER

MIDDLETON CORNER.

REPAIRING punctually and thoroughly attended to, and satisfaction in all cases guaranteed. I have constantly on hand complete lines of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Potter's Liniment

IS SOLD AT

W. W. CHESLEY'S. 6.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER. As much

For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Est. 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician.

Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. *Generations after Generation* have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera-Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.

Every Mother should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer Complaints like magic. Price, 25 cts. post-paid; 6 for $1. Express paid, I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

—GO TO—

Central Book Store

—FOR—

SCHOOL BOOKS, SLATES,

STATIONERY,

and everything in the Book Line.

B. J. ELDERKIN.

Bridgetown, February, 1892

HOYT BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF

MONUMENTS, - TABLETS, HEADSTONES, &C.,

—IN—

American & Italian Marble.

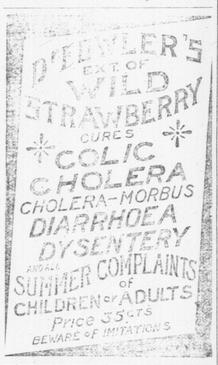
Marble, Granite, and Freestone

MONUMENTS,

IN THE MOST GRACEFUL STYLES.

☞Our charges are reasonable in every respect, and we guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

J. Hoyt. A. Hoyt. 21y



FISH! FISH!

I will purchase delivered at Port George, or at Annapolis, during the season,

Codfish, Haddock, Hake and Pollock.

(Kentch Salted, not dried.)

for which I will pay the highest market cash prices. At Port George apply to ELIAS WOODWORTH.

THOS. S. WHITMAN.

Annapolis, June 7th, 1892. 10 6m

TEA. TEA.

JUST RECEIVED, Direct from London, on Consignment,

25 Half-Chests Choice Quality

BLACK TEA.

Parties wishing a good article at a low price, will please apply to

Geo. E. Corbitt.

Annapolis, April 11th, 1892. 2 tf

CARRIAGES

CONSISTING OF

Phaetons, Jump Seats, OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,

Democrats and Delivery Wagons,

ON THE CELEBRATED

DUPLEX GEAR,

at prices that are WAY DOWN.

REPAIRING and PAINTING. All work Warranted.

W. C. FEINDEL, MIDDLETON.

NOTICE!

I hereby notify the ratepayers of Wards 4 and 5 that all County and Poor Taxes not paid on or before the last of October will be left for collection.

D. R. PHINNEY, *Collector.*

Granville, Sept. 9th, 1892. 2131

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Restores faded, thin, and gray hair to its original color, texture, and abundance; prevents it from falling out, checks tendency to baldness, and promotes a new and vigorous growth. A clean, safe, elegant, and economical hair-dressing,

Everywhere Popular

"Nine months after having the typhoid fever, my head was perfectly bald. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and before I had used half a bottle, the hair began to grow. Two more bottles brought out as good a head of hair as ever I had. On my recommendation, my brother William Craig made use of Ayer's Hair Vigor with the same good results."—Stephen Craig, 832 Charlotte st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

The Household.

Miss Parloa on Canning Fruit.

Miss Parloa, in her talk on preserving fruits, before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston, last winter, said: There are few kinds of fruit that are not improved by some sugar, because it fixes the color and flavor and gives much finer results. Some kinds of fruit require but little sugar for this purpose, while others are poor indeed without a generous amount. One has only to contrast the flavor and quality of the canned peaches that are put up with and without sugar to realize the great superiority of those with which saccharine matter has been used. Where fruits are too dry to give out enough juice to generously cover them, a light syrup should be used. But in the juicy fruits, avoid water, if possible. A good rule in the case of small berries is to allow one-third of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit.

For fruit like peaches, pears, plums, etc., make a light syrup. Quinces must first be cooked in clear water until tender.

In paring fruit use silver-plated knives, and drop each piece as soon as pared into a bowl of cold water, which has been made acid by the addition of lemon juice. This prevents the fruits from turning dark. Use earthen bowls and wooden or silver-plated spoons. Avoid any delay while doing this work.

To pare peaches and plums put a little of the fruit into a wire basket and plun