

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY & STEAMERS

Kentville Time Table effective Nov. 1st 1915. (Service daily except Sunday)

Express for Halifax... 6:00 a.m. Express for Yarmouth... 10:18 a.m. Express for Halifax... 4:00 p.m. Accom for Annapolis... 12:00 a.m. Accom for Kingsport... 11:00 a.m. Accom for Kingsport... 4:05 p.m. Accom for Kingsport...

Express from Halifax... 10:10 a.m. Express from Yarmouth... 3:51 p.m. Express from Halifax... 6:10 p.m. Accom from Halifax... 2:15 p.m. Accom from Annapolis... 11:45 a.m. Accom from Kingsport... 8:55 a.m. Accom from Kingsport... 2:55 p.m. Accom. in Kingsport, Sat. only 5:32 p.m.

Midland Division Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro at 9:05 a.m., 5:10 p.m. and 7:50 a.m. from Truro for Windsor at 6:40 a.m., 2:50 p.m. and 12:50 p.m. connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth. Buffet parlor cars run daily (except Sunday) on Mail Express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.

Canadian Pacific Railway To ST. JOHN and MONTREAL (via Digby) (Daily Sunday excepted) S. S. YARMOUTH leaves St. John 7:00 a.m., arr. Digby 12:15 p.m. Leave Digby 1:50 p.m., arr. St. John 5:00 p.m. Making connections with the Canadian Pacific trains at St. John for Montreal and the West. Trains run on Atlantic Standard time

BOSTON SERVICE Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival Express train from Halifax and Truro, Wednesdays and Saturdays R. U. PARKER, Genl. Passenger Agent GEORGE E. GRAHAM, General Manager

NOTICE

Bring your Carriages and Automobiles in and have them touched up. The improved appearance will delight you.

Bike Wagons for Sale Auto Painting a Specialty AUBREY YOUNG Paint Shop opposite Aberdeen Hotel

FOR SALE

At a bargain, a small farm of six acres, containing 115 apple, plum, pear and cherry trees, 2 1/2 miles from Kentville. Comfortable 7 roomed house, barn and other out buildings on premises. For White particulars apply to E. R. Reid, White Rock; N. S., Oct. 9th, '15. o.t

TO LET

The Store on Main Street, Kentville, lately occupied by J. W. Ryan & Co. Floor space of main floor, carpet room and basement—5900 square feet. sw Apply to J. W. RYAN

FURNESS SAILINGS

From London Feb. 10 Rappahannock Feb. 29 Feb. 29 Shenandoah Mar. 18 Mar. 14 Kanawha Mar. 31 From Liverpool From Halifax via St. John's, Nfld. John's, Nfld. Jan. 31 Drumore Feb. 15 Durango Feb. 29 Feb. 25 Graciana Mar. 15 Mar. 5 Tabasco Mar. 24

Above sailings are not guaranteed and are subject to change without notice.

FURNESS WORTHY & CO. LTD. Halifax, N. S.

NOBLENESS As one lamp lights another, nor grows less, So nobleness enkindleth nobleness. James Russell Lowell.

POLITICAL SCANDALS

Members of the Western Legislatures Charged With Bribery and Corruption.

Western provincial government scandals have shifted from the Tory camp in Manitoba to the Liberal camps in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Three Liberal members of the Saskatchewan Government and several government officials are under arrest and members of the Alberta legislature have been charged with graft by the opposition.

In both cases the charges will go to the royal commission of judges of the courts.

The scandals come out of the so-called prohibition measure passed unanimously by both legislatures. It is charged in both cases that members and officials accepted, and in some cases demanded, bribes to stave off prosecutions, and other intrigue.

\$25,000 in the sum stated in one case as having been paid by the liquor dealers association.

Three of the members of the Saskatchewan legislature who were charged are ill in hospital. There is also a charge of road graft in Saskatchewan, and an official has fled the country. Several warrants have been issued.

As a result of the affair there is great excitement throughout both provinces.

Hon. J. A. Calder attorney general of Saskatchewan, is a Nova Scotian, a native of Richmond County, if we mistake not.

A Bear River Boy Distinguished

Word has reached here that Mr. William M. Jones, recently promoted to Sergeant, who is now somewhere in Belgium, has received a Distinguished Conduct Medal. Mr. Jones is a member of the 13th Battalion, 3rd Brigade, C. E. F., and went across with the first Canadian contingent. He is a son of Mr. Frank Jones, K. C., of Bear River, who also has an office in Digby. We wish the gallant young officer continued success.—Courier.

Rev. J. W. Aikens, D.D., Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto, has been invited to Dominion Church, Ottawa for 1917.

The British schooner A. J. Sterling lumber laden from Liverpool, N. S., to New Haven, Conn., went a shore off Plymouth, Mass., the 6th but was pulled off at high tide.

A single drop of perspiration from the brow of a workman dropping into a tank containing 24 pounds of cotton saturated with nitric acid, caused an explosion at the Atlas Powder Co.'s plant at Mt. Carbon, Pa., recently.

Beresford Has Confidence in Navy

And He Thinks the Navy's Honor is Safe in Mr. Balfour's Hands.

London, March 9.—A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty has found a strong supporter in Admiral Lord Beresford, who, speaking today in the House of Lords on the air defence debate, said he deprecated statements suggesting naval unpreparedness.

"The navy," declared Lord Beresford, "has the most complete faith in its commander-in-chief and the present Board of Admiralty. The navy's honor is safe in Mr. Balfour's hands. I advise the country to trust implicitly in the navy which, has never failed us."

These remarks were made merely in addition to a speech in which Lord Beresford expressed the opinion that the appointment of an air minister was not called for. He thought too much money had been wasted in buying useless machines from other countries. His view was that the British should attack and smash the Zeppelins in their sheds as he did not see how they could attack them after their arrival over England.

The whole debate was rather tame, except for Lord Beresford's speech, and the Marquis of Lansdowne's announcement that the British output of aeroplanes now totalled twenty times the number produced during peace, and would again double itself during the coming summer. All the speakers recognized Zeppelin raids as a real danger.

Viscount Haldane, the former Secretary for War, was optimistic. He doubted whether the British were inferior to the enemy countries in aircraft, and if so, he thought it was only temporary.

AUSTRALIAN APPLE CROP PROSPECTS.

The apple crop in Australia and Tasmania is reported to be a large one and very good in quality. It is expected that the total shipments will be as follows: Tasmania, 700,000 cases; Victoria, 300,000; South Australia, 100,000. The Australian Government has arranged for space on twenty-two transport boats for 1,250,000 cases. Most of the boats will come to London, but a few will go to Liverpool and Glasgow. The rate of freight fixed through the efforts of the Government is 65s. per ton of 40 cubic feet, or about 3 1/3 per standard box. This is the same as last year.

From the offices of the Commonwealth it is learned that in 1915 there were 330,133 cases of apples and 12,532 cases of pears exported to Great Britain. The same authority states that Liverpool merchants have handled Australian apples as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Boxes. 1912 275,664; 1913 91,937; 1914 156,833; 1915 68,750

Manchester brokers sold 35,000 in 1915. Glasgow brokers estimate that 80,000 cases were handled there in 1914 and about 20,000 in 1915.

Australian shipments are expected to begin towards the end of February, and to continue until the first of June. Some of the principal varieties are: Jonathans, New York Pippins, Cox's Orange, Cleopatras, Monro's Favorite.

The greatest marine tragedy of the world is before us when we look at the appalling loss of life—3130 French soldiers that found a watery grave, when the auxiliary cruiser Provence struck a mine in the Mediterranean on Feb. 26. Aboard this transport were soldiers and officers of many French battalions bound for Saloniki.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Oath of Allegiance Taken by Acadians

Mr. Ross Chipman has handed us the following oath of allegiance taken by the Acadians in 1768 or 148 years ago:

"I do swear that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to His Most Sacred Britannick Majesty, King George the Third, and him will defend to the utmost of my Power against all traitorous, conspiracies and all attempts whatsoever, against his person, crown and dignity, and I will do my utmost endeavors to disclose or make known to His Majesty and his successors all treasons and traitorous, conspiracies, or any attempts whatsoever which I shall know to be against him or any of them."

And these things I do plainly and sincerely promise and swear according to the express words by me spoken and according to the plain and common sense and understanding the same words without any equivocation, mental evasion or secret reservation whatsoever. And I do make this acknowledgement and promise heartily willingly and truly upon the true faith of a Christian So Help me God.

Signed by: Rene Gaunier, Aug'n Gearl Grivoix, Pierre Belliveau, Jean Bourg, Ben'jn Bourgeois, Rene Landry, Charles Gaunier.

The Acadians were expelled in 1765, and these, if the date is correct must have been some returned Acadians or some who had taken the oath previously and remained in the County. The Acadians after their expulsion never returned to settle permanently in this County.

Prisoner of War Should Not be Forgotten.

The lot of the prisoner of war becomes more unfortunate the longer the war lasts. Their number steadily increases. The task of supplying them with the necessities of life become more difficult and the harshness of their captors is not lessened by the progressive bitterness of the conflict.

It was easy for us to be mindful of the prisoner in the early days of the war. As time goes on we have a tendency to forget him, to regard him in the same light as the dead and the missing. But the Canadian prisoners are far from being either dead or missing. They are all known to the Red Cross Society, and some day they will be restored safe and sound, that is if we supply the means of keeping them in good health.

All who have returned from prison camps agree that the chief need of the prisoner of war is food. Mr. Henry M. Field a well known Toronto musician who secured his release from a civilian internment camp, bears testimony to the importance of parcels of food sent by the Red Cross Society.

The Society has the names of all prisoners on its lists. It has special privileges from the German Government and is able to transfer the generosity of Canadians to their brothers who suffer the hardships of German prisons. Anyone desiring to help a Canadian prisoner of war can do so easily and expeditiously through the Canadian Red Cross Society.

We have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in our home for a number of years and use no other Liniment but MINARD'S and we can recommend it highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness of the chest, soreness of the throat, headache or anything of that sort. We will not be without it one single day, for we get a new bottle before the other is all used. I can recommend it highly to anyone.

JOHN WALKFIELD, LaHave Islands, Lunenburg Co., N. S.

Mr. Clarke of Lakeville is the latest addition to the staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

RED CROSS

On Nov. 10, 1915, a shipment of Christmas stockings, 322 in all, went forward from the Kentville Red Cross Auxiliary to Nursing Sister C. M. Hare at No. 2 Stationary Hospital (Canadian) at Boulogne, France. Many inquiries concerning these stockings have been made and of their possible fate. They were sent in care of the Red Cross Commissioner in London who promised to see that they were forwarded. A recent letter from Miss Hare says: "We got three boxes of Christmas stockings here but they nearly all contained names and addresses of Ottawa and Toronto people. One box was marked Halifax and contained 70 stockings as you told me one of yours did. (The mark "Halifax" was part of shipping). So I feel sure that some of your stockings went elsewhere, as we got three boxes in all. I was awfully sorry not to get those really intended for us, but it does not matter if some Canadian hospital got them. They would be sent elsewhere to another Canadian hospital if marked from Canada and I know they were appreciated where ever they went. I had a Christmas tree and decorations sent from London in my ward, and these with the stockings made a grand display. We had them for each patient and for the orderlies and men of the unit. Our Ward was trimmed with Christmas greens and the table in the middle had a white sheet for a cloth with a runner of red crepe paper. I had tiny pots of red and white primroses for each bed. Flowers are so cheap here in the markets in the villages. The primroses cost 10 cents each and one can get a huge bunch of beautiful chrysanthemums for a couple of francs (40c). Then we had a good dinner and supper and in the afternoon our hospital had a visit from one of Miss Ashwell's concert parties who travelled about France to the hospitals and Y. M. C. A. huts entertaining the men."

But Christmas seems a long time ago, and I have been waiting, hoping, by chance, I might hear of some one getting the missing boxes, as in addition I did not get one sent me from Montreal and another from St. John.

The past month I have been on night duty and we really have been awfully busy. Our convoys of wounded and sick usually come in to us between 10 o'clock and midnight. Sometimes we have a good many more admitted than our capacity and we had extra stretchers on the floors in each ward. Still we are transferring to the hospital ships and the English hospitals next day. Last night I had 121 patients, myself.

By the way we got some of the best preserves and jam I have ever seen from Mrs. DeWolfe Archibald, Wolfville, the other day."

Miss Hare's letter is dated Feb. 12, '16. She was the first nurse to volunteer from New Brunswick and has been in France since October, 1914. Should anyone who contributed stockings to this shipment hear from them please notify the corresponding secretary of the Kentville Red Cross Branch.

RED CROSS NEWS.

University of Toronto students have given \$3,400 to the Red Cross.

The Canso Red Cross, N. S., has raised \$663 in its first year of war work.

In Goderich, Ont., one family has done the following Red Cross work since the beginning of the war—73 caps, 96 pairs of wristlets, 14 belts, 15 scarfs and 76 pairs of socks.

A prominent farmer near St. Catharines paid \$25 to the Railway Co. to have a crossing named after him. The money was turned over to the Red Cross. School children at Eston, Saskatchewan, contributed \$130 to the Red Cross Funds.

Minard's Liniment Believes Neuralgia.