Miscellaneous.

Cut Knife Creek Fight.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF OTTER'S FIGHT WITH POUNDMAKER.

Battleford, May 7.—Now that the first excitement occasioned by the battle at Cut Knife Creek has somewhat subsided and calmness has to a certain extent returned to the troops and settlers of the town, I am enabled to send you some further details of the recent fight which escaped me in the hurry of sending off my former despatches. It appears that the Indians, who had by means of runners, learned of our advance, had prepared a strong ambuscade for our reception, and owing to the earliness of the hour of our arrival, the surprise prepared for us had not been discovered by our scouts The first intimation received of the presence of the enemy, as we climbed Cut Knife Hill, was the appearance of our scouts who had been sent in advance by Colonel Otter, galloping back towards the troops. Half of the advancing column was still in the coulee at this time.

THE FIRST FIRE.

When the police appeared, scrambling up the summit of the hill in extended order, they were ordered to lie down and fire a volley at the foe. 'B' battery, with its seven pounders and gatling gun, reached the ridge about the same time, and, supported by the garrison division poured a withering fire into the Indians, who were just emerging from the deep coulee in front, and the mass of humanity who were pouring in vast streams from the tepees on the hill behind. The havoc committed by our fire was something terrible, and wails of agony and rage rent the air as the sharpnel shells burst over the heads of the enemy, creating destruction in all quarters. Many Indians were seen to fall after the first fire, and the death of their comrades appeared to madden the rebels into a very frenzy of rage.

THE INDIAN ADVANCE.

On the edge of the coulees scores of warriors, hideously painted, and urged on by mounted chiefs, who waved their blankets in the air, yelling their terrible war-whoops the while, charged in the direction of our troops amid the incessant booming of the guns and the crackling of the Gatling. They came on with irresistable force, like a whirlwind, never wavering, were mowed down by our fire, but with fiendish recklessness still advanced until they had reached a point about 100 feet from the crest of the hill, where our men were stationed. These tactics, so unlike those usually followed by Indians in their mode of warfare, surprised and somewhat astounded our men, who had anticipated nothing like an advance on the part of the enemy. It being thought that we should have had difficulty to make them show themselves. The enemy still continued to advance, Major Short, who occupied the crest of the hill, in command of the men of 'B' battery, called for volunteers to repel the yelling and howling horde of savages. Detachments of mounted policemen, artillerymen 'C' company promptly responded to the call, and, with a rousing cheer, charged at the Indians with such force as to check their advance. A desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued, when the Indians, finding the onslaught of our men too severe, wavered, and turning their backs to the volunteers fled back to the coulee, being protected in their retreat by Indians concealed under cover. A gallant handful of twenty volunteers pursued the fleeing redskins for some distance, doing much execution among their retreating foes. The remainder of the attacking party returned to the top of the ridge to protect the position which remained in our hands thoughout the whole day.

THE POSITION OF THE TROOPS.

As I stated in a previous despatch the right flank on the edge of the hill was occupied by 'C' company of the infantry school, the Battleford men being stationed further down the hill, the left flank being stationed further down the hill, the left flank being occupied by the Queen's Own and the Ottawa Sharpshooters. From our position on the crest of the hill hundreds of the enemy were seen running from their camp into the deep coulees which abounded in the vicinity. Both sides of the coulees were filled with scrub. Our position, which was also surrounded by scrub, was only about four hundred yards in extent. The men had to lie in prostrate condition as much as possible to protect themselves from the rebel fire, but in their prostrate condition they used their Sniders with good effect on the Indians. The Indians, on fleeing before the advance of our men, immediately sought cover wherever obtainable, and kept up a harassing fire on the troops for hours, but, happily, without doing very much execution.

ARTFUL TACTICS.

During the first hour the battle raged hottest in front. Drummers were constantly exposed by the Indians to draw our fire, after which they would pour in a volley, and utter wild shouts of derision at the same time charging in force on our advanced lines. Lieut. Pelletier, of Quebec, while repulsing one of these charges from the top of left flank, fell. During the fight the ambulance corps were wounded, the members constantly attracting the rebel fire. Scout Ross, with 'C' company, portions of the Battleford men and the Queen's Own, succeeded in alarming the coulee on the right after four hours' hard work. The left flank, except at the top, was then occupied by the remaining wings of the Battleford volunteers, the Queen's Own and the Guards' Sharpshooters. During the fight the Indian boys who were too young to handle a gun used arrows.

POUNDMAKER VIEWS THE FIGHT.

During the fight Poundmaker was seen on an eminence directing operations with a signal mirror. Two fires were burning near him, but I have been unable to ascertain their significance. Col. Otter, throughout the fight, encouraged his men to renewed exertions, and had many narrow escapes from the fire of the Indians. Big Bear, with numerous followers is believed to have been present and participated in the fight. Little Pop lar's pony was captured and is now in our possession. At last the guns, which had fired 108 shell, were found to be unserviceable, and at a quarter to one the order to withdraw was given. After securing our dead and wounded, we crossed the creek on our return to Battleford. It was at this point that teamster Winder, of Regina, who was standing on his waggon, was killed by a rebel shot. Skirmishers protected the column in its return from the battlefield, the rear guard, in alternate lines, slowly halting in turn and firing at the enemy, who as soon as our movement became apparent poured in a large numbers over the ridge, and continued to harass the troops for some distance on our return march. The Gatling gun was once more turned on the enemy, and worked wonders, dispersing the Indians in all directions. The seven pounders also fired parting shots into the ravine, after which the column returned to Battleford without further incident.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS.

The funeral of the victims took place on Monday morning, with military honors. The entire command, besides the local volunteers, turned out. The bodies were interred near the Queen's Own's lines, between the fort and the new town, near the graves of Fremont and Smart who were killed by Indians some time ago. The Rev. Father Eugonesse, the Roman Catholic priest, and Rev. Mr. Layton, the Episcopal clergyman, officiated, the services at the graves being very impressive and imposing. 'C' company who acted as the firing party, fired volleys over the graves. The ceremony was witnessed by all the women and children in the town, and there was scarcely a dry eye visible in the large assemblage. The band of the Queen's Own played the 'Dead March' and other funeral airs.

DEATH OF A SCOUT.

An exciting adventure, which has just come to my knowledge, has just occured, in the course of which a scout named Baptiste LaFontaine lost his life, while his companions had a terribly narrow escape. Ross and four scouts made an expedition about thirty miles up the river, and, when near Poundmaker's reserve were seen by the Indians. Thirty redskins and half-breeds immediately started in pursuit; swimming their horses across the Battleford river, and firing their rifles at the scouts, who retreated with all speed towards the town. Lafontaine fell wounded from his horse, after going about half a mile. His companions dared not respond to his appeals for assistance, and he was last seen with a knife in hand, pluckily fighting, but surrounded by the rebels, who gave up the chase of the others.

Scouts report that Poundmaker was seen last night occupying the same positions as he did during the recent conflict. He was seated on a buckboard on an eminence, holding counsel with his chiefs. Where one of the shells from our guns burst, fourteen Indians were found dead. Signals with neighboring bands of Indians was flashed by mirrors last night. The prairie was fired by our troops to prevent pursuit by Big Bear and his brayes. One of the men in the rebel ranks was decked out in a policeman's uniform which was probably taken at the Fort Pitt massacre. An individual wearing a soutene was also observed, and apprehension is felt for the safety of the Rev. Mr. Coechin, who was the priest attached to the reserve.

Improving Common Cows.

In his book 'Feeding Animals,' Professor E. W. Stewart says: 'That you take an ordinary cow of good condition and form and greatly improve both the quality and quantity of milk we have demonstrated in several instances. Let us take some examples. First, a heifer with her third calf at four years old, that had in her first and second years given a very moderate quantity of milk, and on a test during the fourth week of her second lactation made five pounds of butter from 150 pounds of milk, and during the fourth week of her third season made five and one eigth pounds of butter from 160 pounds of milk. At the close of the second test we began the experiment of developing her. She was a cow of rather spare habit. It was the latter part of January, and her ordinary food had been timothy and clover hay, with one peck of carrots daily. The work improvement began by increasing the food food ration by the addition of a pint of oatmeal and three quarts of bran per day, which was gradually increased during the first month to six quarts of bran; the second month to one quart of oil meal, six quarts of bran and two quarts of corn meal, which was continued until grass came, when the ration was reduced to one pint of oil meal, and four quarts of bran per day. This formed the daily ration through the summer.

Such experiments have considerable value not only because they show something of what can be done with the common cow, but because they serve to encourage the average farmer to give his common or native cow some of the good care and abundant food he would be very likely to bestow upon highly bred and high priced stock. Upon the whole, the scrub or native cow deserves far more credit than she has received, for the treatment which has been accorded to her has certainly not been such as would encourage any animal in well-doing.

—Feed the cows carefully after they have dropped their calves. Mild, unstimulating foods are best. Gradually increase the quantity and quality of the ration after the first week, until at the end of three weeks the cow is on her full ration. This will avoid udder trouble.

—The best way to clean the inside of old pots and pans is to fill them with water in which a few ounces of washing soda is dissolved, and set them on the fire. Let the water boil until the inside of the pot looks clean.

STEAM FURNITURE WARE ROOMS,

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that his Spring Stock of Furniture is now complete, and he has now on hand,

30 PARLOR SUITS
30 PINE BEDROOM SUITS
20 ASH AND WALNUT SUITS;
12 BLACK WALNUT SUITS.

Parlor Suits range in price from $48 TO $200
Bedroom Suits from $22 TO $200.

A FULL STOCK OF Household Furniture Of All Kinds.

A FINE LOT OF GILT WINDOW CORNICES which were obtained at a bargain and will be sold at low prices.

The Subscriber would also state that he has added a quantity of New MACHINERY! to his Factory, and is prepared to make and sell furniture AS CHEAP as can be obtained in the Dominion.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK, WHICH HE CLAIMS TO BE THE MOST COMPLETE THAT CAN BE FOUND.

J. B. REED.

Photograph Gallery

THE subscriber, who has been for some time established in this town, has lately procured a first class set of Photograph, View and Copying Lenses, and is now prepared to execute all orders for work in his line in first class style and at short notice. VIEWS of dwellings, stores, streets, etc., a specialty, and orders from any part of the country attended to.

Enlarging.

Portraits copied, enlarged, framed and finished, either in oil or colors. The portrait to be copied must be either a good tintype or photograph.
Photographs and tintypes will receive best attention.
Pictures taken in any weather.
Charges reasonable.
Please call and inspect samples of his work at his rooms.

OVER "MONITOR" OFFICE.
J. N. RICE.
Bridgetown, August 7th, 1884.

BROWN'S MILLS, Lawrencetown.

Sawing, Grinding, Threshing.

Lumber sawn to order, Grain ground to order, Grain threshed to order.

HAVING a first-class Gray's full power Threshing machine capable of threshing ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY BUSHELS PER HOUR, we shall be ready to fill orders in this department with extra promptness and despatch. Grain, when in at condition, will be ground immediately on being threshed if required.

IN STOCK,
Long and Short Shingles, Boards, Staves &c.
Best fresh ground Cornmeal, Graham, Buckwheat, Middlings, Flour, MIXED FEED, &c., &c., &c.
Logs and grain bought at market rates.
All orders filled promptly, at short notice and at Bottom prices!
Terms,—Cash.

J. A. BROWN & CO.
Lawrencetown, August 1884.

1885. 1885.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES.
THE BRIDGETOWN

Marble Works,

ARE prepared to compete with any similar concern in the Province, both in workmanship or price.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLETS.
—IN—
Marble, Freestone & Granite,
of all descriptions manufactured to order at short notice.
ALSO:
Furniture Tops!
Call and inspect work.
OLDHAM WHITMAN.
Bridgetown, Jan. 12th, '85

PACKAGE of Comic Pictures and our Big Catalogue for 3c and this slip.
A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

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GILBERT'S LANE, - - - SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MEN'S CLOTHES, of all kinds, CLEANSED or RE-DYED and Pressed, equal to new LACE CURTAINS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, &c., Cleaned by a NEW PROCESS, every week day. SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, DRESS MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS DYED. FEATHERS, KID GLOVES, TIES, &c., &c., CLEANED OR DYED.

All Orders left at the following places will receive prompt attention. PRICES LOW Macauley Bros. & Co, 61 Charlotte street; W. P. Moses & Co., Yarmouth, N. S.; W. H. Killer, Truro, N. S.; P. H. Glendenning, New Glasgow, N. S.; Wm. Shannon, Annapolis, N. S.; Chipman & Etter, Amherst, N. S.; Miss Wright, Digby, N. S.; Robt. Young, Charlottetown, P. E. I., or at the DYE WORKS, GILBERT'S LANE, ST. JOHN, N. B.
A. L. LAW, Proprietor.
H. S. PIPER, AGENT, BRIDGETOWN.

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FOR SALE.
IRON & STEEL, assorted sizes.
Hoop Iron and Rivets, Horse Shoes and Nails.
Iron & Steel Cut Nails, Cut and Wrought Spikes, Clinch Nails and Tacks, Sleigh and Carriage Bolts, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, &c., &c., by.
Hugh Fraser.
Bridgetown, Dec. 11, '84. tf.

W. H. Fairn,
GENERAL AGENT FOR
MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA.
Also, Agent for the
"QUEEN" INSURANCE CO., Of Liverpool and London.
Capital, Two Millions, Stg.
Fire and Life Insurance effected at the cheapest current rates.
ADDRESS:
LAWRENCETOWN, N. S.
Jan. 15th, 1885. 41tf

OPELEKA COUGH MIXTURE!
WARRANTED TO CURE Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Inflammation of the Lungs, or money returned. Price 25 cents a bottle.
OPELEKA LINIMENT,
a positive cure for Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Swollen Joints and Headache. OPELEKA INSTANT RELIEF cures every time Cholera, Summer Complaint, Cramps. Worth its weight in gold. EGYPTIAN CONDITION POWDERS, for Horses, Cattle, Pigs. Try one package; If it does not prove satisfactory return the box and get your money. For sale retail, by all dealers.
April 14. 3mpd.

GEO. S. COOK,
PRACTICAL MACHINIST,
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, - N. S.
MILL MACHINERY of all kinds made and repaired.
Shafting and Saw Arbors a specialty.
SEWING MACHINES cleaned and repaired.
January 28th, 1884. 42 1y

Notice of Change of Partnership.
The Law Firm of
T. D. & E. RUGGLES,
Office on Queen Street, Bridgetown, N. S., will henceforth be known under the name and style of
T. D. RUGGLES & SONS,
consisting of T. D. Ruggles, Q. C., Edwin Ruggles, B. A., and Harry Ruggles, B. A.
Dated December 16th, A. D., 1884. tf

THE NEW RAYMOND
THE FAVORITE
SEWING-MACHINE
FOR FAMILY USE.
HIGH ARM - HIGH FINISH.
Easy. Silent. Durable.
All the "Raymond" Shuttle Machines are fitted with the Patent
Automatic Bobbin Winder
CHAS. RAYMOND,
MANUFACTURER
GUELPH, ONTARIO.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT!
Frederick S. Carty & I. D. Carty, of Annapolis in the County of Annapolis, Farmers, having by Deed, bearing date the 7th, day of March, A. D., 1885, assigned to me their assets and effects, real and personal in trust, first, to pay the the mortgage therein mentioned on the real estate and all expenses connected with said assignment, and then to pay such of their creditors as shall execute the said Deed of Assignment within three months from its date so faras the property assigned will be sufficient thereto in order, as shown by their schedule annexed to said Assignment. Notice is hereby given that the said Deed of assignment is recorded and filed in the Registrar of Deed's office for the County of Annapolis, and that a dublicate thereof lies at the office of T. D. Ruggles & Sons, Bridgetown, where parties interested in the assignment may inspect the same, and creditors of the said Frederick S. Carty and Isaac D. Carty wishing to participate in said assignments are requested to sign.
All parties indebted to said Frederick S. Carty and Isaac D. Carty are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
GEORGE LITCH, ASSIGNEE.
Bridgetown, March 9th, '85. 483m

F. C. HARRIS,
Licensed Auctioneer,
Commission Merchant and Real Estate Agent.
Special rates for sales of Real Estate and Farm Stock.
Bridgetown, March 26th, 1884. n50

Executor's Notice!
ALL persons having any legal claims against the estate of the late MRS. SAMUEL WHEELOCK, of Torbrook, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested to, within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to
EDWARD BARTEAUX, Executor.
Torbrook, March, 31st, 1885. 3mospd.

APPLES!
JOHN S. TOWNSEND & CO.,
110 Cannon Street,
LONDON.
CONSIGNMENTS of apples to their care receive the best attention, and proceeds are remitted immediately after sale.
Shippers are recommended to mail their Bills of Lading as promptly as possible to the above address.
Any information desired may be obtained by applying to our representative,
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Office, McCormick's Building, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S.

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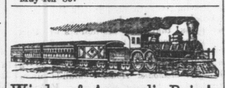
For further particulars apply to
P. INNIS, Mgr. W & A R., Kentville, or Agts. W A & R.
G. E. CORBITT, Agt. Annapolis.
May 4th '85.



Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y
Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Tues. Thurs. and Sat. only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 30	6 15	.....
6	Round Hill	1 50	6 40	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 13	7 10	.....
19	Paradise	2 28	7 30	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 38	7 45	.....
28	Middleton	2 58	8 10	.....
32	Wilmot	3 10	8 26	.....
35	Kingston	3 19	8 40	.....
42	Aylesford	3 37	9 15	.....
47	Berwick	3 52	9 35	.....
59	Kentville—arrive	4 25	10 30	.....
	Do—leave	4 40	11 15	5 40
64	Port Wiliams	4 55	11 35	6 00
66	Wolfville	5 03	11 44	6 10
69	Grand Pre	5 13	11 57	6 25
77	Hantsport	5 39	12 30	6 58
			P.M.	
84	Windsor	6 05	1 20	7 50
116	Windsor Junct.	7 28	3 45	10 00
130	Halifax—arrive	8 05	4 30	10 45

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Mo. Wed. and Fri. only.	Passengers and Freigh daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 00		2 30
14	Windsor Junc.—leave	7 45	7 15	3 30
46	Windsor	9 03	10 05	5 33
53	Hantsport	9 28	10 37	6 03
61	Grand Pre	9 54	11 10	6 33
64	Wolfville	10 03	11 25	6 46
66	Port Williams	10 10	11 35	6 55
			P.M.	
71	Kentville—arrive	10 25	11 55	7 10
	Do—leave	10 40	12 25	
83	Berwick	11 10	1 17	
88	Aylesford	11 25	1 40	
95	Kingsten	11 43		
98	Wilmot	11 53	2 23	
102	Middleton	12 05	2 38	
		P.M.	3 00	
108	Lawrencetown	12 23	3 23	
111	Paradise	12 32	3 37	
116	Bridgetown	12 47	4 00	
124	Roundhill	1 10	4 30	
130	Annapolis—arrive	1 33	4 55	

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. One hour added will give Halifax time.
Steamer Empress leaves Annapolis for St. John and Digby every Monday and Thursday at 8.00 a. m. "and all Rail Line Trains daily at 8.10 a. m. "and 8.30 p. m. for Portland and Boston.
Steamer Dominion leaves Yarmouth, every Saturday, p. m., for Boston.
P. INNES, General Manager.
Kentville, 8th May., 1885.

MANHOOD
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.
We have recently published a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.
Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.
The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use of the knife; pointing out mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Address
The Culverwell Medical Co.
41 Ann St., New York.
Post Office Box 450.

NOTICE!
The subscriber having met with a heavy loss by fire, will esteem it a favour for all who are indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.
W. A. CRAIG.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
100 Columns and 100 Engravings in each issue.
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ON CONSIGNMENT.
400,000 Spruce SHINGLES.
Clear Butts, ... $1.75
No. 1's, ... 1.50
No. 2's 1.25
The Subscriber has also for sale
Two Horses, Sound and Kind, and TWO COWS, In Calf.
N. H. Phinney.
Lawrencetown, March. 25th, 1884.

ERVIN'S Real Estate REGISTRY,
—FOR THE—
County of Annapolis!
A list of Farms for sale can be seen on application at the office, Bridgetown. I have at present several applications to LEASE FARMS. Parties wishing to rent will please communicate with the subscriber.

EXCHANGE.
A party having a large FARM desires to exchange for a smaller one.
I have lately added several eligible places, to be disposed of at reasonable terms if sold at once. Notably one at Middleton.
JOHN ERVIN, Solicitor.

Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber being desirous of giving more attention to his GROCERY and PROVISION TRADE, has decided to sell his valuable FARM, situated in Bonscnsfield, three and a-half miles from Bridgetown, and directly under the North Mountain.
The property comprises about 300 acres of splendid land, 25 or 30 under cultivation, and 200 abounding in valuable Hard and Soft Timber.
There is also between 200 and 300 healthy and bearing Fruit Trees, in Apple, Plum, Pear, &c.
A good House, Barn, and other Outbuildings, together with pure and never-failing water privileges are among the inducements.
For full particulars apply to the subscriber.
T. J. EAGLESON.
Bridgetown, Oct. 9, 1883. tf

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMEMT!
Whereas
JOHN E. ELLIOTT,
of Wilmot in the County of Annapolis, Trader, having by Deed of Assignment bearing date the 25th day of April, 1885, assigned to me all his assets and effects, real and personal in trust, first to pay the mortgages on the real estate, and the balance, after paying all expenses connected with said assignment, and certain preferential claims, therein named; to be applied pro rata to the payment of the respective claims of such creditors as shall execute said deed of assignment within ninety days from the date thereof.
Notice is hereby given that the said deed of assignment is recorded and filed in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Annapolis, and a duplicate thereof lies at my office, where parties interested in the assignment may inspect the same. Creditors failing to execute the same within the time named will not be entitled to any benefit thereunder.
All persons indebted to said John P. Elliott, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
JAMES. H. WHITMAN. ASSIGNEE.
April, 27th, 1885. 3m.

Encyclopedia Britannica.
Subscriptions will be taken at this office. Payments are made very easy and extend over a period of five or six years, enabling a person of very moderate means to secure this invaluable work.

PLANTS! PLANTS!
—FOR THE—
Garden and House.
FLOWER —AND— VEGETABLE SEEDS,
Small Fruits,
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FRENCH ROSSS,
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a specialty, imported direct from France. New and Rare Plants, such as
BLUE PRIMROSES, GOLDEN LEAVED PRIMROSES, RED HELIOTROPES, GLOXMIAS, HIBISCUS, CALCEOLARIAS, ETC., and a
CRIMSON Maroon Lobleia, etc,
Catalogues now ready, free to all applicants, and sent to all customers of last year.
James H. Andrews
Willow Park Nurseries, Halifax.
Feb. 27, '84. n46tf

EYE, EAR AND THROAT!
Dr. J. R. McLean,
Corner Hollis & Salter streets
HALIFAX.
Sept. 15th, 288 —tf

CARD.
W. M. FORSYTH
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, DISTRICT NO. 2
Office in
LOCKETT'S BUILDING, BRIDGETOWN.
Office hours, from 2 to 5 p. m.
April 2nd, '84. 51tf

For the Ladies.

Hints for Housekeepers.

Many housekeepers are greatly troubled by a lack of closet room, many dining rooms having none, or at best, a narrow set of shelves, shut in by a door and called a china closet. An easy and convenient method by which the difficulty is remedied, is to have closets made across two of the corners, which can always be spared. A casing which can be made of any wood, is fitted across the corners, and shelves fastened in two-thirds of the way down. These casings are fitted with doors which open in the middle like any cupboard doors. The lower part has also doors, and shelves or not, as one likes. Shelves in the lower part of one closet give a convenient place for table cloths and napkins which are in daily use, knife boxes, etc. The other may be left without shelves if one has little pantry room, for the accommodation of cake and bread boxes, sugar bucket, etc. The woodwork, stained and shellacked like the floor will look well, and with very little expense two convenient closets may be made, and the appearance of the room improved at the same time.

In these early spring days when vegetables are neither so plenty nor fresh as earlier in the season, there are some ways of preparing those we may be fortunate enough to have to hand, which I have never seen given in our paper. Beets which are sometimes tough and wilted, are nice stewed. Wash and peel the beets; if wilted they should stand in cold water an hour or two before peeling. Slice and cut in small pieces and put them in a sauce pan with cold water enough to cover well. Cover and cook slowly two hours, taking care the water does not boil out. If the beet is then tender, add a little salt. Stir flour to a smooth paste with a little water (a tablespoonful of flour will be sufficient to thicken a quart of the stew), and stir in, add a heaping teaspoonful of butter, and a little pepper. Boil up and serve hot.

Carrots are nice cooked in the same manner.

Potato chowder is very good, especially to help out a dinner of odds and ends, which is served occasionally in even the best regulated households and is also good for supper where there are working men who require something warm and hearty Peel and slice a dozen potatoes and put them in cold water. Put a generous tablespoonful of butter and a quart of hot water in a sauce pan, add a scant teaspoonful of salt, and when boiling hot, add the potatoes, and cook slowly three-quarters of an hour. Add a pint of milk and let it just come to a boil, add more salt if necessary, a little pepper if liked, and serve immediately.

Cold vegetables may be made into many palatable little dishes.

Cold potatoes may be sliced, put in a sauce pan, with milk to cover them, season with butter, pepper and salt, and thicken with a little flour.

Beets may be sliced, cut in small pieces and warmed with a very little water, adding butter, pepper and salt to season.

Cold boiled cabbage is nice warmed as follows: Put a little milk and butter in a dish, and when hot, add the cabbage. Cover and heat slowly to a boil, stirring occasionally.

Cold parsnips may be sliced, dipped in beaten egg, rolled in cracker crumbs and fried a delicate brown, or they may be put in a sauce pan with sufficient milk to cover them, seasoned with butter, pepper and salt, and thickened with a very little flour, mixed to a smooth paste with milk or water. Cold potatoes are good, cut and fried in the same manner.

In answer to an inquiry how to make good, firm jelly, as I have just finished my last batch for the season with excellent success, I can do no better than give my own method. I find the secret of success lies in extracting the juice of the fruit, and then condensing it by rapid boiling for some ten minutes before adding the sugar. This suggestion holds good for nearly all kinds of fruit, whose juices must be condensed to a certain consistency by boiling, before the sugar is added in order to make a firm, transparent jelly. We then strain the juice, and measure it, and add a heaping pint of white sugar to each pint of juice, then place it back again on the top of a well-heated stove, and boil rapidly for the space of from five to ten minutes longer, or until the surface of the mixture is covered over with bubbles, which is an indication that it is cooked sufficiently. Always boil it on top of the stove, and never suffer it to stop boiling for a moment until done. In straining the juice from the fruit, we are also careful not to press any of the pulp of the fruit through the strainer, as the addition of the pulp to the juice makes a rank, coarse jelly. By following these directions the most inexperienced housekeeper can scarcely fail of having a firm and transparent jelly that can be cut with a knife.—*Mrs. L., in Household.*

Notes on Fashion.

To brighten up a black silk for summer a pleated vest is now used of dull, pale blue, pearl gray, rose-color, or striped white and black satin surah. This vest is of the finest knife-plating its whole length and sometimes tulle or thin French crape of the same color is laid over it. Sometimes watered silk in the colors mentioned is preferred to satin; watered vests are made quite plain on the waist lining, while the dress material is turned back from the front in reverse and faced with the moire. A three-cornered piece of moire is inserted with point upwards in the sleeves at the wrists, or, if soft satin or thin crape is used, it forms a shirred band and narrow double frill inside like an under-sleeve.

Linen collars are high and straight in military style but the corners in front are curved instead of being square. A row of fine thick needle-work or an edge of hem-stitching forms the trimming. The turned over fronts in English style are also seen again.

The muslins, sateens, chambreys, French lawns and better class of wash materials will, the coming season, be decorated with lace and ribbons, white, cream, ecru, ficelle, or various shades of coffee, as edgings to flounces and tunics; while lace flounces, mounted on soft silk or pale-tinted sateen skirts, and accompanied by polonaises or full apron overskirts and corsages of figured or broche satin, will be among the favorite afternoon toilets for the summer, and found remarkably effective, at a moderate price.

—If stove polish is mixed with very strong soap suds, the lustre appears immediately, and the dust of the polish does not fly around as it usually does.

Joker's Corner.

A Woman's Wit.

Many of the first settlers of Illinois were rude in speech and rough in manner. Money was scarce with them and service was paid in produce. Governor B. illustrated these incidents of frontier life by the following anecdote:

One day there came to his office a young man, accompanied by a young woman.

'Be you the squire?' asked the manly youth.

'Yes sir.'

'Can you tie the knot for us right away?'

'Yes, sir.'

'How much do you charge?'

'One dollar is the legal fee, sir.'

'Will you take your fee in beeswax?'

'Yes if you can't pay the cash.'

'Well go ahead and tie the knot, and I'll fetch in the wax.'

'No,' said the squire, thinking it a good chance to have a little fun, 'bring in the beeswax first and then I'll marry you.'

Reluctantly the youth went out to where the horse upon which, Darby and Joan fashion they had ridden, stood, and bought the wax in a sack. On being weighed, its value was found to be only sixty cents.

'Wal,' said the anxious groom, 'tie the knot and I'll fetch more wax next week.'

'No, sir, I can't trust; that is against the rules of this office.'

Slowly the disappointed youth turned to go out saying, 'Come Sal, let's go.'

'I say, mister,' answered Sal, with a woman's wit, 'can't you marry us as far as the wax will go?'

'Yes, I can and I will,' replied the squire laughing, and he did.

OVER ZEALOUS.—It is related that the sexton of a church, having to be away from his duties one day, got a substitute who was not acquainted with the congregation, and who became much excited when he saw an old man come into one of the pews and raise a peculiarly shaped ear trumpet to his face. Springing to his side, he said something in a low voice; whereupon the gentleman endeavored to raise the trumpet to his ear, but was prevented by the sexton seizing his hand. With increased voice and excitement, he said, 'You musn't sir—you mustn't blow that horn in here. If you do I shall be obliged to put you out.' And the good old man, pocketing his bugle, heard nothing of service or sermon.

—'Weally, ah, I beg youah pardon miss, if I intrude,' said a dude from Cincinnati the other evening on discovering a pretty girl milking a cow. 'No intrusion, sir,' said the girl blushing like a rose. 'Ah, my deah damsel, cawnt I assist you?' 'Certainly. Just stand where the cow can see you.' 'Of course I will, my charmer; but, what do you want the cow to see me foohr.' —'She will think you're a calf and give down her milk faster.'

KNEW HIM.—Agitated man to acquaintance: 'By gracious, did you see me rush up just then and shake hands with that fellow?'

'Yes.'

'Well, I did it under misapprehension. I wouldn't have shaken hands with him for anything.'

'Why, don't you know him?'

'Yes, I know him, but I owe him ten dollars.'—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

—There is a good story about Sullivan going the rounds. He was arrested for brutality in Boston and was defended by several lawyers. They would not allow him to put in a word, and he showed a most expressive disgust at the weakness of legal arguments. At last one of his lawyers got up.

'Your honor, I move to strike out—'

'By thunder, that's right! That's the first sensible thing I've heard said in this court.'

—A western bridegroom at an uptown hotel summoned a bell-boy by bawling down six flights of stairs. 'W-what's the matter?' panted the boy, as he responded to the unique summons. 'It's that ere light,' said the bridegroom, indicating the gas. 'I've been trying to blow the durned thing out for fifteen minutes. If it costs anything extra to sleep in the dark, jess say so, and I'll foot the bill. Maria you get behind the trunk a minit.'

'Pa, *does* the sausage come of its hole on Candlemas day, and look around for its shadow, so as to make an early spring? Ma says it does.' 'What are you talking about?' says the papa to the little boy. 'It is the ground hog that comes out of its hole, not the sausage.' 'Well, ain't sausage ground hog?' and the little one went off on his roller skates as though shot out of a gun, leaving the old man to worry over the incipient punster in an otherwise respectable family.—*Peck's Sun.*

—'I thought you said Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage was such a great preacher,' said a visitor to Brooklyn. 'I heard him yesterday and cannot agree with you.'

'My dear sir, Talmage is the finest pulpit orator in America. You ought to hear him preach when he isn't wearing new boots.'

'Why so?'

'Because new boots hurt his corns so badly that he cannot gesticulate with his legs.'

—Uncle: 'Well, Ethel, you've been looking at the fire a long while. What do you see there?' Ethel (dreamy little dear) 'Oh, all sorts of things, uncle—faces and people.' Johnny (practical, with an eye to 'tips'): 'Do you see the face of anybody there who'd give you half a dollar?'

—Mamma (dining room)—'It isn't polite Bobby, to smack your lips when eating. You never do that at home.' Bobby—'Cause we never have anything worth smacking over.'

—A Japanese dentist never uses forceps. When he draws a tooth he has to digit out with his fingers.

—There's many a man sailing over the deep who gives to the sea what he'd much rather keep.