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D. A. R. TIMETABLE
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service as it effects Bridge-
—From Halifax, arrives 12.27
—From Yarmouth, arrives
—From Halifax, Tuesday, Fri-
Sunday, arrives 2.35 a.m.
—From Yarmouth, Monday,
day, Saturday, arrives 1.45
—From Annapolis, 6.28.
—From Halifax, 8.43.

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Heat & Power Co.
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HISHOLM, Manager.
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(This is the largest Residential Ladies' College in Canada.)
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WE STAND FOR—High Ideals, Soul Culture, Intellectual Equipment.
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WE GIVE COURSES IN—Music, Oratory, Household Science, Literature, Fine Arts and University Matriculation, Business Courses are provided by the Academy associated with us.
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A limited number of positions available by which students, either male or female, may assist themselves to pay expenses.
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FIRST TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 10th.
—
Calendar Sent on Request.

J. M. PALMER, M. A., LL.D., Principal
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MY ANnapolis VALLEY HOME

As I have seen several poems written on "My Annapolis Valley Home," I simply thought that I would try to write a few lines on what I see in the Annapolis Valley.

Hon. J. B. M. Baxter wanted to know whether the minister of railways could tell the House whether Sir Henry Thornton might have acquired a castle or two in London, but to this there was no reply.

In answer to a plea by General Ross of Kingston for the housing of the various government offices of Canada under one roof, the Premier said that the Dominion had tried to obtain a building now occupied by British Columbia, which was better than any offices controlled by the Dominion. That province, however, had declined to sell. The Dominion was at present renting part of the British Columbia house for immigration offices.

What better time than when the orchards are in bloom
To watch the bees as they flit from tree to tree;
Or to listen to the birds as they chaunt their merry songs
To tell us that May is here.

Then the lovely days of June follow
With the soft mellow breeze
That waves the grass white with daisies,
And one's heart with joy seems to thrill.

Next the hot days of July come,
And the men in the hay fields are seen
As they cut and dry the fragrant hay,
And stow it in the mows away.

After cutting the hay the merry group
Go to the orchard where the trees are laden with fruit.
To pick the apples, and sort them out
And pack them in barrels headed tight.

Between times the group go to the harvest fields
And gather in the vegetables and grain
So when Winter time comes around
Their barns and houses will be full.

When the snow mantle covers the ground again
Every heart is merry with Christmas cheer,
And each one kneels and prays at night
To thank God for living here.

MISS GRACE M. BUCKLER,
Dalhousie West,
Annapolis Co., N. S.

GOVERNOR COX OF MASSACHUSETTS VISITS THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Governor Channing H. Cox, of Massachusetts, Mrs. Cox and party, left Boston on Friday, July 13th, on the S. S. "Governor Dingley" for St. John, New Brunswick. When Premier Veniot of New Brunswick was in Boston with the New Brunswick Tourist Association in June, he extended a cordial invitation to Governor Cox to visit New Brunswick, which he is now pleased to do.

At St. John a Committee, consisting of Premier Veniot, the Mayor of St. John, and leading citizens, met Governor Cox and party at the wharf. They were entertained in St. John over Sunday, sightseeing and motoring up the St. John River.

From St. John the party proceeded at 1.40 p.m., Monday, 16th inst., by private car, supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian National Railway, to Truro, staying there over Monday night. Next morning, 16th inst., the party proceeded to Platon for the big Platon Celebration.

On Wednesday morning, July 18th, Governor Cox and party proceeded to Halifax, arriving there at noon. Premier Armstrong, Mayor Murphy, and a distinguished committee met the train on its arrival and escorted the party to the Provincial Building, where a reception was held in the Legislative Chamber. The Governor and party visited the Waegwoltic Club on the Northwest Arm, during the evening and witnessed the wonderful scene of pleasure and motor boats, which cannot be surpassed in America. The beautiful suburbs of Halifax were seen by auto during the afternoon.

On Thursday morning, through the courtesy of George E. Graham, General Manager, Dominion Atlantic Ry., the Governor and party proceeded to charming Kentville, and stayed over and took a drive through the far-famed apple orchards. Friday was spent at beautiful Digby and a night spent there at the "Pines" Hotel. On Saturday, July 21st, the party proceeded to Yarmouth, taking the steamer the birth of my twin boys. One of unusual interest, for it is the first time a Governor of Massachusetts has ever made a tour of the Maritime Provinces. The trip was made possible through the courtesy of the Eastern Steamship Lines Inc., the Canadian National Railway, Dominion Atlantic Railway, the Premiers of the Provinces and Mayors of the cities en route. Undoubtedly Governor Cox received a cordial welcome everywhere. The trip is looked upon

A RARE WHEAT

A trip on the S.S. "Prince Albert", between Kingsport and Parrsboro, can be enjoyed by everyone, be he visitor or native, with a few hours' leisure, as it is less than two hours' sail across the land-locked Minas Basin. Wolfville is also a port of call, adding further interest to the trip.

At this season Nature's handiwork is everywhere evident, but for real loveliness the view from the deck of the "Prince Albert" as she steams out of the busy little ports of Wolfville or Kingsport, is unsurpassed anywhere on the Continent. Dykes of pale green and undulating meadows of a darker hue, with a cluster of white cottages in the foreground flanked by red flats uncovered by the receding tide, furnish a picture for the artist. Again the eyes are confronted by majestic Cape Blomidon, with a fleeting glimpse of Cape Split and in the distance the purple, sapphire green or silver of the Parrsboro shore, changing color with each passing hour as brilliant sunshine and fair blue skies may decree. The scene inspires a feeling of restful appreciation of the wondrous beauty with which Nova Scotia is endowed and well rewards the time taken for the trip.

CLEMENTSPORT

Capt. M. N. Rice, of Boston, who has been spending a few days at his home, left for Boston on Thursday last to join his ship, the "Doris Camlin". During his stay he got Mr. Roy Merritt to take him on a trip through the Valley accompanied by his wife and little son and father, Mr. A. M. Browne. On their way they called on friends at Belleisle, Bridgetown, Paradise and Lawrenceville, and returned home in the wee hours of the night. Thanks to Mr. Merritt for his safe arrival.

Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Brown and son, Clyde, and Mr. and Mrs. Alton Brown, of Lawrenceville, motored to Clementsport on Wednesday last and were guests of their cousins, Capt. and Mrs. Milton Rice.

Miss Ida Freeman, of Goffstown, H. C., spent a few days with her cousin, Arthur M. Brown.

Mr. Anisie Brown of Lawrenceville, spent Dominion day with his father, A. M. Brown.

Capt. and Mrs. M. N. Rice and baby motored to Granville Ferry on July 1st and spent the day with the former's brother, Clifford N. Rice.

MOTHER OF TWIN BOYS

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieved Her of Inflammation and Great Weakness

West St. John, N. B.—"I was in a general run-down condition following the birth of my twin boys. I had a great deal of inflammation, with pains and weakness. Finally my doctor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. He said that your medicine would be the only thing to build me up. I am sure he is right, for I am feeling much better and am gaining in weight, having gone down to ninety-three pounds. I was in bed for over a month, but am up again now. I have recommended the Vegetable Compound to my friends and give you permission to use my letter."—Mrs. ELLEN A. RITCHIE, 82 Rodney St., West St. John, N. B.

There are many women who find their household duties almost unbearable owing to some weakness or derangement. The trouble may be slight, yet cause such annoying symptoms as dragging pains, weakness and a run-down feeling. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a splendid medicine for such conditions. It has in many cases relieved those symptoms by removing the cause of them. Mrs. Ritchie's experience is but one of many.

You might be interested in reading Mrs. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon the "Ailments of Women." You can get a copy free by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario.

RETIRED PRINCIPAL, B. S. BANKS, RECIPIENT OF APPRECIATIVE ADDRESS

Mr. B. S. Banks, retiring Principal of Lawrencetown schools, where he has presided with marked ability for the past thirteen years, was the recipient of the following appreciative address from the School Board on behalf of parents and citizens.

Sir:—We wish to express the high appreciation of the excellent services you have rendered as Principal of the Lawrencetown schools during the period of thirteen years, the longest term of any Principal in its history. The school has always enjoyed a high standard of excellence, but we feel that during your long principality its highest peak was reached.

Many young men and women have passed out from your training who will look back on you as having been instrumental in giving them an excellent mental equipment. They will make their mark in the world largely through your painstaking efforts. For one's pupils to look back in after years with gratitude to their teacher's stimulus and inspiration is one of a teacher's reward. In consideration of the large numbers who have been so fortunate as to have had you as their teacher, we feel that your efforts will be rich.

It is with deep regret we learn that you have decided to retire from active teaching as we would have been glad to have had you remain with us. Since you have decided to retire, we wish both to you and your good lady many years of health and happiness.

Signed on behalf of the parents and citizens of Lawrencetown school section.

L. R. MORSE
A. F. HAMILTON
H. T. PHINNEY,
Trustees.

To B. S. Banks, Esq., retiring Principal of Lawrencetown schools.

JUSTICE FOR THE POOR

Do the Canadian courts afford sufficient means of defense for those accused of contravention of the provisions of our Criminal Code? This is a question that is frequently asked and it is often answered in the negative by those who have intimate knowledge of our processes of law. Many of those who are dissatisfied with the present system suggest that it might be considerably improved if Public Defenders were appointed in connection with the Courts in our larger centres of population. The Public Defender would be an eminent attorney whose duty it would be to conduct the defense for any poor person unable to retain private counsel. Like the Crown Prosecuting Attorney he would be paid a salary from public funds and he would hold office during good behaviour.

The arguments in favor of such a system are numerous and are voiced by men of influence and wide experience in both Canada and the United States. For instance the Hon. T. L. Woolwine, a California attorney who holds a position corresponding to that of a Crown Prosecutor in Canada, says: "The office of Public Defender was created for the protection of those too weak to help themselves. No man should be convicted of crime without having had the opportunity of making a proper legal defense, and it is to my mind a duty of the state to provide him with such defense if he is unable otherwise to secure it."

This attorney, in company with many other attorneys and judges in those cities of the United States where Public Defenders have been appointed, holds the opinion that a permanent salaried official of this sort can conduct the defense of indigent prisoners better than any other person. In many courts it is customary to assign cases to any lawyer who happens to be willing to undertake the defense for the consideration of a fee of about \$25 provided out of public funds. Under this latter system, as may be conjectured, accused persons have not always received adequate defense. Too frequently inefficient lawyers who could make no better living have hung around court rooms in the hope of picking up assignments of this sort, with the result that the defense has over and over again been inadequate or perfunctory. The Public Defender, on the other hand, would be an attorney of experience and ability. Not only would his work be more efficient, but it would cost the public less to provide his annual salary than to dole out fees to special lawyers.

Several cities in the United States have adopted the Public Defender system as an experiment and later have confirmed it as a permanent feature of their court system. Testimony from all of these cities confirms the statement of Judge Frank R. Willis. It was he who said after noting the results of the system in his own Department: "I find that instead of the ordinary methods of defendants' attorneys in trying to secure an acquittal by any or all kinds of means, legitimate or otherwise, the Public Defender has uniformly endeavored to present the facts of each case thoroughly to the jury, and tried to secure only such verdict as the facts of the case would warrant. It has been a great saving to the county in the matter of expense and has usually been productive of a more fair and impartial administration of justice than the method formerly employed of appointing attorneys unfamiliar with criminal law to represent the defendants' interests."

When the Canadian public has had opportunity to discuss the ever-increasing mass of evidence as to the efficacy and satisfactory results of the Public Defender system it is not improbable that there will arise a clear demand for its adoption in this country as a method which will ensure justice for the poor.

—Social Service Council of Canada

FORMER PASTOR RECALLS DAYS OF FIFTY YEARS AGO

South Rawdon.—A pastor of almost fifty years ago was the speaker on Sunday at the Centenary celebration service of the Rawdon Baptist Church. Rev. Maynard Brown, D.D., was pastor of the church in 1876 and was ordained by this church forty-seven years ago at Ellershouse. He spoke of the days long-since past, seeing many changes since that day. Dr. Brown took as his text, John 4:29:—"Come, see a man, which I tell me all things that ever I did; is not this the Christ?"

TWENTY THOUSAND MAJORITY AGAINST BEER BILL IN MANITOBA

Winnipeg.—Winnipeg and Manitoba electorates decided emphatically that they did not want public drinking places. The vote against the beer and light wines bill, allowing these beverages to be sold in the dining rooms of the hotels of the Province, is about 15,000, and may go to 20,000.

Winnipeg went dry by over 10,000 on this measure, where a few days ago it went wet on Government sales by 26,000. The wet majority in the country and city in the last referendum was 40,000; the dry majority in all Manitoba will probably reach 20,000. The dry vote was about the same on the last referendum, and the wet vote fell away by many thousands.

RED ROSE
For
COFFEE particular people
Pure as the breeze of the mountain gardens where it grows—not a trace of any adulterant in this delightful coffee.

HOW SHOULD NEWSPAPERS TREAT CRIME?

From an interview by Prof. J. B. Waite in the Dearborn Independent.

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methods by which it was carried out, I, like the rest of the world, should be disappointed if papers ceased to give such facts.

"But I wonder how many people, who read all about the robbery, now know that the Government has recovered most of the loot and that caught and tried singly and in groups, most of the actors in the crime are lock-stepping the cold corridors of Leavenworth penitentiary? You and I know it because we happen to be interested in Toledo and its affairs and from back page and middle page we have picked up and remembered the casual announcement that one after another had been caught and, later, had been convicted. Knowing vaguely from the papers that several had been caught I recently looked up the records. I was astonished to find that 25 men and women had been not only arrested, but tried. Of these 25, 21 were found guilty, and sentenced. Two were given life sentences and three others terms that were practically for life. Exclusive of the life terms, the total of sentences was more than 184 years. The papers give special publicity to certain subjects when they choose to do so. For example, during the first half of January, 1911, the Cleveland papers gave about 500 inches of space to crime. During the last half of that month they gave 4500 inches to crime. Crime itself, however, had only increased from 345 to 362.

"The whole matter, then, resolves itself into this: Punishment for crime is utterly and absolutely useless such punishment gets publicity. And only the press can give it publicity. To that extent the press is responsible for the contempt of law and the horror among nations.

"But to the extent that the press will feature punishment as well as crime, to the extent the press will give force to deterrence and will create a new respect for law and a surprising decrease in crime."

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DOORS—SASHES—ROOFING—NAILS—MOULDINGS
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J. H. HICKS & SONS
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SUMMER HEAT
wears down strength and resistance
Scott's Emulsion
refreshes the system
RESTORES VITALITY

REMEMBER
Don't forget Minard's on the Summer trip. The best remedy for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains.

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