OSTRICH FARMING.

How the Bird of the Beautiful Plumage Is Raised.

A California Industry That Returns Good Profits, Though the Risks Are Great—Some of the Ways and Characteristics of the Ostrich.

Among the many points of interest about this city is the Pasadena Ostrich Farm, writes a Cincinnati Enquirer correspondent from Pasadena, Cal. It is only a short ride from town.

On one of the innumerable sunny, cloudless days that come to Southern California we visited the ostrich farm. Over the entrance gate are the words: "Admission twenty-five cents." We had been invited to look at the rare birds, so our purses were none the lighter for the visit.

Before us was a picketed inclosure, over one side of which canvas is tacked, that the curious passers-by may not have a view of the ostriches without paying the admission fee.

Leaving the carriage we walked along to the far side of the inclosure. As we stood before the fence the keeper gave a peculiar call and the ostriches hurried toward us. We had expected such great birds to move awkwardly. Instead, they move with an easy, gliding gait not unlike the camels. Perhaps both acquired it in the same way—from walking over the deep sands in their native land.

There must have been twelve or fifteen ostriches in the corral. They are strange-looking creatures, with long, bare legs, broad, flat bodies, and long, serpent-like necks, well suited to their small heads and bright eyes. The body of the ostrich is from four to five feet high, and the head rises high above the back, eight or ten feet from the ground.

As we gazed at the strange birds one of our party remarked, laughingly, that the saying, "A bird in the hand, etc.," seemed to have lost its meaning.

Standing before eight or ten of the queer birds, with their small heads darting here and there, by the quick twists and curves of the snake-like necks, is enough to make one uncomfortable. The legs are so stilt-like that, for a time, only scaly, bare legs and writhing necks impressed us.

We offered a few oranges in our outstretched hands. The necks wriggled over the high fence and quickly the oranges were snatched from our open hands and swallowed whole.

We know that this is true, for we saw them passing down through the long, slender necks. The most fortunate of the ostriches showed two or three distensions of the neck.

The bird's foot has two toes—indeed, it may be said to have one great toe with another seemingly undeveloped.

But it is for its plumage that the ostrich is noted. We turned our attention to the plumage.

The great bodies are thickly covered with overlapping feathers, looking somewhat like thoroughly worn-out tips. The male birds are black; the females a brownish gray.

We were greatly surprised to see the number of plumes on the wings—not less than thirty or forty overlapping on the tip of each wing.

The keeper threw several handfuls of corn to the ostriches, also some alfalfa (a kind of hay), cut up and wet with water. They seemed greedy, but we were told it did not require a great deal to keep them.

While the heads were darting about for the feed on the ground the keeper lifted one of the wings and ran his hand through the mass of feathers, calling forth an exclamation of surprise and delight from each of us.

The finest, heaviest plumes in which women always delight are the tail feathers—the soft white ones are from the tail of the male bird. Long white feathers also tip the wings of the male, but the most of his wing feathers are black.

These are the three natural colors—black, white and gray—and after cleaning the feathers are ready for use, if the natural color is desired. Of course, the white ones must be bleached, and if some color other than those mentioned is desired, it is obtained by dyeing.

At the farm the wing feather may be had for about $1.50, the price varying with the size of the feathers.

An ostrich egg is about the length of one's hand and about as wide, in form like a hen's egg, excepting that it is less pointed. It is heavy in proportion to its size, for the shell is very thick; in appearance it is like porcelain. We saw three shells "blown out" like Easter eggs. The price of the empty shell is $1.50! The fresh eggs are not to be had at any price.

Tourists buy the empty eggs. Some decorate them for their Eastern homes. But they would certainly be much more pleasant without the "decoration."

Here in California the eggs are hatched in incubators. We were told that hatched in this way the young birds made their appearance after forty days and are then about the size of a hen.

In Africa, the home of the ostrich, the eggs are often left for days with no other heat than that of the sun. Here the nights are so cold that the only practicable way of hatching the eggs is by the use of an incubator.

The birds of which I have been writing are about four years old, and were imported from Africa. The length of time required to bring eggs to this country from Africa is so great that it makes their importation wholly impracticable.

Should the conditions here prove favorable to the raising of the ostrich it ought to be a very profitable business. Each bird bears so many plumes, and these may be gathered yearly.

In many localities in Africa where the ostrich was once found in great numbers, they are rapidly disappearing before the march of civilization.

From early times their plumes have been admired and worn. The demand for them seems to be increasing rather than diminishing. Their demand has made what is called "ostrich farming" very profitable in Africa. In a wild state from five to fifty ostriches may be found together. The nest is a shallow pit scraped out of the sand with their feet. In this nest from four to five females lay their eggs. When ten to twelve eggs are laid the cock begins to brood. During the night he is surrounded by his wives. This is presumably to guard the nest from jackals and other wild animals, rather than to assist in hatching the eggs, for they are often left for days to the heat of the sun only. About thirty eggs are laid in the nest and as many more are scattered around it.

Hunters often cover themselves with masks of ostrich feathers, and in this way approach the shy birds. Only the young birds are captured.

If the ostrich in Southern California misses the torrid heat of its native country, it surely could not desire a sunnier land than this.

The industry is in its infancy here. Time will tell how profitable it will be when those engaged in the business thoroughly understand "ostrich farming."

A Pun Worth Repeating.

Puns on names are generally tabooed, but here are two worth repeating. A noted Washington wag and beau of thirty years ago signed his name "A. More." Mrs. John Washington had invited him to a formal dinner party at Mount Vernon. The company all arrived, except Mr. More, but knowing his queer ways, the hostess did not wait for him. After she was seated some time, a huge envelope was handed her, in which she found an enormous leaf of a sycamore tree. The interpretation was: "Stick—A. More."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

MEN WHO NEVER SLEEP.

Thrilling Incidents in the Life of an American Detective.

How French, English and American Thief-Takers Hunt Their Game—Shadowing Dishonest Clerks—A Few Cases Illustrating the Methods.

One of the best-known detectives in the United States, after repeated solicitations by a reporter for the Denver (Col.) Times, consented to talk about the business.

"There is all the difference in the world," he said, "between the methods used by the secret service agents of different countries. People who read French novels have an idea that the disguises spoken of in them as being worn by the Lecoqs of the different stories as something utterly untrue. Strange as it may seem, however, it is true.

"A French detective who can not so disguise himself that his superior can not recognize him could not find employment in any detective bureau. The disguises are wonderful, too, and even the strong light of day shows no imperfection in them.

"There are two sorts of detectives in France—State detectives and the municipal or city force. Among the former no one knows who his fellow detectives are, and as they never work in pairs, the necessity for knowing each other is not so great. The workings of the French bureau is very thorough and more like the American method than the English.

"The latter never think of disguising themselves, and go to work openly. If a bank is robbed in France a new assistant teller or clerk appears in the bank a day or so afterward. He is a detective, of course, and where in England the detective would be called in in front of all the employes and ask them all manner of questions, the French would say nothing, and nothing more would probably be heard of the robbery until the thief was caught.

"The English have a great system of stool-pigeons. Among the vicious of all classes, male and female, are always those to be found who, for the sake of being protected in a certain way, carry all the news of the crooked work done among the swell mobsmen, as high class thieves are called, to Scotland Yard, where is situated the Criminal Investigation Bureau. If 'Harry, the Swell,' is flashing a great deal of money about the fact is at once reported to the police, and if any large forgery or robbery has recently occurred, 'Harry, the Swell,' is liable to prove an alibi. Inside the great portico of Scotland Yard is a large case containing the photographs of all the detectives employed by the bureau, and the crooks or thieves can have free access at any time to study the faces of those who are liable to be after them at some future time. This stool-pigeon system is not used much in America, as the police do not put much faith in it.

"In France or England, if the employe of a big banking house is suspected of irregularities his habits are watched and the facts ascertained, while in America a man will be set on the track of the supposed thief, make his acquaintance and ingratiate himself into the suspected man's confidence. He will spend as much or more money than the suspect, and will go into any dissipation with him. In the event of irregularities in any large concern, the American detective becomes an employe of the corporation—whether as a porter or a director of a bank. The clew and the working up of it is made much more of by an American than by any one else. He will jump at conclusions from a faint something, and frequently hit the mark; where the stolid Britisher would be stumbling in the dark.

"To be a good detective a man must be possessed of courage, brains and coolness. There is no mystery, however impenetrable it may appear, but what can be solved if the right methods are employed. There was a case I remember in Chicago.

"A well-known business man was found murdered one morning in his office. The crime had evidently been committed the night before, for the body had been cold a long time, and the man's family had waited for him to come to his home the evening previous. His valuables had been taken, the safe had been rifled, and beyond the ghastly bullet-hole in the man's head, there was nothing to indicate with what the office had been committed. No pistol was found.

"I was put on the case and reasoned that as the robbery was evidently committed for gain the murderer must be in poor circumstances. I visited all the pawn shops in the city, and found that five revolvers had been pawned between six o'clock the previous evening and the morning. Three were 45-caliber, the size evidently used to kill the man. Two of the men were well-dressed and the other wasn't. The latter was described to me, and I took the pawnbroker down to the different railway depots where trains were leaving. We went through three trains, and finally located the man in a smoking-car. I arrested him, and much of the dead man's property was found in his possession. It's not much of a story if the man hadn't pawned the pistol he would certainly have got off, but it shows how much little things amount to, and will give you an idea of how a detective will go to work.

"The life of a detective is startling enough, but it gets tiresome and monotonous, and I expect soon to retire. I remember one case that happened in New York. A very swell reception was given by one of the leaders of society. One of the guests had lost a valuable solitaire in the ladies' dressing room on the wash-stand, and forgetting it, had left it. On her return to fetch it, it had, of course, disappeared. Nobody knew where it was. The trunks of all the servants were searched, but no trace could be found of the jewel, which was worth $4,000. I finally found it where it had been pawned for $500 in a pawnshop by a French woman. I took the visiting list of the hostess, and finally, after a week's search, found that one of the guests, a rich woman, had a French maid, and that she had gone to Europe shortly after the reception.

"I had to wait for her return, made the acquaintance of the maid and took her to the pawnbroker's, where he identified her. She confessed and her mistress redeemed the diamond and paid all the expenses. I never told on her.

"You see also that pawnbrokers are important factors in our business, and that they are frequently of service in detecting crime. Still, pawnbrokers encourage robbers, for if there were no shops the temptation to steal would not be so great.

"It's a singular business in every way," concluded the thief-taker. "Fascinating in many ways, but like every thing else, one gets tired of it."

Some Striking Contrasts.

An English lady living temporarily in the United States notices that the house servants do a deal more work here than in the old country; yet that our servants are relieved of some work that is necessary there—the taking of hot and cold water to sleeping-rooms in some houses, and the care of a fire in every room by reason of no furnace in the cellar. She insists upon the superiority of stoves here over fire-places in England in cold weather, and says that the kitchen stove here burns much less coal than it does there. The use of bituminous coal in England is one cause of some of these troubles. The independence of the domestic servants in America is another noticeable fact, as might be expected in a democratic country. As a sample of the greater conveniences here, the carpet sweeper is mentioned, with its dustless work, in place of a broom, which is solely used in England.

Will Be Found Out.

Lend a dishonest man money and you will find him out sooner or later. He will be out when you call for the return of your money.

Minard's Liniment is the Best

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Use Seavey's East India Liniment. 12

The population of Yarmouth is not far short of 8,000 souls.

For Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, Cramps and Pains in the Bowels, there is no remedy that can be more relied upon than Kendrick's Mixture, for children or adults.

Some 20 highland families will leave Scotland in April for Nova Scotia.

Attention! If you desire a fine head of hair of a natural hue and free from dandruff, Hall's Hair Renewer is the best and safest preparation to accomplish it.

The Antigonish *Casket* has been sold out to Mr Donovan from St John, N. B.

Pimples, pustules, rash, eczema, all humors and all diseases of the skin, piles, ulcers, sores and wounds, chapped hands, roughness of the skin, are quickly healed and cured by the use of Baird's French Ointment. Sold by all dealers.

There is said to have been $800,000 expended in buildings in Yarmouth last year.

The great popularity of Ayer's Pills as a cathartic is due no less to their promptness and efficacy than to their coating of sugar and freedom from any injurious effects. Children take them readily. See Ayer's Almanac for this year, just out.

It is said Plymouth church, New York, has lost 800 members since Mr Beecher's death.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The first passenger train on the Cape Breton railway conveyed passengers from Sydney to Grand Narrows on Friday, the 3d inst.

Weak eyes and inflamed lids indicate an impure condition of the blood. The best remedy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It vitalizes the blood, regulates the secretions, and expels all scrofulous humors from the system. Try it Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

The English Governor of the little Island of Malta receives a salary of $25,000, wich is half as much as that of the President of the United States.

Mothers, Read This.—If you are suffering from weakness caused from overwork, nursing, etc., Puttner's Emulsion is what is required to build you up and give tone to your system. If your child is delicate or your daughter who is growing into womanhood, complains of being tired, give them Puttner's Emulsion, depend upon it, that is what they need.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has purchased from the Earl of Dudley the famous picture "The Grand Canal of Venice." The price is said to be $100,000.

Your Life in Danger.

Take time by the forlock ere that reaping, hacking cough of yours carries you where so many Consumptives have preceeded you; lose no time, but procure a bottle of the rational remedy for Lung and Bronchial Diseases, *Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil Hypophosphites*. It will cure you. Sold by all Druggists, at 50 cents and $1.00

It is estimated that the value of gold taken from the mines in this province during 1889 will reach the sum of $500,000, a considerable increase over the yield of 1888.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address

Respectfully, Dr T. A. Slocum, 37 Yonge street, Toronto Ont.

The town of Hanover, Oxford county in Maine, has neither doctor, lawyer, minister nor pauper, and last year had money enough in the treasury to meet expenses without assessing the inhabitants for poll taxes.

C. C. Richards & Co.

Gents,—I certify that MINARD'S LINIMENT cured my daughter of a severe and what appeared to be a fatal attack of diphtheria after all other remedies had failed, and recommend it to all who may be afflicted with that terrible disease. John D. Boutilier.

French Village, Jany., 1883.

Vernon Smith, the engineer who had charge of the Short Line railway across New Brunswick, died suddenly at Toronto on Monday of last week. Mr Smith was well-known in this county as the first manager of the Windsor & Annapolis railway.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething, is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. 90

MAKE HENS LAY

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER.

WE SEND BY MAIL A LARGE 2¼ POUND CAN FOR $1.20, TWO SMALL PACKS 50 CTS POST PAID.

Sheridan's Condition Powder

is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Strictly a medicine, to be given in the food, once daily, in small doses. Prevents and cures all diseases of hens. Worth its weight in gold when hens are moulting, and to keep them healthy. Testimonials sent free by mail. Ask your druggist, grocer, general store, or feed dealer for it. If you can't get it, send at once to us. Take no other kind. We will send postpaid by mail as follows:—A new, enlarged, elegantly illustrated copy of the "FARMERS' POULTRY RAISING GUIDE" (price 25 cents; tells how to make money with a few hens), and two small packages of Powder for 50 cents; or, one large 2 1-4 pound can and Guide, $1.20. Sample package of Powder, 25 cents, five for $1.00. Six large cans, express prepaid, for $5.00. Send stamps or cash. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 23 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

Coughs, Colds, Croup.

Allen's Lung Balsam was introduced to the public after its merits for the positive cure of such diseases had been fully tested. It excites expectoration and causes the Lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus; changes the secretions and purifies the blood; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect that **it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours' time**, if not of too long standing. It contains no opium in any form and is warranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by consumption when Allen's Lung Balsam will prevent it if only taken in time. For Consumption, and all diseases that lead to it, such as Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs, Allen's Lung Balsam is the Great Modern Remedy. It is almost a specific. It is an old standard remedy, and sold universally at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. The 25-cent bottles are put out to answer the constant call for a Good and Low-Priced Cough Cure. If you have not tried the Balsam, call for a 25-cent bottle to test it.

For Croup and Whooping Cough

Allen's Lung Balsam

Photo. Studio.

--Lewis Rice, of Windsor,--

—WILL REOPEN A—

Branch Gallery at Wolfville

April 1st, and remain one week of each month commencing first Monday in the month.

FEBRUARY 3D TO 8TH.

NEW ROOMS PATRIQUIN BUILDING, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

New Lot Picture Moulding!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE WOLFVILLE BOOKSTORE.

BRAN NEW PATTERNS!
PRICES AWAY DOWN!

Bring along your Pictures and have them Framed.

School Books, Stationary and School Supplies.

ROCKWELL & CO.

Wolfville, January 8th, 1890.

1890. THE 1890.

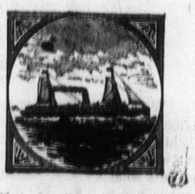
Yarmouth Steamship Co.
(LIMITED.)

Winter Service.

Boston and Nova Scotia via the Yarmouth Route for

BOSTON.

Direct Route and Shortest on Voyage.



The Favorite Seagoing Steamship

DOMINION

Leaves Yarmouth for Boston ever SATURDAY p. m., on the arrival of the Western Counties Railway train, commencing January 4th, 1890.

Leaves Lewis Wharf, Boston, for Yarmouth, every TUESDAY at 10 a m, making close connection with the W. C. and W. & A. Railways and Davison's Coach Line Thursday morning.

For through tickets and general information, apply to any of the agencies of this Company, or to the W. & A. and W. C. Railways and Davison's Coach Offices.

W. A. Chase, Sec.-Treas. L. E. Baker, Manager.

Yarmouth, N. S., January 1, 1890.

Boston Marine INSURANCE COMPANY

17 State St., BOSTON.
43 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

Capital Paid in Cash
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Assets over
TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Net Surplus as to Policy Holders
$1,845,725.48.

This is the *largest American company* doing business on this continent upon the stock plan, taking *Marine Risks* only, and the business of the Company exceeds that of all other Massachusetts companies combined.

Correspondence solicited.

THOS. H. LORD, Secretary. R. S. FULLER, President.

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Office of Charles A. Snyder, Breeder of Cleveland Bay and Trotting Bred Horses. Elmwood, Ill., Nov. 20, 1888.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best liniments on earth. I have used it on my stables for three years.
Yours truly, Chas. A. Snyder.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., November 2, 1888.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness, Stiff Joints and Spraining, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.
Yours truly, A. H. Gilbert, Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

East Winton County, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1888.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of Ring Bone, nine afflicted with Big Head and seven of Big Jaw. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any kind.
Yours truly, Andrew Turner, Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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.

Losses Paid Over $5,800,000
—FOR—
Life Insurance
That Insures.

Apply for membership in the Permanent, Progressive, Equitable, Reliable Northwestern Masonic Aid Association of Chicago, Ill.

Daniel J. Avery, President. J. A. Stoddard, Secretary.

J. B. DAVISON, Agent at Wolfville.

G. M. DONALDSON

FASHIONABLE-

Artistic Tailor,

Calkin's Block, Kentville.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

For Coughs and Colds, Catarrh Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Scrofulous and all Wasting Diseases, use

Puttner's Emulsion
OF COD LIVER OIL
—WITH—
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA

For all diseases of the nervous system, as mental anxiety, general debility, impoverished blood, etc., etc., it is highly recommended by the medical profession.

St Andrews, N. B., 4th Oct., '89.

Messrs Brown Bros. & Co.:

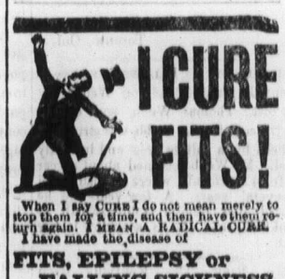
Being very much reduced by sickness and almost given up for a dead man, I commenced taking your Puttner's Emulsion. After taking it a very short time my health began to improve, and the longer I used it the better my health became. After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last summer performed the hardest summer's work I ever did, having often to go with only one meal a day. I attribute the saving of my life to Puttner's Emulsion. Emery E. Murphy, Livery Stable Keeper.

Excelsior Package Dyes!

Are unequalled for Simplicity of use, Beauty of Color, and the large amount of Goods each Dye will color.

The colors, namely are supplied: Yellow, Orange, Eosine (Pink), Bismarck, Scarlet, Green, Dark Green, Light Blue, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Brown, Black, Garnet, Magenta, Slate, Plum, Drab, Purple, Violet, Maroon, Old Gold, Cardinal, Red, Crimson.

The above Dyes are prepared for Dying Silk, Wool, Cotton, Feathers, Hair, Paper, Basket Woods, Liquids, and all kinds of Fancy Work. Only 8 cents a package. Sold by all first class Druggists and Grocers and wholesale by the EXCELSIOR DYE CO., C. HARRISON & CO., Cambridge, King's County, N. S.



I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

25 SALESMEN WANTED

In your Province. Good Salary and Expenses paid to the right men. I want men 25 to 50 years of age to sell a full line of first-class Nursery Stock. All stock guaranteed. Apply at once, stating age and references.

C. L. BOOTHBY, Rochester, N. Y.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS having legal demands against the estate of J. Wesley Stewart, late of Horton, in the County of King's farmer are requested to render the same duly, attested, within twelve calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

JOHN R. STEWART, R. R. DUNCAN, } Admrs.
Lower Horton, May 1st, 1889.

R. W. EATON

Has in stock a very large assortment **Stationery, School Books, Bibles, Poems, etc.,** also a choice lot of **Fancy Goods, PICTURE & ROOM MOULDING.**

His stock of Room Paper, comprising the choicest patterns ever shown here, will be complete next week. His prices are the lowest in the County

Kentville, March 5th, 1889.

N. B.—Frames made at short notice and cheap for cash.

Auctioneer.

The subscriber having been urgently solicited to offer his services as a general auctioneer, takes this method of informing those in need of such service that will be at their command.

E. D. BISHOP.

Wolfville, April 18th, 1889.

The "Witness."

Important Announcement FOR 1890.

Over 198 PREMIUMS to select from

GREAT INDUCEMENTS FOR OLD AND NEW SUBSCRIBERS. SEE THE PREMIUM LIST.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Daily Witness . . $3 00
Weekly " . . $1 00

The NORTHERN MESSENGER only 30 cents per annum, is the cheapest illustrated paper in the world. Contains the Sunday-school Lessons, and has abundant of interesting information for old and young. See the list of premium books for old and new subscribers.

Agents wanted. Samples copies free.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness" Office, MONTREAL.

W. & A. RAILWAY.

Time Table

1889—Winter Arrangement.—1889.

	GOING EAST.	Accm. Daily.	Accm T.T.S	Exp. Daily
		A. M	A. M.	P. M.
	Annapolis Le've		6 00	1 40
14	Bridgetown "		6 55	2 18
28	Middleton "		7 35	2 58
42	Aylesford "		9 00	3 37
47	Berwick "		9 20	3 55
50	Waterville "		9 35	4 05
59	Kentville "	5 40	10 50	4 47
61	Port Williams "	6 00	11 10	5 00
66	Wolfville "	6 10	11 19	5 08
69	Grand Pre "	6 25	11 32	5 18
74	Avonport "	6 40	11 45	5 29
77	Hantsport "	6 58	12 05	5 44
84	Windsor "	7 50	12 55	6 19
116	Windsor Junc "	10 00	3 23	7 30
130	Halifax arrive	10 45	4 10	8 05

	GOING WEST.	Exp. Daily.	Accm P.W.F	Exp. daily.
		A. M	A. M	P. M.
	Halifax--- leave	7 00		2 30
14	Windsor Jun--"	7 40	7 15	3 30
46	Windsor "	9 00	10 05	5 35
53	Hantsport "	9 22	10 37	6 08
58	Avonport "	9 35	10 55	6 24
61	Grand Pre "	9 44	11 10	6 34
64	Wolfville "	9 54	11 25	6 45
66	Port Williams"	10 00	11 35	6 55
71	Kentville "	10 30	12 25	7 10
80	Waterville "	10 57	1 02	
83	Berwick "	11 05	1 17	
88	Aylesford "	11 21	1 40	
102	Middleton "	12 00	2 58	
116	Bridgetown "	12 42	3 55	
130	Annapolis Ar've	1 20	4 50	

N. B. Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. One hour added will give Halifax time.

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 "Yarmouth" leaves Yarmouth every Wednesday and Saturday evening for Boston.

International steamers leave St John every Monday and 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 40 a. m. and 7 00 a. m., and 8 15 p. m., daily, except Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

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

J. W. KING, General Manager.

Kentville, 15th Nov., 1889.

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