Miscellaneous.

"@ Fools and Slow of Heart."

When, a day or two ago, it was announced by telegraph that the Supreme court of the State of Maine had finally pronounced upon the long-discussed case of the murder of Cashier Barron of the Dexter Savings Bank, the whole country felt a throb of pleasure and relief. When, twelve years ago, this dreadful murder was made public, wide-spread attention was drawn to the occurrence because of the peculiar heinousness of the crime. A man is struck down while in the discharge of his duty, rendered insensible by cruel blows, his hands fastened behind his back, he is locked in the bank vault and left there to die. Seldom has a deeper thrill of horror and of sympathy pervaded society than when this crime became known. When, some months later, the theory of a detective was promulgated that Mr. Barron had in this manner ingeniously committed suicide in order to cover up a serious misappropriation of the funds of the bank, his theory found no acceptation save in one town in the country. In Dexter alone, where this man had for years been known and respected, where his reputation had been unstained even by suspicion, men were found who were willing to accept this preposterous theory of his tragic death. In the bank to which he had given the best years of his life, directors were discovered who were not only willing to believe so absurd a theory, but were willing so far to adopt it as to take legal steps to strip the helpless widow and children of the murdered man, of the small property of which they were possessed, upon the pretense that the cashier's estate was indebted to the bank for the amount secured by the murderers.

For ten long years did the widow and children rest under this imputation, which, to the shame of the people of Dexter be it said, grew no less by the lapse of years. Little of charity, even, had the people of that Maine village for the memory of a brother man. Little of kindness of heart had they for those who were bowed with grief for their loss and covered with shame by the unjust aspersions of their fellow villagers.

At length light came. Two years ago a young villain, impelled by feelings of revenge upon his father, confessed the plot and the dreadful deed. Two desperate men were arrested,—men, who for years had been a terror in the section of this state in which they lived. They were tried and convicted of the murder of this man. There are few communities in our country which would not have hailed with delight the vindication of the memory of a friend and neighbor. Not so the people of Dexter. Hard-hearted, they still refused to believe in the innocence of their friend, but chose rather to believe the worst. The law had purged his memory, but the people of this village refused to accept its decision. Like the Israelites of old they clamored, "Give us not this man but Barabbas." They even called upon the legislature for a change of the statute which would allow an appeal of the murderers to the full bench of the supreme court of the state. The legislation was finally obtained.

This high tribunal has now spoken and in no uncertain tone. The memory of Cashier Barron is purged from the faintest suspicion of wrong doing, and his murderers are delivered over to the extreme penalty of the law. "Neither would they believe," says the scripture, "though one rose from the dead." Despite all this accumulation of evidence, despite the solemn decision, unanimously rendered by the highest legal tribunal of the state, despite their own personal knowledge of the stainless life of Mr. Barron, the people of Dexter, it is said, still hugs this delusion to their breasts, which the supreme court terms "absurd and almost fanatical." The whole country cries out "shame!" If the people of Dexter desire the regard of their fellow-citizens in this and of other Commonwealths of the Union; if they still desire to be regarded as within the pale of human brotherhood, they will now cease their senseless clamor, their slander of the dead. Let them do tardy justice to his memory, and repay by kindness to the living something of the debt which they owe to the memory of the dead.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Our Worst People.

There are people of all sorts in our American cities, representatives of every land on earth, and among them are all degrees both of folly and wickedness.

Mr. Howells, who is a close and acute observer, thinks that the most completely depraved specimens of our species are not anarchists and assassins from foreign countries, but some of our own untrained, undisciplined, indulged young men, cursed with rich and foolish fathers.

Nor need a father be rich to ruin a boy. The thing can be done for half a dollar a week, if the father abdicates his throne of authority and the mother supplies the necessary petting and flattery. Half a dollar a week, given to a boy of ten who is left without guidance or restraint, will buy enough low pleasure to nourish animal desire and weaken self-control, until appetite rules and reigns over him.

It is only necessary to increase the weekly allowance a little as the years go by, throw in a five dollar bill now and then on festive days, and never bring it home to the ill-starred child that other people have rights which boys are bound to respect.

A story was told in the newspapers the other day of a young man who stole and pawned his sister's seal-skin sacque, worth five hundred dollars. After squandering the money left him by his father in the meanest pleasures, the debauched youth began to prey upon his sisters and his mother, and finally pawned the beautiful garment just mentioned, for twenty-five dollars at a drinking saloon. His too fond mother prevailed upon him at last to confess the shameful crime, but in his very confession he lied to her.

He told her that he had pawned it for fifty dollars, and would redeem it if she would give him the money. She went with him to the door of the saloon, and there gave him the fifty dollars. He went in, bought a drink, sneaked away by the back door and returned to his accustomed haunts, leaving his mother to wait for him until she was tired. Finally, she sent in a friend, who discovered the facts, and redeemed the sacque for her.

Such brutal indignities aroused even that indulgent mother to the point of having the young man arrested. The arrest was made as quietly and privately as possible, so as to reduce the disgrace to the minimum, and induce him to forsake his bad ways.

But the reporter added to his narrative, "No such result is likely to happen, if his confident swagger in court counts for aught."

Every one says, "How cruel! How base!" Yes, it was very cruel and very base. There is only one thing more cruel. It is to allow a child to grow up with giant desires and the fixed habit of indulging them.

Children are often injured by hardship and occasionally by severity, but nothing so blights and paralyzes every good thing within them, and dooms them to such hopeless failure, as indulgence and flattery.—*Youth's Companion.*

Pope Gregory did it.

WHY 1900 WILL NOT BE A LEAP YEAR.

The question is often asked: "Will the year 1900 be a leap year?" It will not. When Julius Cæsar revised the calendar he appointed an extra day every four years, and his calendar lasted until A. D. 1582. Now the ordinary year is 11 minutes and 11 seconds short of being 365¼ days in length, so that there isn't really a full-sized extra day to be added to February every four years. Cæsar didn't know this, or didn't care about it, and for 1,600 years we kept borrowing from the future, until in 1582 we'd borrowed ten days. Pope Gregory XIII started to correct this. He ordered October 5, 1582, to be called October 15, and, to square things, ordered that centurial years should not, as a rule, be leap years.

But, if leap year is omitted regularly each hundredth year, we pay back nearly a day too much; so Pope Gregory further ordered that every centurial year which could be divided by 400 should be a leap year after all. So we borrow eleven minutes each from the future; more than pay our borrowings back by omitting three leap years in three centuries, and finally square matters by having a leap year in the fourth centurial year. This arrangement is so exact that we borrow more than we pay back to the extent of only one day in 3,866 years. Sixteen hundred was a leap year, 2,000 will be, but 1900 will not be. Any centurial year that can be divided by 400 will be a leap year.

How to Stop Bleeding.

Some persons have a tendency to bleed, no matter how slight the cause. A small cut, scratch, or the extraction of a tooth, will cause profuse bleeding, and sometimes endanger life. When from the latter cause, take a little powdered chalk, roll it up in lint in the form of a cork or plug, dip it in spirits of turpentine and press it firmly into the cavity. Change it every 10 or 15 minutes until the bleeding is stopped. Let the last plug remain in over night, and then do not pull it out, but wash the mouth in tepid water until it is loosened, using cold water after the first few mouthfuls. Bleeding from the nose is seldom serious, except in old persons. It is often good in children, if not too copious. If symptoms of faintness ensue let the person sit right up, bathe the face and neck with cold water, or, dash cold water in the face, or, better still, take a cloth or towel, dip in cold water and bandage the forehead, and raise the arms as high as possible over the head or cross them firmly behind the back. This action has the effect of contracting the muscles of the neck and diminishing the rush of blood to the head. In very obstinate cases pinches of very finely powdered alum may be inhaled, or alum water snuffed up the nostrils. Plugging the nostrils should not be resorted to unless by a physician, for if not properly done the blood, instead of being stopped, finds its way to the top of the throat and is swallowed.—*Boston Transcript.*

What are Orchids.

What are orchids? The Boston *Advertiser* thus answers that question: A plant whose home is in the tropical forests, and yet a plant which is not dependent for its sustenance upon the earth or water in their visible forms. It is a curiosity of the vegetable world, which, perched in the air, sends out its long, searching roots and draws its nourishment from the atmosphere. Ethereal in its nature, so far as this characteristic is concerned, it is very substantial in the valuation which its owners and raisers place upon plants of rare varieties.

The experts in this branch of horticulture say that some fine roots are well worth $3000 each, and some have held at even higher figures. Their rarity, the difficulty with which they are propagated, the exquisite delicacy, strange forms and great variety of blossoms are the reasons given for these extraordinary values. Before the window of a Tremont street florist, not far from Park Street Church a few days ago, a throng was gathered to look upon a cluster of these flowers, which just now occupy so high a place in the popular mind. Strange in form, of a delicate, pearly, waxy whiteness, daintily lined with pink or purple, they presented an unusual sight even to those unacquainted with their rarity and their costliness.

—A young woman refused to kiss a copy of the Bible which was offered to her when she was sworn as a witness in a Philadelpha court the other day, on hygienic grounds. An attempt was made to force her to kiss the book, but the judge overruled it and ordered her to be sworn with uplifted hand, saying "I am not surprised that the witness did not kiss the book; I would not either—a dirty book like that." "Fancy," says the Washington *Republican* "one of these books long in use in a court of justice. It is gummy with foulness. On its surface is the impact of the foul lips of the harlot, the sensual mouth of the roue, the slaver of the sot, the taint of diseased surfaces, the rotting odour of decayed teeth and whiskey-tainted breaths, and all the other noisome things developed by such an opportunity." The indictment is not one wit to strong. The presence of a Bible is wholly unnecessary, if not positively unchristian, in a court of justice. A witness who will not tell the truth without kissing the Bible will not tell it anyway. It is not the form of the objuration that gives the guarantee of truthfulness, but the penalty attached to the crime of perjury. This operates as effectively when the promise to tell the truth is made, without the filthy and wholly senseless formality of book-kissing.—*Bid. Times.*

—It is always best to avoid danger, if possible; therefore there is one rule which ought to be taught in every school in the United States, says the *Electrical Power*, and that is—never lift a wire off the ground. As long as it is on the ground it is harmless, no matter what pressure may be on it. The moment it leaves the ground it may be dangerous. If it is in the way of traffic, you can safely pull it across the street with your foot, then put your foot on it and hold it to the ground, and it cannot hurt you, but do not lift it. Never touch a wire tied on a pole. It may not be dangerous, but it is like the loaded gun—it may kill you.

Living in a Fool's Paradise.

Many neglect slight symptoms of disease hoping that nature will restore health. True, nature will aid, but she must also be aided by using Burdock Blood Bitters, from one to two bottles of which is sufficient to cure any ordinary case of impure blood, constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney complaint, debility, etc.

Agricultural.

Jerseys, Guernseys and Alderneys.

Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney are the names of three islands situated in the English Channel near the French coast, and which with a few smaller ones form the group known as the Channel islands. The cattle of these islands are similar in most respects and have been known by the general appellation of Channel Islands cattle, although when first introduced into this country they were all called Alderneys. They are all more or less distinguished for their dairy product. But while this is a common and general characteristic of the cattle of the Channel Islands, those of each of the islands named are kept distinct and no crossing is permitted; neither are live cattle from any other country permitted to be brought into any of these islands other than for immediate slaughter for beef. The cattle of the island of Jersey and those of Alderney resemble each other more closely perhaps than those of Jersey and Guernsey, but the points of difference between the cattle of all these islands are so slight that they might with some propriety all be classed as a single breed. The Guernseys will average more than the Jerseys, and the Jerseys will average larger than the Alderneys. There is no special distinction between the cattle of these several islands in the matter of color. Fawn color, squirrel grey, light and dark brown, all, with or without white markings, are very common. The Guernseys and Alderneys perhaps have a larger proportion of the light fawn and yellowish shades than the Jerseys.

The Pig Pen.

A little charcoal is a good thing to give pigs occasionally, to correct acidity of the stomach. A western writer advises farmers to winter one more good breeding sow, sell the first litter of pigs in the spring and keep the rest for profit. The first, he calculates, will pay all expenses.

We have said it several times and we say it again, don't neglect to give pigs all the salt they want. They relish it and need it. Often it would keep the bowels in good condition and prevent worms. All domestic animals need salt.

When a good breeding sow has once reached maturity, it costs but little to keep her, while she may be safely counted on for two litters of pigs a year. Pigs from such a sow are more thrifty and vigorous, and therefore worth more than pigs from a young sow, especially if the sire is also young.

No decent pig can grow and thrive well in a dirty pen. Wallowing in the miry filth is not so congenial to its nature as some think. Take one from a wet, dirty pen, give it clean quarters and a warm bed, without any change of food, and see how quickly it will start up and put on more rapid growth. Proper surroundings make all the difference in the world with man and beast.

Farmers, Enjoy Your Advantages.

It is the scarcity or want of an article that makes it a delicacy or enhances its value. We should prize and enjoy more fully the opportunities and privileges that are within our reach, and not be repining and complaining because we cannot have imaginary blessings that would in reality be inferior to those we possess.

By improving all the chances for enjoyment with which we are surrounded, life on the farm is more independent and more satisfactory than any other. Besides all the fresh fruits, vegetables, milk, cream and butter, you can have healthy eggs, spring chickens, young ducks—verily, food for the gods!—can you name any articles of food that an epicure prizes more highly, and at so small cost to you? You have but one life to live; why not make that life as pleasant as possible.

Have a greater variety on your table, eat less pork and more poultry, use less lard and more butter, and you will be healthier and happier. Remember, you on a farm can have all these luxuries at first cost, and in all their original purity and freshness.

The Coming Farmer.

The farmer of the future will have better machinery and implements with which to cultivate his farm. He will make better use of his brains, which will allow him more rest from manual labor. The coming farmer will not go it alone, but will unite with his fellow-farmers. He will realize that "in union is strength." The time will come when there will be a farmers' society in every farming community. The tide is already drifting that way. New organizations spring almost daily. These schools, as we may call them, will help the farmer to educate himself. Here he can meet with brother farmers, discuss questions of importance, and if he has discovered anything new can tell his neighbors about it. The women also can meet here and consider household affairs. All can decide what they want to buy and send in large orders, getting reduced prices. These societies will aid farmers to educate their sons, so that when they grow up they can combine, elect their wisest men and send them to the Legislature, and even to the White House. They have filled these places before, and they can fill them again.—*Farm and Home.*

—Fowls need far more care during the damp rainy weather than during the clear, cold weather of winter, or the dry, warm weather of summer. Dampness engenders numerous disorders, many of which are difficult to cure. Therefore, it is better to use preventive measures than to administer medicines when too late.—*American Agriculturist.*

—To make a good warm breakfast for forty fouls boil a heaping half-peck of potatoes, mash them, add one quart each of shorts and bran, a teaspoonful each of salt and pepper, and finish by adding hot water enough to mix into a stiff dough.

—Some people think a farm animal is like a postage stamp—no good until licked. They are sadly mistaken.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invarably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Drs. deBlois & Primrose, Bridgetown, and Dr. Morse, Lawrencetown.

—"There ought to be a careful and critical supervision, at the public expense, of all slaughter houses and of the meat offered for sale in our markets, and also frequent examinations of the herds kept for supplying the public with milk, butter and cheese; but as this will not probably be secured immediately, it is a wise precaution, adopted in many families, to boil all the milk and to cook thoroughly all the meat used. Even then we shall have to take our chances on the butter and cheese used, since it is impracticable to boil the milk before the manufacture of these products.

"It has been shown that boiling or roasting in the ordinary way is not sufficient to destroy the germs in the centre of large pieces of meat, and that the bacilli will not be destroyed unless the heat is sufficient to change the color of the animal juices. It has also been shown that a temperature of 185° F is sufficient to destroy the virulence of tuberculous milk, and that this temperature will not change its taste."—*Exchange.*

Can You Do Better

When attacked by croup, sore throat, colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, burns or any kind of pain or soreness, can you do better than use Yellow Oil? It is a medicine which never fails to give satisfaction. It is magical in its power over pain, and is the safest and best remedy where soreness and inflammation exist.

'90 YARMOUTH S.S. CO. '90

(LIMITED.)

The Shortest and Most Direct Route between Nova Scotia and the United States.

The Quickest Time. Only 17 hours between Yarmouth and Boston.

THE FAST STEEL STEAMER

YARMOUTH,

WILL leave Yarmouth for Boston every *Wednesday and Saturday Evenings*, after arrival of the train of the Western Counties Railway. Returning, will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, at 10 a. m., every *Tuesday and Friday*, connecting at Yarmouth with train for Halifax and Intermediate Stations.

The YARMOUTH carries a regular mail to and from Boston, and is the fastest Steamer plying between Nova Scotia and the United States. Fitted with Triple Expansion Engines, Electric Light, Bilge Keels, etc.

The steamer CITY OF ST. JOHN leaves Pickford & Black's wharf every Monday evening for Yarmouth and intermediate ports, returning leaves Yarmouth every Thursday at 7 a m standard time.

For all other information apply to F Crosskill, Station Agent, Bridgetown, or to

W. A. CHASE, Secretary and Treas. L. E. BAKER, Manager.

Yarmouth, March 20, 1890.

MANHOOD

How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of

Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay

on the radical cure of SPERMATORRHŒA or incapacity induced by excess or early indiscretion.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of early error may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, POST-PAID, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address,

SAMPLE OF MEDICINE FREE.

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The Colors, namely, are supplied:

Yellow, Orange, Rosine (Pink), Bismarck, Scarlet, Green, Dark Green, Light Blue, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Brown, Black, Garnet, Majenta, Slate Plum, Drab, Purk or Violet, Maroon, Old Gold, Cardinal, Red.

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THE BEST KNOWN for all such purposes as Coloring Yarn, Mat Rags, Wool, Stockings, Carpets, Carpet Rags, Shawls, Hoods, and in fact everything you can think of, are the

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.

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LOOK HERE FRIEND!

DO you have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back? Do you feel dull and sleepy? Does your mouth have a bad taste, especially in the morning? Is your appetite poor? Is there a feeling like a heavy load upon the stomach? Sometimes a faint all-gone feeling in the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy? Are your eyes sunken? Do your hands and feet become cold and feel clammy? Is there a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly? Are the whites of your eyes tinged with yellow? Is your urine scanty and high colored? Does it deposit a sediment after standing?

If you suffer from any of these symptoms

USE SMITH'S CHAMOMILE PILLS.

Prepared only by

FRANK SMITH, Apothecary, St. Stephen, N. B.

Price, 25 cents; five boxes, $1. If not kept by your local dealers, we will send a box by mail on receipt of price. 1y

Harry Morgan!

This fine horse, owned by Thomas Doran Windsor, will make the season of 1889 between

BRIDGETOWN & HORTON.

HE will stand at Glencross' Stable on Saturday, 25th May, and remain until Monday, at 10 o'clock, and continue fortnightly through the season.

This horse weighs 1260 lbs.; is fine style and action. Has a record of 2.46.

Further particulars will be given later.

THOMAS DORAN.

May 14th. tf

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In spite of adulterated imitations which miss the theory, and practical results of the Original, in spite of the grossest misrepresentations by envious would-be semi-titers, and in spite of "base attempts to rob" him of the fruit of his labors, (all of which demonstrate the unlimited superiority and popularity of his teaching), Prof. Loisette's Art of Never Forgetting is recognized to-day in both Hemispheres as marking an Epoch in Memory Culture. His Prospectus (sent post free) gives opinions of people in all parts of the globe who have actually studied his System by correspondence, showing that his System is *used only while being studied, not afterwards; that any book can be learned in a single reading, wind-wandering card, &c.* For Prospectus, Terms and Testimonials address

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER, BREED'R OF CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTING BRED HORSES. ELMWOOD, ILL., Nov. 20, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best liniments on earth. I have used it on my stables for three years.

Yours truly, CHAS. A. SNYDER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 5, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness, Stiff Joints and Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Yours truly, L. H. [illegible] NY, Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SANT, WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of Ring Bone, nine afflicted with Big Head and seven of Big Jaw. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any kind.

Yours truly, ANDREW TURNER, Horse Doctor.

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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.

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DRIVING LIGHT MACHINERY

It takes but little room.
It never gets out of repair.
It can not blow up.
It requires no fuel.
It needs no engineering.

There is no delay; no firing up; no ashes to clean away; no extra insurance to pay; no repairing necessary; no coal bills to pay; and it is always ready for use.

Is is invaluable for blowing Church Organs, for running Printing Presses, Sewing Machines, Turning Lathes, Scroll Saws, Grind Stones, Coffee Mills, Sausage Machines, Feed Cutters, Corn Mills, Elevators, etc.

Four-horse power at 40 pounds pressure of water. It is noiseless, neat, compact, steady and above all

IT IS VERY CHEAP.

PRICE, $15 to $300.

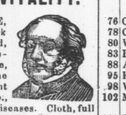
Send for circular to the Backus Water Motor Co., Newark, N. J., stating paper you saw advertisement in.

They are light in touch.
Unrivalled in tone,
Handsome in appearance,
Unrivalled in durability,

AND NOT EXCELLED BY ANY PIANO MANUFACTURED in the DOMINION.

MILLER BROS., SOLE AGENTS, MIDDLETON, N. S.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.



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The Schooner "CRUSADE,"

I. S. CESNER,

WILL make weekly trips between this port and St. John during the season, calling along the river.

Freights handled carefully.

LIME ALWAYS ON HAND.

Apply on board, or to GEO. H. DIXON.

Bridgetown, May 27th, 1889. tf

H. H. BANKS,

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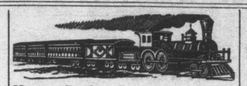

Nova Scotia Central Railway.

TIME TABLE No. 1.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 23rd, 1889.

LUNENBURG to MIDDLETON.

Daily.—Passengers and Freight.

Miles	STATIONS.	1	3
		A.M.	P.M.
0	Lunenburg, depart	7 30	7 15
7	Mahone	7 52	7 00
9	§Blockhouse	....	....
18	Bridgewater, arrive	8 25	8 00
	Bridgewater, depart	8 40	
25	§Northfield	....	....
29	Riversdale	9 15	....
34	New Germany	9 30	....
41	§Cherryfield	....	....
45	Springfield	10 03	....
52	§Dalhousie	....	....
62	Albany	10 54	....
64	Alpena	11 00	....
68	§Cleveland	....	....
70	Nictaux	11 18	....
74	Middleton, arrive	11 30	....

MIDDLETON to LUNENBURG.

Daily.—Passengers and Freight.

Miles	STATIONS.	2	4
		P.M.	A.M.
0	Middleton, depart	3 00	....
4	Nictaux	3 12	....
6	§Cleveland	....	....
10	Alpena	3 30	....
12	Albany	3 36	....
22	§Dalhousie	....	....
29	Springfield	4 27	....
33	§Cherryfield	....	....
40	New Germany	5 00	....
45	Riversdale	5 15	....
49	§Northfield	....	....
56	Bridgewater, arrive	5 50	....
	Bridgewater, depart	6 05	6 30
65	§Blockhouse	....	....
67	Mahone	6 38	6 58
74	Lunenburg, arrive	7 00	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, Yarmouth 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 Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, a. m., returning same day.

Steamer "Yarmouth" leaves Yarmouth for Boston on arrival of trains every Saturday p.m.

Steamer "Bridgewater" makes two trips from Lunenburg to Halifax each week, returning the following day.

Through Tickets for sale at all principa Stations.

GEO. W. BEDFORD, General Manager.

Bridgewater, Dec. 21st, 1889. 49

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	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 43	7 30	.....
28	Middleton	2 58	7 55	.....
32	Wilmot	‡3 10	8 11	.....
35	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
70	Horton Landing	‡5 22	‡11 37	‡6 30
72	Avonport	‡5 29	‡11 45	‡6 40
			P.M.	
77	Hantsport	5 44	12 05	6 58
82	Falmouth	6 00	‡12 25	7 16
84	Windsor	6 07	12 35	7 25
90	Newport	6 25	1 18	8 10
93	Ellershouse	6 33	1 33	8 25
103	Mount Uniacke	6 58	2 13	9 15
113	Beaver Bank	7 21	2 43	9 43
116	Windsor Junct	7 28	2 53	9 50
121	Bedford	7 41	3 39	10 15
126	Rockingham	‡7 52	‡3 52	10 28
129	Richmond	.....	4 03	‡10 42
130	Halifax—arrive	8 05	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 12	‡6 26	‡2 44
9	Bedford	7 24	6 37	2 55
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 35	6 52	3 10
17	Beaver Bank	‡7 47	‡7 25	3 40
27	Mount Uniacke	8 10	8 00	4 15
37	Ellershouse	8 35	9 00	4 45
40	Newport	8 43	9 12	5 00
46	Windsor	8 57	9 35	5 20
48	Falmouth	‡9 07	‡10 15	5 45
53	Hantsport	9 22	10 37	6 08
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
			P. M.	
	Do—leave	10 30	12 25	.....
76	Coldbrook	10 42	‡12 40	.....
78	Cambridge	‡10 49	‡12 51	.....
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 38	.....
		P. M.		
108	Lawrencetown	12 17	3 18	.....
111	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 "City of Monticello" 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 6.00 a. m., and 3.15 p. m., and leave Yarmouth daily at 7.45 a. m., and 3.00 p. m.

Steamer "Yarmouth" leaves Yarmouth every Wednesday and Saturday evenings 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., and 7.00 a. m. and 8.45 p. m., daily, except Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Trains of the Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton daily at 3.00 p. m., and Lunenburg daily at 7.30 a. m.

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

J. W. KING, General Manager,

Kentville, November 15th, 1889.

USE DE FARBORN & CO'S Absolutely Pure SPICES & CREAM TARTAR See our guarantee on every package. (Best is Cheapest) Ask your Grocer for them

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.

The Household.

House Plants in April.

Whether in the greenhouse or the window-garden, plants that have done their best all winter are now being made ready for their season in the open air. While they remain within, the increasing heat requires that they have greater care in ventilation and in freeing them from insects. Plants that are taken out in summer, if wanted to bloom in pots next winter, should be set in the pots; if turned out in the open ground, they cannot be satisfactorily potted again. It is much better to start with new plants from cuttings. Such plants may often be plunged in the border in the pots, with good results.