Miscellaneous.

Bedsteads of the Past and Present.

The oldest bedstead of which we have any account is that mentioned by Homer. It was made by Odysseus, and was immovable. Some of the bedsteads of those days assumed the shape of a couch, and had frames inlaid with gold, silver and ivory. In Homer's time the bedding was not luxurious, but after that, mattresses and feather pillows were introduced.

The Romans generally slept on couches, the frames of which showed great elegance, being of silver and bronze. They had mattresses, pillows, and blankets handsomely embroidered.

As time progressed, we find bedsteads and their equipments increasing in elegance. Some of the old palaces and halls of England possess rare and costly specimens, from which a very good idea of ancient bedsteads may be obtained.

There once stood in Windsor Castle the bedsteads of Henry VII., Edward VI., Henry VIII., Anne Boleyn and Queen Elizabeth. Elizabeth's is covered with hangings of embroidery, representing Clovis, King of France, and an angel presenting him with a *fleur de lis*. At Hampton Court, Queen Elizabeth's bed is covered with costly silk coverlids, some of which are lined with ermine. A bedstead of the time of Henry VIII., now owned by an English gentleman, is perfectly gigantic. It has two very richly carved posts, the back is tall and broad, and the whole is one mass of rich and minute carving. Another of the time of Elizabeth is equally large, and would hold without inconvenience, lying side by side, six persons. It has two large posts, with solid base, and set on this are five columns; on the top is an urn-shaped ornament, out of which rises a pillar. The back, tester, and posts are elaborately carved. The engraving shows this to be a magnificent piece of furniture.

Another handsome bedstead is of the time of James I. It is made of dark wood, inlaid with mother-of-pearl. The top is dome-shape, and is made of sky-blue figured damask, with curtains the same color, embroidered with flowers.

At Haddon Hall, the ancient seat of the earls of Rutland, in what is known as the state bedroom, there is a bedstead fourteen and a half feet in height, and six feet long. The pillars are surmounted by a canopy of green velvet, lined with thick white satin, the hangings being similar. The last person who slept in this bedstead was George IV. At Hardwicke hall there is an old state bed, the curtains of which are crimson velvet and gold and silver tissue. At Alton Towers, the home of the earls of Shrewsbury, the state bed is very large and is mounted by a canopy and with hangings of costly yellow Indian silk. At Holyrood a bedstead can be seen in which slept Mary, Queen of Scots. The hangings are of crimson damask, with green silk fringe and tassels, all of which are much faded. Charles I. bedstead is also seen here. It has been a very elegant piece of furniture, and has curtains of velvet, richly embroidered.

In the time of Edward II. bedsteads appear to have been very elegant. One is described as being decorated with green jasper, bars of gold set with precious stones, and having ivory posts decorated with coral; the coverlid was cloth of gold, embroidered, and curtains to match. Edward, the black prince, left to his son Richard, "My new bed of red velvet, embroidered with ostrich feathers of silver and heads of leopards of gold, with bows and leaves issuing from their mouths."

Miss Berry tells us that Madame Recamier's bed was considered the handsomest in Paris. It was mahogany, enriched with ormolu and bronze, and was raised upon a platform of the same wood. The coverlid was of white muslin, with rows of gold lace at the top and bottom, and the curtains correspond.

It is said that the old-fashioned high-post bedstead is again to be fashionable, but as yet there are not many shown. In some old country houses at the South can be seen these bedsteads, with the steps at the side, to enable one to mount into them. As a general thing, they are surrounded by white dimity, or glazed calico curtains lined, which the sleeper is expected to let down, the effect being very stifling.

One of the most popular of modern bedsteads is the folding bed. These can be had in every variety, finish and price, from $27 up to $200. Some are exceedingly elegant in design, and are very decorative to a parlor which may have to be used for sleeping purposes. They are made in mahogany, oak, cherry, imitation mahogany, elm, and birch. A very useful combination is the book case bed, which can be furnished with a writing desk front if desired; it has French glass doors and adjustable shelves. The *etagere* top folding bed, when closed, is an especially elegant piece of furniture. The articles can easily be removed from the shelves when the time for making the bed arrives. Some of these have fine woven wire bottoms, forming a comfortable foundation for the hair mattress, which should be used with these beds. The bedding shuts up in the bedstead, which thus gets it out of sight. Most of the folding beds, though they look heavy, are very easily handled.

Brass bedsteads are very decorative to a room where everything else corresponds. They are capable of very much ornamentation in the way of lace coverlids and pillow cases to match. They can be had as low as $15. but handsomer are, of course, much higher priced. They should never be allowed to grow dull, but must be rubbed every day to keep the polish bright.

Iron bedsteads, with polished brass knobs and rod at the head and foot, are being used by some persons on account of their cleanliness and durability.

While some of the modern bedsteads are, doubtless, quite handsome they cannot compare with those of past times. Neither are their appointments so rich and expensive, but they are certainly quite as comfortable in which to court "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

Justice Wild and Woolly.

SENATOR PETTIGREW TALKS OF SOME FUNNY EXPERIENCES IN DAKOTA COURTS.

"The administration of justice in Dakota when I first went out there to grow up with the country was exceedingly primitive," said Senator Pettigrew to a *Star* reporter. "Judges for the territorial courts were sent out from the East—nearly all of them men whose indolence or bad character had rendered them desirable persons to get rid of. There was one instance, I remember, where the Supreme Court was convened with only two of the three Justices on the bench, the odd one not turning up. This was disastrous, inasmuch as the absent judge was the only one of the three who knew any law. However, one of the two Justices present volunteered to look up the absentee and started out for that purpose.

"He had reason to believe that he would find the delinquent in some saloon, and so he took a look in every gin mill that he came to. The result was that by the time he found the object of his search he himself was in a condition of indifference as to whether school kept or not, and forgot all about the court and his errand.

"When the court had waited vainly for an hour the United States Marshall was sent to hunt up the two Justices. He pursued the same tactics, visiting the saloons in turn and was in a blissful condition of inebriation by the time he came up with the convivial pair. After another hour of delay the remaining Judge sent out the United States Attorney to make search for the missing ones, but he too pursued a like course—mind you, all this is strictly as it occurred—and did not appear again.

So as a last resort, the leading lawyer of the Territory was dispatched to gather in the wanderers, and the result this time was successful. At about 3 P. M.—the court had been convened at 10.30—the two Judges, the Marshal and the attorney were seen to emerge from a whiskey shop and to pursue a dignified, though serpentine course, arm in arm, up the street toward the court house. To get through the door of the court room they were obliged to relinquish each other's support, and, in trying to make their way to the bar, fell over tables, smashing chair sand created general confusion.

"'Gentlemen,' said the sober Judge from the bench in a loud voice, 'this court stands adjourned until 10:30 to-morrow morning.'

"Soon after I took up my residence in the Territory," continued Senator Pettigrew, "I had occasion to defend a man before the Chief Justice in a case of alleged horse stealing. The prosecution had absolutely no proof to offer, and the case against my client was so absurd that I said the defense would not take the trouble to offer any evidence. 'Well,' said the Chief Justice, 'you'd better offer some d——n quick; a cuss that hasn't any evidence to offer in this court against a charge of hoss stealing goes to jail, you bet.'

"Not long after, this same Chief Justice had occasion to try one of his own associate Justices for perjury. The indictment was brought by the associate Justice's own grand jury and the accused called in the Chief Justice to try the case in his own, the associate Justice's court.

"Defendant's attorney began proceedings by demurring to the indictment. This puzzled the Chief Justice, who turned to the accused and asked whether in such a case a demurrer should be substained or not. the defendant said it must be sustained, and the Justice so ruled. 'Now, what follows?' he inquired, and was told that such action necessarily dismissed the case. 'The case is dismissed,' then said the Chief Justice, and the Associate Justice was vindicated.

"Another time in trying a real estate case, I took exception to several of the Judge's rulings, and he got angry.

"'You can take all the exceptions you have a mind to,' he yelled; 'but I'd have you to know that this court is a gentleman!'

"'I note another exception to that proposition,' I replied, 'and I am willing to carry it to the Supreme Court.'"—*Washington Star.*

SELF-DENIAL.—While in India, Captain Marryat, the novelist, was intensely interested in the devotion and self-denial of a huge elephant. The beast was defending himself from swarms of mosquitos, using a large branch to keep them from the crannies and cracks of his thick hide.

His persecutors were still annoying him greatly, as was evident from his motions, when his keeper appeared with a little child. This he laid down before the animal, saying, "Watch it!" and walked away.

The elephant immediately broke off a small whisk from the large bough, and, instead of fanning himself, directed his attention to driving away every mosquito from the infant. He continued this until the keeper returned, two hours after, thus setting, though a brute, an example of devotion which few men would have imitated.

A WOMAN'S WIT.—Mrs. Irene Gillette, of Buncombe, Wis., was tormented by the mare she usually drove switching her tail over the lines. It occurred to the lady that by fastening a small iron hook on the lower edge of the dashboard, if a phaeton, or the lower corner of a box buggy waggon, and by passing the line when caught under this hook and slightly pulling it, it would at once draw the line from beneath the tail, as the hook is so much lower than the line when caught. She had a blacksmith make her a pair (one for each side), and it proved such a success that the animal has given up switching her tail over the line. Mrs. Gillette has applied for a patent.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

A STEP TOWARD UNIVERSAL PEACE.—The agreement reached by the Pan American Congress to settle by arbitration all national disputes between any two of the republics of North, South and Central America and Hayti will be esteemed as more than justifying all the labor and expense that have attended the sittings of the delegates. The agreement of the Congress is at once binding upon all the parties to it except the United States, the assent of which will not have been completed until after ratifications shall have been exchanged. Now let the nations of Europe take a like step and the millennium will be in sight.—*Pittsburg Times.*

AN "OLDS" PAPER.—Ruskin's ideal of a newspaper is indicated by the following paragraph in "Fors Clavigа": "If any journal would limit itself to statements of well sifted fact, making itself not a 'news' but an 'olds' paper, and giving it statements tested and true like old wine, as soon as things could be known accurately; choosing also of the many things that might be known, and summing them up in a few words of pure English—I cannot say whether it would ever pay well to sell it; but I am sure it would pay well to read it, and to read no other."—*Exchange.*

Have You Neuralgia?

If you are suffering the agonies of neuralgia, and have failed to get a remedy that will afford relief, we want you to try Polson's Nerviline. No remedy in the market has given any thing like the same degree of satisfaction. Its action or nerve pain is simply marvellous, and as it is put up in 10 cent sample bottles no great expense is involved in giving it a trial. Polson's Nerviline is the most pleasant, powerful, and certain remedy in the world. Sold by all dealers in medicine, at 10 and 25 cents a bottle.

—It is stated that in one of the institutions which still maintain their quantity of alcohol, twenty-four per cent. of the typhoid-fever patients die; whereas in Glasgow Fever Hospital, where milk is used, the mortality is only twelve per cent.

The Ides of March.

Last March mother caught a severe cold, terminating in a very bad cough. Everything we could hear of was tried without avail. Hagyards' Pectoral Balsam was at last recommended and procured. The first dose relieved, and one bottle entirely cured her. Miss E. H. Starnaman, Hespeler, Ont.

Farm and Garden.

The Proper Care of a Colt.

The care and culture of the two-year-old of course is all-important, but it would seem necessary at first to have the yearling to start on. In operative masonry it is hardly practicable when building a chimney to begin at the top or midway and work down; the more prudent mechanic would begin at the bottom and work up. To be fair in this case we will assume that "Bad Horse" has some kind of a yearling when he starts in, but he only assumes to give instructions for the well bred.

Let us now consider the yearling. I will, however, only trouble you with a short article, as I do not believe in long, tedious, dull correspondence. We will start with the suckling at the day of its birth, and presume that it is of good parentage, both sire and dam; that it is sound and able to stand and walk within fifteen minutes after it breathes. At the age of a week most farmers commence to work the dam and let the suckling follow around as best he can, and at the age of four months, the colt being then of sufficient age to wean, the dam has performed a good summer's work, worked just as hard as her gelding mate with no colt. This method is entirely wrong. The heated blood and tiresome labor of both mare and colt is really killing both.

The mare and colt during the first four, five or six months, should be kept in good pasture, where there is plenty of good water and shade. While it may be practicable to wean the colt at four months, we certainly prefer six; and now comes the most important period of the entire five years of the colt's growth, and if starved or stunted the first winter, it never fully recovers. Not only the size, but the whole frame of the animal is injured, never to be regained.

The colt should be fed on plenty of good clean hay, plenty of water at all times, and we would give half and half of ground oats and wheat bran twice a day, about two quarts at a mess. We give this dry, but if scalded and then cooled it will be better. A well-to-do farmer told me once this was too much; I think he was right for the first week or two, but certainly not for the cold winter days nor the spring either. I asked him what damage it would do; his answer was, too rapid a growth. He had previously told me that he would treat a colt just as he would a boy. I asked him if he ever knew too big a growth of boy, but to this there was no answer. The colt should have a good warm place to protect himself from cold weather and storms, a bed of dry straw or sawdust to sleep upon, or to lie down at pleasure; he must not be confined to the stable, but have yard, or, better still, an open field to run in. In no case should he be allowed to stand on a hard floor.

Be sure to watch him close that he does not get lousy. He may be handled by halter breaking, leading behind the cutter, or by the side of another with pleasure. These points attended to, I will warrant a satisfactory result. The time spent in attending a single colt is so much greater in proportion than would be the case of two, three or four, that it is always economy to have at least two, and as many more up to six as the case may be.

The practice of driving and speeding yearlings is an error that should be condemned by all horsemen.—*John Brayman in Dunton's Spirit.*

Garden Gatherings.

Plant the garden so that you can have a regular succession of vegetables. Plant small fruit with the same end in view.

Keep the stem of the tree smooth and free from rough barks and suckers. Let only that grow which is needed for future use.

There are but few men who do not enjoy vegetables. Then why deprive themselves and families of the pleasure that a day's work will obtain? The garden need not all be made the same day; the work may be carried on at different times, a few hours at a time.

It may not be necessary to raise more apples than is required for the home use, but a few trees, at least, should be planted by all means. The apples furnish all the year round an abundant supply of fresh, wholesome fruit that is of inestimable value to the family of the farmer.

F. H. Valentine very sensibly advises that grape vines be planted on the south side of the building and trained evenly over the wall. This is an excellent way to cover an unsightly barn or old building of any kind. There is no expense for trellis, and grapes will thrive finely, as they get the full benefit of the sun's rays. Very little care is required to grow grapes in this way, as all that is needed is soil enough to hold the roots. They may be planted under a pavement, stones being removed for the purpose, and then replaced. In a western city, a few years ago, a merchant showed a small area in the rear of his store which he had filled with vines, training them up to the high brick walls, and he said that he had bushels of grapes every year.

ASPARAGUS.—The cultivation of asparagus may be given in a few words: Plough under as deeply as possible about 40 good loads of green manure per acre. Then plough under more lightly as much more of thoroughly rotted manure, at two applications and ploughings, in furrows not less than three feet apart and six inches deep. Set yearling plants, so that the crowns will be about four inches from the surface and 12 inches apart. Cover so the surface is level, and keep clear of weeds for two years. In autumn, after the tops have been cut down and raked off, cover with twenty loads of manure. In spring, just before the plants should appear, rake off all the rough part and cultivate the finer parts in. The second year after planting, some fine asparagus may be cut, and thereafter yearly crops of superior stalks, so long as the annual manuring and summer cultivation are kept up. This is the whole thing in a nutshell, as now practised by the most successful growers of extra fine asparagus.

GROW STRAWBERRIES.—As the season for planting has again arrived we urge the growing of more strawberries by farmers and others who have ground adapted to the purpose. It does not require much labor or expense. In a paper on small fruits for the family, secretary Reynolds, of the Western New York Horticultural Society, pertinently says that it is not a very difficult thing for any farmer to produce all the berries his family will consume. Ten square rods of good land, planted with the better, more productive varieties of strawberries, and kept free from weeds for about fifteen months, will, in ordinary seasons, afford a family ten quarts a day for the table, and in the height of the season furnish a fine lot for canning, even though they are planted in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. Planted thus a horse and cultivator would do most of the cultivating. By planting such varieties as Wilson, Crescent, Downing, Cumberland, Sharpless, Ontario and Golden Defiance, one may grow a succession ripening through three or four weeks. The essayist prefers to transplant the strawberry during the month of April if the soil is in suitable condition.

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May 14th. tf

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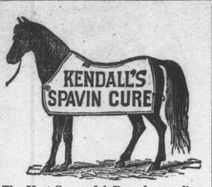

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TIME TABLE No. 1.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 23rd, 1889.

LUNENBURG to MIDDLETON.
Daily.—Passengers and Freight.

Miles	STATIONS.	1	3
		A.M.	P.M.
0	Lunenburg, depart	7 30	7 15
9	‖Blockhouse	7 52	7 00
13	Bridgewater, arrive	8 25	8 00
	Bridgewater, depart	8 40	
25	‖Northfield	....	....
29	Riversdale	9 15	....
34	New Germany	9 30	....
41	‖Cherryfield	....	....
45	Springfield	10 03	....
52	‖Dalhousie	....	....
62	Albany	10 54	....
64	Alpena	11 00	....
68	‖Cleveland	....	....
70	Nictaux	11 18	....
74	Middleton, arrive	11 30	....

MIDDLETON to LUNENBURG.
Daily.—Passengers and Freight.

Miles	STATIONS.	2	4
		P.M.	A.M.
0	Middleton, depart	3 00	....
4	Nictaux	3 12	....
6	‖Cleveland	....	....
10	Alpena	3 30	....
12	Albany	3 36	....
22	‖Dalhousie	....	....
29	Springfield	4 27	....
33	‖Cherryfield	....	....
40	New Germany	5 00	....
45	Riversdale	5 15	....
49	‖Northfield	....	....
56	Bridgewater, arrive	5 50	....
	Bridgewater, depart	6 05	6 30
65	‖Blockhouse	....	....
67	Mahone	6 38	6 58
74	Lunenburg, arrive	7 00	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, Yarmouth 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 Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, a. m., returning same day.

Steamer "Yarmouth" leaves Yarmouth for Boston on arrival of trains every Saturday p.m.

Steamer "Bridgewater" makes two trips from Lunenburg to Halifax each week, returning the following day.

Through Tickets for sale at all principal Stations.

GEO. W. BEDFORD,
General Manager.
Bridgewater, Dec. 21st, 1889. 49

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y

Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Pass. and Freight Tues., Thurs., and Sat. only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 40	6 00	.....
6	Round Hill	1 58	6 25	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 18	6 55	.....
19	Paradise	2 33	7 15	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 43	7 30	.....
28	Middleton	2 58	7 55	.....
32	Wilmot	t3 10	8 11	.....
35	Kingston	3 19	8 25	.....
42	Aylesford	3 37	9 00	.....
47	Berwick	3 55	9 20	.....
50	Waterville	4 05	9 35	.....
52	Cambridge	t4 13	9 45	.....
54	Coldbrook	4 20	9 55	.....
59	Kentville—arrive	4 32	10 15	.....
	Do—leave	4 47	10 50	5 40
64	Port Williams	5 00	11 10	6 00
66	Wolfville	5 08	11 19	6 10
69	Grand Pre	5 18	11 32	6 25
70	Horton Landing	t5 22	t11 37	t6 30
72	Avonport	t5 29	t11 45	t6 40
			P.M.	
77	Hantsport	5 44	12 05	6 58
82	Falmouth	6 00	t12 25	7 16
84	Windsor	6 07	12 35	7 25
90	Newport	6 25	1 18	8 10
93	Elderhouse	6 33	1 33	8 25
103	Mount Uniacke	6 58	2 13	9 15
113	Beaver Bank	7 21	2 43	9 43
116	Windsor Junct	7 28	2 53	9 50
121	Bedford	7 39	3 39	10 15
126	Rockingham	t7 52	t3 52	10 28
129	Richmond	.....	4 03	t10 42
130	Halifax—arrive	8 05	4 10	10 45

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pass. and Freight Mon., Wed., & Friday only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 00	.....	2 30
1	Richmond	.....	6 15	2 33
5	Rockingham	7 12	t6 26	t2 44
9	Bedford	7 24	6 37	2 55
14	Windsor Junct—leave	7 35	6 52	3 10
17	Beaver Bank	t7 47	t7 25	3 40
27	Mount Uniacke	8 10	8 00	4 15
37	Elderhouse	8 35	9 00	4 45
40	Newport	8 43	9 12	5 00
46	Windsor	8 57	9 35	5 20
48	Falmouth	t9 07	t10 15	5 45
53	Hantsport	9 22	10 37	6 06
58	Avonport	t9 35	t10 55	t6 24
60	Horton Landing	t9 41	t11 05	t6 30
61	Grand Pre	9 44	11 10	6 34
64	Wolfville	9 54	11 25	6 47
66	Port Williams	10 00	11 35	6 55
71	Kentville—arrive	10 15	11 55	7 10
			P.M.	
	Do—leave	10 30	12 25	.....
76	Coldbrook	t10 42	t12 40	.....
78	Cambridge	t10 49	t12 51	.....
80	Waterville	10 57	1 02	.....
83	Berwick	11 05	1 17	.....
88	Aylesford	11 21	1 40	.....
95	Kingston	11 39	2 10	.....
98	Wilmot	t11 48	2 23	.....
102	Middleton	12 00	2 38	.....
		P.M.		
108	Lawrencetown	12 17	3 18	.....
111	Paradise	12 27	3 33	.....
116	Bridgetown	12 42	3 55	.....
124	Roundhill	1 02	4 25	.....
130	Annapolis—arrive	1 20	4 50	.....

N. B.—Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, one hour added will give Halifax time. Trains run daily, Sunday excepted. (t) Indicates that Trains stop only when signalled, or when there are passengers to set down.

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

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

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 6.00 a. m., and 3.15 p. m., and leave Yarmouth daily at 7.45 a. m., and 3.00 p. m.

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

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

International Steamers leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 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 6.40 a. m., and 7.00 a. m. and 8.45 p. m., daily, except Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Trains of the Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton daily at 3.00 p. m., and Lunenburg daily at 7.30 a. m.

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

W. R. CAMPBELL,
General Manager and Secretary.
K. SUTHERLAND,
Resident Manager.
Kentville, May 14th, 1890.

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NOTICE.

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JOHN Z. BENT.
Bridgetown, Dec. 1885.

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Bread-crumbs make a lighter and far more digestible