Miscellaneous.

Unredeemed Money.

"The parlor stove is a considerable source of income to the United States treasury, though the contributors to the fund accumulated by its means are invariably most unwilling ones," said a treasury official.

"Of all ways of hoarding paper money none appears to be in such universal favor as that of hiding it away in an unused sitting-room stove during the summer time. When the fire is lighted in the autumn the cash goes up in spoke, and then the owner makes application to have the ashes redeemed. The chief of the redemption division said that not less than one hundred such cases were submitted to him every fall. Sometimes the remains are not too far consumed for identification, but as a rule this method of destroying money is found to be singularly effective and hopeless. There was received at the treasury $120, in the shape of a small quantity of ashes packed into a thimble, from Texas. The woman who owned the $120 had drawn the sum from bank and deposited it in a stove for safer keeping, with the usual result. Unfortunately the ashes were indistinguishable from any other ashes, and she lost the amount.

MONEY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

"It is a most interesting fact that nearly all the paper money destroyed by accident meets its fate on the rail. Whenever a railway disaster occurs fire usually ensues, and the express car is burned. Now, an express car almost invariably carries a safe with more or less money in it, among other valuables. The safe, unless it is one for transporting government money, is apt to be one of the portable kind and not fireproof. Thus it is an almost every day occurrence for one of these safes to arrive at the treasury here with its cash contents in the shape of more or less hopeless ashes.

"For example, take an accident that occurred in Kentucky. Two trains met in a tunnel, one of them loaded with passengers and the other a freight, carrying coal and iron. For thirty hours the wreck burned, and such was the heat generated that the iron was melted and flowed like water. In the express car of the passenger train was a safe with $10,000 in cash in it, besides a lot of jewelry. It was all paper money and was reduced to ashes. Seven hundred dollars is all that the redemption division has been able to get out of it in condition for purchase with fresh United States notes. This, the authorities say, is the worst ordeal through which an express safe has ever passed.

BURNED MONEY REDEEMED.

"You would be astonished to see how little in the way of remains is required, when passed under the hands of the treasury experts, to secure the identification and redemption of burned paper money. A few bits, so hopelessly charred as to seem to the ordinary eye but a small accumulation of ashes, may be redeemable for thousands of dollars in bright new bills at the teller's desk. All that is required is sufficient evidence that the originals of the notes have been really destroyed. Morsels no bigger than your finger nails are every day redeemed for the face value of the bills they represent. As to this it is largely a matter of chance. If the morsel were merely a corner it would not be likely to suffice for the identification of the note.

"Supposing that the case is that of a bank note, it is absolutely necessary that the bank should be determined, else payment cannot be made. But let the bit presented show the name of the bank, its number, or even a portion of one of the officers' signature, and it does. Until very recently portions of notes sent in have been redeemed on the discount principle—nine-tenths of a ten dollar bill bringing $9, and so on—but now the law is that the smallest portion is redeemable at full face value if only it is accompanied by satisfactory affidavits as to the loss of the remainder. Some few attempts have been made to swindle the treasury in this way by false affidavits, but the department believes that it has always discerned them.—*Boston Herald.*

What is the Mother?

Which is the mother of the chick—the hen that lays the egg or the hen that hatches it? This is a question just decided by Justice McMahon of Parkville, a small but interesting suburb of Brooklyn. It is the first case of the kind known to have been brought into court, and by reason of its unique importance the trial has occupied much of the time of the presiding justice. The facts are that a Farmer McCaughn and Farmer Gormley are next door neighbors, and their henneries adjoin each other. Farmer McCaughn owns choice game birds, but the fowls belonging to his neighbor are of the ordinary farmyard standard. It was testified to that one of Farmer McCaughn's hens scrambled over the fence, and indiscreetly, if not wickedly and feloniously, did lay two eggs, at divers times, on Farmer Gormley's premises. The triumphant note which heralded this maternal achievement did not suggest to Farmer Gormley the propriety of picking up the eggs and delivering them into the possession of the owner of the hen. On the contrary, he promptly put them under a sitting hen owned by himself, and in due course of time they were hatched.

So soon as their feathers and little red combs began to grow Farmer McCaughn observed that these dubious chickens were full-blooded game birds, like those of his own hennery, and he made a demand for them. Farmer Gormley denied the claim of ownership with emphasis and disdain. Then Farmer McCaughn summoned his chicken-raising neighbor before the court for trial and issue was joined. The question was not between hen and hen, but between farmer and farmer, or, rather, it was a question as to whose hen was the mother of the chickens. Now ordinary common sense would suggest that as the hatching of chickens is a mere mechanical process, chiefly dependent upon caloric, as science has demonstrated most thoroughly, it is not characteristic, or necessarily even suggestive, of motherhood. The sitting hen is unquestionably an efficient incubator, and so, too, would be a rooster, if you could get him to sit long enough; but who would presume to say that a rooster could become a mother, even if he could hatch a dozen broods? Justice McMahon has decided that Farmer Gormley must surrender the two chickens to Farmer McCaughn, or pay to him the full amount of their value. But is not Farmer Gormley entitled to pay for the labor and services of his hen in hatching the eggs? The decision of the justice is righteous as to the main point of issue, but he seems to have overlooked the fundamental propriety of a counter claim. We advise Farmer Gormley to appeal.—*New York Tribune.*

—Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

The King and the Shirt.

There lived long ago a king, who became very sick, writes Leo Tolstoi.

"I will give the half of my kingdom to anybody who is able to give me back my health," he said.

Then all the wise men of the country met and consulted with each other how they might be able to cure the king, but they could not find a remedy.

One of them, however, explained that he thought it possible to restore the king to health.

"If only we can find a happy man," he said, "we will take his shirt and put it on the king, who then will regain his vigor."

The king sent out messengers, who were instructed to find a happy man. They travelled through the whole country, but could not find the one they sought. There was not a single man who was satisfied and happy.

One was rich, but sick; another healthy, but poor; and a third one was both rich and healthy, but complained of his wife, as others did of their children. All of them had unaccomplished wishes.

One evening the king's son passed by a low cottage and heard somebody within say:

"Bless the Lord, now I have worked myself tired, finished my meal and am allowed to go to bed. What more can I ask?"

The king's son listened to the words with joy. Ordering the shirt to be taken from the man, who was to be liberally rewarded, the messengers were commanded to carry the shirt to the king.

These, as soon as possible, ran into the cottage to the happy man and intended to draw off his shirt. But he was so poor that he did not have even a shirt.

THE SHORTHAND MACHINE.—The typewriter is now such a universally employed machine that it is not surprising that it shoul have suggested other instruments of a similar character. One of these is a shorthand typewriter, which has been invented by Mr. G. K. Anderson, of Boston, and by means of which an expert operator can easily take down the words of a public speaker as rapidly as they are uttered. After five or six weeks' practice an intelligent person can gain a speed of 100 words per minute, at least so says the inventor. And this would not seem to be an extravagant estimate when we are told that about 250 words can be printed by this instrument with the same number of strokes which will print only fifty words on the ordinary typewriter. The instrument is much simpler than its prototype, for it deals only with the principal letters of the alphabet, others being represented by compounds of them. The signs are impressed upon a moving tape, as in so many printing telegraphic machines now in use.

YOUR OWN CHURCH.—Be true to your own church. Don't run down either its pastor or its members, either its doctrine or its policy, either its ordinances or its usages. Give it a hearty and loyal support by word and deed. Remember that it belongs to you; that it is part of your religous life; that in and by it your are being trained for usefulness here and immortality hereafter; that its honor is much in your keeping; that its growth and purity are affected to the extent of your influence by what you say and do; that people who have faith in your word will look upon it largely according to your representation; that you have promised to advance its interests; and that with its good name and prosperity are bound up the glory of the blessed Jesus. Then do nothing to injure its reputation, or to weaken its power for good, or to mar its peace and fellowship.—*The Presbyterian.*

—Once upon a time Emma Abbot chanced to be passing a Sunday down in Charleston. She went to church and took a seat in one of the pews. No one noticed her until a hymn was announced to be sung by the congregation, and then there was heard a voice that could not be mistaken. In a few moments the service was ended, but the worshipers did not depart. The rumor was circulated that Emma Abbot was in the church, and in a few moments the diva was surrounded by a crowd of ladies and gentlemen, who barred her exit. The singer held a reception of a kind probably never before granted to a woman on the stage. She was about to retire, but those present asked if she would not sing a hymn for their benefit. She readily assented, and then took her departure. The next time the congregation heard from her was when her will was probated, and it was found that she had bequeathed $5000 to the Citadel Square Baptist Church of Charleston in token of affectionate remembrance.

A Sure Cure for Diphtheria.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19.—Dr. E. Quinn Thornton, a recent graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of this city, has discovered what he considers an absolute cure for diphtheria. While treating a severe case of this terrible disease some days ago, it occurred to the doctor that a solution of hydregen peroxide would dissolve the diphtheretic membranes and save his patient's life. Accordingly he sprayed the throat and nares with the solution by means of an atomizer and was overjoyed at the instantaneous result.

In a few moments after the painless operation the membraneous growth, which produces death by septic infection, was removed from the diseased parts with ease, and the patient rallied at once and is now on the road to recovery. Dr. Thornton will report the result of his experi nce at the meeting of the J. M. DeCosta Society of the college of physicians and surgeons.

—A game of chess with living pieces represented by the fine flower of British aristocracy has recently been given under the auspices of royalty in the sacred name of charity. The representations of the red king and queen were exceptionally gorgeous, and the scene on the board as the "game" progressed was animated in the extreme. The costumes that were founded on dresses of the Tudor period were superb in every detail, even the pawns, personified by little children, being richly and quaintly carried out. It was a great show, and drew in lots of gate money.

Napoleon's Head.

Napoleon's head was of peculiar shape, but that did not protect him against headache. Sick headache is a common and very disagreeable affection which may be quickly removed, together with its cause, by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the never-failing medicine for all kinds of headaches.

—Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

—Will you let me row you down the stream of life, Mary?" "On one condition, Jack." "And that is?" "That you will allow me to steer." They stepped on board.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Agricultural.

On Feeding Poultry.

There is always something to be learned by reading the experience of practical persons. It is not best to adopt all one hears about poultry management. Just cull out such as you think is suited to your circumstances and try it. An exchange gives the following:

Poultry should be used regularly and systematically. Different methods of feeding should be adopted for different purposes. It requires one course of feeding for eggs, another for fattening, and still another for the moulting season. Certain flavors may be given to the flesh or eggs by the feed. Those who were so unfortunate as to live in the grasshopper district a few years since when they were so plenty, will tell you that both eggs and their fowls were strong, dark-colored, and wholly unfit to eat, all owing to the grasshopper diet. Onions fed in quantities will flavor the eggs in a way which, unless you are fond of onions, you will not like. If you feed your hens on the filth of the barns yard and allow them to get their water in the same way, you are one of the many who furnish the strong-tasting, unhealthy egg for the markets, which some of us get occasionally. The buyer most frequently attributes this bad taste to age, and heaps his curses upon the innocent head of the grocer or provision dealer rather than yours, where it rightly belongs. For whatever purpose you feed the food it should be wholesome and clean.

For egg, that food should be given which best aids in forming the egg. The shell is a carbonate of lime, and must be formed from the food. Old plaster, lime, granulated bone and crushed oyster-shells are good for this purpose. Granulated bone is probably the best of these. If the fowls have a large range they will gather for themselves most of this material, but if they are confined it must be provided. Phosphate of lime enters largely into the composition of the balance of the egg. This food is supplied by wheat, oats, barley buckwheat, etc., wheat being the best. There should be a liberal supply of meat and green food. I have always made wheat the principal grain food for laying hens, changing by an occasional feed of other grains. In the winter season I generally feed cooked potatoes, or a mush, made of one-half shorts and one-half corn and oats, ground for morning feed and whole grain at night. Cabbage, hung up where the birds cannot reach it except by jumping, is good to give them to work at during the day; also scatter some whole grain in about six inches of straw or other litter on the floor. This gives a much needed exercise, and if they are net over-fed in the morning they will take it. It is well enough to keep them a little hungry through the day, as they work more, but at night they should have all they can eat up clean. The nights are long and cold, and a good feed is necessary to sustain warmth.

The poultryman must avoid getting his hens too fat. They will not lay well in that condition, besides being subject to other ills. When they refuse to scratch reduce the feed until they get back to work. Meat in some form (lean is the best) should be given about twice a week. In the summer time, when the fowls are not confined, they will forage their green food and a good portion of other food. Feeding must then be reduced in accordance with the range. They should still have some wheat and meat. The morning feed may be small, and at night what they will eat.

When fowls are to be fattened for the market a different food should be given. Corn is the best grain for producing fat. The fowls should be confined and fed enough to keep him quiet. For flesh you want to avoid work. Corn or cornmeal should be the basis, with some variety of other foods. Fowls should always be provided with fine sharpe gravel, which is necessary to grind their food. If this is not to be had in some form, disease will result.

Points in Sheep Buying.

There is doubtless more desire on the part of farmers everywhere to purchase sheep than there was two or three years ago. Relatively to other stock they pay better now than then. But those going into the business without much experience can hardly be too careful in buying. Old sheep, if thin in flesh, are worth only what their pelts will fetch. Younger sheep, strong and lively, are a good purchase where they are to be kept on hay and straw, and turned out to pasture next spring. But these thin sheep of any age are not profitable for winter fattening. Only sheep that are in good condition, almost fat enough for the butcher, will bear grain feeding and even they should be fed very lightly, not over half a pound per day at first. The fatter the sheep or lamb, the the more flesh and wool it will put on from an equal amount of grain feeding. The fatness of the animal indicates good digestion. A sheep thin in flesh has always had its digestion injured, and a sheep with a poor stomach is as poor an animal to keep as a horse with poor feet. When farmers sell their flocks they often sell the whole, good and poor, together. They might as sensibly run the cullings in with good apples when taking them to market to sell. At the large sheep markets the dealer assorts the sheep, picking out the best for a high price to those who fatten. The farmer who goes to one of these markets thinking that any sheep rightly handled will pay is sure to lose. He may buy culls at a very low price, but these are worth more to kill just as they are for their pelts, and convert their carcass into manure or soap-grease. It is certain that such sheep on dry feed will not live until spring, and the pelt would not be worth more then than it is earlier in the season.

—Now is the time to spread the manure on the land that is to be ploughed for oats or corn in the Spring. If the land is already ploughed it may be spread on top and harrowed in before planting. It is a mistaken idea of many that the ammonia evaporates if the manure is left in a thin layer on the surface during the Winter. There is no loss at all while it is frozen, but there might be a great loss if it lay in a pile and heated. It is easier and less expensive to draw and spread the manure when there is snow on the ground and plenty of time to do it, than to wait until Spring when the fields are soft and everything must be done with a rush. There will be but little loss from washing if it is spread on the fields during the Winter, but not as much loss as if piled up under the eaves of the barn, or on a side hill and Spring rain allow to run through it. Better crops will generally be secured from land on which the manure is spread during the Fall and Winter than when spread in Spring just before ploughing. Try putting the manure on part of your corn land this Winter and part in the Spring, and watch the results in the crop.—*Farmer and Home.*

—Minard's Liniment is the best.

K D C is Guaranteed

'91 YARMOUTH S.S. CO. '91

(LIMITED.)

For BOSTON & HALIFAX, VIA YARMOUTH.

The Shortest and Most DIRECT ROUTE Between Nova Scotia and United States.

The QUICKEST TIME. Only 17 Hours Between Yarmouth and Boston.

THE FAST STEEL STEAMER BOSTON M. L. FORBES, COMMANDER,

Leaves Yarmouth for Boston Saturday and Wednesday evenings after arrival of Western Counties Railway train. Returning, leaves Lewis wharf, Boston, for Yarmouth, Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, a.m., making close connection with the Western Counties Railway train and Davison's Coach Line.

The BOSTON carries a regular mail between Yarmouth and Boston.

S. S. ALPHA, McGRAY, Commander,

will make ten day trips between Halifax and St. John, calling at Yarmouth and other intermediate ports each way.

Tickets and all information can be obtained from C. R. Barry, 126 Hollis street, or George M. Conner, ticket agent, North Steel Depot, Halifax; George E. Corbitt, Manager Annapolis Steam Packet Co., Annapolis; Messrs. Turnbull and Walsh, Digby; and all agents on the Windsor & Annapolis, Nova Scotia Central and Western Counties Railways; Davison's Coach Lines; J. F. Spinney, Lewis wharf, or Messrs. J. G. Hall & Co., Chatham Street, Boston.

W. A. CHASE, Sect. and Treas. L. E. BAKER, Manager.
Yarmouth, N. S., Dec. 1st, 1890.

1891. Letter "A." No. 331.

IN THE SUPREME COURT,

Between ROBINSON PALMER, Pltf., [L.S.] AND JOHN GATES, Dfdt.

Before His Honor Judge Savary, Master ex-officio.

Upon reading the affidavit of Orlando T. Daniels, sworn the 24th day of January, 1891, and the exhibit therewith produced, and on motion, It was ordered;

A.W.S.] That the publication of the order for thirty days in the WEEKLY MONITOR newspaper, and mailing post paid copies of this order, and the writ of Summons herein addressed to the defendant at Chelsea, Mass., shall be good and sufficient service of the writ of Summons herein, and that the defendant have leave to appear to the same within thirty days from the first insertion in said newspaper, and mailing of copies of the said order and writ of Summons, as aforesaid.

Dated at Annapolis this 27th day of Jrnuary, 1891.

By the Court,
RICHARD J. UNIACKE, *Prothy.*
On motion of O. T. Daniels, Counsel for Plaintiff. 5i

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.

PRODUCE.

THANKING a generous public for their valued favors in the past, we take this opportunity of soliciting a continuance of their patronage.

—RECEIVERS OF—
Apples, Plums, Pears, Eggs, Butter, Live Stock, Vegetables,

in fact, everything in the way of Country Produce.

FOSTER, FOSTER & Co.
Foot of Bell's Lane, Halifax N.S.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having legal demands against the estate of the late ISAAC KENT, of Round Hill, in the county of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested to, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM SPURR, Executor.
Round Hill, Nov. 12th, 1890. 32 3m

THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL

(HEAD OF QUEEN STREET,)

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.,

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

Some little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. Also out, Orleans are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

To Cure DYSPEPSIA,

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

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

STREETSVILLE, P. Q., May 5, 1889.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
Gentlemen:—I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins and also in a case of lameness and Stiff Joints and found it a sure cure in every respect. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.
Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES J. BLACKALL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ST. THOMAS, P. Q., April 22, 1889.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
Gents:—I have used a few bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure on my colt, which was suffering from Inflammation in a very bad form, and can say that your Kendall's Spavin Cure made complete and rapid cure. I can recommend it as the best and most effective liniment I have ever handled. Kindly send me one of your valuable books entitled "A Treatise on the Horse." Yours respectfully,
I. F. WILKINSON.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

FORT ELLICE, MAN., May 10, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
Gentlemen:—I always keep your Kendall's Spavin Cure and Blister on hand and they have never failed in what you state they will do. I have cured a bad case of Spavin and also two cases of Ringbone of years standing, on mares which I bought to breed from, and have not seen any signs of disease in their offspring. Yours truly,
D. J. O'KEEFE.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOYT BROTHERS,

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.

J. Hoyt. A. Hoyt.
Bridgetown, N. S. 21y

EXCELSIOR

8 Cents PACKAGE 8 Cents

DYES

ARE UNEQALLED

—:FOR:—

SIMPLICITY OF USE, BEAUTY OF COLORS, AND THE LARGE AMOUNT OF GOODS EACH DYE WILL COLOR.

EXCELSIOR PACKAGE DYES.

They are the best Dyes on the market, and give universal satisfaction. All who use them prefer them to any other Dyes, because they are cheaper and produce better results. PRICE 8 CENTS PER PACKAGE. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists throughout the Province, and wholesale by the firm. Samples sent on application.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
C. HARRISON & Co.,
Cambridge, Kings Co., N. S.

N. B.—Correspondence solicited.
March 12th, 1890. 7m & tf

Bath Brothers' Livery Stable.

Passengers conveyed to all parts of the country at reasonable rates.
Teams in waiting at all trains.
Single or Double Teams for Wedding Parties Furnished at Short Notice and Fitted up in Best Style.
Livery Stable opposite Rink.
W. C. BATH. - - - H. S. BATH.
BRIDGETOWN.

SEASON OF '89-'90

THE subscriber desires to infor the general public that he has now on hand at the late store of BALCOM & NIXON, a fine line of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Crockeryware, Hardware, etc., and that he will offer them in keeping with all other dealers.

Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, and the very highest market price always allowed.

SAMUEL NIXON.
Nictaux Falls, Nov. 12th, 1889.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults

AUCTION!

THE subscriber will sell at Public Auction on the premises,

MARCH 2nd, 1891,

at 2 o'clock, p.m.,

the Property formerly belonging to the late George B. Dodge, situated in Clarence.

The said property consists of 14 acres of land with two-story house, intended for dwelling house and shop. Land all planted with fruit trees, including apple, plum and pear.

Terms—Ten per cent. down, balance on delivery of deed.

E. K. LEONARD.
January 13th, 1891. 41 7f

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of the late Moore C. Hoyt, of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested to, within six months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE HOYT,
W. J. HOYT,
Administrators.
Bridgetown, Sept. 24th 1890. 6m.

And INDIGESTION,

Nova Scotia Central Railway.

TIME TABLE No. 2.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 9th, 1890.

LUNENBURG to MIDDLETON.
Daily.—Passengers and Freight.

Miles	STATIONS.	1	3
		A.M.	P.M.
0	Lunenburg, depart	7 00	6 45
7	Mahone	7 22	7 02
9	§Blockhouse	....	....
13	Bridgewater, arrive	7 45	7 30
	Bridgewater, depart	8 10	
25	§Northfield	....	....
29	Riverdale	8 45	....
34	New Germany	9 00	....
41	§Cherryfield	....	....
45	Springfield	9 33	....
52	§Dalhousie	....	....
62	Albany	10 24	....
64	Alpena	10 30	....
68	§Cleveland	....	....
70	Nictaux	10 48	....
74	Middleton, arrive	11 00	....

MIDDLETON to LUNENBURG.
Daily.—Passengers and Freight.

Miles	STATIONS.	2	4
		P.M.	A.M.
0	Middleton, depart	2 30	....
4	Nictaux	2 42	....
6	§Cleveland	....	....
10	Alpena	3 00	....
12	Albany	3 05	....
22	§Dalhousie	....	....
29	Springfield	3 57	....
33	§Cherryfield	....	....
40	New Germany	4 30	....
45	Riverdale	4 45	....
49	§Northfield	....	....
56	Bridgewater, arrive	5 20	....
	Bridgewater, depart	5 35	6 30
65	§Blockhouse	....	....
67	Mahone	6 08	6 58
74	Lunenburg, arrive	6 30	7 15

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time One hour added gives Halifax time.
§Indicates that trains only stop when signalled, or when there are passengers to be set down.

Trains connect with Windsor and Annapolis Railway at Middleton for Annapolis, and Halifax and making close connections with Express Trains of I. C. R. at Windsor Junction and Halifax.

Steamer "Evangeline" makes daily connection each way between Annapolis and Digby, connecting with Western Counties Railway at Digby for Yarmouth.

Steamer "City of Monticello" leaves St. John for Annapolis every day except Wednesday, returning leaves Annapolis same days for St. John connecting with All Rail Line for Bangor, Portland, Boston, and all points West.

Steamer "Yarmouth" leaves Yarmouth for Boston on arrival of trains every Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Steamer "New Brunswick" leaves Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday for Boston direct.

Steamers of International S. S. Co. leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Boston via Eastport and Portland.

Steamer "Bridgewater" makes two trips from Bridgewater and one from Lunenburg for Halifax each week.

Balcom's Stage Line for Liverpool connects with Trains at Bridgewater.

Through Tickets for sale at all principal Stations.

GEO. W. BEDFORD,
General Manager.
Bridgewater, June 5th, 1890. 49

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y Time Table.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, FEB. 4th, 1891.

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Accommodation Truro, Thurs., Friday.	Express Daily.
0	Halifax—depart	6 45	....	3 00
1	Richmond	....	6 15	3 03
4	Rockingham	6 55	6 25	3 11
9	Bedford	7 06	6 39	3 25
12	Rocky Lake	....	*	*
14	Windsor Junction—ar.	7 18	6 55	3 40
17	Windsor Junction—dp.	7 23	7 35	3 45
	Beaver Bank	7 30	7 45	4 00
27	Mount Uniacke—ar.	7 55	8 20	4 30
	Mount Uniacke—dp.		8 30	
34	Stillwater	8 12	....	*
37	Kilershouse	8 22	9 00	4 55
40	Newport	8 30	9 15	5 10
43	Three Mile Plains	....	*	*
	Windsor—ar.	8 43	9 35	*5 25
46	Windsor—dp.	8 45	10 00	5 40
48	Falmouth	*8 52	*10 10	*5 47
50	Shaw's Bog Siding	....	*	*
51	Mount Denison	....	....	....
53	Hantsport	9 07	10 30	6 02
58	Avonport	*9 20	10 50	*6 17
60	Horton Landing	*9 25	11 00	*6 27
61	Grand Pre	9 30	11 05	6 32
64	Wolfville	9 40	1 20	6 42
	Wolfville dp		1 30	
66	Port Williams	9 46	11 45	6 50
71	KENTVILLE—ar.	10 00	12 05	7 10
	KENTVILLE—dp.	10 15	12 45	
76	Coldbrook	†10 25	*1 00	
78	Cambridge	†10 30	†1 10	
80	Waterville	10 35	1 22	
83	Berwick	10 42	1 37	
88	Aylesford—ar.	10 55	2 00	
	Aylesford—dp.		2 10	
90	Auburn	†	2 30	
95	Kingston	11 10	2 45	
98	Wilmot	†11 17	3 00	
102	Middleton—ar.	11 27	3 10	
	Middleton—dp.			
108	Lawrencetown	11 42	3 30	
111	Paradise	†11 50	3 45	
116	Bridgetown	12 08	4 05	
120	Tupperville	12 03	†	
124	Roundhill	12 22	4 35	
130	ANNAPOLIS—arrive	12 40	5 00	

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Accommodation Tues., Thurs., Saturday.	Express Daily.
0	ANNAPOLIS—depart	1 00	6 00	
6	Roundhill	1 18	6 25	
10	Tupperville	†	†	
14	Bridgetown	1 37	6 55	
19	Paradise	†1 50	7 15	
22	Lawrencetown	1 58	7 30	
28	Middleton—ar.	2 13	7 50	
	Middleton—dp.		7 55	
32	Wilmot	†2 23	†8 11	
35	Kingston	2 30	8 25	
40	Auburn	†	8 45	
42	Aylesford	2 45	9 00	
47	Berwick	2 58	9 25	
50	Waterville	3 05	9 40	
52	Cambridge	†3 10	†9 50	
54	Coldbrook	†3 15	†10 00	
56	KENTVILLE—ar.	3 25	10 15	
	KENTVILLE—dp.	3 40	10 55	
64	Port Williams	3 53	11 15	6 00
66	Wolfville	3 58	11 25	6 08
	Wolfville, dp		1 30	
69	Grand Pre	4 08	11 45	6 18
70	Horton Landing	14 11	11 50	16 23
72	Avonport	14 17	12 00	16 33
77	Hantsport	4 30	12 20	6 48
79	Mount Denson	....	†	†
80	Shaw's Bog Siding	....	....	....
82	Falmouth	14 45	12 40	7 03
	WINDSOR—ar.	4 53	12 50	7 10
	WINDSOR—dp.	4 55	1 20	7 25
87	Three Mile Plains	....	*	*
90	Newport	5 10	1 40	7 45
93	Kilershouse	5 17	1 55	7 55
96	Stillwater	....	†	8 12
103	Mount Uniacke—ar.	5 40	2 35	8 30
	Mount Uniacke—dp.			
113	Beaver Bank	6 03	3 05	8 55
116	Windsor Junction—ar.	6 10	3 15	9 05
	Windsor Junction—dp.	6 15	3 40	
118	Rocky Lake	....	*	*
121	Bedford	6 28	3 58	9 20
123	Rockingham	6 40	4 12	9 33
129	Richmond	....	4 25	9 42
130	HALIFAX—ar.	6 50	4 30	9 45

N. B.—Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, one hour added will give Halifax time.
(*†‡) 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 Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton daily at 2.30 p. m., and Lunenburg daily at 7.10 a. m.

Steamer "City of Monticello" leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, a. m., for Digby and Annapolis. Returning from Annapolis same days for Digby and St. John.

Steamer "Evangeline" will make daily connection each way between Annapolis and Digby.

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 5.30 a. m., and 2.45 p. m., and leave Yarmouth daily at 7.15 a. m., and 2.30 p. m.

Steamer "Boston" leaves Yarmouth every Wednesday and Saturday evenings for Boston.

Steamers of the International line leave St. John every Thursday a.m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Trains of the Provincial and New England All Rail Line leave St. John for Bangor, Portland and Boston at 6.30 a. m., and 7.35 a. m., daily, except Sunday, and at 5.45 p.m., daily.

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

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

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The Household.

Household Hints.

To stop hiccough take a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar.

When suffering from overstrained and tired eyes bathe them in hot water several times a day.

Hands may be kept smooth in cold weather by avoiding the use of warm water. Wash them with cold water and soap.

Procure from your druggist a small bottle of tincture of benzoin and apply to any flesh wound. It will heal immediately and not get sore.

To take the rust out of steel, rub the steel with sweet oil; in