THE LATE TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Rachel Jackson, the Accused Murderer, Tried for Her Crime.

The trial of Rachel Jackson commenced in this town on Thursday, 20th inst., before His Lordship Mr. Justice Meagher.

Hon. Atty.-General and J. M. Owen appeared for the Crown, Messrs. Roscoe and Daniels for the defence.

Mr. Owen opened the case for the prosecution.

HARRY B. CROWE was the first witness called by the prosecution, and testified as follows—

Have been in the employ of deBlois & Primrose about a year and six months. Know the prisoner and the last time I saw her was on Thursday, Dec. 7th, 1893. Dr. deBlois was there. Prisoner asked the doctor for a box of Rough on Rats, which I went and procured, wrapped up and gave to her. It was to be charged, and the Dr. not wanting to open another account told me to charge it to him. As the prisoner turned to go out the Dr. said, "I hope you don't want to get rid of Stephen," to which she replied, "No, not yet." We treat Rough on Rats as a proprietary medicine. I am the only clerk; go in at half-past seven, open up, stay there till 12 when I lock door and go to dinner, returning at half-past 12; stay till 6, then go to tea, returning about 7 o'clock, stay till 9. Always took key with me. Generally leave Dr deBlois in store when I leave at night. Was there on the Friday and Saturday after the medicine was bought. On those days prisoner was not in store. Saturday night when I left the Dr. stayed in store.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roscoe: Don't sell Rough on Rats in bulk. Simply gave prisoner one box. Took box out of show case. I am not a qualified drug clerk. Dr. deBlois has a large practice. The store is generally locked when I go out. In the absence of the Dr. I serve customers. The Dr. is generally away in the morning, not often called away in the afternoon.

PIERCE FLOYD, called, sworn: Live at Inglewood, a few steps from the house of Stephen Jackson. Knew the late "Aunt Crissy," who died on Saturday. I was at her house on that day in response to a call from the prisoner who wanted me to stay there till she went to the drug store. After Rachel had started I went into sick room for the first time; found her in bed. I said "Aunt Crissey" are you sick. She said [illegible] Rachel was gone about long enough to [illegible] town and back. When Rachel [illegible] nothing was said between us. I [illegible] and looked at "Aunt Crissy," [illegible] came in with a powder mixed [illegible] which she gave to old lady, saying [illegible] must take a piece of dry bread [illegible] when the old lady was asked if [illegible] anything she said no—nothing but [illegible]. When I asked Rachel to let me [illegible] the powder, to which Aunt Crissy said [illegible] and Rachel said you'd better not, as sick [illegible] people's medicine is not good for you. Powder looked gray. Rachel then left and went into kitchen. I remained a short time afterward, and when I turned to go home, prisoner asked me to return at five o'clock, as [illegible] had to go for doctor. I said no, I could [illegible] I had my ironing to do and it was [illegible]urday. Didn't notice any change in the old lady after the medicine was given. The medicine was given in a tablespoon, which was full. There was no vomiting or purging while I was there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roscoe: I don't know whether I am 60, 70, or 80. Don't know how old my child is. Have grown-up grandchildren. Been living at Inglewood four years. Before that lived at Windsor and up at Mr. Starratt's. First saw Rachel when a child at Kentville, and not again till after she was married. They have no family. Live close by and used to go in and out of house when I wanted to. The day I was asked to go in by Rachel, she was standing in the kitchen, which is entered on the left from the porch. When Rachel came in with medicine I was by bedside. Don't know how long Rachel was away. I can't say what was in the tablespoon—whether powder or not. The contents looked like sugar. I never knew Aunt Crissy to be sick but once before, and that was before Stephen was married. Used to go into house about once a fortnight after Stephen was married. Rachel and I always passed time of day. I know Selina Jones very well. We used to talk matters over pretty often, but have not done so much since the investigation.

SELINA JONES, called, sworn: Live at Inglewood near Jackson's. Know both Christina, Stephen and Rachel Jackson. Remember the day of the death. I went to the house between 12 and 1. When I first went in I saw prisoner in kitchen and then went into Aunt Crissy's room. She was in bed vomiting and purging. I was there an hour and a-half, during the whole time—with a few exceptions—she was vomiting all the time. She could not lay still in the bed, but kept thrashing herself and tearing at her clothes. She told me she took a powder which distressed her almost to death. The vomit was green and black in color—more of a green. The prisoner was in bedroom while I was there, also Margaret Brown. Prisoner said she was not used to sickness and did not know what to do, but was willing to do anything she could to help relieve the sufferer. I stripped Aunt Crissie; what I could not get easily off I tore off. There was a talk about a doctor, prisoner saying she had been for Dr. deBlois, who said he could not come, but ordered the clerk to put up three powders which was done. When I left house, I left Margaret Brown there. I again went to house between 4 and 5 and found Rachel at outside door. Asked me if I was coming in. Prisoner had on hat; was getting ready to go for doctor, and went away at once. I then went into Aunt Crissie's room; she was easier, but at spells would purge, which I wiped from her mouth. Didn't observe anything peculiar about mouth of Aunt Crissy, when I was first there. The second time I was at house only stayed an hour. Was there when Rachel returned. When asked by Aunt Margaret what the verdict was now, she said Dr. deBlois was not home, but that she happened to see Dr. Barnaby drive into his yard, went back, and told him Aunt Crissy was sick and that she wanted him to send her something. The Dr. told her to give her some lime water to settle her stomach; that she went to the tannery and got the lime; and that Dr. Barnaby said as he had to go up to Stanley Marshall's next morning he would call in and see her. I used cloths to wipe off the stuff that accumulated in her mouth, as she was too weak to do so herself. I was at house again about 10 o'clock Saturday night. Got there just before she breathed her last. The funeral took place the following Monday. After funeral, prisoner came to my house, and said if they took up body of Aunt Crissy they would find poison in her stomach. I said you needn't be uneasy if the doctor gave you the powders. She said I only gave what the doctor gave, but she said, they will put it upon me, as I have got no evidence, and if there is anything found I will have to bear it. The next time we talked about the matter the conversation was much the same.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roscoe: I was examined by Mr. Owen before the magistrate, Mr. Forsyth, in this court house. Mr. Milner was acting for the prisoner. Can't read writing or hardly print. Am 56 years old. Recollection pretty good. Have talked more or less about the case since the funeral with Mrs. Floyd—perhaps once in three weeks. The conversation I had with Rachel about the powders was a week from the day of the funeral. The first thing that Rachel said was that they were going to take up Mrs. Jackson, and she wished the old lady was back here to speak for herself; but anyway that the clerk put up the powders according to the doctor's direction. I am not prepared to swear that I have not forgotten some of the talk we had after the funeral. I won't swear that I have not made some mistakes, and perhaps I said things at the preliminary which I have not stated here. I told the prisoner to go for the doctor the night of the death. Dr. Barnaby's name was not mentioned before she started down town. Don't remember whether Dr. Barnaby's name was mentioned on Monday or Tuesday either. I was charged with taking some of Aunt Crissie's money, but did not take it or anything belonging to the old lady. I never said I wished that the prisoner would be hung. I might have told Mr. Milner that if she was not hung I would leave Inglewood. I lived at Phinney Mountain when the Carter boy disappeared. My husband and son were charged with the crime, but I never was.

MARGARET BROWN, called, sworn: Am 80 years old and have lived at Inglewood 20 years. Am next door neighbor to Aunt Crissie and was brought up with her. She died about Christmas time. Saw her Thursday before death walking past the door with a pitcher of milk. I went to town on Saturday, got there at 11 o'clock, met Rachel coming from town. Done my errands, returned home about 2 o'clock; met Selina Jones, she told me Aunt Crissy was very sick. Run right in and said "What is the matter." She was sick; vomiting dreadfully; vomit looked black and green, and a lot of it. I was there two hours, and during the whole of that time she kept on vomiting and was in a dreadful condition. She said pain was all in her stomach. Rachel was in the kitchen sitting down. She could hear us talk plainly, if she paid attention. When I asked what was the matter Crissy said, Rachel gave me a pill last night and it made me very sick, and afterwards gave me a powder. When Rachel came for me the second time it was about dark; Rachel wanted me to stay while she went for the doctor. I told her to be quick, and that it seemed funny she did not bring the doctor before as aunty was so sick. She said the doctor was not home. Rachel was not gone over an hour, and both myself and Mrs. Jones remained. I met prisoner at door and said "what is the word now." She replied the doctor is not home and will not be till some time in the night. I said "Why didn't you go for Barnaby." She said she did; he was away, but she met him coming home. She spoke to him, he was busy, could not come, but would call next morning as he had to go up to Stanley Marshall's. I went home at 7 o'clock, and never saw Aunt Crissy again alive, though I went over again at half-past ten.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roscoe: Have been living at Inglewood a long time. Think Stephen has been married a little over a year. Have not been at Stephen's house much since he was married, though occasionally run in to have a chat with Aunt Crissey. The day R. went for the doctor, she did not mention the name of the doctor she wanted, and when she came back she did not mention in particular who she went for. Mrs. Jones was in the house when I first went over. How long she stopped at that time I do not know. The family all lived together after Stephen was first married, but there was a division among them, and they each took a part of the house. Mrs. Jackson told me that Rachel had given her a pill, then a powder; that she wished she had'nt taken the latter, as it almost killed her, having run through and through her.

RACHEL TAYLOR, called, sworn: Have lived in Inglewood a number of years. Knew Aunt Crissey and the prisoner, also when Aunt Crissey died; it was Saturday. When I went to see Aunt Crissey it was after dinner, she was lying quiet and easy. I stayed in kitchen with Rachel a few moments after leaving the room. Rachel told me she had a powder to give Aunt Crissey, which had been given her by Dr. deBlois. She mixed the powder in molasses, gave it to Aunt Crissey, and then I went home to tea. After tea I went back; saw Crissey; she was resting pretty easy. I stayed till she died. Rachel did not go away after I got there after tea. She had been to town and returned. I had no conversation whatever with Rachel about any doctor in the afternoon.

STEPHEN JACKSON, called, sworn: (By Mr. Owen.) I am the husband of Rachel. We were in the habit of taking meals together. My mother was last at table with us Friday noon. I know Norman Chute. Recollect going to my house with him at time of the investigation. Chute searched around the house for a box of Rat Poision. I don't know of any poison coming into my house. My mother was 79 years old. My wife went to Kentville Xmas day, to the home of her parents.

Cross-examined by Roscoe: Have been married over a year; was married here and lived with mother. As far as I know mother and wife lived on good terms. Our house was full of rats and I saw evidences of them by the holes in and about the rooms. The rats were not so plenty after mother died. I noticed pieces of bread about the house before mother died; it might have been a week, more or less. I had a letter from my wife's friends while she was up country; have mislaid it though. I think I could find it. We enter house from street, go through a little porch, and straight through the kitchen to get into mother's room.

J. B. REED, called, sworn: (By Mr. Owen.) I am an undertaker; buried Mrs. Jackson; exhumed body and took it to my shop. Dr. deBlois opened the coffin, assisted by myself. No one else present.

DR. L. G. DEBLOIS, called, sworn: Am a regular practitioner of medicine, and have been here 29 years. Was engaged in the drug business last December. Harry Crowe was my clerk. We each had a key to store. Clerk opened it in morning. I know the prisoner. She was in our store Dec. 7th, last part of day. Harry and self were present. She said Steve sent her for rat poison. I told clerk to get it for her, pointing to Rough on Rats, which was given her. She asked the clerk to charge it to Stephen, and I told him to charge it to me as I had a private account. When she went out I asked her if she was tired of Steve. She said "No; not yet." The only visit I made from home on Saturday was over to Alden Walker's, a mile out of the town; it was in the early afternoon. After returning I was probably in store or about home the rest of the day. There was nothing to prevent me from making a professional call. I was Crissy Jackson's medical attendant. Had not called on her or sent medicine, to the house for over a year. First I heard of the death was on Sunday. Made autopsy on the 11th of January in Reed's shop. Drs. Barnaby, Freeman and myself were the only three practising physicians in the town at that time. In making autopsy I first tied stomach and part of intestines, and then separated them. The stomach was then held up for inspection and was of a normal size, showed redness in patches and intense congestion. We then placed it in a glass jar especially prepared, together with other portions of the vital organs, and after securing it, handed it over to F. R. Fay, Esq. We examined other vital organs of the body and found them in a healthy state. The intense inflammation of the stomach clearly denoted that some powerful irritant had caused the death of Mrs. Jackson. I can't state from any knowledge of my own (except from reading) what effect arsenic would produce in the stomach. Arsenic is a mineral poison, and is never sold unless on the prescription of a medical man. It is kept in bulk and disposed of. Two grains is sufficient to in cause the death of an adult. (The glass jar which the contents were forwarded to Halifax was at this stage produced, as also a box of Rough on Rats which was also forwarded and proven by the witness. The box of poison was then shown to the jury.) I delivered the box and jar to Mr. Fay the day after the autopsy, and received them back from Dr. Jacques during the examination before the stipendiary.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roscoe: The condition of the stomach was similar to one if afflicted with cholera; typhoid fever would also produce the same. There is no disease of the stomach in the abstract, outside of a specific cause which would cause a similar appearance. Yes! acute inflamation would cause death, and I would expect to find similar symptoms of the stomach, but would look for a more general distribution of the disease.

DR. I. B. FREEMAN, called, sworn: (By Mr. Owen). In January last I assisted Dr. deBlois in the autopsy of which he has been given giving evidence. The person was an elderly female, and the autopsy was made in Reed's shop. The general tissues of the body were not putrescent. All the vital organs were examined. The stomach was completely examined; its external appearance became marked when holding it up to the light with a deep redness. The lesser curvature was translucent and did not show such marked symptoms. The redness could be caused by disease or an irritant poison taken into the stomach. I have never had any practical experience with arsenical poisons of the stomach, except what I have learned by reading. We took out a portion of the intestines, the liver and stomach, and placed them in a jar. The conjestion in the stomach was very irregular. Conjestion of the stomach from other diseases would be uniform.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roscoe: I only know what I have stated about the conjestion symptoms from reading medical authorities.

F. R. FAY, called, sworn: I am a Justice of the Peace. On the afternoon of January 12, Dr. deBlois handed me a small box and package to convey to Dr. H. S. Jacques, Halifax, which I gave him in the evening of the same day. Saw the doctor open the parcel by taking the wrappers off. It contained a glass jar, well sealed.

DR. BARNABY, sworn: Have been a practising physician since 1872. Know Rachel Jackson. She came to my office night Crissy died, just at dark, about 4.30 p.m. I had just returned from visiting a patient and drove in to my barn, when my little girl came out and said doctor, Rachel Jackson wants to see you; but before I went in Rachel appeared in the yard and said, "I want to get some medicine for Mrs. Jackson." I attended Rachel before this, in Feb., '93, but never Crissey. I asked what Crissey complained of, and she replied she had dyspepsia and vomiting and could not keep anything on her stomach. I said you better give her some light medicine, as lime water, and I will see her in the morning as I go past. She replied that will do, we'll watch for you in the morning and walked out of the yard. She said nothing to me about going up that night to see Crissy, but I told her I had just passed her house and could have called as well as not had I known assistance was wanted. There was nothing to hinder a visit that night. No more conversation. Heard of Crissey's death next morning.

Cross-examined: Rachel was very ill indeed in Feb., '93; feared inflammation of bowels for a few days, but she recovered under my treatment. Dr. deBlois had been there a few days before I was called to see her. I had sole charge of the case after I was called. Peritonitis or inflammation would be accompanied with severe pain. Left medicine, such as powders and mixtures at the house. I sent powders from the office twice by her husband. Powders were composed of opium, mercury of chalk and subnitrate of bismuth. The whole would be gray if mixed with white sugar, but if mixed with brown sugar it would be brownish. Powders were to be given in molasses or gruel. I think molasses. My wife is rather hard of hearing.

Re-examined: Powders were sent when Rachel was sick in Feb., '93. Have sent her no powders since that time. Know she took what she wanted.

DR. JACQUES, sworn: Am a regular practitioner of medicines. Graduate of the University of City of New York, and took a post-graduate course at John Hopkins' University. First appointment was as House Surgeon of the Victoria General Hospital, and was afterwards appointed to the superintendency of the same Institution, where I remained for 5½ years. Gave special attention to pathological work at J. H. University, and did work in the different laboratories there. Then started a private practice in Halifax. Have taken part in about 200 autopsies in last 7 years. These autopsies included all classes of cases. Many of them were made at hospitals. I have taken the regular course in chemistry laid down in the curriculum for M. D. I have a laboratory at my office, but this examination was performed at Dalhousie College. Was waited on by Fred R. Fay on the evening of Jan. 12th, 1894, at my office. He delivered to me this jar (produces jar) securely strapped and sealed, also a box labelled Rough on Rats, similarly sealed. I identify both jar and box. I placed them in my office under lock and key until I took them to the laboratory, in Dalhousie College specially set apart for this work. They were kept in a locked chest, except when I was engaged in the analysis. I opened jar and found and removed therefrom a stomach with portion of intestines attached and piece of liver of a human being. I first examined external appearance of stomach, and found it congested in spots and streaks. Blood vessels were dilated. The spots of congestion were principally along the greater curvative of stomach. I opened stomach along lesser curvature and removed from it 7 ozs. of a semi-fluid material of pinkish hue, with streaks here and there resembling blood; also small streaks in this 7 oz. mass, of indigo shade. I found in greater curvature near cardiac opening mass of bluish coloured material inclosed in mucus and firmly adherent to the internal surface of the stomach. This I removed and placed in this tube (exhibiting tube) corked and labelled it. After removing this matter I examined by my eye the internal surface of stomach. Mucus membrane of stomach varied in shades of color, being streaked with red; other places dark brown color. Some parts were raised and velvety to the touch. By transmitting light through walls of stomach a general appearance of congestion was presented, and in some places small patches of ulceration. I then began my analysis by first taking small bits of the bluish mass adherent to lining of stomach and examined it microscopically, and found it to contain well-defined crystals. These resembled crystals of arsenic. I then examined chemically portions of this same bluish mass, and found it to contain arsenic. I first used the "sulphuratted hydrogen test;" second "Marsh's test," and third, "Reinsch's test," each of these three tests confirming the others, proving to me the bluish mass contained large quantities of arsenic. I also examined small portions of the semi-fluid mass and found it to contain arsenic. The fourth was made by the same three tests. I also made a quantitative analysis of the 7 oz. fluid mass, and found it to contain 34 grains of arsenic. I also removed the semi-fluid mass, dried it, and reduced it to powder. On weighing it I found 40 grains. Should think nearly all of it is arsenic and strongly resembles Rough on Rats in appearance, color, and test. I also examined liver and found it to contain arsenic. Examined small portion of contents of box sent in (about ½ of teaspoonful) and found it to contain arsenic in large quantities. More than half of it is arsenic. Arsenic is a mineral poison and generally sold in drug stores in form of arsenious acid—a white powder and in crystalline form. Crystals may be magnified and examined very distinctly. Arsenic is sold under various forms, as Paris Green, Rough on Rats, etc. From 2 to 3 grains is a fatal dose; but 40 grains would be a very large dose. Large doses generally cause vomiting, and may pass into the intestines, causing purging. It has an anodote. Sometimes it produces coma, paralysis, reflex action, etc; but death is often brought on from exhaustion by excessive vomiting. Arsenic is an irritant acid, causes inflammation and ulceration. Nature attempts to throw of this foreign matter, hence the vomiting and purging. People die within 24 hours after taking a fatal dose, as a rule. There was a sufficient quantity of arsenic in this stomach to cause death. was at the preliminary examination and brought the jar and box delivered me by Mr. Fay. Some poisons are more easily found than others.

An analysis of morphine is much more uncertain in its results than arsenic. Morphine is seldom found after five months, but arsenic can be found at any time after being administered. Arsenic is considered an easy poison to find. All vessels used in making these tests were thoroughly cleaned by me before being used, with water, alcohol, or acids. I performed the analysis unaided and alone.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roscoe: I would not care to give an opinion as to cause of death after an autopsy which did not include every part of the human body, an injury to which might cause death. In my judgment it would be unfair to do so. I should certainly examine the brain. After death arsenic would be found in the whole body, as in life. Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer Complaints like magic. Price, 25 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express paid. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

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Pastor Baptist Church.

Lower Middleton, April 12th, 1894.

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Lawrencetown, March 27th, 1894.

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Bridgetown, March 27th, 1894. 46 tf

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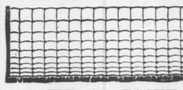

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THAT well known business stand situated in Melvere Square, well known as the Spinney Corner, and owned by Arthur W. Smith, consisting of a
Fine Store and Dwelling House
combined, and seven and three-fourth acres of choice land, a young orchard of 72 trees commencing to bear; besides several large trees turning off from eight to ten barrels of apples yearly. It is one of the best business stands in the province, and will be sold at a bargain. Three churches, a graded school, post office and an establishment of mills, all within a half mile.
For particulars apply to Arthur W. Smith, Kingston; or J. Randall, on the premises.
Terms easy.
Kingston, April 10th, 1894. 3 tf

HALIFAX
FRUIT & PRODUCE MARKET.
P. M. JENKINS & CO.,
General Commission Merchants.
We receive and sell on consignment all kinds of Fruit and Produce, Butter, Poultry, etc., etc.
PROMPT RETURNS MADE.
☞ Good Bank references. 24tf

NOTICE!
The Packet Schooner
TEMPLE BAR,
will, as usual, ply between this port and St. John, N. B., during the season of 1894.
The subscriber will keep for sale, as formerly, Lime and Salt.
J. H. LONGMIRE, *Master.*
When schooner is not in port apply to Capt. P. Nicholson, Bridgetown.
St. John address: SOUTH WHARF, care of G. S. DeForrest & Sons.
Bridgetown, March 21st, 1894. 51 tf

WEDDING STATIONERY NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y
Time Table.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1894, *and until further notice.*

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily. A.M.	Accommodation Daily. A.M.	Express Daily. P.M.
0	Halifax—depart	6 45		3 00
1	Richmond		6 00	3 03
9	Bedford	7 05	6 25	3 24
14	Windsor Junc.	7 19	7 30	3 45
17	Beaver Bank	7 25	7 40	3 55
27	Mount Uniacke	7 50	8 25	4 25
37	Elderhouse	8 17	8 55	4 50
40	Newport	8 25	9 10	5 00
46	Windsor	8 40	10 00	5 20
48	Falmouth	8 47	10 10	5 27
53	Hantsport	9 02	10 30	5 42
58	Avonport	9 15	10 50	5 58
60	Horton Landing	9 21	11 00	6 04
61	Grand Pre	9 24	11 05	6 07
64	Wolfville	9 35	11 25	6 18
66	Port Williams	9 41	11 40	6 25
71	KENTVILLE—ar.	9 55	11 55	6 40
	KENTVILLE—dp.	10 10	12 25	
82	Canning	11 18		
85	Kingsport	11 30		
76	Coldbrook	10 20	12 40	
78	Cambridge	10 25	12 50	
80	Waterville	10 30	1 00	
83	Berwick	10 37	1 22	
88	Aylesford	10 50	1 45	
90	Auburn		1 55	
95	Kingston	11 05	2 15	
98	Wilmot	11 12	2 30	
	Middleton—ar.		2 45	
	Middleton—dp.	11 22	3 00	
108	Lawrencetown	11 37	3 20	
111	Paradise	11 45	3 35	
116	Bridgetown	11 58	3 55	
124	Rossville	12 17	4 25	
130	ANNAPOLIS—ar.	12 35	4 50	
		P. M.	P. M.	

Puffet Parlor Cars run each way between Halifax and Yarmouth on Express Trains.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily. A.M.	Accommodation Daily. A.M.	Express Daily. P.M.
0	ANNAPOLIS—dp.		6 00	12 45
6	Roundhill		6 25	1 03
11	Bridgetown		6 55	1 22
19	Paradise		7 15	1 35
22	Lawrencetown		7 30	1 43
	Middleton—ar.		7 50	1 58
28	Middleton—dp.		8 05	
32	Wilmot		8 20	2 08
35	Kingston		8 27	2 15
40	Auburn		8 37	
44	Aylesford		9 10	2 30
47	Berwick		9 40	2 43
52	Waterville		9 55	2 50
52	Cambridge		10 05	2 55
54	Coldbrook		10 20	3 00
	KENTVILLE—ar.		10 35	3 10
59	KENTVILLE—dp.	6 00	11 00	3 25
70	Canning			4 18
73	Kingsport			4 30
64	Port Williams	6 13	11 15	3 38
66	Wolfville	6 20	11 30	3 44
69	Grand Pre	6 30	11 45	3 53
70	Horton Landing	6 33	11 50	3 56
72	Avonport	6 39	12 00	4 02
77	Hantsport	6 52	12 20	4 15
82	Falmouth	7 07	12 40	4 30
84	WINDSOR	7 20	1 20	4 43
90	Newport	7 40	1 40	5 00
93	Ellershouse	7 50	1 55	5 07
103	Mt. Uniacke	8 25	2 35	5 30
113	Beaver Bank	8 50	3 05	5 53
116	Windsor Junc.	9 00	3 40	6 00
121	Bedford	9 15	3 58	6 11
129	Richmond	9 37	4 27	
130	HALIFAX—ar.	9 40	4 30	6 30
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

N. B.—Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, one hour faster than that of the Halifax time. Trains run daily, Sunday excepted.
Accommodation trains of the Cornwallis Valley Branch leave Kentville daily at 10.40 a.m., and 3.40 p. m., and 6.50 p.m. on Saturdays.
Trains of the Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton at 2.05 p.m. for Bridgewater and Lunenburg.
Trains of Y. & A. Railway leave Annapolis daily at 12.55 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.
Evangeline Navigation Co., daily service between Kingsport and Parrsboro.
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 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday for Digby and Annapolis. Returning, leaves Annapolis for Digby and St. John on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Steamers of the International Line leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for Eastport, Portland and Boston.
Trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway leave St. John at 6.35 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,
Resident Manager.

1894. 1894.
Yarmouth S. S. Co., Limited.
The Shortest and Best Route between
Nova Scotia and United States.
THE QUICKEST TIME. 15 to 17 hours between Yarmouth and Boston.
4 Trips a Week!
The fast and Popular Steel Steamers
"Boston" & "Yarmouth."
Commencing Tuesday, June 12th, and until further notice, the fine steamers will leave Yarmouth for Boston every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY evenings after the arrival of the Express train from Halifax. Returning leaves Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY at twelve o'clock, noon, making close connections at Yarmouth with the Yarmouth & Annapolis R'y, 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 speed, comfort and speed.
Regular mail carried on both steamers. Tickets sold to all points in Canada via Canadian Pacific and Central Vermont Railways, and to New York via Fall River line, Stonington line, and New York and New England Railway.
For all other information apply to Y. & A., W. & A., I. C. and N. S. Central Railway agents, or to
Pres. and Managing Director.
W. A. CHASE, Sec. and Treasurer.
Yarmouth, June 1st, 1894.

BAY OF FUNDY S. S. CO., Ltd.
Annapolis, Digby and St. John.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:
Steamer "CITY OF MONTICELLO,"
MAY.
From St. John: Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
From Annapolis and Digby: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
JUNE.
From St John: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
From Annapolis and Digby: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Until 20th, when DAILY trips (Sundays excepted) will be made until 9th September.
Steamer sails from St. John at 7.30 a.m., local time, and from Annapolis upon arrival of the Halifax Express, calling at Digby, and due in St. John at 5.30 p.m.
Connections made at St. John with all outgoing trains and with the International S. S. Company.
TROOP & SON, Managers,
St. John, N. B.
J. S. CARDER, Agent, Annapolis.