Miscellaneous.

Whistle With a History.

ONCE THE PROPERTY OF A BRITON WHO FOUGHT IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Mrs. Maria Sturgess of Clinton, Conn., has in her possession a curiously wrought boatswain's whistle with a history.

According to Miss Sturgess' oft-repeated story the whistle belonged to a sailor named John Cummings, who was boatswain on the English man-of-war *Vulture*, during the war of 1812. The *Vulture* was stationed in Long Island Sound, and patrolled the coast from New Haven harbor to Stonington.

One morning the *Vulture* was sighted off Clinton and seen to come to anchor. Soon a boat put out from her and was rowed to Hammock Point, a place now built up with handsome summer cottages. As the boat neared the shore it was discovered by some of the anxious watchers that it contained a corpse.

A landing was made, the corpse was buried, and, on the little wooden slab set up at the head of the grave, appeared this inscription:

JOHN CUMMINGS,
Aged 46,
DIED OCT. 10, 1812.
Boatswain of the ship Vulture.

So great was the feeling against Great Britain that the people of Clinton held an indignation meeting, and vowed that the corpse of Johnnie Bull's sailor could not be buried on their lands.

A few nights after there was a husking bee at a farmer's named Merriman, who lived near Hammock Point. He had several children and among them two daughters, Florence and Grace, who were the belles of the village at that time. The burial of the English sailor was discussed, and so spirited did the conversation become that the young people dared each other to go to the point and dig up the remains of the sailor.

Finally Florence Merriman decided to go, and when her sister Grace saw her determination, she, too, volunteered to accompany her. Together the girls started off, one carrying an old-fashioned lantern and the other a spade.

They went to Hammock point, dug up the body of the sailor and laid it out on the ground near the grave. To prove to their friends that they had actually done as they said they had, Grace took the silver whistle, which was hung around the neck of the corpse by a leather cord.

Returning home the girls were met by a party of townspeople who had become alarmed at their absence. They showed the boatswain's whistle to prove their statement. The day following some people reburied the sailor, and placed an immense heap of stones on his grave so that it could not be again molested.

These stones still remain over the spot where John Cummings is buried, and his grave is often visited by people who summer at Clinton.

Mrs. Sturgess, who possesses the whistle, is a niece of Florence and Grace Merriman. Both of the girls married and removed from Clinton in after years, but the story of their escapade will live as long as the silver boatswain whistle is handed down from one generation to another.

The American Goshawk.

Very different in appearance and habits from the larger species is the goshawk, or, as he is ominously styled in northern New England, the "blue hen hawk." Of rather slender build when full grown a hawk of this sort measures from twenty to twenty-four inches in length. It is bluish slate color above; below, white crossed with many zigzag slate colored lines. Though more numerous in the mountains of the far west and in the British possessions the goshawk is not uncommon in our northernmost states in fall and winter, and occasionally even builds its nest in the region. It loves the woods, and is oftener met in the shade of the dense pine and spruce woods than any other hawk. For strength and bravery this hawk is not surpassed by any bird of prey.

It feeds upon ducks, pigeons, hares, grouse and poultry. It is the type of a true hunting falcon, flying rapidly a few feet above the ground, and descending with a swift rush on the luckless prey detected by its sharp eyes. It is daring to rashness, and unlucky is the farmer whose poultry yard becomes familiar ground to one of these hawks. Almost before the frightened fowls have had time to sound the alarm it has selected and seized its victim and is away.

Audubon once saw one of these falcons rush upon a flock of the birds called grackles as they were crossing the Ohio river. The birds in their fright collected into a compact mass, the hawk dashed among them and, seizing first one and then another, killed five before the flock could escape to the woods on the further bank.—*H. W. Henshaw in St. Nicholas.*

Malaga Grapes.

Malaga grapes, or at least what are sold for Malagas on the streets here and elsewhere, are, it is said, really not Malaga grapes at all, but are a grape that grows in the almost inaccessible mountain regions of Spain, in the district of Almeria. The true Malaga grape is so tender and delicate a fruit that it will not stand shipment well, and even when it arrives in good condition it is so perishable that unless quick sales are made the importer will have his labor for his pains. Nearly all of the Malaga grape crop is made into raisins.

The white and pinkish-white grapes sold here as Malagas are a hardy fruit. The region in which they are grown is wild and primitive, and the grapes are all transported from the vineyards to Almeria on donkeys, a distance of fifty miles, there being no roads to the hills. The country between Almeria and the vineyards is infested by wild beasts and outlaws, and tourists have not yet ventured to include that part of Spain in their wanderings.

As the average grape crop of the district is four hundred thousand barrels of forty pounds each, the task of carrying it all that distance on donkeys may be imagined. The vineyards are all small, and yield about five tons to the acre. The packing in barrels is all done at the vineyards, the fine cork dust in which the fruit is packed being backed in on the donkeys the same as the grapes are brought out. The harvesting of this unique grape crop is done in August. The grapes begin to reach here about the 1st of October.

A. I. Rice, Photographer, New Glasgow, writes,—"King's Dyspepsia Cure is a positive cure for indigestion and dyspepsia. My own trial of the medicine proved a case of instant relief and as far as I can judge a permanent cure. I find the same is said of it by all who have tried it."

Children Cry for

Agricultural.

Cause of Colic.

"Colic in our horses," says an English veterinarian, "is generally the result of careless or improper feeding. The stomach of the horse is small and the digestion limited, and if the horse is hungry and overfed, colic is the result; or if musty hay or musty or sour feed is used, or if fresh cut grass, wet with dew or rain is hastily eaten in large quantities, colic is often the result. The careful, thoughtful man who feeds his horses regularly rarely has the colic to contend with. More frequent feeding of small feeds is better than too much feed at once. See the skilful horseman on the slip with his horses tied up without exercise. He cuts down his feed to keep the horses with keen appetite. A very little overfeeding produces colic." Too much cold water when the horse is heated and tired is a fruitful source of colic, as is also too much green food, which from its succulent nature is likely to undergo fermentation. The symptoms of the trouble are evidences of acute pain manifested by the wild expression of the eyes, and nervous excitement of the patient. He will turn his head toward the rear part of the stomach—the seat of pain—and frequently bite the flank, and try to lie down. Quickly give something to relieve the pain, painkiller or some special colic cure, keep the animal quiet and warm, and if relief is not soon had get the veterinarian. A horse that has colic once is liable to have it again and the greatest care should be taken not to allow him to overeat.

—There is a growing restlessness among the young farmers of this country. Not content with their situation they begin to look for a fairer and better land as soon as they arrive at manhood. The old farm is left behind for a cattle ranch, an orange grove, a cotton plantation, a great wheat farm, or for the factory or store in the great cities, and the happiness and comfort of early life on the farm is for awhile forgotten. But the chances are that the young man will see his mistake sooner or later and heartily wish himself back on the old homestead. No class of men should become so attached to the land that constitutes their home as a farmer, for he not only lives upon it, but from it. Food and drink come to him from it, and he learns to read each foot of its surface as other men learn to read a book. His children are born upon it and there grow up to manhood and womanhood, receiving health and strength and the nourishment of there bodies from it, so that they verily partake of the soil and it becomes a part of them. Young man, stand by the old farm, whether it be in the east, west, north, or south part of this grand country. It has been a friend to you in the past, and will continue to provide generously for you if you give it a chance.

LIBERAL FEED FOR CATTLE.—The modern method of feeding animals through the winter, and especially young animals is a great advance upon the old system. A two-year-old steer may be brought into an equally good condition by good and regular feeding, as a four-year-old by the ordinary method by which growth is made only in the summer, and the animal gains nothing or loses weight during the winter. Just at this time thousands of farmers are neglecting this fact and are permitting their stock to fall away and lose condition at the very outset of winter, when they should be gaining. This loss of condition puts the stock in a very poor feed and exposure to cold, and all the other hardships which they are bound to meet before spring finds them much reduced in health and strength. There is no profit in this sort of management; but, on the other hand, there is a very satisfactory profit made in the liberal feeding which is now practiced by the best farmers.—*Practical Farmer.*

—Too many farmers have got into the habit of going to the store when they want anything especially nice for the table. The well-managed garden should give the farmer through the summer more delicacies than are possible with those who rely upon city markets. It is indeed only by employing a gardener and maintaining a hothouse at large expenditure of money that city residents can secure the fresh vegetable that, in their season, should be on every farmer's table. In winter the farmer can have canned fruits grown originally on his own grounds, and if he improves his advantages he may have honey from his apiary. Those in cities who purchase these luxuries know that they cost a good deal of money. On the farm they cost only care and labor that is not of the severe sort that injures health and makes men old before their time.

—It is the quality not the quantity of chickens on the market that determines the price. Really good, well fattened, large chickens in neat, clean packages always command high prices. While those that are carelessly packed; killed when the crop was full and having the skin either scalded by water used in plucking or torn by rough handling, are certain to prove a drug on the market and bring poor prices. At present there is not the reward for high feeding that should be. Until selling by weight, which is the proper way to dispose of all poultry, becomes universal, the breeder who feeds his fowls to make extra heavy birds of them is not paid as well in proportion for his feed and trouble as the man who markets the mere skeleton.

—Too much cannot be said against frightening laying hens. I have a friend starting in the poultry business, who is very systematic in feeding, seldom varying a minute, very exact in what he feeds and the amount, but has the mistaken idea that the hens must go through a course of training. When they go into the feed-room or garden or near a brood of feeding chickens, the owner stands near, flourishing a long whip, sometimes hitting and killing one or more of the fowls. Is this profitable? The consequence is few eggs. Still he wonders why such well fed hens do not lay. Hens will do much better when kept quiet. It is as disgraceful to be unkind to the hens as to other farm stock.

NEGLECTED ORCHARDS.—A good deal of care and judgement is required in deciding how to prune neglected tree or vines of any kind. Severe pruning, especially while the buds are dormant, forces so much sap into the few buds that are left that they grow coarse, sappy, and even if blossoms appear on them them the fruit will not set. Old grape vines that have not been pruned for two or three years should be left with more top than would be advisable for regular pruning. The second year this top may be reduced to what it should be, in the meantime training up new shoots and cutting out the old.

Since Childhood's Days.

SIRS,—I can highly recommend Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cured my daughter of a cough she had been troubled with since childhood. She is now twelve years old.

Mrs. M. Fairchild, Scotland, Ont.

Pitcher's Castoria.

Married With his Hat on.

"Some funny things have happened at the weddings I have attended," said a Lewiston, Me., clergyman. "I was preaching in a country town in Maine at one time, when I heard a knock at the back door, and going to open the door, I found a man there. Said he, "Do you marry folks?" I said that I did. Requesting the man to the front door, he soon apeared there. "Who—where are the couple?" I asked. "I'm one of 'em," said he. He soon produced the lady, and they entered the house. During the preliminaries he did take his hat off, and the bride didn't seem to mind it. I thought that if he didn't know enough to take his hat from his head on such an occasion as this, I wouldn't direct him to do it, and there being no requirement to that effect, legally, I allowed him to pursue his pleasure. They stood up and he simply tipped back his hat and was married. When I told him to join right hands he didn't know his right hand from him left, and prospective wife had to inform him. He answered questions as though he had never been questioned, but I married them, and they went their way."

—The giant clam is the largest bivalve known. In Northern Australia this is considered an edible specie and is regularly sought after by the natives. Mr. Denton of the United States fish commission says he has seen clams containing forty to fifty pounds of meat, and it is a matter of record that individuals weighing 300 pounds have been observed. The giant clam lies almost concealed in the reefs, just showing the beautiful blue and green of its mantle above the coral. The crushing power of this shell is startling. Mr. Denton thrust a stick as big as a man's leg between the valves of one of them and it was broken short of. A man's foot would be crushed as easily as a pipe-stem. The natives have a wholesale dread of stepping unawares into one of these formidable traps. They kill the animal by stabbing it with a long sword and then remove the meat without disturbing the shell, thus saving themselves a vast amount of labor and trouble.

—The tendency of the age, as far as railroads are concerned, is towards consolidation. It is estimated that during the last nine months nearly eight thousand miles, or more than five per cent. of the total mileage of the United States, have been merged into large systems. During the four previous years, at least twenty thousand miles were absorbed in one way and another, so that it is safe to say that within the half decade, beginning with the West Shore "deal," fully thirty thousand miles, or one-fifth of the present total mileage of the United States, have passed from weaker to stronger hands with the inevitable results of "lessening competition, decreasing expenses, and improving the service."

—A friend sends us a description of a design he saw in a window in Atlanta, Ga., in which the heavy interior of a blacksmith shop was carried out with that lightest of all stuffs in the dry-goods stocks, lace. The back and sides of the window were draped with lace curtains. The anvil, sledge-hammer and bellows were the identical tools themselves, covered with pink cambric, over which white lace was artistically draped. The furnace was constructed from a large packing-case, the bellows being in position. Several minor articles were introduced, such as a broken wheel, horseshoes, etc., all covered with pink cambric and laces.

—It is good to put a letter away over night. It all straightens out in the morning. There are two things for live men and women to do. To receive from God, and to give out to their fellows.—*Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.*

—Electricity applied to locomotive headlights is among the safeguards proposed for railway travelers, and a recent simplified apparatus is thought to be the most satisfactory so far introduced.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. A. CROCKER,

Graduate Philadelphia Dental College, having fitted up rooms in his new residence at MIDDLETON, may be found there from the 1st till the 9th of each month. Those requiring the services of an expert Dental Surgeon can rely on thorough work and satisfaction in each and every instance. ALL THE LATEST DENTAL APPLIANCES.

Middleton, June 25th, 1890. 12 1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having legal demands against the estate of the late ISAAC KENT, of Round Hill, in the county of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested to, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM SPURR,
Executor.

Round Hill, Nov. 12th, 1890. 32 3m

N. Y.
NEW YORK
STEAMSHIP CO.'Y.
THE REGULAR LINE.

The Iron Steamship
VALENCIA,
1600 tons, (CAPT. F. C. MILLES), will leave
St. John for New York,
via Eastport, Me., Rockland, Me., and Cottage City, Mass., every
FRIDAY AT 3 P.M.,
(Eastern Standard Time.) Returning, steamer will leave
Pier 40, E. R., foot of Pike St., New York, every Tuesday at 5 p.m.,
for Cottage City, Mass., Rockland, Me., Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B.

Freight on through bills of lading to and from all points South and West of New York, and from New York to all points in the Maritime Provinces.

Cheapest Rates and Lowest Rates.

Shippers and importers save time and money by ordering goods to be forwarded by the New York Steamship Company.

Through tickets for sale at all stations on the Intercolonial Railway.

For further information call on or address

N. L. NEWCOMB,
General Manager,
68 Broadway, New York.

FRANK ROWAN, Agent,
228 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B. tf

K D C is Guaranteed

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered; as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

STREETSVILLE, P. Q., May 5, 1890.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
Gentlemen:—I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spraining and also in a case of lameness and Stiff Joints and found it a sure cure in every respect. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.
Very respectfully yours, CHARLES J. BLACKALL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ST. THOMAS, P. Q., April 22, 1888.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
Gents—I have used a few bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure on my colts, which was suffering from Inflamma in a very bad form, and can say that your Kendall's Spavin Cure made complete and rapid cure. I can recommend it as the best and most effective liniment I have ever handled. Kindly send me one of your valuable books entitled "A Treatise on the Horse." Yours respectfully, I. F. WILKINSON.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

FORT ELLICE, MAN., May 10, 1889.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
Gentlemen:—I always keep your Kendall's Spavin Cure and Blister on hand and they have never failed in what you state they will do. I have cured a bad case of Spavin and also two cases of Ringbone of years standing, on mares which I bought to breed from, and have not seen any signs of disease in their offspring. Yours truly, B. J. O'KEEFFE.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOYT BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF
MONUMENTS, - TABLETS, HEADSTONES, &C.,
—IN—
American & Italian Marble.
Marble, Granite, and Freestone
MONUMENTS,
IN HE 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.
Bridgetown, N. S. 21y

EXCELSIOR
8 Cents PACKAGE 8 Cents
DYES
ARE UNEQALLED
—FOR:—
SIMPLICITY OF USE, BEAUTY OF COLORS, AND THE LARGE AMOUNT OF GOODS EACH DYE WILL COLOR.
EXCELSIOR PACKAGE DYES.
They are the best Dyes on the market, and give universal satisfaction. All who use them prefer them to any other Dyes, because they are cheaper and produce better results. PRICE 8 CENTS PER PACKAGE. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists throughout the Province, and wholesale by the firm.
Samples sent on application.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
C. HARRISON & Co.,
Cambridge, Kings Co., N. S.
N. B.—Correspondence solicited.
March 12th, 1890. 7m & tf

STRICTLY SO!
READ AND DIGEST!
OUR own Country Produce Agents. Consignments solicited. Prompt returns and satisfaction guaranteed as far as mental men can do so.
Apples and Cheese
constantly on hand.
Pork sold at 3% Commission.
Send for price list; free on application. See our weekly report.
WATSON EATON & SON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner Duke and Water Sts.
Halifax, Sept. 5th, 1890. June 11, 6m

The Schooner
Temple Bar
is again to the Front.
THIS well-known packet will make regular trips between this port and St. John, during this season, carrying freight with the usual care.
The subscriber keep
LIME AND SALT
constantly on hand and for sale.
Apply to J. H. LONGMIRE, *Master*,
or to P. Nicholson when the schooner is not in port.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great medical work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages, 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty, Diseases of Man. Office, No. 4, Bulfinch St.

SEASON OF '89-'90
THE subscriber desires to inform the general public that he has now on hand at the late store of BALCOM & NIXON, a fine line of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Crockeryware, Hardware, etc., and that he will offer them in keeping with all other dealers.
Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, and the very highest market price always allowed.
SAMUEL NIXON.
Nietaux Falls, Nov. 12th, 1889.

DOWN'S WORM SYRUP
DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD

To Cure DYSPEPSIA

Nova Scotia Central Railway.

TIME TABLE No. 2.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 9th, 1890.

LUNENBURG to MIDDLETON.
Daily.—Passengers and Freight.

Miles	STATIONS.	1	3
0	Lunenburg, depart	A.M. 7 00	P.M. 6 45
7	Mahone	7 22	7 02
9	§Rockhouse	7 32	....
18	Bridgewater, arrive	7 55	7 30
	Bridgewater, depart	8 10	....
25	Northfield	8 25	....
29	Riverdale	8 45	....
34	New Germany	9 00	....
41	§Cherryfield	....	....
45	Springfield	9 33	....
52	§Dalhousie	....	....
62	Albany	10 24	....
64	Alpena	10 30	....
68	§Cleveland	....	....
70	Nictaux	10 48	....
74	Middleton, arrive	11 00	....

MIDDLETON to LUNENBURG.
Daily.—Passengers and Freight.

Miles	STATIONS.	2	4
		P.M.	A.M.
0	Middleton, depart	2 30	....
4	Nictaux	2 42	....
6	§Cleveland	....	....
10	Alpena	3 00	....
12	Albany	3 06	....
22	§Dalhousie	....	....
29	Springfield	3 57	....
33	§Cherryfield	....	....
40	New Germany	4 30	....
45	Riverdale	4 45	....
49	Northfield	....	....
56	Bridgewater, arrive	5 20	....
	Bridgewater, depart	5 35	6 30
65	§Rockhouse	....	....
67	Mahone	5 08	6 38
74	Lunenburg, arrive	5 30	7 15

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. One hour added gives Halifax time.

§ Indicates that trains only stop when signalled, or when there are passengers to be set down.

Trains connect with Windsor and Annapolis Railway at Middleton for Annapolis, and Halifax, and making close connections with Express Trains of I. C. R. at Windsor Junction and Halifax.

Steamer "Evangeline" makes daily connection each way between Annapolis and Digby, connecting with Western Counties Railway at Digby for Yarmouth.

Steamer "City of Monticello" leaves St. John for Annapolis every day except Wednesday, returning leaves Annapolis same days for St. John connecting with All Rail Line for Bangor, Portland, Boston, and all points West.

Steamer "Yarmouth" leaves Yarmouth for Boston on arrival of trains every Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Steamer "New Brunswick" leaves Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday for Boston direct.

Steamers of International S. S. Co. leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Boston via Eastport and Portland.

Steamer "Bridgewater" makes two trips from Bridgewater and one from Lunenburg for Halifax each week.

Balcom's Stage Line for Liverpool connects with Trains at Bridgewater.

Through Tickets for sale at all principal Stations.

GEO. W. BEDFORD,
General Manager.
Bridgewater, June 5th, 1890. 49

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y Time Table.

COMMENCING MONDAY, Nov. 24th, 1890.

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Accommodation Daily.	Express Daily.
0	Halifax—depart	6 45	....	3 00
1	Richmond	....	6 15	3 03
4	Rockingham	6 55	6 25	3 11
9	Bedford	7 06	6 39	3 25
12	Rocky Lake	....	....	....
14	Windsor Junction—ar.	7 18	6 55	3 40
14	Windsor Junction—dp.	7 23	7 35	3 45
17	Beaver Bank	7 30	7 45	4 00
27	Mount Uniacke—ar.	7 55	8 20	4 30
	Mount Uniacke—dp.		8 30	
34	Stillwater	8 12	....	....
37	Ellershouse	8 22	9 00	4 55
40	Newport	8 30	9 15	5 10
43	Three Mile Plains	....	....	....
46	Windsor—ar.	8 43	9 35	5 25
46	Windsor—dp.	8 45	10 00	5 30
48	Falmouth	*8 52	*10 10	*5 37
50	Shaw's Bog Siding	....	....	....
51	Mount Denison	....	....	....
53	Hantsport	9 07	10 30	5 53
58	Avonport	*9 20	*10 50	*6 08
60	Horton Landing	*9 26	11 00	*6 14
61	Grand Pre	9 30	11 05	6 17
	Wolfville	....	*11 20	....
64	Wolfville dp.	9 40	11 30	6 28
66	Port Williams	9 45	11 45	6 33
71	KENTVILLE—ar.	10 00	12 05	6 50
	KENTVILLE—dp.	10 15	12 45	
76	Coldbrook	*10 25	*1 00	
78	Cambridge	*10 30	*1 10	
80	Waterville	10 35	1 22	
83	Berwick	10 42	1 37	
	Aylesford—ar.	10 55	2 00	
88	Aylesford—dp.		2 10	
90	Auburn	†	....	
93	Kingston	11 10	2 45	
98	Wilmot	‡11 17	3 00	
102	Middleton—ar.	11 27	3 10	
	Middleton—dp.			
108	Lawrencetown	11 42	3 30	
111	Paradise	‡11 50	3 45	
116	Bridgetown	12 08	4 05	
120	Tupperville	12 03	†	
124	Roundhill	12 22	4 38	
130	ANNAPOLIS—arrive	12 40	5 00	

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Accommodation Daily.	Express Daily.
0	ANNAPOLIS—depart	1 00	6 00	
6	Roundhill	1 18	6 23	
10	Tupperville	†	†	
11	Bridgetown	1 37	6 53	
19	Paradise	‡1 50	7 15	
22	Lawrencetown	1 58	7 30	
28	Middleton—ar.	2 13	7 50	
	Middleton—dp.		7 55	
36	Wilmot	‡2 23	‡8 11	
35	Kingston	2 30	8 23	
40	Auburn	†	8 45	
47	Aylesford	2 45	9 00	
47	Berwick	2 58	9 25	
50	Waterville	3 05	9 40	
52	Cambridge	‡3 10	‡9 50	
54	Coldbrook	‡3 15	‡10 00	
58	KENTVILLE—ar.	3 25	10 15	6 00
	KENTVILLE—dp.	3 40	10 55	
64	Port Williams	3 53	11 15	6 15
	Wolfville	3 59	11 25	6 21
67	Wolfville, dp		11 30	
69	Grand Pre	4 08	11 45	6 31
70	Horton Landing	14 11	111 50	16 34
72	Avonport	14 17	112 00	16 40
77	Hantsport	4 30	12 20	6 55
79	Mount Denson	....	†	†
80	Shaw's Bog Siding	....	....	....
82	Falmouth	14 45	12 40	7 10
84	WINDSOR—ar.	4 53	12 50	7 18
	WINDSOR—dp.	4 55	1 20	7 25
87	Three Mile Plains	....	....	....
90	Newport	5 10	1 40	7 45
93	Ellershouse	5 17	1 53	7 52
96	Stillwater		†	8 12
103	Mount Uniacke—ar.	5 40	2 35	8 30
102	Mount Uniacke—dp.			
112	Beaver Bank	6 03	3 05	8 55
116	Windsor Junction—ar.	6 10	3 15	9 05
	Windsor Junction—dp.	6 15	3 40	
118	Rocky Lake	....	....	....
121	Bedford	6 26	3 56	9 26
122	Rockingham	6 40	4 12	9 33
129	Richmond		4 25	9 42
130	HALIFAX—ar.	6 50	4 30	9 45

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 Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton daily at 2.30 p. m., and Lunenburg daily at 7.10 a. m.

Steamer "City of Monticello" leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, a. m., for Digby and Annapolis. Returning from Annapolis same days for Digby and St. John.

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

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 6.00 a. m., and 2.45 p. m., and leave Yarmouth daily at 7.45 a. m., and 2.30 p. m.

Steamer "Yarmouth" leaves Yarmouth every Wednesday and Saturday evenings for Boston.

Steamer "State of Maine" and "Cumberland" 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 6.30 a. m., and 5.45 p. m., daily, except Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

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

W. R. CAMPBELL,
General Manager and Secretary.
K. SUTHERLAND,
Resident Manager.

NOTICE.
Pictures and Framing in variety,
Christmas Cards,
And Fancy Goods.
I am also selling the Celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine.
JOHN Z. BENT.
Bridgetown, Dec. 1885.

And INDIGESTION,

Confederation Life Association.

Head Office - - Toronto.

J. K. MacDONALD, Managing Director.

January 1st, 1890.

Assets,	-	$2,894,502.41
Liabilities,	-	2,664,253.75
Surplus,	-	$230,248.66

1889.

New Assurance,		$ 2,369,500
Total	"	17,711,404
Premium Income,		561,293
Total	"	721,973

RESULTS OF BUSINESS OF 1889.

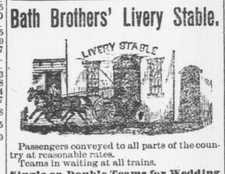
Increase in Assurance	$948,467
" " Assets	341,140
" " Premiums	51,190
" " Surplus	51,664
Surplus Earned, -	$115,689

Rates Low,
Profits Unequalled.

F. W. GREEN,
Manager for Maritime Provinces,
166 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX
O. S. Miller, Local Agent.
July 8th, 1890. 1Dec 31

Stop that
CHRONIC COUGH NOW!
For if you do not it may become consumptive. For *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility* and *Wasting Diseases*, there is nothing like
SCOTT'S EMULSION
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.
It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.
SCOTT'S EMULSION
is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Bath Brothers' Livery Stable.



Passengers conveyed to all parts of the country at reasonable rates.
Teams in waiting at all trains.
Single or Double Teams for Wedding Parties Furnished at Short Notice and Fitted up in Best Style.
Livery Stable opposite Rink.
W. C. BATH. - - - H. S. BATH.
BRIDGETOWN.

PRODUCE.
THANKING a generous public for their valued favors in the past, we take this opportunity of soliciting a continuance of their patronage.
—RECEIVERS OF—
Apples, Plums, Pears, Eggs, Butter, Live Stock, Vegetables,
fact, everything in the way of Country Produce.
FOSTER, FOSTER & Co.,
Foot of Bell's Lane, Halifax, N.S.

BURDOCK PILLS
SUGAR COATED
A SURE CURE
FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

FRANK E. VIDITO,
DEALER IN
FRESH AND SALTED BEEF, LAMB PORK, BACON AND VEGETABLES.
THE subscriber has lately established business in the premises known as the PAYSON PROPERTY, first door east of the Post Office, where he intends to conduct the Meat and Provision Business in the best style, and so as to meet the requirements of the trade in all particulars. By strict attention and by dressing the best of stock, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage.
My team will run to Round Hill and Granville weekly.
Bridgetown, June 10th, 1890. 10 1y

BARGAINS
—IN—
FURNITURE
—AT—
Reed's Factory.
THE Assignees of the late firm of J. B. REED & SONS are now having completed in thorough style the unmanufactured stock on hand, and being anxious to wind up the affairs of the estate, hereby offer to the public, and at
GREATLY REDUCED RATES
PARLOR, BED-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, SITTING-ROOM,
And Kitchen Furniture.
The Undertaking business, as in the past, will also be carried on in the future by Mr. J. B. Reed.
A heavy stock of Window Shades and Picture Moulding in stock, which will be sold at cost.
HECTOR McLEAN,
ROBERT BATH,
Assignees.

or Money Refunded.

The Household.

Economy in Shoes.

It is in the purchase that judgment must be displayed, as well as at later stages of the life of the shoe. A sensible person naturally wants a sensible shoe; but on entering a shoe store he finds himself confronted by shoes running all the way from $1 or less to $12 or $15. The purchaser, whether man or woman (for the interests of the sexes are identical), will be wise not to buy from either end of the list.

It is very often a temptation, especially for a poor woman desiring to obtain shoes for her child, for instance, or needing something "just to wear around the house" at her work, to feel that some of the cheapest which are offered will "do just as well as those which cost twice as much;" the difference in price is a matter of importance to her.

Just here she should pause to consider that the cost of an article is measured, not by the abstract sum, but by what it represents of value or service, says *Good Housekeeping*. Here is a pair of shoes, for instance, which cost but $1.50, and they look pretty well. There is a pair which cost $3.25, and they do not look much better at a casual glance. She stands at a little distance and looks at them. That 117 per cent. difference in price affects her vision. "I don't suppose these will last quite so long," she half admits; "but I don't think anyone would notice the difference."

Perhaps not at the moment; but if the good woman will look more closely herself, guided by the skill of an expert, she will see that the finish of the cheaper shoe is artificial; that the texture of the leather is coarse; that it is roughly put together by indifferent machinery; that the leather, instead of being thin, firm of grain, yet soft, promising long wear and an easy fit, is really a heavy leather, split, dressed, and polished, to take the place of a first-class, reliable article, which would have cost several times as much.

Here, then, is why the cheaper shoes are not worth half the factional price which they cost. With care they may wear for five or six weeks, but they cannot be kept "looking presentable" for half that time. The dearer shoes will wear as many months, and with a little care they will look well till they are worn out.

Health Notes.

Breakfast in cold weather should be a comfortable, substantial meal, giving warmth and strength for exertion to the system.

Activity keeps the system going, the blood in healthy circulation, the digestive processes free from costiveness, the skin open for evaporation, and prevents all clogging of the machine.

Nothing can be more unwise than to accustom infants and small children to drink tea and coffee. Many parents allow children to drink these beverages, and encourage them to partake of fresh bread and heavy meats, little reeking the injurious results to their digestive systems.

Every time we breathe we exhaust a certain quantity of the oxygen of the air, and this