Miscellaneous.

For a Golden Wedding.

SOME DAINTY REMINDERS OF THE DAY TO DELIGHT THE OLD PEOPLE.

In these days of the camera time and patience suffice to perfect this idea for the commemoration of a golden wedding.

Prepare as many books as there are children of the "golden" bride and bridegroom. The prayer of Tobias and Sara, his wife, makes a fitting introductory page to the first book of the series:

Mercifully ordain that we may become aged together.
And she said with him, Amen.
—(Prayer of Tobias, Book of Tobit, viii, 7.

Obtain photographs of all the old pictures of the bride and bridegroom that can be found—a progressive series, from the earliest age to the present time—also pictures of the home of each before marriage. Do not forget the old church and schoolhouse, the minister who performed their marriage ceremony, and, as far as possible, the wedding guests.

Interior views are charming; the old folks' inglenook, for instance, or mother's cupboard, with the cookie jar and jam pot. Do not forget the favorite animals. If the bride's wedding dress exists, photograph it, either alone or worn by a granddaughter who is said to resemble grandmother. Leave blank pages to hold the pictured record of the golden wedding. That the story is always "to be continued" is one of the charms of these books.

Follow the same plan, as extended as possible, for each son and daughter. Photograph their pictures from babyhood, their families, homes, places of business and every available subject for the obedient camera in the hands of the amateur artist sure to be found in the family. Give each picture a name.

Poems, original or otherwise, will add to the attractiveness of these books.

Unmounted photographs can be pasted in blank books of uniform size, already bound, or the loose pages may be bound by the clever fingers of one of the family, in white and gold or any other style which suits the taste or the purse of the binder.

These pictures may be made to fill one large book, if preferred, but the smaller ones are more convenient to handle and make a pretty set in their uniform bindings.

Surely, among the golden reminders of the day, none will be more prized than this offering of love, which opens a vista through which the dimmed eyes may look back over more than half a century. And who that has seen the delight taken by elderly people in family pictures and all that binds their lives with the past can doubt the acceptableness of such a gift?

The poem "Golden Years" can be copied into the old folks' book if preferred, but it was designed for an illustrated souvenir booklet, hand printed in gold and hand painted on cream tinted paper.

The golden flowers of each season may form a page by themselves. Symbolical designs will suggest themselves to each artist, the wedding ring, the golden sunset, the sheaf, etc.

The poem can be used omitting the first verse, though there are many instances where it would not be complete without it.

THE GOLDEN YEARS.

Love, do you remember
Our childhood's happy springtime, in the days of long ago,
How we picked the golden blossoms all along the wayside growing,
Till your pinafore and basket both were filled to overflowing,
And we said "we'd love each other long as dandelions blow?"

Love, do you remember
That perfect summer evening, and the light on sea and land,
When the roses, golden hearted in the sunset's dying glory
Bent above us, as I whispered in your ear the old, old story,
And your answer was a rosebud softly laid within my hand?

Love, do you remember
How hand in hand we journeyed when the summer days were bright,
Till all their bloom had faded, and the goldenrod was shining?
Still we trod our autumn pathway hand in hand, without repining,
For we knew through lengthened shadows we were faring toward the light.

Love, we will remember
The winter day is coming when our wayfaring shall cease;
With our golden sheaves all garnered for the Master's reappearing,
May the Lord of faithful pilgrims, when our journey's end we're nearing,
Grant us entrance in together to the Beulah land of peace.

The following recipe for cake is given, that the guests may take away with them small slices as souvenirs:

GOLDEN WEDDING CAKE.

Take two pounds seedless raisins, two pounds seeded raisins, two pounds well cleaned currants, one pound fine sliced citron, one pound butter, half pint brandy, one pint molasses, one pound sugar, two teaspoonfuls grated nutmeg, the same of ground cinnamon, cloves and mace, twelve eggs, one pound of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls baking powder.

Put the fruit in a bowl, sprinkle over two handfuls of flour and mix well together; put the fruit in a colander and shake off the loose flour. Stir batter and sugar to a cream, add the eggs, two at a time, stirring a few minutes between each addition, then add the molasses and spice. When that is well mixed, add the brandy and flour and last the fruit. Butter two large round cake pans, then line them neatly with brown paper, pour in the cake mixture, moisten the hand with cold water, and with it smooth the top. Take two round pans a little larger than the ones holding the cake mixture, put then a double folded paper in the bottom of each, then place one of the pans with cake in each one and bake in a very slow oven about four hours, or send them to a reliable baker and have them baked. Three times the amount of this recipe will produce about forty-five pounds of cake.

Somebody's Mother.

A ragged woman was crossing the corner of a public park in a large city where the children of the poor are accustomed to play, many of them barefooted. A burly policeman stationed at the corner watched the woman suspiciously. Half way across she stopped and picked up something which she hid in her apron. In an instant the policeman was by her side. With a gruff voice and threatening manner he demanded:

"What are you carrying off in your apron?"

The woman seemed embarrassed and refused to answer. Thereupon the officer of the law, thinking that she had doubtless picked up a pocketbook which she was trying to make away with, threatened to arrest her unless she told him at once what she had in her apron.

At this the woman reluctantly unfolded her apron and disclosed a handful of broken glass.

In stupid wonder the policeman asked:

"What do you want with that stuff?"

A flush passed over the woman's face; then she answered simply:

"If you please, sir, I just thought I'd take it out of the way of the children's feet."

—"One good turn deserves another." Those who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla are glad to tell others about it.

The Home Firm.

In the home firm the husband is the one to carry on the out-door part manage the business, build up the fortune, meet the pushing world, and pioneer a way through it for his children. While he is doing this, and that he may do it, the wife attends to the department of the interior, trains the little ones, determines the family relations to society, and creates the home atmosphere in which the man sunns himself as his years go on. It is a pity if the man whose wife cannot give him the environment which he needs for proper growth. It is when strength and honor are her clothing that her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the elders of the land.

Unfortunately most married people go through life, so far as money is concerned, on a hit-or-miss, hap-hazard principle, which is alien to self-respect and absurdly opposed to good sense. What can be easier than to cut your garment according to your cloth? Whether you have a salary or a fluctuating income makes no difference. You have to live; you have to be sheltered, to eat, to put shoes on the children's feet, to buy a newspaper, to have a pew in the church, and to maintain a style of some kind. Why spend your time in the Micawber fashion of providing desperately against direful contingencies, instead of arranging your affairs in a business way.

Take account of stock. Strike a balance sheet. Decide how much the firm can afford to lay out, as against the income, and then arrive at a plain understanding as to which of you, wife or husband, shall buy the family stores and pay the family bills.

Having done so much, the wife, who, for convenience sake must leave and probably wishes to leave the control of the treasury to her husband, should invariably have an allowance of her own for her personal, free and unchallenged use. A wife, wishing to make her husband a birthday gift, should not be forced to save it up by pennies from the market money. A wife, desiring to put her name to a subscription list should not be obliged to ask Theodore before giving an answer to the collector.

This straightforward way will prevent no husband from giving his wife the benefit of an unexpected dividend, from giving himself the pleasure of bestowing on her whatever his love may prompt.

"She has only to ask!" says Prince Fortunatus. "If I had only to ask, how thankful I would be!" "Yes, dear sir; but the asking system, so far as she is concerned, is all wrong. She does her share in the work, and is entitled to be lifted altogether above what is mercenary, above what is grudging, and out of the reach of money perplexity, except as she bears with you, your poverty, your want, or your loss. The good wife will never complain of this.

Christmas Presents.

THE GIVING OF GIFTS AT CHRISTMAS SHOULD BE MUCH SIMPLIFIED.

In the December *Ladies' Home Journal*, Edward Bok writes in vigorous deprecation of the complicating of Christmas. "Much as we need simplicity in all the phases of our living," he contends, "its greatest need is sometimes felt at Christmas. And it seems a pity that we cannot make a beginning there. We could if we would simplify this question of presents: if we would leave out of our consideration all but the natural promptings of our hearts. If ever material considerations should be dismissed from our minds and lives it should be in connection with Christmas. If ever our friends should see our hearts—our real inner selves—it should be on Christmas Day. Not that we should be other than our real selves on other days. But as it is, we are not our actual selves on the day of all days when we should be. See how we strive that our present of this year shall surpass the one we gave last year! See how instinctively we think of the material value of what we give, and actually of what we receive? See how we wrong ourselves by leaving needful things undone and inviting illness because we feel we must give something of our own making to a friend, when really a sign goes into each stitch, instead of being frank with ourselves, and pleasing our friends infinitely more by being frank with them, and purchasing something at far less cost to our health. Every woman knows what I mean by this: the great evil of 'making things' for Christmas presents when really neither the time nor the strength can be spared. In much the same way we complicate Christmas at the table."

A Window in Heaven.

Heaven seems like a strange land, and death like a strange voyage, only to those who live far away in thought and desire from both. It is only because we adopt earth as our home and renounce and forget our birthplace, heaven, that the thought of going back to our Father's house seems unwelcome. There ought to be in every human breast a life long home-sickness for heaven; just as if we were children sent away to school (for that is what life is, a school,) and longing for the day when our education shall be completed, and we shall return by the familiar road, and gaze once more upon the welcome lights of home.

Let this be one of our constant thoughts and resolves, to live nearer in spirit and desire to heaven, to seek out something that shall be a window for us into that loving, brooding sky of our Father's. Some of us do not need to seek for windows into heaven. There are so many associations that draw our hearts and our thoughts thither. Dear ones perhaps have gone before us, and are looking backward toward us as we look forward toward them. The window of heaven is full of wistful faces and beckoning hands for some of us. Will it seem a strange journey or a far country when we go to our dear ones in heaven? Ah, the longer we live the more there is to draw us heavenward. The nearer we approach to life's port of departure, the more beautiful grows "that immortal sea which brought us hither." The way to rob death of every possible sting is to live so near in spirit and truth to God and God's home that the summons comes back to him and to our loved ones will seem like a king's recall of the last pardoned exile from a far country.

—Physiologists claim that the growth from infancy to old age is a gradual process of ossification, and that the stiffness of age is caused by the deposits of calcareous matter or earthy salts. Therefore a diet containing a large proportion of these salts, rich in nitrogen, such as the cereals, beans, peas and meat, increases the natural tendency to ossification. For this reason a diet made up largely of fruit, which contains a minimum amount of this calcareous matter, is scientifically best adapted to persons in advancing years. Large eaters add to the liability of ossific deposits from overworking the eliminating organs by an excess of nutritive material, until their healthful activity is destroyed, and the whole system suffers in consequence. Old age indicates less food, and a maximum amount of fruit in the diet.—*Popular Science.*

Catarrh.

Statistics prove that 97 per cent. of our population is affected with some form of Catarrh, but since Catarrhozone, the new medicated air treatment for Catarrh and kindred diseases, has been introduced, this percentage has decreased. Catarrhozone never fails to cure Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Hay Fever, and is warranted to cure the most chronic cases of these diseases, even after all else has failed. It cures by Inhalation. No danger, no risk, pleasant to use. For sale at all druggists or direct by mail, price $1.00. For trial outfit send 10c in stamps to N. C. POLSON & CO., Box 520, Kingston, Ont.

Agricultural.

Prepare Small Fruits for Winter.

The fruit grower must be a willing worker, and to be successful he must be a pusher and ever ready to take time by the forelock. He must be in advance, rather than behind, with the work. The mulch for the strawberries and compost for raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries and Lucretia dewberries should now be ready near the garden. As soon as the ground is frozen hard enough to bear up the horses and wagon put the mulch on the strawberry bed. Spread evenly and thickly enough to give good shade to the plants. Do not undertake to cover deep enough to prevent freezing, for if this is done the wet snows will pack the mulch and smother the plants. Good judgment is required here.

Straw of any kind, corn stalks, with or without the blades, leaves, evergreen boughs, swamp grass or any coarse material that is free of seed will answer. This mulch should be left on the bed until all danger of freezing is over. Just before the crowns open, the mulch should be raked off the plants to the space between the rows. If the soil is light and loamy the mulch may be parted over the plants and left in that way to prevent the earth from being splashed upon the fruit.

For other lines of small fruit, compost is preferred to strawed mulch, as the latter invites mice which will gnaw the canes and injure the plants. The compost may be scattered broadcast over the entire surface as the condition of the ground demands, or be placed around the hills. In either case the compost should be worked into the soil by means of a shallow cultivator as early as the ground is in condition for work. To do a perfect job the surface should be worked until thoroughly fined. Working should be repeated at intervals of six and eight days until raspberries and blackberries are turning red. Small fruits cannot be successfully grown without thorough cultivation. When the grower becomes experienced, the work in the small garden will be considered more of a pleasure than a task.

—"Do not try to whip a young horse into submission," says a writer in the *Rural Home*. "He does not know what you want him to do, and if the whip is used too freely, the consequence will likely be a wild or balky horse. Use more kindness and less whip; it is easier for both horse and master. A good way to break a colt is to drive him into a stall, get a good halter and walk in by him, speak kindly and in a few minutes you will be able to slip the halter over his head. Lead him around every day for two or three days, then put a bridle on, and after he gets used to the bit, put harness on. Be sure your harness fits well. Give him a little time to wonder what those strange feeling straps are for, and to find they will not hurt him, then hitch to a light cart, and with the exception of being awkward, he will pull like an old horse. Always be sure your collar fits; then there will be no sore shoulders. Do not overload, and there will be no balking. Always stop at the foot of a hill when you have a heavy load, then a minute at the top; this gives the horses time to recover the breath and they will pull better. Think how you would like to be hurried up a long hill, drawing a heavy load, and some one shouting and whipping you. In fact, put yourself in the horse's place; you would not like it, of course; neither does the horse. Why should blows and curses play so large a part in the handling of horses, when they are so amenable to kindness and so ready to receive gentle instruction?"

—Kerosene is the best remedy to prevent rusting of tools. Keep a supply in a convenient place, dip a soft sponge in it; squeeze the sponge and moisten the implements with kerosene. It will save the implements from loss by dampness, and also lessen labor by keeping them bright and clean.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Headache
Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take
Hood's Pills
While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not gripe or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all druggists or by mail of
C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

REED BROS.
FURNITURE.
We wish to inform the public that we have purchased the furniture business so many years conducted by J. B. REED, and that we will continue the business at the old stand.
Stock of Furniture complete
We invite your inspection.
W. E. REED. F. J. REED.

NEW BAKERY!
COURT STREET.
The subscriber offers for sale at the new store on Court Street, Bridgetown,
Choice Home-made Bread,
Biscuits, Pastry, &c.
Also Milk and Cream.
We will make a specialty of Lunches at all hours, consisting of Baked Beans and Brown Bread at 10c. Satisfaction guaranteed, and lowest prices.
Ice Cream served every Saturday evening.
J. M. KENDALL.
REMEMBER THE PLACE: Two doors north of Iron Foundry.

GO TO THE
'BARGAIN' BOOT AND SHOE STORE
(Opposite the Post Office.)
A full line of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Women's, Misses' and Children's Fine and Coarse Boots.
Boots and Shoes made and Repaired.
Special attention given to Repairing
D. R. CUMMINGS, Agent.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION
Is the best of all the preparations of Cod Liver Oil. It is pure, palatable and effectual. Readily taken by children.
Always get Puttner's, it is the Original and Best.

BOOTS
—AND—
SHOES
I HAVE SEVERAL PAIRS OF
Brogans, Men's B. T. Boots,
Men's and Boys' Buff Bals.
and a few other lines of Boots and Shoes to close
AT COST
FLOUR, Meal & Feed
Just arrived, a large stock of
Ogilvie's Hungarian,
Hornet, Pilgrim, Delight,
and Whitecoat Flour.
ALSO
Tilson's Rolled Oats,
Cornmeal in bbls. and bags,
Feed Flour, Middlings, Bran,
Cracked Corn and Oats,
Whole Corn and
Cotton Seed Meal,
— ALL AT —
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Clean Washed Wool and Eggs taken at market price.
JOSEPH I. FOSTER.
BRIDGETOWN.

FALL TRADE
N. H. PHINNEY
Just arrived: A large line of ROBES, LIGHT, EXPRESS and WORK HARNESSES will be sold at lowest figures.
We have on hand a few light and jump seat Buggies. They will be sold cheap to close out and to make room for our large stock of sleighs expected early in the season.
Our large stock of PIANOS, ORGANS, and SEWING MACHINES will be disposed of at special bargains and easy terms until end of year.
ORGANS REPAIRED
Write for price list.
N. H. PHINNEY, - Manager.
Lawrencetown, Sept. 20th, 1899.

SCHOOL BOOKS
—AND—
SCHOOL SUPPLIES
of every description at
Central Book Store
B. J. ELDERKIN.

CABLE ADDRESS: WALLFRUIT London. } Established over a quarter of a century.
JOHN FOX & CO.
Auctioneers and Fruit Brokers,
Spitalfield and Stratford Market,
LONDON, G. B.
We are in a position to guarantee highest market return for all consignments entrusted to us. Cash draft forwarded immediately goods are sold. Current prices and market reports forwarded with pleasure.
Represented by Abram Young, Bridgetown, who will give shippers any information required. 25 6m

APPLES A SPECIALTY
For Export to English Markets
N. MAYNRIGHT-MEYER & CO
6 and 7 CROSS LANE, LONDON, E. C.
accept and finance consignments of APPLES, HAY, BUTTER and CANNED GOODS, etc.
Highest market prices with lowest charges guaranteed. For full information apply to their representative
JAMES R. DEWITT, Bridgetown, N. S.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of Millledge Munro, farmer, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are required to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the same estate are requested to make immediate payment to
C. H. EASSON, *Sole Executor.*
Bridgetown, Janv. 30th, 1899.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE
ALL persons having any legal claims against the estate of BURPEE R. BALCOM, late of Paradise, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate, will please make immediate payment to either of the undersigned.
EDGAR BENT, NORMAN LONGLEY, } *Executors.*
Paradise, Aug. 1st, 1899. 29 tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE
The subscriber will sell his dwelling house and lot on Jeffrey street at a bargain to an immediate purchaser.
D. R. ROBERTSON,
31 tf Bridgetown.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY
"Land of Evangeline" Route
On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15th, 1899, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax	11.06 a.m
Express from Yarmouth	1.17 p.m
Accom. from Richmond	4.35 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis	6.20 a.m
Accom. from Kentville (Monday Wednesday and Friday	9.15 a.m
Accom. from Yarmouth (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	1.46 p.m

Trains will Leave Bridgetown:

Express for Yarmouth	11.06 a.m
Express for Halifax	1.17 p.m
Accom. for Halifax	6.20 a.m
Accom. for Annapolis	4.53 p.m
Accom. for Yarmouth (Monday, Wednesday and Friday	9.15 a.m
Accom. for Kentville (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	1.46 p.m

BOSTON SERVICE:
S. S. "Prince George,"
2,400 Gross Tonnage; 7,000 Horse Power, by far the finest and fastest steamer plying out of Boston, leaves Yarmouth, N. S., Wednesday and Saturday, immediately on arrival of the Express Trains, arriving in Boston early next morning. Returning, leaves Long Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday, at 4.00 p. m. Unequalled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamers.
S. S. "Prince Arthur,"
(2,400 gross tonnage, 7,000 horse power.)
ST. JOHN and BOSTON, Direct Service.
LEAVES ST. JOHN
Thursday ..... 4.30 p. m
LEAVES BOSTON
Wednesday ..... 10.00 p. m
Royal Mail S.S. "Prince Rupert,"
1,250 Gross Tonnage; 3,000 Horse Power.
ST. JOHN and DIGBY.

Leaves St. John, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday	7.00 a.m
Arrives in Digby	10.00 a.m
Leaves Digby, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday	12.50 p.m
Arrives in St. John	3.35 p.m

S. S. "Evangeline" makes daily trips between Kingsport and Parrsboro.
Buffet Parlor Cars run each way daily on Express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.
Trains and Steamers are run on Eastern Standard Time.
P. GIFKINS, Superintendent, Kentville, N. S.

THE
NEWPORT NURSERY COMPANY
Newport, N. S.
We desire to call the attention of Fruit Growers to the large stock of Fruit Trees of our own growing. Below are a few of the many testimonials we have received in regard to the stock we delivered last Spring:
CANNING, N. S., June 14th. 1899.
The Newport Nursery Co., Newport, N. S.
Gentlemen.—This spring we received from you 2,000 Pear Trees. The stock was the finest we have ever seen, and we are pleased to find a Nova Scotia firm who are so competent to supply the growing needs of this country in the nursery line.
(Signed) THE R. W. KINSMAN CO., Lt'd. R. W. KINSMAN, President.
PORT WILLIAMS, Kings Co., June 9th, 1899.
Gentlemen.—The stock sent me was very fine. I can procure you a number of orders among my neighbors.
(Signed) HARRY W. O'KEY.
KENTVILLE, N. S., June 14th, 1899.
The Newport Nursery Co., Newport, N. S.:
Gentlemen.—Last winter I ordered of your Mr. Salter six hundred Apple Trees, which were delivered in good condition last month. The trees were thrifty and healthy, with well formed tops and excellent roots, and were the finest stock ever delivered in this part of Kings Co. Mr. John Burns, and others, who saw the trees, said they were the finest they had ever seen. Of the whole number planted, all have started growing.
(Signed) WILLIAM McKITTRICK.
GRAND PRE, June 23rd, 1899.
Gentlemen.—This spring I received from you 300 Apple Trees, and although I have been planting trees for a number of years, and from different nurseries, your stock was the finest I have ever had. My neighbors, who have seen my trees, say they will place their orders with you for next spring. If you will send me order blanks I can secure you a large number of orders in this section. (Signed) W. C. HAMILTON.
Although we have done well by our customers this year we will be in a position to do still better next year, and have to deliver
OVER 50,000 TREES
of our own growing, which will be as fine stock as was ever grown on this continent, and of the choicest varieties.
Warranted True to Name.
Aug. 29th, 1899. tf

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX,
Incorporated 1856.
Head Office, Halifax, N. S.
CAPITAL $500,000
REST $250,000
WM. ROBERTSON, 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.—F. O. Robertson, agent.
North Sydney, C.B.—C. W. Frazee, agent.
Little Glace Bay, C. B.—J. W. Ryan, agt.
Barrington Passage—C. Robertson, agent.
Clarke's Harbor, sub. to Barrington Passage.
Liverpool, N. S.—E. R. Mulhall, agent.
Sherbrooke, N. S.—W. R. Montgomery, agent.
Wolfville, N. S.—J. D. Leavitt, agent.
Lawrencetown, N. S.—N. R. Burrows, acting 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.*

NOTICE!
All persons having any legal demands against the estate of WILLIAM M. FORSYTH, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, Merchant, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to
CAROLINE FORSYTH, *Administratrix.*
ALFRED D. BROWN, *Administrator.*
Bridgetown, April 19th, 1899. 4 6m

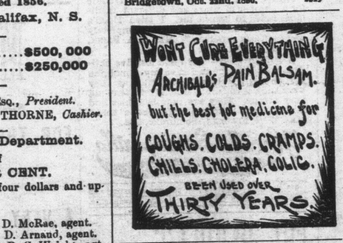
Is the baby too thin?
Does he increase too slowly in weight?
Are you in constant fear he will be ill?
Then give him more flesh. Give him more power to resist disease. He certainly needs a fat-forming food.
Scott's Emulsion is just that food. It will make the baby plump; increase the weight; bring color to the cheeks, and prosperity to the whole body. Thin children take to it as naturally as they do to their milk.
50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

FALL, - - 1899
STOVES STOVES
Go to CROWE'S tinshop to get your Stoves.
Large stock and better Bargains this Fall than ever.
$28.00 "Faultless" for
$14.00
and other Stoves accordingly.
Hot Air Furnaces for Coal and Wood at bottom prices.
Plumbing and Job Work promptly attended to.
R. ALLEN CROWE
Telephone 21. Queen Street.

You Can Buy
HORSE BLANKETS, SURCINGLES,
HALTERS, CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES,
BITS, TEAM COLLARS, LIGHT COLLARS,
COLLAR PADS, LAP ROBES, WHIPS,
SLEIGH BELLS, ANKLE BOOTS,
AXLE GREASE, HARNESS OIL,
HARNESS SOAP, GALL CURE,
CONDITION POWDER,
LEAMING'S ESSENCE,
FRIARS' BALSAM,
and everything to make your Horse shine.
ALSO
Flour, Meal, Feed, Groceries and Confectionery
so cheap that it will make you laugh.
Because he gives no credit, it will pay you to get prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS.
E. YOUNG.
Lawrencetown, Nov. 25th, 1898.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE!
The Homestead of GEORGE B. MURDOCH, Esq., late of Bridgetown, is now offered for sale.
The aforesaid property consists of six acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and has on it about two hundred and twenty-five apple trees, all in bearing and capable of yielding annually two hundred and fifty barrels of the best marketable varieties, besides plum, pear and cherry trees, with small fruits.
It has on it a large and well-built brick dwelling house, containing eleven commodious rooms, besides hall, closets, pantry and porches. Also a large barn, coach-house and other outbuildings.
The property is beautifully situated on the main street leading out of Bridgetown to Annapolis. It is about sixty rods from the railway station, and five minutes' walk from the post office and commercial centre of the town.
The property has a broad frontage on the street, adorned with beautiful shrubbery and ornamental shade trees, and is capable of being divided into several building lots if desired.
For price and further particulars apply to
ALVENIA MURDOCH AND BESSIE B. MURDOCH, } *Executrices.*

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. 26ly



OYSTER and LUNCH COUNTER
OYSTER STEWS AND LUNCHES SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
Oysters sold by the peck or half peck, or on half shell.
BREAD, CAKES and BISCUIT fresh from first-class bakery always on hand.
T. J. EAGLESON,
36 tf QUEEN ST., BRIDGETOWN

FOR SALE OR TO LET!
The property situated in Kingston Village and known as the William H. Jackson place, containing 19 acres of land, with a nice young orchard of 160 trees, 60 trees in bearing. Also plum and cherry trees. A nice cottage house containing ten rooms; barn and outbuildings; all in good repair. Immediate possession given. Apply to
GEORGE I. BALCOM.
Paradise Week, Annapolis County.
April 5th, 1899. 3 tf

NOTICE
PERSONS indebted to the estate of Millledge Munro, late of Bridgetown, deceased, are hereby requested to communicate with Mr. E. Mugley Bolcher, to whom I have given a power of attorney in this behalf,
C. H. EASSON,
Sole Executor.
Bridgetown, March 16th, A. D. 1899—52 tf

The Household.

Art Lamp Shades.

SPRINGLIKE AFFAIRS AND DESIGNS FOR VARIOUS ROOMS.

The lamp shade is still a very important decorative in an effective room, and it remains as popular as ever in chiffon, linen, silk and water color paper. While the glass globe of different tints is fashionable and fills a need in furnishing, yet the home-made shade has a large following. Of the variety of designs which present themselves *The Home Decorator* gives this information:

For spring the linen shade is especially fine—in grouping of flowers such as violets, pansies, poppies and chrysanthemums. These shades are in extra size, on a cloth of good quality. Some are painted in borders, others in bunches. Many are embroidered in long and short stitch and are made up by the clever woman who knows full well how to handle decorative articles.

Lamp shades made of linen and ornamented either by the brush or silks should be adorned according to purpose. For a boudoir the violet and pansy are acceptable at all times. For the best room in a suburban home the poppy or chrysanthemum is excellent. In studies or small libraries a more dignified design is made appropriate in the way of a clever etching outlined by different silks, which proves an artistic affair when finished. All these affairs can be edged either by a full ruching of picked out silks or a plain ribbon in a solid tint well quilled in plaits or a straw braid or deep scallops over which is a gold liquid wash. There is but little variety in treatment, except in the flower decorations, some being more artistic than others. Colors are often applied which do not insure success.

Among the frailer shades peculiarly adapted to old and white drawing rooms the chiffon takes the lead. Many are as dainty in appearance as ball gowns, and to be fin de siecle, they are ruffled the entire length. They are artistic creations in which chiffon, satin ribbon, and narrow lace in tints of delicate pinks, cream whites and delicious grays, set off by grass greens in the way of ribbons, leaves and the like, add to the scheme.

With all these tasteful shade ornamentations the silk shade should be discussed for the benefit of the amateur away from the big centres. Silk shades have a precedence not outrivalled even by goods of finer make. Many of these artistic schemes are treated like those in water color decorations. A pretty design is a group of charming painted blossoms or a bunch of roses embroidered in natural tones. In these silk appointments garlands of seed pearls do excellent duty, while passementeries in gold and silver or deep fringes act as border edges. In principal devices figures work splendidly, a garden scene or pastoral pictures making desirable representations. The lighter the silk used for shades the better, from the fact that delicate tones insure just as much wear as do those of deeper hues.

Toilet shades in silk, lace, water color paper and crape materials are made up as usual, only a variety in decoration is given each season. Today the lace shade in one piece is strikingly beautiful. Lace as embroidery is designed in rosebuds, moss roses, tiny daisies, violets and pansies.

Water color paper shades are very pretty and can be ornamented in flowering designs of conventional forms or in flower sprays and running vines, the edge being treated exactly like that of a larger make.

In newer variety the French shade of empire, renaissance and ultra fashionable makes is now offered. These shades are made of heavy cardboard, the whole first being tinted in a suggestion of a tone and afterward decorated. Three photographs of fashionable beauties, of a pretty child or the face of a young girl may be placed at equal distances apart.

Preparing for Rugs.

HOW FLOORS ARE MADE PRESENTABLE, WHETHER CARPETS ARE TO BE USED OR THE FLOOR LEFT BARE.

In average houses the boards of the floors are, to say the least of it, not at all in a fit condition for polish and rugs; that is to say they are generally uneven and mostly badly fitted together, says a writer in the Philadelphia *Press*.

If, then, it is conceded, either on account of health, economy or appearance, not to have a carpet laid down all over the floor, the first thing to do is to have the boards attended to.

If the cracks are large they should be filleted with thin strips of wood; if only small, they may be filled in with putty, which, when hard, can be painted over, and will look like the wood.

All unevenness must be planed off, and then the staining process may be begun. It is absolutely imperative not to hurry the operation; both the stain and the varnish must have plenty of opportunity to dry before the room is used, or all the work will be vain.

This filleting, or filling in, of space naturally goes far toward diminishing the draughts from which one suffers in most country or suburban houses; and, of course, in the matter of sanitation it is also very important, for it does away with one more harbor for dust, flies, etc.

The simplest home treatment is as follows: When a thoroughly smooth surface has been secured, let the floor be well scrubbed, and then left to dry, after which either of the two following processes can be carried out; they are both equally good:

Put on one or two coats of size, remembering that the subsequent success of the staining and varnishing will greatly depend on the careful application of this.

Next use the ordinary oak stain, light or dark, according to taste, and when this is quite dry, lay on the floor a coat of varnish. This must be done with a flat brush, which will be found to work more smoothly than a round one.

Any painter or decorator will supply the varnish, only be careful to have it mixed with quick driers, and, above all, do not use the room until this last application is perfectly dry, otherwise the slightest mark will show, and your work will be wasted.

Apply the varnish smoothly, and in as straight lines as possible.

The other process is quicker, cheaper and, provided the boards are smooth, almost as effective.

After the floor has been well scrubbed and dried, apply one or two coats of ordinary oak stain, the darker the better; let this dry, and then polish with the following mixture, which, by the way, is the proper thing to use on any stained floor, including those stained by the process given above:

Melt some beeswax over the fire, stirring some turpentine into it at the same time; when it is of the consistency of stiff paste, put it into a stone jar.

Apply a little of this mixture while warm, with a good, firm, dry scrubbing brush (kept for this purpose alone,) and brush the floor briskly, as if polishing the boots, beginning at one corner, and taking an arm's length at a time.

This ought to be done once in three or four weeks at least; the daily treatment of such floors consist in merely dusting them with a soft, dry cloth; washing would, of course, discolor them; spots can generally be removed with a little stain and polish.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Joker's Corner.

Recovered the Money.

"Old Squire Rodgers," as every person called him, was one of those magistrates who set aside the law when it got in the way of justice. The old law books he had about his office were "Smull's Legislative Handbook" and the "Hagerstown Almanac." He once broke all precedents by collecting a debt from a dishonest man who put in a plea that the claim was barred by the statute of limitations.

The defendant owed $27 to a grocer, an easy going man who carried the debt on his books for several years without making any effort to collect it. He died and left his family little, but a lot of outlawed accounts. His widow turned the books over to Squire Rodgers, and he came across this $27 debt. He knew the man who owed it could pay it if he would, and he issued a summons for him. Knowing that the debt was outlawed, the fellow paid no attention to the summons, and the squire sent his constable after him, with orders to fetch him to the office at all costs. He was brought before the squire, and a hearing was opened.

"Did you not get these goods?" the squire asked him after proof of the debt had been taken.

"Yes, sir, but"—

"Did you eat them?"

"I suppose I did, but"—

"That will do, sir," said the squire. "Judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount of the claim, with interest."

"I won't pay it," declared the fellow.

"But you ate these goods, and you've got to pay it," retorted the squire.

"I'll take advantage of the statute of limitations," the defendant asserted.

"The statute of limitations was never intended for such contemptible scoundrels as you, sir," thundered the squire, "and I won't allow you to take advantage of it!"

"You can't prevent it," said the defendant, who was showing signs of anger.

"See here," he continued as he pulled out of his pocket a roll of bills and waved it over the squire's desk, "there's more than enough in there to pay the bill, but you won't get a dollar of it."

In his excitement the roll slipped from his fingers and fell upon the desk. The squire grabbed it. He put it in his trousers pocket, ignoring the threats and protests of the other man, and he calmly took a blank from a case back of him and began to fill it out. Then he gave it to his constable and ordered him to serve it without delay. It was an attachment the squire had issued on himself, garnisheeing the money in his possession belonging to the man who was roaring and tearing his hair in front of him. After the attachment was served he went through the formality of paying the money to the "court," which was himself, to be held for final decree. Then he proceeded to consider the matter of distributing the money in the hands of the court. The first claim he passed upon was the widow's. He paid her in full and satisfied the judgment he had given a few minutes before. Then he assessed his own costs and the constable's, including the expenses of the attachment. After these items were paid he handed the balance to the man who owned it.

"I won't accept it!" he shouted. "This is downright robbery."

"You are guilty of contempt of court, sir," said the squire, "and I fine you $5."

He stripped a bill off the diminished roll. Then the enraged man lost entire control of himself and began to swear. The squire picked up a pen and kept tally until the outburst of profanity ceased.

"Nine profane oaths," said the squire, counting the score, "at 67½ cents per oath, makes $6.