Miscellaneous.

Tale of Lost Keys.

"I never feel," said a woman who had travelled all over the world, "that I am really off for a trip until I have lost and had an agonized hunt for my keys. Then, and then only, I feel sure that I am ready to start on my travels. My last experience was decidedly thrilling—so upsetting, in fact, that then and there I resolved to reform, and never again to mislay anything of importance. We were leaving a sea-shore cottage we had leased for the summer and going direct to the ocean steamer. Our boxes were all shipped, the house was put in order for leaving, and when everyone was out I turned the key in the lock and delivered the bunch to the agent. As we went up the gangway the usual vertigo seized me, "Were my tickets and keys safe?" Horrors! I found that I had left everything—steamer tickets, stateroom vouchers, keys for our trunks—all behind. In an hour and a half the vessel would sail.

"'Where did I leave them?' I exclaimed in answer to my family's frenzied demand; 'It must have been in my room on the bureau. I remember,' I began, with my usual reminiscence, 'that I laid them down just as'—

"'Heavens, mamma!' broke in my practical eldest daughter, 'there is but one thing to do—I must go back and get them, and try and catch the steamer. Good-by! If you don't see me I will come over in the next ship, and will cable,' and she rushed down to the dock.

"'But how will she get into the house?' said my husband, whose slow intelligence had finally grasped the situation, and who wore his usually resigned expression at such crises. 'She will just have time, I think, but the house is locked up.'

"'Milly will manage,' said her little brother confidently. And manage she did. Just before the last bell rang, and before we had finally made up our minds what to do if she did not return, she appeared, breathless, but triumphant. She had climbed into a window of the cottage which she found open. 'I would have broken it,' she declared, 'if I had found no other way.' And, rushing up to my room, she found everything as I had said. (I am rather good about remembering, by the way, when I really set myself to work to think it out.)

"She tipped the man to make him gallop the horse she had hired at the station, and just caught the next train, the boat and finally the 'elevated,' which she took to the pier. If she had missed a connection anywhere she would have been too late."—*New York Tribune.*

What will You Make of Yourself?

When some young men are asked this question, they answer: "I intend to be a merchant," or a teacher, or a book keeper, or a salesman, or whatever other calling they may have selected.

But it has a higher meaning. When the late President Garfield was a young man he was mowing grass during vacation from his studies, for the purpose of earning money to pay his school bill. His companion-mower, interested in his bright talk, said:

"Well, what are you going to make—a preacher?

"That," answered James in a playful way, "is an unsolved problem. I have undertaken to make a man of myself. If I succeed, I may make something else afterwards; if I don't succeed I shall not be fit for much anyway."

With clear vision he sees that life is only worth living if he can make himself a man—a real man, having correct principles and a sturdy purpose, fulfilling the one great object of his creation.

The true form, then, of life's great question is, not "What place do you mean to get, or what "stuff do you mean" to work, but what sort of a man do you mean to be?"

Get that question securely answered in life. It saves time, prevents waste of power, utilizes all the forces and drawbacks of life, subdues impatience, inspires steadfast courage and clothes monotonous duty with the transfiguring beauty of a glorious motive.

A Plea for Less Study.

M. Berthelot, the famous French scientist, says that children in school should have twice as much play as they now have, with a radical change in the character of their studies.

In an address before a scientific body in Paris M. Berthelot said millions of francs are wasted every year in pouring learning into sieves.

"According to the educational method in vogue," said Berthelot, "most of the education goes in at one ear and out of the other without leaving any other impression than mental disgust for further education. What educators need to do is to cast aside at once that iniquitous institution called 'weekly examination,' which compels the pupil to cram, cram, cram.

"In its place should be established a system of interesting each pupil's mind in particular studies by pointing out to him how he individually has a permanent interest in pursuing them, and then give the pupil plenty of leisure to think over what has been told him.

"There are entirely too many subjects being taught," said Berthelot, in conclusion. "Reduce the number of subjects of study, shorten the hours, and if we are to have examinations let them be as brief and as far apart as possible."

—An American tourist writes as follows of Victoria, B. C., in the Country Gentleman: The town is English as are most of its inhabitants in characteristics, if not by birth, although it is cosmopolitan enough to harbor many a bonnie Scotchman and wily Greek, with occasional representatives from every shore. Living is cheap. I should call it the poor man's paradise, were I not assured that it has no poor, every one being comfortably well off. A house of six rooms and bath can be rented for $11 a month, with garden attached and unparalelled views thrown in. Table supplies, butter excepted, are much lower than in the East. A 10 lb. salmon sells for 25 cents—if, indeed, there be a market for it at all, since every one can troll for his own salmon. Vegetables can be planted in succession and will grow and ripen for nine months in the year, while flowers bloom in the open air until Christmas. I saw luxuriant crops of peas ripening in the middle of September. Plums and peaches excel those grown in California.

—Toronto is the scene of a novel form of philanthropy. It is the care of the teeth of children whose parents are too poor to employ a dentist. A local physician conceived the idea and sought the aid of the churches. He was ready to bear the financial burden alone, but he desired the church people to assist him in in finding objects for his charity. His notion was ridiculed, but he persisted in it without assistance, expended much money in fitting up his dispensary and in employing assistants, and last year cared for the teeth of nearly two thousand children. He seeks no aid from any quarter, but finds it necessary occasionally to appeal to the citizens to furnish him with the names of people who cannot afford to spend money on their children's teeth. The capacity of his free dentistry is apparently in excess of the local needs.

—The victory rests with America's Greatest Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, when it enters the battle against impure blood.

Agricultural.

Timothy and Clover Hay.

The nutritive value of timothy hay is the subject of some discussion at present, it being unfavorably compared with that of clover hay. On this point *The American Cultivator* expresses the following views: It is rather surprising that timothy hay keeps its popularity so well as it does. At its best its nutritive value is much less than clover. But very little timothy grass is cut early enough to be at its best, because the majority of customers prefer it after it has fully formed its seed and has passed the flowering stage. Timothy then has largely changed the richer juices which the green timothy possesses into a woody fibre that is little better than so much straw. At its best and cut before flowering, timothy contains of its dry matter possibly 4 or 5 per cent of albuminoids. But timothy grass cut thus young dies down to less than half the bulk it will make if cut two or three weeks later. Consequently no farmer is willing to cut it early.

Where timothy hay is fed without grain, as it is on most farms, while horses are not working, it is a very poor and uneconomical feed. We sometimes hear complaints that horses grow poor and show rough, staring coats while they have timothy hay always in their racks or mangers, though they have nothing to do. These same horses will flesh up and even fatten when set to work in the spring, when some of the hay is cut and fed, moistened with a mixture of corn and oatmeal. This, we think, is a better feed for horses that have timothy than is cut hay and oatmeal. Timothy is very deficient in fattening properties as well as in the nutrition for giving strength. When some clover is mixed with the timothy, oats are a better grain to grind to be mixed as cut feed than are corn and oats. If the hay is all clover, horses for farm work will do well on it without any grain, though they will even then be somewhat more efficient if given a small amount of oats with the hay.

It is only the carelese feeding of clover hay which makes it unpopular with horsemen. It is never disliked by horses and cows. Indeed, the trouble is that horses like it too well, and if given all they can eat will gorge themselves so that in hard work or fast driving the gorged stomach will press against the lungs. There is almost always some dust with clover hay because, being highly nitrogenous, the clover heats too much and some of it is burned, which makes it very dusty. This, with horses whose wind has already been injured by fast driving on an overloaded stomach, produces cough and the disease called "heaves."

Dairy Notes.

Watch the cow which gradually declines in her yield while her mates, under the same management, do not. Pedigree counts for nothing when a cow will not respond to good feed with a fair yield of milk.

In butter making everything is being sifted down to a business proposition. Dairymen make more money now than when butter was higher, because of more scientific methods, more creameries, more summer crops raised and better cows kept.

Failure will be certain to the dairyman who has not the gift of punctuality, and he had better quit. No employment requires more method. Every part of the work must be performed every day, and almost every hour in the day. And variation is actual loss.

If all the buttermilk has not been washed out of the butter, it is certain that the attempt to work it out will result in breaking the grain of the butter; and if one does not understand the granular system of churning it will pay him to look into the matter at once.

He runs a dairy with most profit who gives most attention to making the farm produce large crops of grain and grass to be fed to the cows; there is not so much profit when the feed is bought outside. The business of the dairyman does not begin and end with the care of the cows, but reaches into every detail of farm management.

It has been again and again demonstrated that the less the butter is worked the better. If the granular system of churning is practised, and ample time given for the water to drain out, no working will be needed, or only enough to bring the butter to a solid condition. If the buttermilk has all been washed out there will be none left to work out.—*Rural Canadian.*

Sweet Corn as a Money Crop.

Sweet corn as a money crop is a pretty sure thing, according to the *Orange Judd Farmer*, if it is situated where ears can be marketed when in the roasting stage. What grain is not sold in this way makes good feed. The fodder is worth all it costs to raise the crop, leaving the receipts for corn as net profit. The stalks are cut up at the bottom as soon as the ears become too old for market, and are carefully cured in the shock or are put in the silo, whole or cut, ears and all. Either feed is preferred for milk or butter production to the best hay. The best variety of sweet corn is still a moot question.

—There is one Waterville, Maine, orchardist who gets some amusement and a good deal of satisfaction out of his method of ridding his trees of caterpillar pests. He used to use kerosene, soap-suds and all that sort thing, but has now a plan superior to anything yet tried. He has been using of late a double-barrelled shotgun loaded with a powder charge only, over which is placed a thin shot wad. Finding a sizable caterpillar web the shooter with the muzzle of his gun anywhere from a foot to three feet of the mark pulls the trigger and in place of the web there is a smooth, nicely cleaned branch, with not a vestige of a caterpillar or his home left. The gentleman says he can remove 35 or 40 nests in a before brekkfast hunt and has a lot of fun out of it.

—Potato scab has been successfully prevented by treating the tubers to be planted thus: Dissolve two and a quarter ounces of corrosive sublimate in about two gallons of hot water, and then in ten or twelve hours afterward dilute the solution with thirteen gallons of water. Wash the potatoes if they are very dirty, and immerse them before they are cut in the diluted solution for an hour and a half, then spread out to dry. Cut and plant in the usual manner. By this treatment very smooth potatoes have been grown from very scabby tubers. The corrosive sublimate is very poisonous, and must be used with great care. All treated tubers not planted must be deeply buried or placed beyond reach of children or animals.

—The butter king of the world is said to be Obadiah Sands, of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Sands owns eighty creameries and controls the output of as many more. These creameries are scattered over the State of Illinois, and their annual product amounts to 14,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at $2,500,000. The milk of 120,000 cows is used in the manufacture of this butter. In the season of the year when the milk is most plentiful 20,000,000 pounds of milk are daily churned into butter. The milk is gathered by 4,000 teams from 6,000 farm.

—Minard's Liniment Cures LaGrippe.

Children and Poisonous Flowers.

Buttercups and daisies are generally associated in one's mind with Wordsworth, children and Arcadian simplicity. It is difficult to conceive of anything hurtful or dangerous in connection with the pretty little yellow flower, but unfortunately it is not alway the most modest and retiring plants or flowers that are the least harmful; for example, the deadly nightshade (Atropa belladonna). Not that the buttercup can vie with the deadly nightshade in poisonous quantities, and still when consumed in sufficient quantities it will cause death. A proof of this has lately been afforded in England in the case of a boy who after eating some buttercups died within a few hours with all the symptoms of irritant poisoning. The buttercup belongs to the ranunculaceæ, and nearly all the members of this group possess poisonous qualities, chiefly of an irrant nature, though in a few narcotic principles are to be found. Every year some children lose their lives by eating poisonous seeds or flowers, and care should be taken to exclude from gardens or parks where children play, plants or shrubs of a poisonous nature, as deadly nightshade, laburnum and yew. Fortunately, buttercups though nice to look at, do not as a rule tempt children to eat them wholesale, otherwise the mortality from this cause would be much greater than it is at present.

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

—According to the *Saturday Review*, a high official just returned from India tells us that though in his opinion the forward policy was a great mistake, yet certain good results have followed from the fighting on the frontier. The gallantry of the English officers who refused to lie down or take shelter under the heaviest fire, is talked of not only on the frontier, but in every bazaar in Central India. The prestige of the English has gained enormously by the daring of men who, like Col. John Haughton, always refused to lie down or take cover under fire, but encouraged their men, while themselves a mark for every Afridi riflemen.

—A Frenchman has discovered a remedy, instantaneous in its effects, for the horrible burns caused by the use of oil of vitriol. It is a soft paste of calcined magnesia and water, with which the parts burned are covered to the thickness of an inch. It alleviates the pain almost immediately, and when the paste is removed no scar remains.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

CONSUMPTION CURED

In many cases this disease is arrested and in ALL the healing, soothing properties of

Puttner's Emulsion

give great relief and comfort to the sufferers.

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

ST. JOHN Semi-Weekly Sun

CASH IN ADVANCE, 75c. a Year.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper for Old and Young in the Maritime Provinces

Twice a Week,

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Reliable Market Reports, Full Shipping News, Sermons by Dr. Talmage and other Eminent Divines, Stories by Eminent Authors, Despatches and Correspondence from all parts of the World.

Call and see our Type setting Machines in operation. Greatest invention of the age.

ST. JOHN DAILY SUN

IS A NEWSPAPER

First, Last and all the time.

2 Cents per Copy. $5.00 a Year.

In the Quantity, Variety and Reliability of its Despatches and Correspondence, it has No Rival.

Using Mergenthaler Type-Casting Machines THE SUN is printed from New Type Every Morning.

Established in 1878, it has increased in circulation and popularity each year.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

ADDRESS: THE SUN PRINTING CO. LTD. ST. JOHN, N. B.

FARM FOR SALE!

The subscriber offers for sale the well-known place lately occupied by the late

David W. Landers,

consisting of 30 acres of tillage and grass land, 50 acres of pasture.

The house and outbuildings are in good repair and the land in a high state of cultivation.

Anyone wanting a place at the most pleasant port on the Bay of Fundy shore will do well to inspect.

TERMS,—Easy.

ELMIRA LANDERS, *Executrix.*

46 tf

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

BOOTS . . .
—AND—
. . . SHOES

I have a large line of

Men's Heavy Grain Long Boots,
Men's Heavy Grain B. T. Boots,
Men's Dongola Kid Congress Boots,
Men's Buff Bal. Boots,
Men's Slippers in Carpet and Leather.

Boy's Grain B. T. Boots,
oys' Grain Bal. Boots,
Boys' Buff Bal. Boots.

Ladies' & Misses' Dongola Kid Boots in Button and Lace,
Ladies' Dongola Kid Oxford Shoes,
Ladies' Felt Slippers,
Ladies' Pebbled Boots in Button and Lace.

.....ALSO.....

Larrigans, Lumbermen's Socks, Cardigans, etc., etc.

All for sale at a reduced price.

J. I. FOSTER.

Bridgetown, Feb. 2nd, 1898.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ST. JOHN, N. B.

SEPT. 13th to 23rd, 1898.

$13,000 in Prizes!

All departments of Prize Lists revised and increased.

Large Special Prizes in Live Stock and Dairy Products.

Live Stock enters Wednesday, 14th, and leaves Wednesday, 21st. Grand display of

Forest Life of New Brunswick.

Collection of Wild Animals, Birds, Insects and Fungi shown in their Natural Haunts. The Paradise of the Sportsman and Delight of the Naturalist.

Two Museums Will Contribute Their Whole Collection.

A Great Nature Lesson for All.

Prizes offered for Natural History Collections.

A large and varied display of Fish, Fish Products, and Fishery Appliances.

Machinery of all Kinds in Motion—with Many Manufacturing Novelties.

Prizes Offered for Best Manufacturer's Display.

HOLIDAY SEEKERS will find a varying round of attractions in Amusement Hall and in the Wonderful Performances upon the Grounds in front of the New Grand Stand.

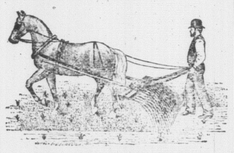
Pyrotechnic Marvels, Band Music.

Excursion Tickets from Everywhere.

Mark the 13th SEPT. on your calendar.

For Prize Lists and full information, Address:

W. C. PITFIELD, President. CHAS. A. EVERETT, Man'g'r and Sec'y.



Z. BREED'S .. WEEDER ..

A Weeder is a necessity to every farmer. It does its work by stirring the surface of the soil, where the weed seeds germinate, while the plant having a deeper root remains unharmed.

Breed's Weeder is the best made.

It has more fingers than weeders of any other make. Its fingers are longer and have a side motion, which prevents, *every time*, the destruction of the crop plant.

Its head, made in sections, can be reduced from eight feet to 70 inches, thus permitting work between rows of corn or other crop when so tall that a longer head could not be used.

Write for circulars and testimonials from the best farmers in Kings County to your nearest agent, or to

S. B. CHUTE, Berwick, Kings Co., N. S.

April 6th, 1898. 3m

THE CHILDREN'S LIFE
ARCHIBALD'S PAIN BALSAM BECAUSE
a few drops in warm water and milk sweetened to taste make a mild, pleasant drink which quickly relieves that troublesome cough which is so distressing at night
BEEN USED SINCE 1864

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

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE!

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of EMILY MESSENGER, late of Centreville, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to same are requested to make immediate payment to

MANLEY BENSON, *Executor.*

Bridgetown, August 25th, 1897.—22 tf

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 he fifties and hundreds. First-class trees, $30 per hundred, $5 per doz.

A. STANLEY BANKS.

Waterville, Kings Co., Nov. 13, 1895. 18 1y

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

"Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 20TH, 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 4.30 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.

Two Trips a Week.

The fast and popular Steel Steamer

'YARMOUTH'

will leave Yarmouth for Boston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING after arrival of the Express train from Halifax. Returning will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY 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.

This is the fastest steamer plying between Nova Scotia and the United States, and forms the most pleasant route between above points, combining safety, comfort and speed.

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, April 26th, 1898.

BRIDGETOWN

MARBLE WORKS

THOMAS DEARNESS,

Importer of Marble

and manufacturer of

Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Also Monuments in Red Granite, Gray Granite, and Freestone.

Granville St., Bridgetown, N. S.

N. B.—Having purchased the Stock and Trade from Mr. O. Whitman, parties ordering anything in the above line can rely on having their orders filled at short notice, T. D.

Bridgetown, March 19th, 89.

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. 26 1y

ONE CASE

WHIPS

(All Styles and Prices,)

Direct from the Manufacturer.

PRICES RIGHT.

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, April 16th, 1897.

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, 1898.

Many persons cannot take plain cod-liver oil.

They cannot digest it.

It upsets the stomach.

Knowing these things, we have digested the oil in Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites; that is, we have broken it up into little globules, or droplets.

We use machinery to do the work of the digestive organs, and you obtain the good effects of the digested oil at once. That is why you can take Scott's Emulsion.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

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. Arnaud, agent.
New Glasgow, N. S.—R. C. Wright, agt.
Dartmouth, N. S.—C. W. Frazee, 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.
Sherbrooke, 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.*

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.

The Celebrated Stallion

FERRON, 2.24 1-4,

by Allerton, 2.09¼; dam by Director, 2.17¼; sire of Direct, 2.05¼; Directum, 2.05¼; and Direction, 2.08¼;

will make the season of 1898 at Middleton and Kentville.

Terms for Season, $15.00.

All communications addressed to owner

M. D. MESSINGER, Kingston Station, N. S.

Mares from a distance taken from and returned to cars free. Pasture of the best, $1.00 per month.

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, 130 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

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

All persons having any legal demands against the estate of TIMOTHY D. RUGGLES, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, Barrister-at-Law, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned.

S. S. RUGGLES, E. RUGGLES, H. RUGGLES, } *Executors.*

BRIDGETOWN, N. S., Sept. 14th, 1897. 26, 6m

The Household.

Home Renovation.

PLAIN DIRECTIONS FOR PAINTING A BATHTUB, HOW TO CLEAN OILCLOTH, ETC.

Among the crosses many housewives have to annoy them is a bathtub of uninviting appearance in a room that otherwise looks fresh and clean after renovating. The tarnished surface may refuse to become bright, no matter what cleaning materials are employed. The Standard Designer tells how you may remedy this and, by being your own workman, may, at a trifling expense, make the bathtub quite desirable.

Procure a small can of common paint of any light color desired, a can of enamel paint of the same color and a good sized brush. Cut eight or ten inch pieces of yellow soap into bits and put it over the fire to dissolve in a couple of quarts of water. Fill the bathtub with very hot water, and throw in a generous handful of powdered borax and the dissolved soap. When the water becomes cool enough to put the hands in it, scrub the surface with a brush, letting the water run off as the work is done. Again partly fill the tub with hot water and scrub it with the brush and sand soap to make sure that all greasy particles have been removed. Then rinse it in clear hot water and thoroughly dry. Cover it with two coatings of the common paint, letting one thoroughly dry before putting on the second coat. Then give it several coats of the enamel paint. This paint will dry more quickly than the other, and the bath will no longer be an unsightly object. Care must be used not to run very hot water into the bath until the paint has hardened.

Oilcloth, it is told by the same authortity should be carefully swept to free it from dust, then rubbed with a cloth dipped in hot milk and afterwards rubbed with a dry cloth. Occasionally a little size dissolved in hot water, and the oilcloth rubbed with some of it will give it a nice, bright polish. Beeswax and turpentine will prolong its wear. This is used in the way you would polish an oak floor—that is rubbed on with a piece of flannel and rubbed off and polished with a dry duster. Washing oilcloth with soap and soda and leaving the surface wet is ruinous to it.

In washing furniture only small portions should be done at a time, and each part should be done thoroughty and quickly dried. Work downward, beginning at the top, so that splashes below can be effaced as you work downward. The following would be a good furniture polish: One-half pint linseed oil, one-half pint turpentine, one-half pint vinegar, one-half pint spirits of wine. Mix well together. When used, shake well and rub on the furniture with a piece of linen rag and polish with a duster.

To Straighten Whalebones.

Whalebones that have become misshapen or bent may easily be straightened and made as supple as new by immersing them in cold water and then drying in a cool place out of the reach of the immediate action of sun or fire. They should stand in the cold water, fully covered, for about 12 hours, then be shaken well to dislodge the clinging drops of water; then dried.

In these days, when whalebones are so expensive, it is a good thing to know this, for, by taking this care with them, bones may be transferred from dress to dress so long as they remain unbroken. Very often, in throwing aside a pair of corsets, some of the bones are found to be sufficiently good after you have straightened them, cut into proper lengths and laid aside for future use in home dressmaking. This is one of the little economies that it is well to cultivate, for it will prove an important saving in the course of two or three seasons.

So, don't throw away bent or twisted whalebones as useless; as long as they are not split or broken they are of service. Remember about drying them in a cool and sheltered place, as they will warp if exposed to strong sunlight or direct heat from a fire.

Neatly Dressed.

There is an exquisite charm about a neatly dressed woman. She does not wear her hair loose as if it is just about to fall on her shoulders. Her gloves are not ripped at the seams, nor are there any buttons missing from her boots. Her veil does not reveal a hole over her chin, nor does the binding of her skirt show ragged in places. Not many women show their tidiness in these details, but the well groomed woman considers that neglect in these little things is full of shame to womankind. Note the well dressed tailor built woman. Her cloth gown fits her without a crease, and there is neither speck nor spot on it. Her linen collar and cuffs are snowy white and remain properly fixed in their places. Her gloves do not wrinkle, but button smoothly over her wrists. Her shoes are dainty and polished. Her bonnet or hat is pinned on straight, and her hair is neatness itself. She is the picture of delicate finish and wholesome order. Would that we could come across her somewhat oftener!—*New York Ledger.*

—Some mothers, with an eye to economy, buy stockings a little large, because the child "will grow to them." This is just as pernicious as buying them small, for in putting on the boot the toes are forced down to the end of the stocking and the loose part of the stocking at the heel forms a great wad which presses the foot down with the boot. Children are more liable to have ill fitting boots than adults, because, whereas adults, if they are sensible, will, when trying on boots, exclaim when they feel painful pressure on any part of the foot, and insist on having something more comfortable; the child whose new boots are a size larger than the old ones, finds relief in them and only discovers their fault too late, when the growing foot finds the uppers rigid and hard and the toes are again compressed. By this means, too, the process of deforming the foot is made more gradual and less painful than might be supposed from the degree of harm done.

Play Aprons.

A Frenchwoman visiting in this country wonders that American children are not more often put in the black play aprons which French children wear universally, boys and girls alike. These are long, loose aprons which button to the throat in the back and are made with wide loose sleeves. They fit on over any toilet, and the children in French towns are seen incased in them while at play. They are quickly removed and protect dress and stocking from dirt and wear. The little boys are trained to wear so that they. The average American boy, however, would be likely to chafe seriously if he was returned to pinafores. The aprons are invariably made of black French cambric of sufficient good quality to prevent cracking and are in such common use as to be accepted without question by the children.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

Joker's Corner.

His First Case.

A DETROIT DOCTOR TELLS THE STORY OF AN EARLY EXPERIENCE.

"I have never forgotten my first case," remarked one of Detroit's most successful medical practitioners as he bit the end from a choice cigar. "I was young and hopeful in those days and duly impressed with the importance of my mission in life. But there was a sad lack of patients upon which to try my professional skill. However, I bolstered up my spirits with the thought that my opportunity would come sooner or later. My shingle swung in the breeze for two months before it came.

"One cold, dark night, with a howling blizzard raging, I received a hurry call to attend an old party who lived some 12 miles from town. I knew him to be rich and influential and congratulated myself that my chance had come.

"Not owning a horse at that time, I hired a livery rig and startgd as fast as I could go.

"It was a wild night, and the snow was drifted fence high, and it was not long before I ran into a ditch and wrecked the whole outfit.

"I woke up a farmer at the risk of my life and hired another rig and at last succeeded in reaching my destination.

"I found the old man holding his jaw and swearing, and I was at once ordered to get to work and 'yank the cussed thing out.'

"Then the awful truth burst upon me. It was a dentist he wanted, and some one had blundered. However, I was there, and revenge was sweet.

"I tied a strong cord to the tooth and secured the other end to the doorknob. Then I got on the other side and slammed the door shut and left without waiting to see the result of my operation.

"I never sent in my bill."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The story about Gladstone and Bright told by Frank Holl, the artist, is an old one, we believe, but it has been brought out again:—

When Mr. Bright was sitting for his portrait, so Mr. Holl told the story, he hazarded the remark:—"It must be a very painful thing for you, Mr. Bright, that after all these years you should have found cause to sever your connection?" "Indeed it is," responded Mr. Bright, with a sigh; "to think that after we had trodden the same path together, shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand, we should be forced apart in the evening of our lives! And by what? By a bogey that has risen up within him, and is beckoning him away from duty and sense, by his own Frankenstein's monster. Do you know, Mr. Holl, I seriously fear that my dear old friend's mind has really become radically undermined." When I was painting Mr. Gladstone, the subject of Mr. Bright's portrait cropped up. "Ah!" said Mr. Gladstone, with much interest, "and how did you find him?" "Fairly well, and he spoke very affectionately of you, Mr. Gladstone." "Did he, indeed," replied he, sorrowfully, "did he, indeed? Ah, that was a cruel blow. That after a lifetime of mutual esteem and of good work carried through together we should be divided on so clear a question! Tell me, Mr. Holl"—and here his mouth twitched, and his voice shook with emotion—"tell me, did you observe anything in the manner of my old friend which would lead you to believe that his reason was becoming in any way unhinged?"

A Wise Landlord.

One night a judge, a military officer, and a priest, all applied for lodging at an inn where there was but one spare bed, and the landlord was called upon to decide which had the best claim of the three. "I have lain fifteen years in the garrison at B," said the officer. "I have sat as judge twenty years in R," said the judge. "With your leave, gentlemen, I have stood in the ministry twenty-five years at N.," said the priest. "That settles the dispute," said the landlord. "You, Mr. Captain, have lain fifteen years; you, Mr. Judge, have sat twenty years; but the aged pastor has stood five-and-twenty years, so he has the best right to the bed."

Named for Gladstone.

Probably a goodly number of children born in 1898 will bear the name of Gladstone. Already not a few bear it. There is the story of a Northern weaver who, when asked by a good old Presbyterian minister what he intended the name of his child to be, replied, "The Right Honorable William Ewart Gladstone." But the minister declined to accept more than the three proper names, observing, "Oh, William, that'll never dae. I can admit your bair