Miscellaneous.

United States Interest in China.

[New York Times.]

Nothing could have happened to point out more sharply the neglect of American interests in China by the State Department than the dispute over the Niu Chwang railway. It was the Chinese government that applied to a British bank for the money with which to extend the Niu Chwang, an existing Chinese railway. The effect of the loan would have been to give Great Britain the control of the railway. The Russian minister at Pekin has taken upon himself to forbid the railway to accept money from this source.

The veto is not only in itself an act of interference which it seems impossible that the British government should overlook, but it also indicates even more fully than has heretofore been disclosed the intention of Russia to control the trade of the whole coast of Manchuria. It happens that the Russian pretensions to Niu Chwang threaten American interests as directly as they threaten British interests. For Niu-Chwang is that one of all the treaty ports in which American interests are of the greatest relative importance. The chief of the imports of the place are American, and among these American sheeting is the most important.

There is no port of China in which the prospect of enlarging the market of our manufactures is better, provided we can maintain the open door. If Russia succeeds in shutting the door, we may be quite sure that she will shut it in our faces, and that our trade, instead of increasing, will diminish. It is inexcusable that we have not already backed the British contention against the exclusive Russian claims. But here is a case in which our direct commercial interest gives us a clear right to be heard. It is not necessary to say that we should be heard now, on any question relating to the trade of the Pacific, with far more respect than would have been accorded to us before the first day of May. There could not be a more unexceptionable use of our new naval prestige than to employ it in keeping open to our trade the Chinese port in which our trade is comparatively the greatest.

Schley's Four Leaf Clover.

Back some time in May a certain young woman, West by name, and living in Kirkwood, Mo., found two four-leaf clovers in a field. After serious deliberation she decided that such good luck as they might bestow could be well utilized by Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, whose blockade of Santiago had just begun. So Miss West tied each of the clovers to one of her cards, using ribbons of red, white and blue to effect the fastening, and after writing on the cards brief expressions of her good wishes she sent them to the two officers mentioned. Whether that destined for the Admiral ever reached him is uncertain. That it did not may be deduced, first, from the fact that he took that unfortunate trip to the eastward on the day when Admiral Cervera came out of the harbor, and, second, from the fact that Miss West has received from him no acknowledgement of her little gift. But the Commodore received his all right, and he immediately sent to the donor a note of thanks worthy of a sailorman who is gallant as well as brave. "I do not recall," he wrote, "any attention in my career that appealed more to me than the little four-leafed clover and the little strip of ribbon enclosed with your card. I thank you most sincerely, and I hope when the time may come you will have just cause for pride in that part of the navy under my command. We will do our duty fully, knowing that we have the encouragement and prayers of our fair women, and, come what may, we shall live in their love and memory. May God bless you and us, my dear friend, forever." The date is June 9, and three weeks later, as everybody knows, the good luck came. Whether the clover brought it can be left undecided, but even skeptics on that point will admit that for tune has a habit of favoring men who are as ready to observe the little amenities of life as they are to perform its stern duties.

Cyclist's Sore Throat.

"After a spin along a more or less dusty road, the cyclist sometimes experiences a dry and subsequently sore and inflamed throat," says the London *Lancet*. "Headache and depression often follow, and the symptoms generally simulate poisoning of some kind. When the bacteriology of road dust is considered, these effects are hardly to be wondered at. Hundreds of millions of bacteria, according to the nature of the locality, are found in a gramme weight of dust, and the species isolated have included well-known pathogenic organisms. Indeed, there can be no reason for doubting the infecting power of dust when it is known that among the microbes encountered in it are the microbes of pus, malignant œdema, tetanus, tubercle, and septicaemia. The mischief to riders as well as to pedestrians would probably be largely averted if, as nature intended, the respirations were rigidly confined to the nasal passages and the mouth kept comfortably though firmly shut. As investigators have shown, the microbes in the air seldom pass beyond the extreme end of the nasal passage, and consequently never to the pharynx or bronchial surfaces. A useful precaution, therefore, in addition to exclusively breathing through the nostrils, would be to douche the nasal cavity, after a dusty run or walk, with a weak and slightly warm solution of some harmless antiseptic."

Three Seed Thoughts.

Expressed by Mr. Gladstone in a parliamentary speech:

"It is the duty of government to make it easy for the people to do right and difficult for the people to do wrong."

To a deputation of distillers and brewers when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer:

"Gentlemen, you need not give yourselves any trouble about the revenue side. The question of revenue must never stand in the way of needed reforms. Besides, with a sober population not wasting their earnings, I should know where to obtain a revenue."

At a great speech in Liverpool:

"I wish we could all take into our minds the pestilent results to which the drink habit unfortunately leads—that we should carry with us individually a deep and adequate sense of the mischief, and an earnest intention to do what in us lies, each man within his sphere, for the purpose of removing it.

Honesty in Norway and Sweden.

Had Abraham Lincoln lived in Norway or Sweden, probably he would never have been known to the world as "Honest Abe," because there honesty is so common as to attract no attention. Travellers tell us that at the railway restaurants passengers help themselves to whatever they wish, and then report what they have eaten and pay for the same without any questions being asked. A person's word is always taken, and he is never watched. On the steamboats, after each meal, a traveller writes down in a large book what he has eaten. When ready to go ashore, he calls a waitress, who affixes a price to each item, adds up the amount, receives the money, and puts it in her pocket. When filled, she gives the money, without counting, to the stewardess. Instead of making them careless, they are more scrupulously honest than any other nation in the world.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

Agricultural.

Farm Cleaning.

The secret of being able to keep down weeds about the premises is to either have every foot of ground occupied by animals or crops or have it in such condition that the mower may be run over it at any time.

Sickness and often death lie in a well of impure water. A dead mouse or bug will cause the water to taste and smell offensively. This is a good time to see that the well is clean. If the water smells, there should be no delay in going into a dug well.

To make a profit in the production of wheat at the prices it has brought during the last few years, except during the Leiter boom, we must produce a maximum crop at a minimum cost. First, we need a good seed-bed; second, we need good seed, and third, we must have plant food in the soil to produce a crop.

From many orchards which might have yielded a good crop of winter apples only a medium to short crop of inferior fruit is now expected. Such shortage, compared with a full crop as is now manifest, is due in part to reasons which could not be remedied by spraying, yet in a vast number of orchards the proper and persistent observance of this necessary branch of horticulture would have brought returns more than commensurate with the outlay of energy required.

Raising Calves Without Milk.

Some years ago, says a correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman, I raised quite a number of calves on hay tea. I took good, sweet clover hay, not cut, and pressed three pounds for each calf into an iron pot of sufficient size and poured plenty of water over it and cooked it for not less than an hour. The result was a strong decoction of hay. The three pounds of hay furnished tea enough for one feed, seven pounds. This contained the part of the hay easiest digested and was quite nourishing. Each calf was fed twice a day, seven pounds at a meal, at the temperature of 90 to 92 degrees by the thermometer. For the first two weeks the calves had whole milk, then for a week milk and tea mixed, and then all tea. I taught them to eat dry feed as soon as possible, as I do all calves I raise. I nearly always succeeded in teaching a calf to eat middlings and a little good hay at three weeks. My calves did well on the hay tea, but it is lots of trouble, as the tea should be fresh made for every meal.

Insecticide for Plants.

Cosmos, a French scientific review, says that a South American farmer has recently made an accidental discovery of great value to gardeners and florists.

It was to the effect that leaves of the tomato plant will drive insects away from other plants. He covered the tomato leaves over some shrubs he wished to protect from her sun and from insects, and was delighted to find that the latter cleared out as soon as they got the odor of the tomato leaves.

He then extended the same treatment to an entire row of young peach trees, and his success was complete. To render the process more simple he tried a decoction of the fresh tomatoes leaves as a spray on other trees and shrubs, and found that he had a perfectly effective weapon which cost practically nothing. He also found that a spray of the same kind would keep flies off his horses.

A Good General Fertilizer.

"For a good, general, well proved fertilizer for all kinds of fruits give us the old fashioned mixture of flour of bone and unleached wood ashes," says a *New England Homestead* correspondent. "This makes a perfect fertilizer, furnishing nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. It produces fruit rather than excessive growth of wood and foliage, and what is more gives fruits of highest quality and most palatable. I get good color and good flavor from this fertilizer. The proportions may be varied to suit different needs. I would recommend two tons of wood ashes and one-half ton of bonemeal per acre, the mixture to be applied broadcast and thoroughly harrowed or cultivated into the soil. It is a great mistake in manuring trees to apply around the trunks. Cover the entire surface so as to find feeding roots."

Cheap Hoghouses Best.

The elaborate designs for hoghouses which used to be quite generally published in farm papers are out of date now. It is not best to keep a large herd of hogs together at any time. It is far better that each breeding-sow have a house by herself where she can rear her young, not only out of sight, but out of hearing of other hogs. These small hog-houses should be made cheap enough and firm enough so that, if desired, they can be removed and set in another place. In this way a few movable hog-houses, each with a sow and litter of pigs, may be made to fertilize the whole orchard instead of keeping all the manure in the immediate vicinity of the hogpen, if the policy of making a large building and keeping many hogs in it is adopted.

Dainty Dairying.

Dairymen able to prepare their goods in an attractive manner will find customers in even small villages, where others cannot make sales. The appearance pleases, and when the quality is found as good as the looks, the market becomes permanent. A cake of good butter, wrapped in fresh parchment paper, with a bright trademark and the owner's name upon it, will bring more for the half-pound or the pound than a chunk of the same make cut out of a tub. A red ribbon tied around the wrapper will help to sell every cake so wrapped before one of the same lot not so wrapped can be dispensed of. To please the eye it is necessary to reach the palate sometimes.

How to Use Emulsions.

The department of agriculture recommends: For summer applications for most plant lice and other soft bodied insects dilute with 15 to 20 parts of water; for the red spider and other plant mites, the same, with the addition of an ounce of powdered sulphur to the gallon; for scale insects, the larger plant bugs, larvæ and beetles, dilute with 7 to 9 parts water.

For subterranean insects, such as root lice, root maggots, "white grubs," etc., use either kerosene emulsion or rosin wash, wetting the soil to the depth of two to three inches, and follow with copious waterings, unless in rainy season.

—The Jewish Colonization Association of Paris is considering the appropriation of one million dollars to aid Hebrew farmers from Europe to settle in the Canadian Northwest. Whether this great scheme will be carried out or not will depend upon the report of the Association's confidential agent, who has recently been in the Northwest on a tour of investigation. The plan is to advance a farmer $500 to start with in the way of stock and buildings; he is to pay interest on this amount at three per cent. for six years and at the end of this term he is supposed to return the principal to the Association.

—The testimonials in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are written by honest people who want you to know what is done for them.

The Coming Plebiscite.

BALLOT DECIDED UPON IS A VERY SIMPLE AFFAIR, AS IS SHOWN BELOW.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—Preparations for the taking of the plebiscite on the 29th September are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but there is a great deal of work to be done. The preparations consist of getting out the requisite forms which are being printed as fast as the bureau presses can turn them out. About thirty printed documents of different kinds are required for each electoral district, of which there are 206 in the Dominion. Some of these documents and forms consist of several pages each. There are, for instance, the instructions to returning officers, and deputy returning officers, oaths of officers, poll books, declaration notices, ballot shapers, etc., most of which will have to be distributed to the deputy returning officers at all the polling sub-divisions, of which there are something like three thousand five hundred. The ballot is very simple, and is in the following form:

Are you in favor of passing an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?	YES.	NO.

The plebiscite act provides that "An affirmation vote shall be made by placing a cross (X) in the column headed "Yes," and a negative vote by placing a similar cross in the column headed "No." The plebiscite is to be taken upon the provincial voters' lists in each province, and shall be such lists as were in force in the province on the 1st day of August. This means that in some of the provinces the lists of last year will be used and in others the list of this year. In the Northwest there are no lists, and after the appointment of the returning officer he will have to name enumerators to prepare lists to be used at the voting.

Money Made in War.

Washington, Aug. 13.—When Uncle Sam begins to count up what he has gained as a result of the war with Spain he will find that the money value of his new possessions far overbalances the money cost of the war. This will be true should he retain nothing beyond what is assured him by the protocol signed yesterday, for there is no doubt that the value of Porto Rico and the island in the Ladrones, which are the only possessions positively assured to the United States by the protocol, is far in excess of the actual expense of conducting the war.

Should the President, in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the American people, hold the Philippines, and should Cuba revert to the possession of U. S., the cash outlay account of war will seem small when compared with the sources of national wealth added to the U. S.

The World's Biggest Hotel.

The Sultan is said to have nearly completed the largest hotel in the world at Mecca. This establishment is to lodge 6,000 pilgrims at once, with, presumably, their camels and other beasts of burden, and promises to be one of the most picturesque places to stay at in the world, although, of course, infidel dogs are not allowed to approach it. Its vast size has drawn attention to monster residences. The largest dwelling house in existence is in Vienna, where there is an apartment house with 1,500 rooms in it, occupied by more than 3,000 people. This building has thirty-two staircases, thirteen interior courts and 850 windows on the street.

How the Century Ends.

After 100 years of incessant production and of industrial triumphs that are miracles, coupled with a blind stupidity in distributing this wealth equally miraculous, the century closes on a vast inequality of contrasted want and wealth, selfish luxury and wholesale misery darkening into despair, while the men who sit on the money bags of the world answer with a frown the cry of those who ask for bread. Our fathers began a century ago a government by the people. We end with a government by corporations, monopolies, tories and millionaires.—*E. M. Wheelock.*

The Cost of the War.

Statisticians figures out that the Spanish war will cost the United States nearly a billion dollars, or say $70 for each family in the republic. This is how the estimate is made:

Current war expenses	$400 000 000
State Expenditure	15 000 000
Citizen's contribution to soldiers aid	15 000 000
War damage claims against government	20 000 000
Loss of labor, 250 000 volunteers	100 000 000
Interest on war debt	90 000 000
Probable new pensions	200 000 000
Value of the Maine	3 000 000
Total	$843 000 000

P. E. Island wheat crop is almost totally ruined by rust.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. 7 1y

OUT OF SORTS?

If you are run down losing flesh and generally out of sorts from overwork, worry or other causes, use

Puttner's Emulsion,

Nothing else will so promptly restore you to vigor and health.

Always get Puttner's, it is the Original and Best.

Wonderful Cure

....OF....

RHEUMATISM!

Our well-known fellow-citizen, Joseph E. Hamilton, for many years commercial traveller for the Robert Taylor Boot and Shoe Company, writes as follows:—

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 18th, 1897.

EGYPTIAN RHEUMATIC OIL CO.,—

DEAR SIRS,—I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude for your kindness in directing me to the use of your EGYPTIAN RHEUMATIC OIL. I had been a great sufferer from Rheumatism for three years—the last one of which I was practically helpless, but your remedies have made a NEW MAN of me within the last two months. I find myself getting better every day, and for relief of that dread disease can recommend your OIL to all sufferers.

(Sgd.) J. E. HAMILTON.

Sold by all dealers. 6

1898. B. No. 47.

IN THE SUPREME COURT,

BETWEEN THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF WINDSOR, - - - *Plaintiff,*

—AND—

STEWART E. MARSHALL and N. F. MARSHALL, - - - *Defendants.*

To be sold by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, on the premises at Middleton, in the said County, on

Thursday, the 25th day of August next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale granted herein by His Lordship the Chief Justice, on the 12th day of July, 1898, unless before the sale the defendants shall pay to the Plaintiff's bank, or its solicitor, the sum of one thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty cents, with interest and costs to be taxed: All and singular, that certain lot of land and premises situate at Middleton, in the county of Annapolis, described in the mortgage sought to be foreclosed herein, as follows: Beginning on the west side of Commercial street and at the south-east corner of lands formerly owned by Charles Marshall, now owned by James A. Gates and running west along said Marshall's or Gates' south line, twenty rods; thence south parallel with said Commercial street, eight rods; thence easterly in a straight line to a post on the west side of said Commercial street, seven rods from the first mentioned bound or corner; thence north along the west side of said Commercial street to the place of beginning, estimated to contain one acre, less a few feet caused by the front of the lot being narrower than the rear of the same. Also, less fifteen feet width taken off the north side for a new street; also, less than ten feet width taken off the rear of the lot for a part of a new street, being the lot of land and premises conveyed by deed dated 11th April, 1891, from O. P. Neily and wife to Carrie Bishop. Together with all and singular the houses, buildings, easements and appurtenances to the said lot of land belonging in or in any way appertaining.

Terms—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

EDWIN GATES,
Sheriff of the County of Annapolis.

JOHN W. OGSLEY,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Sheriff's Office, Annapolis, July 16th, 1898.

NOVA SCOTIA'S

GRAND

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

—AND—

INDUSTRIAL FAIR

—AT—

HALIFAX, N. S.,

Sept. 22nd to Sept. 29th, 1898.

$16,000 In Cash Premiums $16,000

By 25 per cent the Largest Prize List offered in Eastern Canada.

Improvement in every Department. Wonderful Special Attractions.

At great expense the Commission have secured the Grand Historical Spectacular Drama

"The Relief of Lucknow,"

Magnificently mounted with beautiful costumes, employing a **full battalion of Troops and Bands,** produced under the management of Hand & Teale, of Hamilton, Ont., with display of Fireworks surpassing anything ever seen of Toronto. Together with numerous other new and original amusements from London and New York. Superior in every way to the Grand Show of 1897.

For Prize Lists and all information, address

J. E. WOOD,
City Hall, Halifax, N. S.,
17 Manager and Secy.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX,

Incorporated 1856.

Head Office, Halifax, N. S.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
REST.....$225,000

W. J. STAIRS, Esq., *President.*
E. L. THORNE, *Cashier.*

Savings Bank Department.

Interest at the rate of

3 1-2 PER CENT.

allowed on deposits of four dollars and upwards.

AGENCIES.—
Kentville, N. S.—A. D. McRae, agent.
Annapolis, N. S.—E. D. Armand, agent.
New Glasgow, N. S.—R. C. Wright, agt.
Dartmouth, N. S.—C. W. Frazer, agent.
North Sydney, C. B.—S. D. Boak, agent.
Little Glace Bay, C. B.—J. D. Leavitt, agt.
Barrington Passage—C. Robertson, agent.
Liverpool, N. S.—E. R. Mulhall, agent.
Shelbrooke, N. S.—S. J. Howe, agent.

CORRESPONDENTS.—
London and Westminster Bank, London, Eng.; Merchants' Bank of Halifax, St. John's, Nfld.; Bank of Toronto and Branches Upper Canada; Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N. B.; National Bank of Commerce, New York; Merchants' National Bank, Boston.

Bills of Exchange bought and sold, and a general banking business transacted.

N. R. BURROWS,
Agent.

Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital, - - $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund, - $1,600,000.00

JOHN DOULL, *President.*
H. C. McLEOD, *Cashier.*

Head Office, Halifax, N. S.

Agencies in all the principal towns of the Maritime Provinces, and in the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Chicago, and St. John's, Nfld. Correspondents in all parts of the world. Do all kinds of banking business.

A Savings Bank Department

has lately been established in connection with the Bridgetown agency where deposits will be received from one dollar upwards and interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. allowed.

C. H. EASSON, *Agent.*

WON'T CURE EVERYTHING
ARCHIBALD'S PAIN BALSAM.
but the best hot medicine for
COUGHS. COLDS. CRAMPS.
CHILLS. CHOLERA. COLIC.
BEEN USED OVER
THIRTY YEARS

POSITIVE SALE.

We are instructed to sell that Superior Farm at West Paradise, belonging to Mr. McCloskey. Has Two Hundred Acres, including 60 Acres under tillage, and 7 of Marsh, with excellent well-watered Pasture; good Orchard, mostly young and nearly all in bearing. Average crop at present, 150 barrels of prime Shipping Fruit; cuts 30 tons Hay. Modern House; good Barn and Outhouses. Also, all the Farming Utensils, nearly new, and the entire Crop, now growing, including two hundred bushels of Oats, now harvested, and all the stock in hand. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Will be sold at a bargain.

ERVIN & ALCORN,
24 Annapolis Valley Real Estate Agency

CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE

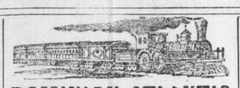
A small sum each months from your earnings? A sure way to provide for a start in life.

Take shares for your children. $3 per month, if kept up till maturity, will yield $300. This will take from eight to nine years.

The Equitable Savings, Loan & Building Association.

Apply for prospectus to

J. FRANK CROWE, Agent,
Bridgetown, N. S.



DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

"Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after MONDAY, AUG. 1ST, 1898, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax.....	11.05 a.m
Express from Yarmouth....	1.19 p.m
Accom. from Richmond....	4.35 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis....	6.20 a.m

Trains will Leave Bridgetown:

Express for Yarmouth....	11.05 a.m
Express for Halifax.....	1.19 a.m
Accom. for Halifax.....	6.20 a.m
Accom. for Annapolis.....	4.35 p.m

On Fridays and Saturdays the Express Train leaving Halifax at 3.35 p. m. runs through to Annapolis, arriving there at 8.55 p. m. Returning, leaves Annapolis on Saturdays and Mondays at 3.05 a. m.

S. S. "Prince Edward,"

BOSTON SERVICE,

by far the finest and fastest steamer plying out of Boston, leaves Yarmouth, N. S., every MONDAY AND THURSDAY, immediately on arrival of the Express Trains, arriving in Boston early next morning. Returning, leaves Long Wharf, Boston, every SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY at 4.00 p. m. Unequalled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamers.

Royal Mail S.S. "Prince Rupert,"

ST. JOHN and DIGBY.

Daily Service.

Leaves St. John.....	7.15 a.m.
Arrives in Digby.....	10.15 a.m.
Leaves Digby.....	1.45 p.m.
Arrives in St. John.....	4.30 p.m.

"S. S. Evangeline" makes daily trips between Kingsport and Parrsboro.

Trains and Steamers are run on Eastern Standard Time.

W. R. CAMPBELL,
General Manager.

P. GIFKINS,
Superintendent.

1898. 1898.

Yarmouth S. S. Co., Limited.

The Shortest and Best Route between

Nova Scotia and United States.

THE QUICKEST TIME. 15 to 17 hours between Yarmouth and Boston.

Four Trips a Week.

The fast and popular Steel Steamers

"BOSTON" & "YARMOUTH,"

one of the above steamers will leave Yarmouth for Boston every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENING after arrival of the Express train from Halifax. Returning will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, making close connections at Yarmouth with the Dominion Atlantic and Coast Railways for all parts of Nova Scotia.

Regular mail carried on Steamer. Tickets to all points in Canada via Canadian Pacific, Central Vermont and Boston and Albany Railways, and to New York via Fall River line, Stonington line, and New England and Boston & Albany Railways.

For all other information apply to Dominion Atlantic, Central, Intercolonial or Coast Railway agents, or to

L. E. BAKER,
Pres. and Managing Director.

W. A. CHASE, Sec. and Treasurer.

Yarmouth, June 9th, 1898.

WANTED!

Men to sell the old, established Fonthill Nurseries; largest in the Dominion; over 700 acres of choice stock, all guaranteed strictly first class and true to name. Large list of valuable specialties controlled absolutely by us. We have the only testing farms that are connected with any Nursery in the Dominion. Permanent place and good pay to those who can prove themselves valuable. We furnish everything found in a first class Nursery; fruits, flowers, shrubs and seed potatoes. Write us and learn what we can do for you.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Toronto, Ont.

PALFREY'S

CARRIAGE SHOP

—AND—

REPAIR ROOMS.

Corner Queen and Water Sts.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of Carriages and Buggies, Sleighs and Pungs, that may be desired.

Best of Stock used in all classes of work.

Painting, Repairing and Vanishing executed in a first-class manner.

ARTHUR PALFREY.

Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1890. 29 1y

ONE CASE

WHIPS

(All Styles and Prices,)

Direct from the Manufacturer.

PRICES RIGHT.

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, April 16th, 1897.

The Schooners

"TEMPLE BAR,"

...AND...

: : : "HUSTLER,"

will, as usual, make regular trips between this port and St. John, calling at points along the river. Freight handled with care and with quick despatch. For information inquire of J. H. Longmire.

The subscriber also keeps for sale cedar Shingles of all grades, Lime and Salt, which he offers cheap for cash. 4 tf

CAUTION!

All persons indebted to the estate of the late J. AVARD MORSE, either by accounts or promissory notes, are hereby notified that all payments of the same must be made to the undersigned, as no person has been authorized by them to collect said accounts or notes.

E. BENT,
J. B. GILES, } *Executors.*

Bridgetown, March 10th, 1896.

Direct Evidence

n favor of the BANKS OR RED GRAVENSTEIN, s they sold for $1 per bbl. more than the ordinary Gravenstein. My near neighbors who have carefully examined the fruit on the trees, and also my nursery stock, are now setting them by the fifties and hundreds. First-class trees, $30 per hundred, $5 per doz.

A. STANLEY BANKS.

Waterville, Kings Co., Nov. 13 1896 18 1y

HOME WORK *FOR FAMILIES*

We want a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Good money made at home. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. THE STANDARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. B., LONDON, ONT. 1 6m

Delicate children! What a source of anxiety they are! The parents wish them hearty and strong, but they keep thin and pale.

To all these delicate children Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites comes with the best of news.

It brings rich blood, strong bones, healthy nerves, and sound digestion. It is growth and prosperity to them.

No matter how delicate the child, it is readily taken.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Furniture! Furniture!

—:o:—

GRAND

Mark Down Sale!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

I am offering one of the finest stocks of Furniture to be found in the valley at Cut Prices for December only. Stock selected especially for the Holiday trade and complete in every department.

Parlor, Dining Room, Hall, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture in great variety.

It will pay you to see this stock. We will not be undersold. No trouble to show goods.

H. S. REED.

N. B.—Have one Sewing Machine in stock which will be sold at a great bargain.

Plumbing . . .

. . . Plumbing

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R. ALLEN CROWE

is prepared to do all kinds of Plumbing in the best systems of sanitation with the latest fixtures at

Bottom Prices.

Creamery and Cheese Factory work done at short notice.

Milk Cans and Kitchen Furnishings always in stock.

Job Work strictly attended to.

R. ALLEN CROWE,
Telephone 21. BRIDGETOWN.

Just Received

SCREEN DOORS,
WINDOW SCREENS

to fit any size window. Can be placed on outside, allowing sash to be raised or lowered without taking out screen.

POULTRY NETTING,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
CROQUET SETTS, 4, 6 and 8 Balls,
GARDEN TROWELS,
HAMMOCKS,
BICYCLE SUNDRIES,
TERRA COTTA PIPE,
PORTLAND CEMENT,
CALCINED PLASTER.

HAYING TOOLS!

Fine India Steel and Green Ribbed Clipper Scythes. Every Scythe warranted.

GLASS! GLASS!

200 boxes Window Glass (assorted sizes) at a very low price.

H. W. BENSON

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th, at noon, for the construction of a

CESSPOOL

at the Asylum and Alms House.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of O. T. Daniels.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

FREEMAN FITCH,
E. H. TUPPER,
Committee on Tenders and Public Property.

The Household.

Housekeeping as a Business.

One trouble with women—many of them, at least—is that they fail to recognize housekeeping as a business, to be carried on as a business is, with dignity and method, says a writer in *The Boston Herald*. They regard it as a mere drudgery, and they fret and worry over it until both mind and body are disturbed and the peace of the household is marred by contention.

The mental atmosphere of the housemother is felt by everyone, and she cannot be out of sorts without putting every other member of the family out. She sets the note for the family harmony. If it is discordant, there is a sad jangling. It may be impossible to keep from fretting and a difficult task to be always serene, but one can more nearly approximate the latter condition and keep from the former by having things so arranged about the house that everything will go like the traditional "clockwork."

It is no trivial matter, this of planning to become a good housekeeper. Not only does the happiness of woman, as a class, depend upon it, but she also holds in her hands the comfort and happiness of many besides herself. What her home is is very largely what she makes it. Much domestic infelicity begins in careless housekeeping and the disregard of others' comfort and welfare. Marriage is a partnership in which each member has special duties. The duty of the one is to provide; of the other to make wise use of the provision. If a husband provides liberally, he has every right to expect the best use to be made of his provision, and this use underlies all questions of domestic economy and thrift. Economy does not mean meanness and stinginess; it implies the best and wisest use of the means that are given, and since it is a question that comes into every phase of life, public and private, no one need be ashamed to practice it.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Milk for Coffee.

Hot milk that is used for coffee should be boiling, (not boiled), and should be served in much more generous quantities than if it were cream. It is want of care in these essentials that often spoils a cup of coffee. The beverage is better made in an earthenware pot unless—and every housekeeper knows the significance of that word in this connection—the metal pot is scrupulously clean. The ordinary wiping out with, possibly, a greasy dishcloth, which many cooks consider a sufficient process for the daily cleaning of the coffee pot, soon makes itself felt upon the flavor of the drink. Clear, strong, fresh, hot coffee, made from the berry in a pot that is above reproach, diluted at the table with cream, is perfect coffee; and it is probably served at about one in a hundred breakfast tables.

Danger in Perfumes.

Women who are fond of strong perfumes should remember that they are decidedly injurious to to the sense of smell. By their frequent use the secretory glands of the nose and throat are overtaxed and weakened. One day the person notices that the hearing is less acute than usual, and the sense of smell seems defective. This is, of course, put down to a cold, and but little is thought of it. After a time the entire head becomes affected, and there follow throat and lung complications, which are likely to end in chronic, if not fatal, illness. Smelling salts are a prolific cause of deafness; all strong and pungent odors, particularly those which act on the secretory processes, should be avoided as far as possible.

Old Cane-Bottomed Chairs.

The owner of cane-bottomed chairs which require renovating should provide herself with a ball of strong twine and some varnish, and she can manage to do the work very creditably herself in the following way:—Cut away the old cane, take a large darning-needle, thread it, make a knot at the end and loop the string through the holes backward and forward, crosswise from side to side, right and left, filling every hole; then working back again, weaving as you would for cloth. Then varnish the chairs and set them aside to dry. Make small cushions of cretonne or any other material you like, and tie them on the seats with ribbons to match.

Packing With Cedar.

An old wife's recipe has been revived of late and consists of packing clothes and woolen away for the summer between layers of cedar leaves. Such articles as singlets, underwear, petticoats and blankets can be packed with the fresh leaves, but silks, satins and fine clothes should be put between dried leaves. This is to avoid staining or discoloring with the juice or sap of the green leaf. Cedar keeps away all insect life, and its rich perfume is pleasant to everybody, while camphor, naphthaline, tobacco and tar paper, the other leading preservatives, are unpleasant to many people.

Fig Sandwiches in Rolls.

Split a dozen figs, scrape out the soft portion, rejecting the skins; rub this to a paste. Butter either white or brown bread, then cut the slices from the loaf as thin as possible; remove the crusts, spread over the paste; roll the bread carefully, press for a moment until there is no danger of the roll opening; then roll it in a piece of tissue paper, twisting the ends as you would an old-fashioned motto, or it may be tied with narrow baby ribbon of any color.—*Mrs. S. T. Rorer in Ladies' Home Journal.*

Woman's Work Abroad.

In Norway a law has recently been passed which makes girls ineligible for matrimony until they obtain certificates of proficiency in knitting, baking and spinning.

Germany and Austria have about 150 cooking schools. A four years' course is necessary before the student obtains a diploma. Most of the hotel chefs have diplomas from these schools.

Air Bath.

As often as possible it is a good thing to go barefooted. In one's own room sometimes one may for an hour or so treat the feet to the luxury of an air bath, and next to a water bath, nothing is so satisfying to tired, hot feet. The foot bath in water should be a daily rite. Not only the feet, but the entire body is rested and refreshened by it.

—Did you ever wonder where the trim, round slices of evenly baked bread, not over four inches in circumference, came from? Simply bake your bread in baking powder cans instead of making large loaves. Fill only half full and do not cover. A few minutes bakes them, and when served, slice thin, alternating around the plate brown and white bread.

Minard's Liniment the Lumberman's friend.

Biliousness is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Joker's Corner.

"Not an egg on the boat!" the cook declared.
And he didn't know what to do.
But the captain stood by with a smile in his eye,
As he made the ship lay to.

An Easy One.

Another problem has been handed in for mathematicians to struggle with. No answers are wanted in this office. We have problems of our own. Tell the answer to the policeman. "A man owed $1 and had but 75 cents. He went to the pawnshop and pawned the 75 cents for 50 cents. He met a friend and sold him the pawn ticket calling for 75 cents for 50 cents. He thus had two fifty cent pieces—$1, in fact—with which he paid his debt. Was anybody out, and how much?"—*Ex.*

A Cheerful Giver.

Some one once went to Dumas pere for 50 sous to help bury a friend.

"What was he?" Dumas asked.

"A bailiff, sir," replied the borrower. Dumas' eyes lit with memories. He ran to his desk and returned with a note which he thrust into the man's hand.

"You say it costs fifty sous. Here are a hundred. Bury two of 'em."

Oak or Squash.

A student asked the president of Oberlin college if he could not take a shorter course than that prescribed by the institution.

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "but that depends upon what you want to make of yourself. When God wants to make an oak he takes 100 years, but when he wants to make a squash he takes six months."

—An inspector, examining a boy's written answers to a series of questions upon elementary physiology, lighted upon a sentence, "The liver is an infernal organ." He poised his blue pencil over the sentence, and was about to swoop down upon it, when he paused, and, speaking with that sincerity which comes from personal experience, said, with a sad smile upon his face, "No; let the word stand. The boy is right—quite right!"

What He Did.

"So yer tew darters got on men's pants an' went ridin' on bikes?" asked the old farmer with the straw whiskers. "What did yer do?"

"Tandem!" was the father's reply, which went to show that he had been reading the funny column somewhere.

Stationary.

"Who wrote of the seven ages of man, Johnny?"

"William Shakespeare."

"And are there seven ages of woman?"

"I guess so, but she sticks by one of 'em all the time."

Not Hard.

No; it is not hard to write funny paragraphs. All you have to do is to procure a pen, some paper and ink, and then sit down and write them as they occur to you. It is not the writing, but the occurring, that is hard.

Opportunity.

"Come on, fellows," cried a mosquito who happened to overhear a quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Henpeck. "This is a cinch. I heard the woman tell her husband he was the most thin skinned man she ever knew."

A Great Breaker.

Excited Wife—Oh, professor, the cook has fallen and broken her collar bone!

Professor—Discharge her at once! You told her what to expect if she broke anything more.

Resemblance.

Jinks—"They say that married people grow to resemble each other."

Mr