Miscellaneous.

THE CONTEST OF THE GIANTS.

The Evening Sun's Hercules Meets Sampson in a Room.

THE TESTS OF STRENGTH TO WHICH THE STRONG MEN SUBJECTED EACH OTHER A BELT HELD BOTH—WHICH IS THE STRONGER.

When the New York *Sun* published, less than a month ago an account of the wonderful feats of strength performed by James Wilson, the expansionist, no little sensation in athletic circles was created. Men flocked to the places where he was to be seen in throngs and went away mystified and possibly skeptical. He was exhibited subsequently in Brooklyn and Boston, where he was known as '*The Evening Sun's Hercules*' and where his performances were looked upon as something almost superhuman.

But when, a week ago, a discription of Sampson, the strongest-muscled man on earth, was published in these columns, it was said that Wilson was only one of two strong men, both wonderful, but neither without a parallel. Much comment was made upon the acts of each man, totally different in character in themselves, yet both requiring a vast amount of power. Some readers of *The Evening Sun* were of the opinion that Mr. Wilson was the stronger of the two, and others who had never seen him, but who had seen Sampson, avowed that Sampson could break any other man in two if he tried.

The writer having a personal acquaintance with both strong men, and knowing that there was a deep-seated professional rivalry between them, contrived to bring about a meeting of the giants in a private room up town yesterday afternoon. The object was to see, if possible, which was the more powerful man, tried from every standpoint. There were present a private party of gentlemen and the two contestants.

It was desirable that neither should know that the other had anything to do in the matter of suggesting what test should be applied, for there is a peculiar professional prejudice which one performer always has against doing another performer's 'act,' no matter what the circumstances.

At 2.30 both strong men were on hand, clad in plain clothes, underneath which could be seen glimpses of the bespangled stage dresses in which they are accustomed to appear in public.

When seen together Wilson stands half an inch taller than Sampson and look twenty pounds heavier, though there is less than ten pounds difference in their weight. Sampson's chest measure is 35½ inches, biceps 16 inches, forearm 13¼ inches and calf 15½ inches. He is a solidly built, square shouldered man, every inch of whose body is as hard as muscles can grow.

Wilson is 5 feet 8 inches in height and measures anywhere from 38 to 53½ inches chest measure, according to the quality of air he has in his lungs. This varies at almost all times and he rarely measures the same upon any two occasions. His biceps measure 16 inches forearm 12 inches, and calf 16 inches, but his muscles, except upon his limbs, are not hard like Sampson's. He claims no extraordinary strength in his arms or shoulders, performing all his wonderful feats with the power of his chest, by inflation of the lungs.

The men greeted each other pleasantly, having been acquainted for some time. Sampson began his exhibition while Mr. Wilson seated himself in a chair and watched.

None of Sampson's acts had been seen in public. The feats he performs there do not begin to show his power, for it stands to reason that were he to exert himself to his utmost as often as is required in playing a museum engagement, he would soon be compelled to stop from sheer exhaustion.

Mr. Sampson's first test yesterday was performed with a heavy steel chain three-sixteenths of an inch thick and made in two-inch links. He placed it about his chest and drew it taut. Then by a sudden pressure of the muscles, he burst it like so much glass. A similar chain was then deliberately pulled in two by his naked hands.

The gentlemen present stared in open mouthed wonder. They had seen, or at least some of them had, the usual act performed by Sampson on the stage, which is itself most astonishing. But when they saw the size and strength of the material he was now working with they could scarcely believe it possible that man could do what they saw accomplished before their very eyes.

Next a wreath of chain was made, as described in the *Evening Sun's* former article, except the heavy chain was used. The circlet was fitted to his arm and was capable of withstanding a dead weight of 1,000! Over the biceps muscle it was pushed, and then the strong man's fingers began to twitch. The arm became almost black through the stoppage of the circulation. The great iron muscle worked spasmodically to and fro underneath the steel circlet, but it was still held in spite of the enormous pressure that was brought to bear upon it.

Then the arm was slowly bent and the blood began to ooze out through the skin beneath the steel chain. Still it held. Sampson's face was as red as blood. His eyes were filled with water and he could scarcely see. Would he break it? This was the question all asked, but none could answer. Possibly five seconds, maybe ten, had elapsed when Sampson put forth an extra exertion and the chain parted. The link that broke flew across the room and knocked a picture off the table twenty feet away. He had accomplished the feat, but the chain had left deep indentation in those hard muscles.

While this was going on Mr. Wilson had looked calmly on. He does not do not attempt any of the feats of muscular strength just described. His line of work is radically different. Mr. Sampson having completed these and other feats showing the strength of his arms, the joint tests were now directed to begin.

Sampson has no chest expansion except what ordinary men possess. His expansion of the muscles of his sides and back is about an inch and a half, but so hard are they that anything once fastened tightly around him when he chest is contracted, must break when those shoulders are forced back. With Mr. Wilson, on the other hand, there is a wonderful expansion of fifteen inches and more under which there is an almost limitless power. It was for the purpose of tying down these giants if it could be done within reason, that these tests were brought about.

Mr. Wilson expanded his chest for a moment and announced that he would break the first belt. It was of stout hemlock leather of the size of an ordinary trunk strap. He burst it with scarce an effort.

The belt was let out and the broken end cut off squarely, after which it was fitted to Sampson. He burst it with as much ease as did Wilson. A stronger belt was next tried. The same result followed. Still a third trial was made, and this time a tough piece of oil-tanned harness leather was used. Wilson broke it in about 50 seconds, but the strap proved contrary for Sampson, and while it would tear under the pressure he put upon it, it refused to break.

But the reporter had a little snap of his own while in waiting, and here was the place to try it. It was a soft, dressed piece of partially tanned leather—in fact, almost a rawhide—an inch and a half wide, a quarter of an inch thick and long enough to reach around a stage, was brought forth, and the man with leather lungs was buckled into it. He went to to break it in a second. But he had met his match and didn't break it. He had to give it up and acknowledge that he was downed for once. Samson was next tried, but though the strong man put on a ton of pressure, it was no go. The strap held in spite of him.

This strap was fully as strong as the traces in common use upon a truck harness, and could withstand a terrible weight. As neither Wilson nor Sampson could break it alone, they were placed back to back and both buckled tightly into it at the same time. The buckle was out of the reach of either and they could not have unfastened the strap in a moment. They were then told to give 'a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether,' and burst the strap or stay there until they did.

Talk of Greek meeting Greek! The ancient scrappers could have obtained all the points they wanted from these two giants. Sampson, who looks much smaller than Wilson, made the first effort to free himself. He leaned forward and threw the full force of his massive shoulders into the play. The result was that he lifted Wilson bodily off the floor, and it looked as though he could throw him over his head, if it were not for the band which bound them together like a pair of Siamese giants. Wilson got his lungs to work about this time, and the pressure began to be felt. Oh! what a tough strap that was.

Poor Sampson couldn't expand and thereby make his force felt upon Wilson. He could only nerve himself to withstand the terrible strain those lungs of Wilson's were sending out each instant. He was a veritable pulling post for the big man, but he stood it like a major. Both men struggled like soldiers or gladiators. The muscles on both stood out in great knots. They were almost black in the face, but they were determined that neither should 'equal' first, as they expressed it. The pressure across Sampson's breast must have been enormous. It would have crushed the ribs of an ordinary man like an egg shell. The big man's leather lungs kept pumping in the air in short gasps; the strap creaked and groaned, but still it held.

The air was still forced into them, and the big chest swelled up as if it would burst. The leather girdle had almost buried itself in the flesh of each man, but neither uttered a syllable. Another effort, and snap! the men bounded away from each other as though propelled by a catapult.

'That was the toughest piece of leather any two men ever pulled apart, I'll bet money,' said Wilson, and his word was not disputed by any one present.

The tests to which the men were subjected was the steel wire test. A twisted cable, made from twenty-three smaller cables, each composed of five strands of steel wire and braided together by a machine, was made into a belt for the men. It was first given to Sampson, who burst it in less than ten seconds. Wilson then took the same belt and contracted his chest to so small a circumference that he was able to put into the belt and tie the ends in front of him after Sampson had fitted it to himself and burst it. Mr. Wilson then tried the belt just as easily, and either could have burst four times the number of wires.

Wilson then asked for a chain in order that he might break it about his chest. Unfortunately none had been prepared of the proper length and he had to forego the test. He also broke a belt just a trifle too strong for Mr. Sampson, however, thereby proving to the satisfaction of those present that he could have broken the chain had one been ready.

Several minor feats were performed by both men and then the exhibition closed. It was agreed by those present as judges that there could be no rivalry between the men, for the reason that neither claimed to do what the other does. One is a muscular Hercules and the other a perfect giant in chest power. All agreed that neither man had an equal, so far as he had been seen, in his respective line of work. They are undoubtedly the strongest team in the world.

Dairying and How it Can be Improved.

READ BEFORE THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, JAN. 21ST.

BY H. F. PAGE, AMHERST.

[From Amherst Gazette.]

The dairy interest, which involves the greatest of agricultural products of this country, should receive our more careful consideration.

Do we, the farmers of Nova Scotia, ever stop and ask ourselves the question, 'What are we keeping cows for?' Is it for profit, or is it because our fathers did likewise, and we think it necessary, merely to sustain the fertility of our farms? If for profit then we miss our mark. This statement I will endeavor to prove.

For an example I will take the average cow kept on the upland districts of Cumberland County. First, the cost of wintering this cow is three tons of hay at $8 a ton, equals $24, and pasture for the summer, $8, making a total cost of maintaining cow, $32. The product will not exceed three thousand pounds of milk, which will make not more than one hundred and twenty pounds of butter, which at 20 cents per pound will be $24, leaving a balance against the cow of $8. But we have nearly 3,000 pounds of skim milk; this with the manure we will let off at the attention, interest, and depreciation of cow. Now calculate the number of cows kept in Cumberland County to be 5,000; this at $8 per cow, will make a net loss to the county of $40,000 annually in the dairy cows. Now right here stop and take a long breath and consider how long a merchant or manufacturer would last who lost 25% of his capital invested in stock. Are we to be satisfied with this? If so, let us go right along in the same old groove; if not, how are we to improve? First, we must weed out the poor cows and replace them as soon as possible with better ones. Now, the natural question is, if all want better cows and none will sell their good ones, where are we to get them? The only resort is to breed them, and in doing so to breed the best cows only, and to a bull whose ancestry has long been known as milk and butter producers. Do not take mere guesses, but one that is backed by actual performance of dams, g. dams, and g. g. dams, of both sire and dam. This is the only established and verified rule for breeding; at all times breed up. It is not necessary or practical for all to breed thorough-breds, but the nearer you get to it the better in the particular strain you decide, if adapted to your purpose; which you should have first well defined. It will be scarcely necessary for us to improve unless we adopt better methods in feeding. This we will naturally do as soon as we awake to the fact that we must improve our cows.

As a starting point take the cow in the spring previous to calving. She should have been fed a few roots or wheat bran and a little grain all the time she was dry, so that she will calve in a good healthy condition, and he will prepared to go on with the production of milk and butter, for the season.

The cow is nothing more nor less than an engine, which unless we keep in good repair, and well oiled and fed with fuel, we cannot expect to get any power from. If we take an engine and run it for all it is worth, and do not overhaul and repair it occasionally, it will, in a short time, need to be replaced by a new one. A man undertaking to run an engine with only sufficient fire to heat the water but not generate any steam, would be foolish, as he would be accomplishing nothing, but would be wasting nearly sufficient fuel to keep up a full head of steam. This is the way with the farmer who feeds his cow only sufficient to sustain her, which must be done before she will produced any milk. Two-thirds of a full ration is requisite to sustain a cow in a healthy condition, and from the other third comes the profit. This we should always bear in mind. After going to grass she should be fed with a grain ration for a time. The grass although sufficient to make a good flow of milk of a good quality, at this season is of such a watery nature that it will cause the cow to scour much and fall away in flesh unless the grain ration is furnished, which will not only tend to keep her in better condition but will also increase the quantity and quality of the milk later in the season. Some experienced feeders claim that grain fed at this season is more profitable than any other. There should always be some green feed ready for use when the grass begins to dry; for this purpose rye should be sown in the fall, which will be ready for feed in June, then clover, oats, and corn in rotation. The latter is not profitable to feed until well matured in the stock. On those farms which are level and suitable for cultivation, the feeding of green feed or soiling during the entire summer could no doubt be carried on successfully. This course of feeding would require a little more labor, but there would be more and better tillage and more manure, consequently more stock, which means more crops. Perhaps an instance published in the *Practical Farmer* might, right here, illustrate the point which I wish to make: A number of years ago a Philadelphia merchant purchased a farm of a hundred acres of cleared land which he stocked with twelve cows and two heifers and placed a farmer in charge, who with the system of summer pasture alone and lay in winter, made an average of one hundred and nineteen pounds of butter per annum. The third year the merchant took charge himself, had rye, clover, and other green feed prepared for the dry weather and the fall feeding. The second year the cows were increased to twenty by the adding of three cows and three heifers, all the old ones being retained. The product this year was 4035 lbs.; an average of 202½ lbs., showing an increase of product of from two and a half to three times.

Towards fall the cows need to be kept in the barn and not exposed to cold rains; and after frost comes they should not be turned out in the morning until the frost is thawed off, as there is nothing that will dry a cow as quickly as frozen grass. At about the time of going into the barn, cows want to be fed as well as when going to grass in the spring; as the flow of milk should be retained, and it allowed to fall off it is hard to get them back to their normal yield; a cow for profit should not go dry more than two months.

For early fall feeding, turnips can be used with profit, and should be fed after milking. Clover is the best of all hay for cows in milk, but it should be cut before going to seed; as clover seed is indigestible, consequently lessens the feeding value of the hay. But there is no feed that can be so profitably fed in winter, and none that will keep up the flow of milk as well as ensilage. For this purpose we should grow corn and clover; which when fed together make an almost complete ration. Fifteen tons of corn, and in two cuttings fifteen tons of clover can be taken from one acre of each. This would be sufficient feed to keep two cows on a full ration during the entire winter. Cows thus bred and fed should produce 7,000 lbs. of milk, and 300 pounds of butter per annum. I know of a case in this province where this has been excelled.

Now for profit, if any. The cost of keeping the cow well bred and fed for winter, feed, 7½ tons of ensilage at $3 per ton (which is very high) amounts to $22.50; summer feed, $12; an average 6 lbs. of grain per day for 200 days, costing $20; making a total of $54.50. Of the production we have 300 pounds of butter @ 20c. equals $60; and 4,000 extra pounds of skim milk at 25c. per 100 lbs. is $10; making a total of $70; leaving a balance in favor of cow of $15.50. Now in this case as in the former, we allow the balance of the skim milk, nearly 3,000 lb., and the manure to offset attention, interest and depreciation of cow, and have a balance of 23.50 in favor of the cow bred and fed for profit, and based on the estimate of 5,000 in the country, there will be a saving of $117,500.00 over the poor cow, poorly fed, or a net profit of $77,500.00. These figures sound large, but they bear investigation, and are such as have been proven by actual performances.

A question, which I think is ripe for the farmers of this province to give serious consideration, is that of co-operation; this is a question too large for us to deal with in detail; but among the many advantages I may suggest: First, the labor of butter making is entirely dispensed with at the farmer's home. Secondly, from the uniform system of handling the milk, and manufacturing the butter, a more even and better quality is the result; which will command a much better price than butter made by private dairies. Such is an established fact wherever creameries or co-operative dairying is carried on.

In conclusion, let me ask the question, is it not time that we farmers were alive to our own interest and take advantage of the later and more improved methods of breeding, raising, and feeding dairy cows for profit, which will require systematic and regular tending and milking? There is scarcely anything which shows such marked serious results as irregularity of milking, if even for one day, it will show its effects for several days after. Also we should take advantage of the better manner of manufacturing and placing the products of the dairy on the market, so as to receive the best possible returns.

Don't Stuff a Cold.

If you do you will nine times in ten have a fever to starve.

A cold is a shock received by the myriad nerves that bristle near the surface of a human body. This shock is transmitted to the nerve centres, and then back to the mucous membranes, forcing a great amount of blood to those membranes, creating a more or less severe irritation and consequent inflammation, temperature, followed by chills. Excess of food in the stomach still more increases the temperature, and, worst of all, helps clog the secretions or natural outlets of the body. It is high time we broke away from an old notion which, like some others, has done more harm than good. For example, in years past how many poor fever sufferers burning with an internal fire and thirst, were hurried to an untimely grave because not allowed cooling drinks or a bit of ice by the old time treatment for fevers, as foolish as the adage for colds. At last one cunning delirious patient got to a pump or cold water and drank his fill; determined not to leave until the well man dry, he slacked the fever, recovered, and doctors learned a lesson. Experimenting with a severe cold is a dangerous custom, as most persons try one remedy only until some friend suggests another "sure cure," as Mark Twain so humorously describes. When slight hoarseness, or tightening of the nasal membranes warns one of a skin exposure or chill from wet, act promptly; a delay is dangerous. With children it may mean croup and strangulation; with adults catarrh, bronchitis, perhaps pneumonia. If neglected, nothing can prevent the sneezing, red nose, and woe-begone look of a person with a cold. Scores of mothers would as soon go to bed without matches in the house, as without that old fashioned remedy, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, never at hand for croupy children. Used with a mild laxative, as described in a pamphlet which I. S. Johnson and Co., Boston, Mass., will send free to anyone, Johnson's Liniment will cure a cold for adults quicker than any known remedy. A mild nutritious diet, a gentle physic to open the secretions, and a bottle of that old Anodyne from your druggist, will conquer any cold. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was originated by an old family physician more than seventy years ago.

A FATHER by 28 CHILDREN; HE HAS 400 DESCENDANTS.—An Alpharetta, Ga., dispatch says an incident of the county election there a few days ago, was the appearance of Valentine A. Abernathy at the polls, to exercise his right of suffrage. Mr. Abernathy was 92 years of age last October, having been born on October 5th, 1798, in Lincoln County, N. C. He walked 15 miles into town to vote, and then started briskly on his return trip. He came to Georgia in 1827. He has been married twice, and he has had born to him 28 children—19 boys and 9 girls—all of whom are living save one girl, who died when one month old. He has 400 grand and great-grand children. The old man says he feels as spry as he did at the age of 25, and has no aches or pains. He takes a live interest in politics and never misses a vote.

A Professional Opinion.

Rev. F. Gunner, M. D., of Lisowl, Ont., says regarding B. B. B., 'have used your excellent Burdock Compound in practice and in my family since 1884, and hold it No. 1 on my list of sanative remedies. Your three busy B's never sting, weaken or worry.'

MRS. DART'S TRIPLETS.

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well."

Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year

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Notice of Assignment.

TAKE notice that Walter W Saunders, of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, Merchant, has, by deed of assignment bearing date the 7th day of December, 1888, assigned to me all his property in trust for the benefit of his creditors. By the provision of said deed certain creditors are preferred, and all creditors desiring to execute said deed must do so within ninety days from the date thereof. The deed has been filed at the Registry Office for the County of Annapolis and a duplicate thereof lies at the office of J. G. H. Parker, Esq., Bridgetown, where the same may be inspected and executed by creditors.

Dated at Bridgetown, the 7th day of December, A. D., 1888.

WILLIAM HART.
Assignee.

3m

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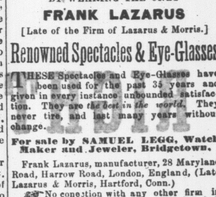
MISS ELDERKIN.

Bridgetown, Nov. 19th, 1888.

I still continue the Circulating Library established by Mrs. Greenwood.



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Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y

Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Pass. and Freight Tues., Thurs., and Sat. only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 40	6 00	.....
6	Round Hill	1 58	6 25	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 18	6 55	.....
19	Paradise	2 33	7 15	.....
32	Lawrencetown	2 43	7 30	.....
38	Middleton	2 58	7 55	.....
33	Wilmot	‡3 10	8 11	.....
38	Kingston	3 19	8 25	.....
42	Aylesford	3 37	9 00	.....
47	Berwick	3 55	9 20	.....
50	Waterville	4 05	9 35	.....
52	Cambridge	‡4 13	9 45	.....
54	Coldbrook	4 20	9 55	.....
59	Kentville—arrive	4 32	10 15	.....
	Do—leave	4 47	10 50	5 40
64	Port Williams	5 00	11 10	6 00
66	Wolfville	5 08	11 19	6 10
69	Grand Pre	5 18	11 32	6 25
76	Horton Landing	‡5 32	‡11 37	‡6 30
72	Avonport	‡5 29	‡11 45	‡6 40
77	Hantsport	5 44	12 05	6 58
82	Falmouth	‡6 00	‡12 25	7 16
84	Windsor	6 10	12 55	7 50
			P.M.	
90	Newport	6 26	1 18	8 10
93	Elderhouse	6 35	1 33	8 35
103	Mount Uniacke	7 00	2 13	9 15
113	Beaver Bank	7 23	2 43	9 43
116	Windsor Junct	7 35	3 23	10 00
121	Bedford	7 46	3 30	10 15
129	Rockingham	‡7 57	‡3 52	‡10 28
129	Richmond	.....	4 03	10 42
130	Halifax—arrive	8 10	4 10	10 45

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pass. and Freight Mon., Wed., Friday only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 00	.....	2 30
1	Richmond	.....	6 15	2 33
5	Rockingham	‡ 7 13	‡6 26	‡2 44
9	Bedford	7 24	6 37	2 55
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 40	7 15	3 30
17	Beaver Bank	‡7 47	‡7 25	3 40
27	Mount Uniacke	8 10	8 25	4 15
37	Ellershouse	8 35	9 00	4 45
40	Newport	8 43	9 12	5 00
46	Windsor	9 00	10 05	5 35
48	Falmouth	‡9 07	‡10 15	5 45
53	Hantsport	9 22	‡10 37	6 06
58	Avonport	‡9 35	‡10 55	‡6 24
60	Horton Landing	‡9 41	‡11 05	‡6 30
61	Grand Pre	9 44	11 10	6 34
64	Wolfville	9 54	11 25	6 47
66	Port Williams	10 00	11 35	6 55
71	Kentville—arrive	10 15	11 55	7 10
	Do—leave	10 30	12 25	
76	Coldbrook	10 42	‡12 40	.....
78	Cambridge	‡10 49	‡12 51	.....
			P.M.	
80	Waterville	10 57	1 02	.....
83	Berwick	11 05	1 17	.....
88	Aylesford	11 21	1 40	.....
95	Kingston	11 39	2 10	.....
98	Wilmot	‡11 48	2 23	.....
102	Middleton	12 00	2 58	.....
108	Lawrencetown	12 17	3 18	.....
112	Paradise	12 27	3 33	.....
116	Bridgetown	12 42	3 55	.....
124	Roundhill	1 02	4 25	.....
130	Annapolis—arrive	1 20	4 50	.....

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.

Steamer "Lansdowne" leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, a. m., for Digby and Annapolis, returning from Annapolis same days.

Steamer "Evangeline" will make daily connection each way between Annapolis and Digby.

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 3.30 p. m., and leave Yarmouth daily at 7.15 a. m.

Steamer "Dominion" leaves Yarmouth every Saturday evening for Boston.

International Steamers leave St. John every Monday and Thursday, a. m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Trains of the Provincial and New England All Rail Line leave St. John for Bangor, Portland and Boston at 6.40 a. m., 8.30 p. m., daily, except Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Through Tickets by the various routes on sale at all Stations.

T. E. INNES, General Manager.

Kentville, November 23rd, 1888.

REMEMBER

THAT

Simson's LINIMENT

Has Taken the Lead,

and is the best preparation ever offered to the People of Canada, for the

RELIEF & CURE

—OF—

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, CATARRH, CUTS, BRUISES, SWELLING, SCALD HEAD, COLIC, DYSPEPSIA, CONTRACTION OF THE MUSCLES, LAME BACK, DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, TENDER FEET, CORNS, STIFF JOINTS, &c.

FOR Distemper in Horses, Enlarged Joints, and other diseases incidental to those useful animals, it is unrivalled.

Certificates are constantly being received, telling of the good work performed by SIMSON'S LINIMENT.

Manufactured by

Brown Bros & Co.,

DRUGGISTS, ... HALIFAX, N. S.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his desirable property situated on the

Thorne Mill Road, Dalhousie,

consisting of about 200 acres, 40 acres cleared, cuts from 18 to 20 tons hay; about 40 apple trees grafted with standard varieties; comfortable Dwelling House and Barn; plenty of Timber, both hard and soft. A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if so desired.

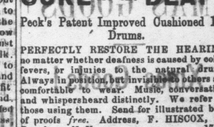
THOS. ANDERSON.

Dalhousie, Nov. 5th, 1888. tf

Farm for Sale

THE subscriber offers for sale that very nicely situated property in MIDDLETON, County of Annapolis, and Province of Nova Scotia, on the Post Road and in the immediate neighborhood of Railway Station, Telegraph Office, Post Office and Churches, consisting of about forty-five acres superior soil, a thriving young orchard of about one hundred and fifty Apple Trees of choice selected fruit, and conveniently divided into hay, tillage and pasture lands. Is well watered, has a commodious and thoroughly finished house, woodhouse, barn, stables, etc., in good repair. Terms easy.

JONATHAN WOODBURY.



Notice of Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a co-partnership, under the name and style of DeBLOIS & PRIMROSE to be associated in the Medical Profession and to carry on the Drug Business in the town of Bridgetown. The Drug Store will be in charge of a competent chemist, and all prescriptions will be carefully filled.

L. G. DeBLOIS, M. D.
F. PRIMROSE, M. D.

Bridgetown, Dec. 17th, 1888.

1888. 1888.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES.

THE BRIDGETOWN

Marble Works,

ARE prepared to compete with any similar concern in the Province, both in workmanship or price.

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES. TABLETS.

—IN—

Marble, Freestone & Granite,

of all descriptions manufactured to order at short notice

ALSO

Furniture Tops!

Call and inspect work.

OLDHAM WHITMAN.

Bridgetown, Jan. 12th.

ANTIGONISH HEARD FROM.

APTON, ANTIGONISH CO., October 11th, 1888.

MESSRS. C. GATES, SONS & CO.,—

Dear Sirs,—I feel it my duty to make known to the world the wonderful things that your medicine has done for me. For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from indigestion and dyspepsia, and, though during that time I employed a physician and tried many kinds of medicines I found nothing that gave me more than temporary relief. I became reduced to almost a skeleton and thought that death must soon intervene and put an end to my suffering—a deathly weakness would often same me. By the advice of a friend I was induced to try your

LIFE OF MAN BITTERS

—AND—

Invigorating Syrup.

It built me right up, and after using five bottles I felt sufficient for my work and have remained so ever since, a period of six years. I thank God that your medicine has been the means of restoring my health. It has done more for me than all the rest put together. No tongue can tell its real worth. I would recommend it to all the sick and afflicted.

Yours very truly,

JOHN J. TAYLOR.

SpaSpringsHouse

AT

Wilmot Spa Springs, Annapolis County.

A COMMODIOUS New Hotel has just been built at this famous summer resort, and first-class accommodations can now be furnished to 100 guests.

The Spa Water has wonderful medical properties, and the effect upon people troubled with Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Scrofula, Spinal Complaint, General Debility, and other diseases, are of the most beneficial nature, as numerous testimonials will testify.

The Springs are situated at the base of the North Mountain, amid an extensive grove of lofty pines, covering seven acres of ground. The surrounding scenery is beautiful, and charming walks and drives abound, while the Bay of Fundy is distant but a few miles. Good trout fishing can be had in the neighborhood.

Baths, hot or cold, can be had at all hours.

Conveyance to Middleton Station at all hours.

Terms from $5 to $8 per Week, According to Rooms.

Owing to the disappointment of the Spa Springs company not bottling on the grounds, and not getting furnishing as was expected, they will, for this season, be free to all.

J. E. HALL,
Proprietor.

HACYARD'S YELLOW OIL

CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults

FOR SALE at the DRUG STORE.

CASTORIA, best Spirits Nitre, Sulphuric Acid, Enos Fruit Salt, Plasters, Teaberry, Tooth Powder, Pierce's Medicines, full line, Vaseline, full lines, Paine's Celery Compound, Riego's Food for infants, Lactated Food, Chloride Lime, Diamond and Electric Dyes, Insect Powders, Washing and Baking Soda, Copperas, Senna, Alum, Indigo, Nutmegs, Aniline Dyes, Puffs, Toilet Powder, Soap, Perfumeries, Lime Juice, Muck's Magnetic Medicines, Kendall's Spavin Cure, Burdock Blood Bitters, Standard Piano and Organ Instruction Books, Sheet Music and Blank Music Paper and Books.

L. E. MORSE, M. D.

September, 1888.

Excelsior Package DYES

Are unequalled for Simplicity of Use, Beauty of Color, and the large amount of Goods each Dye will Color.

The colors, namely, are supplied: Yellow, Orange, Eosine (Pink), Bismark, Scarlet, Green, Dark Green, Light Blue, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Brown, Black, Garnet, Magenta Slate, Plum, Drab, Purple, Violet, Maroon, Old Gold Cardinal, Red, Crimson.

The above Dyes are prepared for Dyeing Silk, Wool, Cotton, Feathers, Hair, Paper, Basket Wood, Liquids, and all kinds of Fancy Work. Only 5 cents a package.

Sold by J. W. BECKWITH, and by all first-class Druggists and Grocers, and wholesale by C. HARRISON & CO., Excelsior Dye Co., Cambridge, Kings Co., N. S.

CARD.

W. G. Parsons, B. A.,

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.

MIDDLETON, - - N. S.

☞ Office in A. BEALS' STORE. 16 1

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

Best Cough Cure.

For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, no remedy is so safe, speedy, and certain as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. An indispensable family medicine.

"I find Ayer's Cherry Pectoral an invaluable remedy for colds, cough, and other ailments of the throat and lungs."—M. S. Randall, 204 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for bronchitis and

Lung Diseases,

for which I believe it to be the greatest medicine in the world."—James Miller, Caraway, N. C.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles