

## Railway & S. S. Lines

### DOMINION ATLANTIC

#### RAILWAY

#### Steamship Lines

—AND—

St. John via Digby

—AND—

Boston via Yarmouth

“Land of Evangeline” Route.

On and after Jan. 15th, 1912 the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):

Express from Halifax 12.21 p.m.

Accom. from Richmond 5.40 p.m.

Express from Yarmouth 1.46 p.m.

Accom. from Annapolis 7.50 a.m.

#### Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily, (except Sunday) for Truro at 7.30 a.m., 5.35 p.m., and 7.45 a.m. Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Saturday and from Truro at 6.50 a.m., 3.20 p.m., and 12.45 noon Mon. Wed., Fri., and Sat., connecting Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway, and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

#### Boston S.S. Service

#### BOSTON-YARMOUTH SERVICE.

The Royal and United States Mail Steamship “BOSTON” sails from Yarmouth on Wednesday and Saturday on arrival of Express train from Halifax, arriving in Boston next morning. Returning leave LONG WHARF, BOSTON, at 1.00 p.m. Tuesday and Friday.

#### St. JOHN and DIGBY

#### ROYAL MAIL S. S. YARMOUTH.

Daily Service (Sunday excepted).

Leaves St. John 7.45 a.m.

Arrives in Digby 10.45 a.m.

Leaves Digby same day after arrival express train from Halifax.

P. GIFFINS,

Kentville,

General Manager.

#### FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD.

### STEAMSHIP LINERS

#### LONDON, HALIFAX & ST. JOHN, N. B. SERVICE.

From London, From Halifax

Steamer.

Jan. 18th—Rappahannock Feb. 1

—Kanawha Feb. 13

Jan. 28—Shenandoah Feb. 2

Feb. 16th—Rappahannock Feb. 7

Feb. 16th—Anapa Mar.

From Liverpool From Halifax.

Steamer.

—Durango Feb.

Jan. 23—Almeriana Feb. 14

Feb. 3rd—Tasaco Feb. 2

FURNESS WITBY & CO., LTD.

Agents, Halifax, N. S.

#### H. & S.W. RAILWAY

Accom. Time Table effect Accom.

Mon. & Fri. Onwards Mon. & Fri.

Read down. Stations Read up.

11.30 Lv. Middleton A.S. 16.25

12.01 “ Clarence 15.54

12.20 “ Bridgetown 15.36

12.50 “ Granville Centre 15.07

13.07 “ Granville Ferry 14.30

13.26 “ Karsdale 14.4

13.45 “ An. Port Wade Lv. 14.10

\* Flag Stations. Trains stop on sign

CONNECTIONS AT MIDDLETON

WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S.W. RY

IN D. D. ARY.

P 1100 EY

General Freight and Passenger Agent.

### Pardoned Banker Will Come Back

Atlanta, Feb. 6.—Chas. W. Morse and his wife will leave here for the North either Wednesday or Thursday, provided the improvement in Morse's condition continues.

As to Mr. Morse's plans after reaching New York nothing definite is known. It has been said that he would go to Carlsbad springs in Germany as soon as he was able to travel. From information which is known to be authoritative it appears that he is able to go as far as New York and it is presumed that he will make the remainder of the contemplated journey as soon after reaching New York as he has time to recover from the effects of the first part of the trip.

Morse and his wife occupy a suite at the Piedmont hotel and persons who have seen the ex-banker in the last few days say that the apparent improvement in his condition is nothing short of marvelous, and it is said by those who have seen Morse that it is difficult to believe that a few weeks ago he was reported incurably ill, with only a short time to live.

“Why,” said one who saw Morse to day, “I would not be surprised if he were operating in Wall street in a few days.”

Mr. Morse is reported to be very much worried about the persistent reports that he was not as ill as he was represented to be when President Taft commuted his sentence. Dr. A. L. Fowler, who was physician at the Atlanta Penitentiary and is now private physician to Mr. Morse, said yesterday:

“Mr. Morse is a very sick man. The valves of his heart are bad, he has Bright's disease and his arteries are hardening. He has improved, of course, since his release, but he is still a very sick man.”

Scores of letters and telegrams of congratulations were received by Mr. Morse yesterday. Most of these were opened by Mrs. Morse and only a few of them were shown to him.

J. C. MacINTOSH & CO

BUY KNITTING CO.

Halifax, Feb. 11.—The Nova Scotia Knitting Co. of Eureka, N.S., yesterday passed into the control of J. S. MacIntosh and Company, Halifax. This was decided at a meeting at New Glasgow. The plant will be enlarged with twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of new knitting machinery. Power will be generated by water from the East River, near the mill. The directors of the company probably will be composed of three Halifax and three Pictou men.

### COULD NOT WALK

### FROM RHEUMATISM

### GIN PILLS STOPPED THE PAIN

55 UNIVERSITY ST., MONTREAL.

“Just a word of praise for GIN PILLS. About fifteen months ago, I could not walk across my room, suffering severely with Rheumatism. I took GIN PILLS and became quite well. Two months ago, I had Rheumatic Pains with Neuritis and Diarrhoea. I resorted to Gin Pills again for one week and became quite well.”

SAMUEL LONGMORE.

Here is our straight guarantee, given with every box of GIN PILLS. We know that Gin Pills will positively cure Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago—as well as Pain in the Back, Irritated Bladder and weak, strained Kidneys. We pledge ourselves—the largest wholesale drug house in the British Empire—to promptly return your money should Gin Pills fail to give satisfaction. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Dept. N S Toronto. 90

## A Steel Range for \$35.00

This is a good, heavy range, well made of polished sheet steel plates, and has good, smooth castings, nicely trimmed with nickel, and has oven 18 in. x 19 in. x 12 in. Each one is guaranteed to cook and bake perfectly, and to be economical on fuel. We will be very pleased to mail a full descriptive circular to any address on receipt of request.

By reason of a special arrangement which we have made with the manufacturers for the purchase of a certain quantity of these ranges, we are able to offer them while they last at a very low price, and we will have this range shipped freight paid to any address in this Province, fitted with both wood and coal linings, and with a good heavy copper reservoir, and high closet with teapot stands and rolling door, for the sum of \$35.00, or if required to burn wood only, for which purpose the firebox is 25 in. long, the price is \$33.75.

In order to secure these special prices CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. Send your order early as the quantity is limited.

Bridgetown Foundry Co., Ltd.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES

COLDS, Etc.

### Nova Scotia

What is the Matter With the Province?

(The Monocle: Man in Canadian Courier)

Did you ever take a look at the map of Canada? Maps have a special fascination for me; so that it is a fad of mine to sit and look at maps. The map of Canada is well worth looking at. It is a fine country we have, with our vast British Columbia marching up the silent North, our unmeasured prairies growing their wheat as far north as the Peace River, our fertile little “pebble stamp” Province of Manitoba—soon to be carried through to Hudson Bay, our industrial Ontario with all its activity stowed away in the toe of the boot, our majestic St. Lawrence in its beam and fronting the sea, and our Maritime Provinces dipping south to shut off the sea-view of the entire United States. It is an ornament to any wall. I had rather have it hanging above my study-table than half the illustrated copies of great pictures or gaudy reproductions of poor ones which you can buy at a bargain now that Christmas is over.

Well, I was looking at it the other day, and noticed Nova Scotia. It is a marvelously well-situated Province. It has all the advantages of an island without being cut off from the mainland like poor little Prince Edward Island. Its coast is serrated with harbors. It lies between New England and old England. Every ship that sails from Boston or New York for the British Isles passes almost within hailing distance of Nova Scotia. Its fishermen have the best starting point for their voyages. Its land is rich, as witness the Annapolis Valley. It has coal and iron in its mountains—these two bases of a matchless industrial development. It is the first land that the immigrant sees—unless he comes when he can be smuggled up the St. Lawrence; and it is the markets of Canada which is nearest the markets of Europe. If I did not know Canada, I would say, off-hand, just from looking at the map, that the rest of the Dominion could not hope to get a settler until the snug sea Provinces of New Scotland and then build up so completely that they were beginning to fall off over the edge.

Yet the census man tells us that this is not so. And now I would like some one to tell me why. Why don't everybody live in Nova Scotia that can? Why does any immigrant ever pass? Why are industries established there until all the available sites of Nova Scotia have been occupied? An ardent maritime province man was discussing this with me the other day, and he said that the Intercolonial had a lot to do with it. It was not that the road was not a good road, but that a government line could not develop a country like a private company. Company railways establish contributory industries and help to open up a land generally. Another reason suggested was that the men of wealth in the maritime provinces do not put their money into industrial or commercial enterprises. They had rather do the banking for other people, or else just live on the interest of their “safe and sane” investments. This last idea reminded me of a very old fellow country in some regards—Greece. Greece is the lovely land I ever saw, with a perfect climate, an ingenious and clever people, and the best site to command the trade of the East. Yet it stagnates. The reason given me in Athens for this was that the Greeks with wealth do not try to make money by planting native industries, but are content to live on what they

### A Pullman Car Story

(New York Sun)

A dozen men in the smoking compartment of a pullman car were discussing the shocking downfall of a Boston minister. The tide ran all one way. Most of them were young—viciously business men, not idlers. For a time the injury done by one recreation minister seemed a crusher. “This crime was made,” to discredit all preachers of righteousness. To be a citizen was to feel the foundations of good citizenship crack and crumble.

Suddenly a quiet man in the corner removed his cigar, laid down the morning paper which he had been reading and put his finger on a modestly printed news item. “How true,” he said, “it is in the same daily news. A hardy bishop of Alaska reports that he has covered thousands of miles in snow-shoes with only an Indian guide. Mercury seventy degrees below zero often—generally fifty degrees below. This clergyman is a physician to the sick Indians, he is a dentist, he is an adviser, he marries them and buries their dead. He begins and ends all with the teachings of the Christian religion. Often he walks hundreds of miles on one trip. Often on his sledges he takes provision to the starting solitary miner's hut.”

“That's the kind that even us up,” broke in the young man. Every man echoed the sentiment. In a moment the whole sentiment that was slumped in social ruin was changed. Men smiled as if in real relief.

Perhaps the worthy bishop, now in New York, will be comforted to know that his heroic story, on the same page of the day's history with noisome treason to all virtue, is like the “salt of the earth.” It cures pretence. He had no idea, no forebodings, that the noble and sweet music of this Christian life was to be sounded in this great city on this precise day. But something always happens to prove that the virtue of mankind increases. There are countless martyrs now as of old.

have in Vienna, in Paris, in Italy or in Athens itself.

Nova Scotia once had a great industry—the building of wooden ships. But the world outgrew wooden ships. Iron ships replaced them and Nova Scotia was left with her forests and shipyards empty and silent. As for the Nova Scotians themselves, they are more under the spirit of the Old World than the rest of Canada—which is, being interpreted, that they are less greedy of money and less inclined to measure all things by the total of a man's bank account. I am sure that you have noticed this virtue of theirs; for I do not hesitate to call it a virtue right in the teeth of a community which conspicuously lacks it. They think more of their golden hours, and less of their golden treasures than we do. It is quite easy to understand why a Nova Scotian may be content with what he has, when he has enough, and ready to sit down and live his life. That is what an Englishman would be apt to do. They do not look on “trade” as a duty in the Old World, but as a burden; and they pay their highest honors to the classes which have wholly escaped from it.

I am told that Nova Scotia is on the brink of a revival. Her lovers say that her time has at last come. The obvious advantages of this most choicely situated province of ours, are about to be appreciated; and the Nova Scotians will soon be in the midst of what we call a “boom.” Whether we will all quite relish this awakening, is another question. But the prophesy is confidently made that it is coming. Certainly I do not see how it can be kept at bay forever. There is no province for which nature has done more—none for which it has done so much in proportion to area. It has “the corner lot”—not only of the Dominion—but of the continent. All our traffic has run by its door ever since we had any worth mentioning. Nor has it lacked for goods. What other province, in proportion to population, has turned out so many really big men? It has given us three Dominion premiers out of our eight, and it has thrown in such public men as Joe Howe, the younger Tupper and Fielding for good measure. It has given Ontario two of its best. College Presidents. In trains it has fairly won the favor of New Scotland. It is perhaps only because we persist in our old, western habit of measuring everything by the number of car-loads of products it turns out, or the colossal fortunes it piles up, or any of the other offices we make to the barren god “Success,” that we imagine that Nova Scotia has not lived up to its opportunities. Possibly if we measured by rich lives and well-frequented trains and the “better things of life,” we should find that the little Province by the Sea has had its quiet share, and has been teaching us how to live—and we would not look.

### Fads in Education

(Amherst News-Sentinel)

The News may be old-fashioned and out of date. It may not be abreast of the times. This thought occurs to us whenever the Amherst News, the calendar of the Provincial Normal School or the Journal of Education comes to our desk for all these are published more or less after the simplified spelling rules.

The Murray administration has given this province fairly good government for the last thirty years, but we are inclined to think that the Governor in Council should pass an order forbidding the use of this simplified spelling in official reports and public documents. There is no question what ever, but that our spelling is going through a certain evolution and as the years go by more and more changes will take place but the tempt by a radical move to change the whole system in a few brief years is certainly going the limit. The Government should have the Journal of Education and the Calendar of the Provincial Normal School printed in English as it is spelled at the present time and not according to the views of a limited number of men who are making a fad of this particular branch of education.

Some twenty odd years ago, the vertical system of writing was introduced into our schools. We confess that at that time we did not think very much of the change and protested against it in our own weak way, but we are like a voice crying in the wilderness. After twenty years of experience our educational authorities are now going back to the old style which was discarded two decades ago. The introduction of vertical writing simply ruined the handwriting of two generations of scholars.

It is almost an impossibility to find a graduate fresh from the high school today in Nova Scotia who can write a fairly legible hand. It is all very well for Nova Scotia to endeavor to take the lead in educational matters, but the News holds that it would be better to have some other countries to conduct experiments for some years to come and let this Province benefit by the experience of other countries along educational lines.

Take the metric system as an example. Scholars are kept plugging at exercises in the metric system with the hope that at some distant date the metric system will become the standard of weights and measures in this Dominion. When the metric system is introduced—if it ever is introduced—the people of Canada will soon master the principles involved therein, but it seems to us an act of folly to have children laboring hour after hour over exercises in the metric system when they will probably never be called to use them in this life or in the life to come. The energy and time of the teachers could be devoted to a very much better purpose.

### INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

London, Feb. 12.—There was a remarkable increase of infantile paralysis in Devon and Cornwall last year. Dr. Reece, reporting to the Local Government Board, suggests the prevalence of the disease in late years may be associated with the dust raised by motor cars.

### “MY STOMACH IS FINE

Since Taking Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets”

Mrs. J. Merckhager, Waterloo, Ont., enthusiastically recommends Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets. Her experience with them, as she outlines it, explains why.

“I was greatly troubled with my stomach,” she writes. “I had taken so much medicine that I might say to take any more would only be making it worse. My stomach just felt raw. I read of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets, and a lady friend told me they were very easy to take, so I thought I would give them a trial and really they worked wonders. Anyone having anything wrong with his stomach should give Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets a trial, they will do the rest. My stomach is fine now and I can eat any food.”

One of the many good features of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets is that they are so pleasant and easy to take. The relief they give from heartburn, flatulence, biliousness and dyspepsia is prompt and permanent. Try one after each meal—they'll make you feel like a new person.

50c. a box at your druggist's compounded by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

IF Winter weather roughens and reddens your skin, causing chaps, chills and general discomfort, try

### NA-DRU-CO

### Witch Hazel Cream

The creamy ingredients soothe and soften the outer skin, while the Witch Hazel penetrates and heals the deeper tissues. Delightful after shaving or washing.

25c. a bottle, at your druggist's.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED. 185

We all can do better than we have done.

### Chinese Empire Vested in People

Premier Yuan Shi Kai Urged to Form a Great Republic With the Union of Manchus, Chinese, Mongols, Mohammedans and Tibetans.

Peking, Feb. 12.—After occupying the Throne of China for nearly three centuries, the Manchu dynasty, represented by the child Emperor Pu Yi, abdicated today. Three edicts were issued, the first proclaiming abdication, the second dealing with the establishment of the Republic, and the third urging the maintenance of peace, and approving the conditions agreed upon by the Imperial Premier Yuan Shi Kai, and the Republicans.

The text of the first Imperial Edict issued by the Throne at noon today is as follows:—

“We, the Emperor of China have respectfully received today the following edict from the hands of Her Majesty the Dowager Empress:—

“In consequence of the uprising of the Republican army to which the people of the Province of China have responded, the Empire is suffering like a tottering cauldron, and the people are plunged in misery.

### PEOPLE FAVOR REPUBLIC

“Yuan Shi Kai was therefore commanded to dispatch commissioners in order to confer with the Republicans with a view to the calling of a National Assembly to decide on the future form of Government. Months have elapsed and no settlement is now evident.

“The majority of the people are in favor of a republic. From the preference of the people's hearts the will of Heaven is discernible. How could we oppose the desires of millions for the glory of one family?

“Therefore the Dowager Empress and the Emperor hereby vest the sovereignty of the Chinese Empire in the people.

“Let Yuan Shi Kai organize to the full the powers of the provisional Republican Government, and confer with the Republicans as to the methods of union assuring peace in the Empire, and forming a great republic with the union of Manchus, Chinese, Mongols, Mohammedans and Tibetans.”

### RELIEF AT PEKING

At an audience yesterday the Empress Dowager touchingly thanked Yuan Shi Kai for his successful efforts in obtaining good treatment for the Imperial family from the Republicans. The publication of the Edicts has given profound relief to everyone in Peking, both foreigners and Chinese.

In consideration for abdication the Republicans make the following eight pledges to the Emperor:

First—The Emperor shall retain his title and shall be respected as a foreign monarch.

Second—The Emperor shall receive an annual grant of 4,000,000 taels until the currency is formed, after which he shall receive \$8,000,000 Mexican.

Third—A temporary residence shall be provided in the Forbidden City, and later the Imperial family shall reside in the summer palace, ten miles outside of Peking.

### PROTECT EMPEROR'S PROPERTY

Fourth—The Emperor may observe the sacrifices at his ancestral tombs and temples, which will be protected by Republican soldiers.

Fifth—The great Tomb of the late Emperor, Kwang-Su, will be completed and the funeral ceremony fittingly observed at the Republic's expense.

Sixth—The Palace attendants may be retained, but the number of eunuchs cannot be increased.

Seventh—The Emperor's property will be protected by the Republic.

Eighth—The Imperial guards will be governed by the army board, the Republic paying their salaries.

A contended point as to whether the Throne shall be perpetuated or will terminate with the present Emperor's death is not mentioned.

This is the season of the year when mothers feel very much concerned over the frequent colds contracted by their children, and have abundant reason for it as every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and paves the way for the more serious diseases that so often follow. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by druggists and dealers.

The Kingston Board of Trade opposes the scheme of Sir Max Aitken for harnessing the rapids of the St. Lawrence for power development and will ask co-operation of all Boards of Trade in the Province to press upon the government the necessity of maintaining the river as a great waterway.

Do you know that more real danger lurks in a common cold than in any other of the minor ailments? The safe way to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, a thoroughly reliable preparation, and rid yourself of the cold as quickly as possible. This remedy is for sale by druggists and dealers.

### A Two-Sided Question

The pamphlet war against the employment of Norwegian ships in St. Lawrence coal trade has broken out again in Nova Scotia. The warriors took at the issue from one point in the field only. Others beside them would like to see Canadian or British ships doing what is essentially a British trade.

Others, however, see in the Norwegian vessels one of the forces which help Nova Scotia mines to hold the St. Lawrence coal trade, and know that, even as the situation is today, large savings in the United States coal trade on the St. Lawrence system cut into the market. The Nova Scotians would do well to study the situation at both ends of the route before they press their campaign too far. —Montreal Gazette.

Who in Nova Scotia gets any benefit from the St. Lawrence coal trade? Very few, especially when that trade is carried on by foreign-owned vessels manned and supplied by foreigners. The coal users of Nova Scotia have to pay more at the mine for their coal than it costs delivered in Montreal. Take off the coal duties in the interest of Nova Scotian consumers, and the Norwegian question will soon be settled. —Berwick Register.

### FOR DYSPEPSIA

You Risk no Money if you Try This Remedy.

We want every one troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia to come to our store and obtain a box of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets. They contain Bis-muth-Subnitrate and Pepsin carefully combined so as to develop their greatest power to overcome digestive disturbance.

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are very pleasant to take. They tend to soothe the irritable, weak stomach, to strengthen and invigorate the digestive organs, to relieve nausea and indigestion, thus promoting nutrition and bringing about a feeling of comfort.

If you give Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets a reasonable trial we will return your money if you are not satisfied with the result. Three sizes, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Remember, you can obtain Rexall Remedies only at our store—The Rexall Store, Royal Pharmacy, W. A. Warren.

### MANAGER OF THE ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT WATER PANTRY PERISHED IN FLAMES IN MONTREAL.

Many of the Girls Employed in the Building had Narrow Escapes. Firemen Rescued Them From Windows.

Montreal, Feb. 12.—Fire breaking out at half-past twelve today in the premises occupied by the W. W. Hughes and Sons, plumbers, and heating plant, and the Canadian branch of the Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, gained such headway that before the employees of the latter company on the top floor, could escape their retreat was cut off and one man perished in the flames.

The victim has been identified as Major John Rogers, manager of the Abbey Effervescent Salt Company.

### GOOD HEALTH

### Vim and Vitality

Are assured if you will cleanse your stomach of undigested food and foul gases; the excess of bile from the liver and the waste matter from the intestines and bowels by the use of

### FIG PILLS

the great fruit, kidney, liver, stomach and bowel remedy.

At all dealers