[Written for the MONITOR.]

The Autobiography of Joshua Grumps.

XIII—AT A LECTURE.

Several weeks after the events detailed in the last chapter I determined to attend a lecture in the village hall to be delivered by one of Nova Scotia's (would-be) rising young lawyers on one of the great questions of the day, which was the 25th of the month. Admission, silver collection without coppers. On my way to this lecture an adventure befell me. I was walking peaceably along about half way there when I saw, a short distance ahead, a pretty black-and-white, curley-haired little creature coming to meet me. At the time I didn't just recollect what kind of an animal he was, *i. e.* his name, peculiarities, traits of character, etc., but I have since discovered that he was of the genus rabbit, American at that. You cant help meeting these Americans, wherever you go. Well, as I said, he was coming to meet me. He looked so innocently lamb-like that I did not repulse his advances but sought to encourage him on, that I might cultivate his acquaintance. We were within kicking reach of each one another when the poor little thing got frightened and turned off in the ditch. I jumped to catch him and just managed to lay my hand on him and then—oh, ch, oh! Of all patent perfumery in this wide wild world that was the top main sail on top, oh! I fancy I can smell it now. It reminded me of the headquarters of the city gas works, only twenty-nine times worse. I can't express it; possibly, reader, you have experienced that odor. If you have you will be able to understand. Well, I just cleared out of that location as expeditiously as possible, but the perfume followed me. For why? It was through and through my clothes. They were saturated, so to speak. I came to the conclusion that I would have to bury or burn or sell those garments, but as I would not have time so to do before lecture time and as I was very anxious to hear the lecture, I entered the hall as I was, perfume and all. The rising young lawyer had commenced, and I sat down all dy myself in a corner and listened without trouble for a few moments. And then everyone sniffed and snuffed and made use of their handkerchiefs most liberally. Something seemed to be wrong. The atmosphere *did* smell queer. But they didn't suspect 'twas me and I was glad. The speaker came to the rescue:

"Friends, there seems to be some wild beast of the desert prowling around outside, and his presence, detected by an objectionable odor, is evidently unwished for. Please close all the windows, gentlemen, and thus keep said odor to itself out doors."

And now it was fifteen times worse, as all the good air there was was excluded. Pretty soon it got so bad that I couldn't endure it any longer, as it was very near to me, and I vacated the room.

Next day I buried my clothes and resolved in future to avoid rabbits as much as possible.

N. B. It was a *skunk!*

(To be continued.)

Atmospheric Electricity.

MR. EDITOR.—The question propounded by Mr. H. McLean in your issue of the 27th ult., respecting an unusual electrical phenomenon in the vicinity of Bridgetown, prompted me to write the following note.

Lightning is a grand electrical display, and belongs to that group of phenomena sometimes called *frictional electricity* (better *statical electricity*). Some high authorities think that electricity (from Greek *electrum*, *amber*) is not a form of energy, but merely a means for transmitting energy, a property common to all matter. However this may be, it is well known to the ordinary observer that electricity in many substances, e. g. sized paper, vulcanized rubber, glass, amber, ceiling wax, etc., can easily be separated into two parts, *negative* and *positive*, by friction or by induction. For instance, take a sheet of note paper, dry it at the fire, drying the perspiration from your right hand at the same time. Holding the sheet against the wall of the room, rub it rapidly from left to right. The paper will then have some of the properties of a magnet. The two kinds of electricity, so to speak, are separated; and the *positive* electricity in the paper and *negative* electricity on the wall have a mutual attraction. Substitute the surface of the earth for the wall, the atmosphere for the thickness of the paper and the layer of air between the paper and the wall, the clouds for the surface of the paper, the sun for the right hand, and we have a similar state of affairs on a somewhat grander scale. The two kinds of electricity hold each other prisoners until the tension of the pent up forces becomes great enough to overcome the resistance offered by the stratum of air between the clouds and the ground. Then what is called a discharge takes place. The positive electricity rushes to the ground, and the equilibrium of the forces is restored for the time being.

The law regulating electrical discharges is that the electricity passes along the line of least resistance. The resistance depends upon the nature of the substance and on the temperature. So far as physicists have determined, the pressure of the atmosphere (which is 14.7 lbs. per square inch) and its density have nothing to do with the resistance. Metals are better conductors than liquids, liquids than gases (generally). The resistance decreases in liquids as the temperature rises. Consequently a saturated atmosphere on a hot day offers less resistance than a dry atmosphere on a cold day, speaking unscientifically. The greater the resistance the more violent the thunder storm will be.

Sharp points on either, or both, of two objects brought into close connection with each other, electrified with opposite kinds of electricity, facilitate a discharge. Thus, trees, houses, church towers, etc., are more likely to be struck by lightning than lower objects. It is evident that a good lightning rod, composed of some good conductor such as copper, sharply pointed, large enough so as not to be melted, free from loose joints, the ground end placed in moist earth, etc., is an excellent thing to ward off danger.

Now, in reference to the above-mentioned phenomenon, one could better form an opinion of the condition of the atmosphere, as indicated by the barometer, were it included in the data. But, however, it seems to me that it is possible for a state of affairs to exist where there is no one line of least resistance to the electricity. In such a case it is evident that a general discharge would take place, and if all the objects on the ground under the electrified cloud were about equal in resistance, a current of electricity would pass through each. A man, owing to the blood and heat of his body, is a fair conductor. At any rate he is a better conductor than air. Consequently the discharge would pass through his body in preference to the surrounding air. Had the discharge been confined to narrower limits, what is known as sheet lightning would probably have been the result.

The late Prof. Wilson, George M. Beard and A. P. Gage are my authorities for most of the above statements. Physicists know the laws and the nature of electricity, and they also know its capacity for work; but what it is is one of the unrevealed secrets of God.

If the above information is acceptable to your readers they are welcome to it.

Respectfully submitted,
INGRAM OAKES.

New Albany, N. S.

A Perfect Cook.

A perfect cook never presents us with indigestible food. There are few perfect cooks and consequently indigestion is very prevalent. You can eat when you like and as much as you want after you use Burdock Blood Bitters, the natural specific for indigestion or dyspepsia in any form.

—A sample package of the Wonder-working Dyspepsia Cure, K. D. C., mailed to any address. K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. 20

Agricultural.

The Effect of General Drainage on the Soil.

Farmers are afraid that on heavy clay land after these continuous rains the soil will bake and thus become physically unmanageable. When land on which the surface water is in the habit of resting becomes dry enough to admit of being worked, it is still found to be wet beneath, and the waters, even in dry seasons, not unfrequently remain where the roots of the crops would otherwise be inclined to come. Or, if the surface soil permit a ready passage to the rains, and waters linger only in the moist subsoil, still—though the farmer's labor may not be delayed—the subsoil repels the approach of the roots of his grain, and compels them to seek their nourishment from the soil only. But remove the waters and the soil becomes dry to a greater depth. The air penetrates and diffuses itself wherever the waters have been. The roots now freely descend into the almost virgin soil beneath, so that draining indirectly is a manurial process. And not only have they (the roots) a larger space through which to send their fibres in search of food, but in this hitherto ungenial soil they find a store of substances which the long-continued washing of the rains, or the demands of frequent crops may have removed, but which may have been all the time accumulating in the subsoil into which the roots of cultivated plants could rarely with safety descend. It is not wonderful, then, that the economical effects of draining should be found by practical men to be not only a lessening of the cost of cultivation, but a greater production both in grain and grass; or that this increased produce should alone be found sufficient to repay the entire cost of thorough drainage in two or three years. An obvious practical suggestion arises out of the knowledge of this fact. The deeper the drains, provided the water has still a ready escape, the greater the depth of soil which is rendered available for the purpose of vegetable nutrition. Deep-rooted plants, such as red clover and lucerne, often fail in moderately deep soils, because an excess of water or the presence of some noxious ingredient, which deep drains remove, prevents their natural descent in search of food. Even plants which, like that of wheat and clover, do not usually send down their roots so far, will yet, where the subsoil is sound and dry, extend their fibres for three or more feet in depth in quest of more abundant nourishment. Viewed in this light draining is only the first of a long series of improvements, or rather it is a necessary preparative to the numerous improvements of which the soil is susceptible—which improvement it would be a waste of money to attempt until an efficient system of drainage is established.

Water for Cows.

The *Farm Journal* calls attention to the frequency with which cows drink while in pasture, saying the water provided for the cows to drink—at any season of the year—is a factor upon which depends largely, not only the profits and income from the dairy business, but the health and thrift of the cows themselves, and at all times free access to pure water should be allowed. The *Journal* continues: Did you ever watch the cows in pasture? They graze, contentedly lie down to chew their cud under some tree and then all get up and slowly go to the spring or stream. They never "drink like fish" nor as hastily as a man at a railroad lunch counter. They have no notion of saving time. As an unthinking boy I used to get impatient with their deliberate ways. Each cow will dabble and drool in the stream and use from ten minutes to half an hour in drinking what she will be forced to gulp down in two minutes in winter, ice water at that. Then she will begin to feed again placidly, only to return later for another little drink. At evening the cows linger by the river, loath to leave it for the yard during the night. On being turned out at 5.30 or 6 next morning they proceed to drink before eating. All this on green food.

What must be their condition fed only on dry hay, bedded on dry floors, and standing with dry hoofs, with only one or two shivering drinks daily all winter? No wonder they lessen their flow of milk and then go dry; no wonder ensilage is counted a wonderful food. Fix a permanent trough beside the row of mangers, let each cow have a lid which she can raise and obtain a drink at will, and then see. Note the increased courage, appetite and product of each cow, and say, if you dare, that there is not food value in water. Plenty of good water will make sleek coats and plump forms, while the calves will be stronger than if their dams suffer for drink when feverish. Good colts and fat steers can only be expected with the same diet. A brute that is fretful from any cause is unprofitable, and a dissatisfied, suffering cow can but yield milk unfit for babies, if not for men.

A GOOD TREE WASH.—Slake some lime and take two-thirds of a bucketful, the same as for white-washing, and add 1 pt. of gas tar and 1 lb. of whale oil soap. Dissolve 1 lb. of potash or 1 pt. of strong lye and put into this mixture enough clay or loam to make the bucketful of proper consistency to be applied with a white-wash brush. Apply it to the trunks from the limbs to the roots. It will destroy scale insects and bark louse and give the tree a bright, calm, healthy appearance, besides driving out all borers. The moth will not deposit eggs on or about the trees the season the wash is used. It will also keep away mice and rabbits in winter. It may be applied in May for the general benefit of the trees and again in late autumn to keep away vermin.

—Barnyards are bad leaks in farm management. Thousands of loads of manure are wasted in them from constant exposure to sun, wind and rain. And yet most farmers endure them just as though there was no remedy. Manure is needed on most farms more than any thing else, and yet nothing is wasted with more readiness.

—A valuable liquid manure can be prepared from house slops, and the water that clothes or persons have been using; no dirty water about the house ought to be wasted but should be thrown upon the dung heap, which would retain all the fertilizing matters.

—Malarial and other atmospheric influences are best counteracted by keeping the blood pure and vigorous with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A little caution in this respect may prevent serious illness at this season. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best all-the-year-round medicine in existence.

—Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil still retains and justifies the good opinion of the best medical practitioners. Its virtues are attested by thousands of its patrons everywhere.

—If you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

—The largest farm in the world is said to be in Louisiana. It is 100x25 miles, and embraces 1,600,000 acres. It cost $50,000 to fence it.

Mr. Longley on Education.

In the course of the interesting and at times eloquent address which he delivered at the opening of the Summer School of Science, Attorney General Longley, of Nova Scotia, referred to the fact that a hundred thousand persons are being educated in the common schools to the thousand that are being educated in the colleges. Therefore, it was the duty of the government and of all who had the oversight of education to see that the work of the common schools was practical, that it developed the eye and the hand and the mind of the child, and stimulated all his capacities for the acquisition of knowledge. And then Mr. Longley commented on the importance to the country of trained men or women as compared with those who are not trained. The old systems of imparting knowledge were compared with those of a more recent line. In the older systems the memory played an important part—probably the most important part. Now the effort is to exercise the mind and to stimulate it to healthy action. It will be seen that Mr. Longley enforced the idea that those members of the body which largely are under the influence of the mind, and carry out its behests, should also be trained so that they may be more effective in aiding the acquisition of knowledge and more effective in making that knowledge available for the purposes of life. This calls for more effective systems and for a higher class of teachers than in the past. It was a great pleasure to listen to Mr. Longley's statement of his views. He has addressed public audiences before in this Province, but this is the first time in which he spoke in this city. He is fluent, with a rich fund of humor, a not ungenerous vein of sarcasm; an easy adaptability of moods to his own needs or those of the audience, and a copious fund of language upon which to draw. All who heard him expound his educational views listened to him with delight. An eminent New Brunswick Judge, who had been Attorney General of the Province, and who took a deep interest in educational work here, expressed openly the great delight with which he listened to him, and his words were highly applauded. Probably many present differed from Mr. Longley's well-known political views, but even among those who do there must be many who were delighted to hear him express his views so candidly and so clearly. We venture the hope that it will not be long before Mr. Longley will again speak in St. John, and should he choose to talk politics he would have an audience that could crowd a pretty large house.—*St. John Globe.*

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.

—English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring bone, Sweeny, Stifles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish cure ever known. Sold by deHiols & Primrose. 42 1y

—Minard's Liniment cures La Grippe.

—For a sluggish and torpid liver, nothing can surpass Ayer's Pills. They contain no calomel, nor any mineral drug, but are composed of the active principles of the best vegetable cathartics, and their use always results in marked benefit to the patient.

—People who give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial realize its great merit and are glad to say a good word for it. Have you tried it?

—K. D. C. cleanses the stomach and sweetens the breath. Try it! Try it!! Free sample, testimonials and guarantee sent to any address. K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, N. S. 20

NASAL BALM
SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.
Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.
Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Sold by all druggists, or sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1) by addressing FULFORD & CO. Brockville, Ont.
NEVER FAILS
CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

In the Supreme Court, 1892.

In the matter of the petition of the executors of JOHN O. PINEO, deceased, for foreclosure of a mortgage made by OBADIAH T. HAWKINS and wife to said John O. Pineo in his lifetime.

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis or his deputy, at the Court House, in Bridgetown, in the said county, on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26th,

A.D. 1892, at One O'Clock p.m.,

pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein dated the 18th day of July, A. D. 1892, unless before the day of sale the sum due herein for principal, interest and costs be paid to the petitioners or their solicitor, or to the said sheriff,

All the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the heirs of Wells Phinney, late of Wilmot, in the said county of Annapolis, blacksmith, deceased, and of all persons whomsoever claiming by, through or under the said Obadiah T. Hawkins or the said Wells Phinney or his heirs, in and to all that certain parcel of land situate in Wilmot, in the County of Annapolis, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the east line of land owned by Henry Andrews, at the southwest angle of a lot of land owned by John Walsh; thence running eastwardly along the south side of said Walsh's line to his south-east angle, a few feet west of a spruce tree; thence northwardly along the east line of said Walsh's land to an elm tree on the south side of the post road, so-called; thence eastwardly along the south side of said road to a spruce tree on the west side of land now owned by George S. Chipman; thence southwardly along said Chipman's west line until it comes to a stake and stones set on the north side of the Windsor & Annapolis railroad; thence westwardly along the north side of said railroad to the said Henry Andrews' east line; thence north along said line to the place of beginning, containing by estimation five acres more or less, or all the land within those bounds, together with all the buildings, privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

J. AVARD MORSE,
High Sheriff.

E. SIDNEY CRAWLEY,
of Wolfville, Kings Co.,
Solicitor for Petitioners.

Bridgetown, July 19th, 1892. 16 5i

WORTH YOUR ATTENTION!
My **SPRING GOODS** have arrived, consisting of a nice line of Dress Goods, Mantle Cloths, Lace Shoulder Capes, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Braids, Fancy Goods. A fine line of Carpets from 12c. upwards. Ladies' Undervests from 12c. upwards. Also a nice line of Gents' Ready-made Clothing. Also a line of House Furnishings, such as Curtains, Bedroom Setts, Chairs and Lounges. A special line of Millinery; as usual Miss FOSTER will be in attendance, on and after the 11th inst.
The public is cordially invited to inspect my stock, but, as usual,
"THE NO CREDIT SYSTEM"
will be 4n force.
MRS. WOODBURY.

BURDOCK
Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.
BLOOD
CURES
DYSPEPSIA. BILIOUSNESS. CONSTIPATION. HEADACHE. SALT RHEUM. SCROFULA. HEART BURN. SOUR STOMACH. DIZZINESS. DROPSY. RHEUMATISM. SKIN DISEASES.
BITTERS

NOTICE!
THE PACKET SCHR.
TEMPLE BAR,
will again, during the season of 1892, ply between this port and St. John, N. B.
The subscriber will keep for sale as formerly, LIME and SALT. Also CEDAR SHINGLES in the different grades.
J. H. LONGMIRE, MASTER.
The Schr. NANCY ANNA, W. G. GESNER, Master, will also run in the same employ.
When schooners are not in apply to CAPT. P. NICHOLSON, Bridgetown, N. S.
Bridgetown, March 28th, 1892. 52 tf

BRIDGETOWN
MARBLE WORKS
THOMAS DEARNESS
Importer of Marble
and manufacturer of
Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.
Also Monuments in Red Granite, Gray Granite, and Freestone.
Granville St., Bridgetown, N. S.
N. B.—Having purchased the Stock and Trade from Mr. O. Whitman, parties ordering anything in the above line can rely on having their orders filled at short notice.
T. D.
Bridgetown, March 19th, 89.

MONEY TO LOAN.
NOVA SCOTIA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND OF HALIFAX.
Advances made on REAL ESTATE SECURITY repayable by monthly instalments, covering a term of 11 years and 7 months, with interest on the monthly balances at 6 per cent per annum.
Balance of loan repayable at any time at option of borrower, so long as the monthly instalments are paid, the balance of loan cannot be called for.
Mode of effecting loans explained and forms of application therefor and all necessary information furnished on application to
J. M. OWEN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
Agent at Annapolis.
20 6m

Some Children Growing Too Fast
become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
Of Lime and Soda.
Palatable as Milk. AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED.
Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.
Salmon Wrapper: at all Druggists, 50c, and $1.00.

CALL AT
R. ALLEN CROWE'S,
BRIDGETOWN,
—FOR—
Barrel Churns, Creamers, Butter Trays, Ladles and Mould Prints.
Never-Break Wrought Steel
in Sinks, Pots, Sauce Pans and Spiders.
STOVES AND RANGES.
Kitchen Furnishing Goods.
CAST IRON SINKS AND HOLLOWARE, LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, PUMPS, WROUGHT IRON WATER PIPE AND CAST IRON SOIL PIPE.
MASLIN KETTLES
AND
GRANITE WARE
A SPECIALTY.
Bridgetown, May 11th, 1892.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DO
JOB WORK
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
We have increased facilities for turning out
FINE WORK
—such as—
NOTE HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, MEMO. HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS.
POSTERS, DODGERS, PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, TICKETS, ENVELOPES, ETC., ETC.
Choice Lines of
WEDDING STATIONERY
always on hand.
Estimates Furnished, Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Orders from any part of the Country will receive prompt attention.
Address,
"MONITOR" OFFICE,
Bridgetown, N. S.

BAY OF FUNDY S.S. CO., Ltd.
DAILY TRIPS
(Sunday excepted).
During JULY and AUGUST, 1892, the fast side-wheel steamer
"City of Monticello,"
R. H. FLEMING, Commander,
will make Daily Trips (Sunday excepted) across the Bay of Fundy, leaving St. John every morning at 7.30, local time, and Annapolis every afternoon upon arrival of last express train from Halifax, calling at Digby, and due in St. John at 5.30 p.m.
Most attractive route for the United States and the QUICKEST route for the Upper Provinces.
HOWARD D. TROOP,
Manager, St. John, N. B.
J. S. CARDER, *Agent*, Annapolis.

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y
Time Table.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, JULY 5th, 1892, *and until further notice.*

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Flying Bluenose Tues. Wed. Fri. Sat.	Express Daily.	Accommodation Daily.	Express Daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—depart.	8 15	6 30	....	3 15
1	Richmond	....	....	6 05	3 19
4	Rockingham	....	6 38	6 15	3 25
9	Bedford	....	6 48	6 29	3 40
11	Rocky Lake	....	....	....	....
14	Windsor Junc. ar	8 45	7 00	6 45	3 55
	Windsor Junc. dp	....	7 03	7 40	4 05
17	Beaver Bank	....	7 10	7 50	4 10
27	Mount Uniacke-a	....	7 35	8 30	4 45
31	Stillwater	....	....	*	*
37	Ellershouse	....	7 59	9 00	5 10
40	Newport	....	8 07	9 15	5 18
43	Three Mile Plains	....	*	*	*
46	Windsor—ar	....	8 20	9 35	5 33
	Windsor—dp	9 45	8 22	10 20	5 35
48	Falmouth	....	*8 29	10 30	15 42
50	Shaws Bog Siding	....	....	....	....
51	Mount Denson	....	....	....	....
55	Hantsport	....	8 44	10 50	5 55
58	Avonport	....	*8 57	*11 05	*6 08
59	Horton Landing	....	*9 03	*11 20	*6 14
61	Grand Pre	....	9 06	11 25	6 17
64	Wolfville	10 19	9 16	11 40	6 26
66	Port Williams	....	9 22	11 50	6 32
70	KENTVILLE—ar	10 40	9 35	12 15	6 45
71	KENTVILLE—dp	....	9 47	1 00	....
76	Coldbrook	....	9 57	*1 15	....
78	Cambridge	....	*10 02	*1 25	....
80	Waterville—ar	....	10 07	1 40	....
	Waterville—dp	....	....	1 55	....
93	Berwick	....	10 14	2 12	....
88	Aylesford—ar	....	10 27	2 20	....
	Aylesford—dp	....	....	2 40	....
90	Auburn	....	*	2 50	....
95	Kingston	....	10 42	3 10	....
98	Wilmot	....	10 49	3 25	....
102	Middleton—ar	....	10 59	3 40	....
108	Middleton—dp	11 11	11 01	3 55	....
111	Lawrencetown	....	11 17	4 15	....
114	Paradise	....	11 25	4 30	....
116	Bridgetown	....	11 38	4 50	....
121	Tupperville	....	*	*	....
124	Roundhill	....	11 57	5 20	....
130	ANNAPOLIS—ar	12 45	12 15	5 40	....

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

YARMOUTH S.S. CO.
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The Shortest and Best Route between
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THE QUICKEST TIME. 15 to 17 hours between Yarmouth and Boston. Steel steamers
YARMOUTH and BOSTON
(until further notice) will leave Yarmouth for Boston every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings after arrival of train of W. C. Railway. Returning, will leave Lewis' wharf, Boston, at 11 a.m., every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, making close connections at Yarmouth with W. C. Railway and coach lines for all parts of Nova Scotia. These are the fastest steamers plying between Nova Scotia and the United States, and form the most pleasant route between above points, combining safety, comfort and speed. Regular mail carried on both steamers. Tickets sold to all points in Canada, and to New York via Fall River line and New York and New England Railway.
For all other information apply to W. C., W. & A., and N. S Central Railway agents, or to
L. E. BAKER,
Pres. and Managing Director.
W. A. CHASE, Sect. and Treas.
Yarmouth, April 16th, 1892

THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL
(HEAD OF QUEEN STREET,)
BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA,
STILL maintains the high reputation enjoyed under the management of its late proprietor, and patrons to the house may rely on finding it first-class in all its appointments, and charges most reasonable.
Good Sample Rooms. Teams convey passengers to and from depot free of charge.
G. LANGLEY, Proprietor.
Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1890. 29

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UNLIKE ANY OTHER.
As much For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
In 1810
Originated by an Old Family Physician.
Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. *Generation* after *Generation* have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.
Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera-Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.
Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer Complaints like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express paid. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass

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SCHOOL BOOKS, SLATES,
STATIONERY,
and everything in the Book Line.
B. J. ELDERKIN.
Bridgetown, February, 1892.

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DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF
MONUMENTS, - TABLETS, HEADSTONES, &C.,
—IN—
American & Italian Marble.
Marble, Granite, and Freestone
MONUMENTS,
IN THE MOST GRACEFUL STYLES.
☞Our charges are reasonable in every respect, and we guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.
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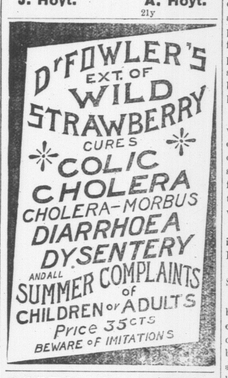
21y



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I am now Prepared to Show at the
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STOCKS OF BOOTS & SHOES
ever held in this part of the County.
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STOCK OF PAINTS
Replenished now EVERY DAY.
SEED OATS, BARLEY, Etc., Still on Sale.
A new stock of that beautiful GLASSWARE is just being opened at the Farmer's Store. Call and bargain for it. I will serve you to your satisfaction. I am confident. J. R. E.

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I will purchase delivered at Port George, or at Annapolis, during the season,
Codfish, Haddock, Hake and Pollock.
(Kench Salted, not dried.)
for which I will pay the highest market cash prices. At Port George apply to
ELIAS WOODWORTH.
THOS. S. WHITMAN.
Annapolis, June 7th, 1892. 10 6m

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THE LAST AND LATEST OUT!
SWEET'S BONE LINIMENT,
a world renowned relief for all kinds of
Pain, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cuts, Burns and Frost Bites.
RECOMMENDED AS A FINE HORSE LINIMENT.
☞ To be used internally or externally. ☜
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at SIX O'CLOCK, until further notice, commencing
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John P. Murdoch, J. W. Beckwith,
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