Miscellaneous.

CANON FARRAR'S MISTAKE.—A good story is being told about the Canon, and, as it reflects nothing but good humor, we give it here, as narrated by an alleged eye witness: "A smooth, blonde man with smallish whiskers at the sides of his clerical face and wearing a suit of black that had some of the cut of a minister," said the teller "emerged from Grace Chapel, in Fourteenth street, and sauntered slowly along toward Union Square. He had been attending religious services, and the hour was about 9 o'clock in the evening.

His eyes lifted to the pretentious front of a restaurant, whose lower floor, two or three feet below the street level, showed the familiar aspect of an oyster and chop house on an unusually large scale. He instinctively rested his hand on his maw, and smacked his lips, thereby revealing his hunger. I knew well enough what he was revolving in his mind as he peered in. He was questioned whether it was a fit place for a divine to eat in. No bar was in sight, and yet he drew back. Then he looked up to the main story of the building, and saw the sign board and general aspect of a quiet restaurant, with an entrance way indicating gentility and respectability. He went into that part of the establishment. I followed, because I knew that he was Canon Farrar, the famous London preacher, and the house would astonish him if he got a complete view of it. The front room that he entered was furnished with tables and chairs in good style and the waiter who presented himself was a snug, reticent creature of the conventional type. American oysters were that the Canon wanted, and he had them fried. The viand was evidently a novelty to his palate, and he was deeply engrossed in the meal, so entirely that his ears paid no heed to the music that could be heard somewhere in the rear. But when he had paid his bill, and arose to depart, the sound of an orchestra at last impressed his tympanums, and he walked from the apartment through a back doorway, and got an awful shock.

The good Canon Farrar was in just about the wickedest concert garden in New York. On the stage a girl was singing and dancing. Round the tables on the main floor and in the galleries was an assemblage of slatternly girls, vicious fellows and a few presentable sightseers. This was the Prospect Garden, one of the worst of the city's resorts. It makes no show of its character on the street front, by even so much as a placard in careless language, or a transparency advertising anything except its eatables. Otherwise, the respectable business men in the neighborhood would compel the police to shut the foul premises. It was no wonder that the English clergyman was fooled by the innocent exterior. Probably no such scene of riot and drunkenness had ever before been presented to him, and yet he tarried not to study it, but hastened resentfully out.

The Glass Age Coming.

This is certainly an age of invention, and one of the most important discoveries has been recently made in the manufacture of glass, which bids fair to revolutionize that art as completely as the character of the iron trade has been changed in its methods by the introduction of the process of making steel cheaply on a large scale. It is in effect that any desired degree of hardness within a rather wide range, may be communicated to glass, and that by very simple means. It is nothing more than the equable distribution of heat through the mass and then an equable cooling. The discovery is credited to Frederic Siemens and a full account of the process appears in the current number of Science.

The difficulty of heating and cooling glass at an equal rate throughout is the greatest stumbling block that has stood in the way of success. Without this the material was liable to crack and explode, a similiar illustration of which is furnished in the breaking of a tumbler when hot water is poured into it, the danger of fracture increasing with the thickness of the glass. The application of radiant heat overcomes the first half of the difficulty, and the second is obviated by surrounding the edges with a material that prevents the heat from leaving them more rapidly than that from other portions. By placing the glass between plates of suitably prepared metal the softened substance can be embessed with any wished-for design and after leaving the mould it is four or more times as hard as the ordinary glass, being in fact so firm in its substance that the diamond fails even to scratch it. Hence it must be made to exactly the size and shape wanted, but after having been so made it is at least three times as strong as ordinary glass of the same thickness, and appears to be even less liable to give way on account of flaws than is cast steel. Castings have already been made of floor plate, grindstones, pullys, railroad sleepers etc., and it is believed that its use can be indefinitely extended to many of the uses of wood and metal in the arts, and especially building trades.

Nothing is said of the cost of the new glass, which is the most important point in determining the extent to which it will be employed for the purpose above noted. But at the first blush it would appear to be capable of being produced much more cheaply than its equivilant in iron or steel. It consists of about fifteen per cent. of silex (sand), siglar quantities of lime and alumina, and traces of other material. All of the articles named except the first are liberally 'as cheap as dirt' and potash is not very costly while the quantity of fuel required is probably less than that necessary to reduce the ores of iron to the metalcic form. Hence it is not impossible that many of those now living will see the time when people will reside in glass houses and not be more afraid of throwing stones than if they tenanted structures made of ordinary bricks and mortar. It needs no more strength of the imagination to look forward in fancy to a new era directly resulting from this discovery. Man has successively passed through the stone age, the bronze period, the iron age, the golden age, more recently the age of steel has dawned upon us, and it has been proposed to name this the age of paper. Next in order may come the age of glass—and then?

Agricultural.

Farm Matters.

BARRELLING APPLES.—In packing apples for shipment, the fruit should be piled two inches higher than the head, so that when pressed down it will not shake by rough handling in the cars or in being delivered.

THE SOYA BEAN.—There is probably no forage plant that has a higher nutritive value than the soya bean. It requires rich soil to grow it profitably, but when fed it makes a very rich manure, and may be properly regarded as a renovating rather than an exhausting crop.

WASTE IN BEE CULTURE.—The manufacture of wax is the most costly item in honey making, and this is a loss that can be readily avoided by using artificial combs. When the bees have only to provide honey they can produce much more, and the new swarms will be earlier and more prolific.

FALL COLTS.—Not a few farmers prefer to have colts foaled in the Fall. At this season the mare can be better spared from hard work; and the colt will have its mother's milk during a season when it needs it most, and be weaned when green pastures and warm weather will make the change less injurious.

LATE TILLAGE.—As far as possible, heavy ground should be plowed in the Fall and left in the furrow, to expose as much surface as possible to the action of the frost. Corn and potato stubble will be benefited by cultivating, so as to destroy one crop of weed and turn up a fresh surface for another to start from and be destroyed by Winter.

SHELTER FOR SHEEP.—Now that fleeces of sheep are becoming long again they need protection against cold storms quite as much as from the severe cold of Winter. Wool soaked with water chills the skin, while accating of dry wool is proof against severest cold. The chilling of the skin by wet wool injures the fibre of the latter, besides the danger to the sheep.

WHOLE WHEAT AS FOOD.—Most people like to chew a mouthful of wheat when they have opportunity. Whole wheat, properly cooked and seasoned, is the most palatable and nutritious form of using this grain. It requires boiling two or three hours, in which time the grains swell to nearly three times their original size. It used to be a popular dish in England but is not much known in this country.

THE RIPENING OF FRUIT.—It is said by those who have tried it that a dressing of potash in available form is an excellent application for grapes and other fruits in seasons when ripening is delayed. The difficulty is in forming the seeds where considerable amounts of potash are needed. If this is supplied the ripening goes on apace. Another advantage of potash manures for fruit is that they do not stimulate excessive growth of wood, as barn yard and stable manures often do, to the lessening of fruit production.

GOOD WATER FOR COWS.—Considering the fact that a large part of even the best milk is water, and that drank by the cow, the necessity for giving cows in milk only the best water will be better understood. So far from the cow absorbing any offensive substance so as to leave the milk pure, the very reverse is the case. The female giving milk is usually healthy for the reason that whatever impurieties exist in the system are carried off in this secretion. As soon as a cow is in anyway out of condition her milk is unfit to be used.

GLANDERED HORSES.—In localities where the glanders disease is prevalent among horses a sharp lookout should be kept for it. The symptoms are a running at the nose, accompanied by ulcerations in the nostrils and warty excrescences in the glands of the throat. If either of these last indications are present the animals should be kept apart from others, and great care taken by attendants to avoid contracting the disease, which is sometimes, though rarely, communicated to human subjects, and is invariably fatal.

Farm and Live Stock.

Introduce better males.

Don't winter the poor hens.

Soiling crops should have rich land.

Use small potatoes for feed, not for seed.

Young stock needs a separate feeding place.

Filthiness of stables is the root of many disorders.

Different animals do better for mingling together somewhaj.

Swine uneasy over a dirty, wet bed do not afford a pleasing sight.

Sell pork when butchered, there is always some risk in curing it.

To clear out rats put crystals of copperas in every rat hole and scatter some about the corners of the places where they trouble. This is greatly preferable to poison, which often leaves them dead between walls and in their holes.

Good farmers rarely sell off straw, it pays better to turn it into manure. There is a big difference in the size of the manure pile, by spring, whether bedding is freely used or otherwise. Besides the increase in manures, the matter of greater comfort and warmth to the animals by the use of plenty of warm, clean bedding is worth a great deal. We have observed that a sick animal that cannot be induced to lie down in any other way, will take to a bed of clean, bright straw. This shows that good bedding is appreciated by dumb animals.

—A writer in the *Orange County Farmer* says: If there is anything that I would keep clear of, it is excitement, a fever, or a boom in anything relating to agriculture, I do not believe that an investment of 7,000 florins in a single tulip, or $40,000 in a single cow, is ever a good investment for a sane, sober man, and I believe the agricultural press of the country is at fault when it lends its influence to parties whose object is to work up any excitement in prices of farm stock of any kind whether it be fancy cattle, fast horses, silk worm trees or Shanghai roosters. Men fall into holes fast enough, without having holes dug expressly for them to fall into.

STEAM FURNITURE WARE ROOM,

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.

BROWNS 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.

Chas. McCormick, Licensed Auctioneer & Conveyancer.

DEEDS, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, and all Legal Documents promptly and correctly drawn. Business with the Registry Office attended to. 15 years experience. Correspondence strictly confidental. 493m

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

Eagleson's Hotel!

THE subscriber has leased the premises formerly occupied by JOSEPH BUCKLER as a Hotel, and intends to keep up the old stand as a Hotel, with a stable attached, for the accommodation of the public. The stand is situated on the corner of

Granville & Queen Streets,

and is too well known to require further description. The best attention given to guests. Passengers conveyed to all parts of the county.

TERMS, moderate.

THOS. J. EAGLESON. Proprietor.

Bridgetown, June 2nd, 1885. tf.

H. J. Banks, TAILOR, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.,

IS prepare to do all descriptions of work in his line at reason able figures.

The latest fashion plates are always obtained, and work of the most fashionable cut and finish can always be had.

Fits guaranteed.

Give me a call and don't send your money out of the place to build up establishments in other towns.

Shop on WATER STREET.

H. J. BANKS.

Bridgetown, Oct. 16, '83. tf

EYE, EAR AND THROAT!

Dr. J. R. McLean, Corner Hollis & Salter streets HALIFAX.

Sept. 15th, 288 —tf

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

DYE WORKS, 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 Macaulay Bros. & Co, 51 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.

Godey's Lady's Book —AND— The 'Monitor,' Both For One Year, $3.00.

EACH month for 1886 GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, "the old reliable magazine" will contain a beautifully engraved frontispiece, illustrations of prevailing fashions in colors and black and white, designs of the latest novelties in fancy work in colors or black and white, of BERLIN WORK, CROCHET, DRAWN-THREAD WORK, EMBROIDERY, KNITTING, KNOTTING OR MACRIME, LACE, NETTING, POONAH PAINTING AND TATTING, with complete instruction for the same. In addition to plain directions and perfect illustrations of the various stitches, and instructions in different kinds of FANCY WORK, the magazine will contain many useful and elegant designs for a great variety of articles not affected by changes of fashion. It is so admirably adapted to its purpose as to be indispensible to the work-table of every lady. A FULL SIZE CUT PAPER PATTERN, of which you can make your own selection from any design illustrated in the magazine, FREE OF COST, exhaustive notes on FASHIONS with full description of those illustrated, a department of RECIPES that have been practically tested before publication, a department on HOUSEKEEPING and DRESS-MAKING, two pages of SELECT MUSIC, an ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN, a department of AGRICULTURE, besides NOVELS, NOVELETTES, STORIES, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, POETRY, NOTES ON MUSIC, ART, LITERATURE, SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY and current events of the day by the best magazine writers. The mechanical production of the book will excel that of any other $2.00 magazine published. The twelve books during the year will constitute a volume of over one thousand pages. Price $2.00. A sample copy 15 cents. Liberal terms to club raisers. Address,

Godey's Lady's Book.

P. O. BOX, PHILADELPHIA

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CURES CHOLERA, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DIARRHŒA AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

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

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT!

Whereas James M. Dunn,

of Port Lorne, in the County of Annapolis, having by Deed of Assignment, bearing date the 2nd day of October, A. D., 1885, assigned to me all his personal assets and effects in trust, first to pay all expenses connected with said assignment, then to apply the residue toward the payment of the claims of such of his creditors as shall execute the said deed of assignment, within three months 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 the residence of the undersigned, 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 James E. Dunn, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOSEPH H. GRAVES, ASSIGNEE.

Granville, Oct. 7th, 1885. 3m.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT!

Edward Fales,

of Wilmot, in the county of Annapolis, trader, having by deed dated the first day of October, A. D. 1885, assigned all his real and personal property to me, in trust, to dispose of the same and after payment of certain preferential claims, apply the proceeds thereof toward the payment *pro rata* of the respective claims of the creditors, who shall execute said deed of assignment, within six months from the date thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that the said deed lies at the office of John Ervin, solicitor, Bridgetown, N. S., for inspection and signature of all parties interested, and the duplicate thereof is on file and recorded in the office of the Registrar of deeds for the said County of Annapolis.

ANSLEY ELLIOTT,

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of REECE GOUCHER, late of Torbrook, in the county of Annabolis, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested to, within three months from this date and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN W. GOUCHER, Administrator.

Torbrook, Aug. 31st, 1885. 3m

Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of of the late JOSEPH CLARK, of Granville, in the County of Annapolis, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to, within twelve months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

HANNAH CLARK, Executrix.

Granville, Nov. 14th, 1885. 3m.

Administratrix Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late CHARLES E. MORTON, of Centreville, in the county of Annapolis, farmer deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested, within three months and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

LUCY A. MORTON, Administratrix.

Centreville, Oct. 13th, 1885. 3mpd.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late JOHN W. BOWLBY, of Victoria, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested within three months and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to made immediate payment to

GEORGE ROACH, Administrator.

Victoria, Nov. 20th, 1885. 3mpd.

50 LOVELY Chromo Cards, with name and a prize, for 10c and this slip. A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

MRS. SOPHIA POTTER'S BONE RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

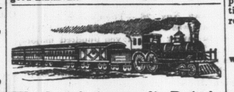
SPRINGFIELD MINES, CUM. CO., Sept. 3rd, '84.

MRS. SOPHIA POTTER.—DEAR MADAM,—I want to tell you the benefit I have received from using your Liniment. Twenty-five years ago I was attacked with lame back, and been laid up at times from 2 to 4 weeks until a year ago last June. I used your Liniment according to directions, and have felt nothing of it since. Yours with best wishes,

TREMAIN MCGLASHING.

BEAR RIVER, DIGBY CO., N. S. Aug. 25th, 84.

MRS. SOPHIA POTTER.—Dear Madam.—Twenty years ago I hurt my chest which has troubled me ever since, at times laying me up entirely, Pain about the heart was severe. Doctors said the skirts of the heart and lining of the stomach were torn. Over a year ago I tried your Bone Rheumatic Liniment a few times and have felt no pain or trouble since. I would recommend it as a good Liniment. DAVID RICE.



Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y

Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Tue. Thurs. and Sat. only.	Passengers and Express Mon. Wed. and Fri. only.
		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 30	5 30	.....
6	Round Hill	1 50	5 55	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 14	6 25	.....
19	Paradise	2 31	6 45	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 41	7 00	.....
28	Middleton	2.59	7 25	.....
32	Wilmot	3 11	7 43	.....
35	Kingston	3 21	7 57	.....
42	Aylesford	3 39	8 32	.....
47	Berwick	3 53	8 55	.....
59	Kentville—arrive	4 30	9 45	.....
	Do—leave	4 45	10 40	5 40
64	Port Williams	5 00	11 00	6 00
66	Wolfville	5 07	11 10	6 10
69	Grand Pre	5 17	11 22	6 25
77	Hantsport	5 36	11 55	6 58
84	Windsor	6 05	12 25	7 25
			P. M.	
116	Windsor Junct	7 20	3 10	9 50
130	Halifax—arrive	7 55	3 55	10 45

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Mon. Wed. and Fri. only.	Passengers and Express Tue. Thurs. and Sat. daily.
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 00	2 30	
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 33	3 30	8 25
46	Windsor	8 53	5 35	10 50
53	Hantsport	9 17	6 03	11 20
61	Grand Pre	9 39	6 33	11 56
64	Wolfville	9 49	6 46	12 10
66	Port Williams	9 56	6 55	12 22
71	Kentville—arrive	10 10	7 10	12 45
				P. M.
	Do—leave	10 25		1 20
83	Berwick	11 02		2 13
88	Aylesford	11 16		2 36
95	Kingston	11 34		3 06
98	Wilmot	11 44		3 34
102	Middleton	11 59		3 49
108	Lawrencetown	12 14		4 10
111	Paradise	12 24		4 26
116	Bridgetown	12 41		4 50
124	Round Hill	1 05		5 23
130	Annapolis — arrive	1 25		5 50

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

Steamer Secret leaves St. John at 7 a. m., every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, for Digby and Annapolis, Returning, same days for Digby and St. John.

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 3.00 p. m., and leave Yarmouth daily at 7.30 a. m.

Steamer Dominion leaves Yarmouth, every Saturday evening for Boston.

"International Steamers leave St. John "at 8.00 every Monday, and Thursday for "Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Trains of the Provincial and New England Rail Line leaves St. John for Bangor, Portland and Boston at 6.30 a. m., and 8.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

The Steamer New Brunswick leaves Annapolis for Boston every Thursday p. m., and returns from Boston every Monday at 8 a. m. ect, via., Digby.

P. INNES, General Manager.

Kentville, Nov. 14th, 1885.

FOR BOSTON VIA BOSTON DESPATCH. ANNAPOLIS LINE.

Commencing Oct. 1st, the Steamer, "NEW BRUNSWICK will leave Annapolis for Boston Direct, calling at Digby, every Thursday, p. m., after arrival of W. & A. Ry, Express from Halifax. Passengers from Yarmouth and other stations on the W. C. Ry. connect with this Str. at Digby. Returning, will leave Boston for Annapolis every Monday, at 8 a. m., connecting with the trains of the W. C. Ry. and W. & A. Ry. the following day. The Str. "SECRET" leaves Annapolis and Digby every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, p. m., for St. John, connecting with the regular trips of I. S. S. Co's., new and elegant Stmrs. "State of Maine" and "Cumberland," which now leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For tickets or further information apply to your nearest ticket agent or to

GEO. E. CORBITT, Agt., Annapolis, N. S

November 3, 1885.

Dr. O W. Norton's Burdock BLOOD PURIFIER!

—CURES—

INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SICK HEAD ACHE, HUMORS, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS,

and all diseases arising from Deranged Liver, Impure Blood or irregular action of the Bowels. Try one bottle and be convinced of its curative powers. Price $1.00, large 24oz. Don't be put off with anything else.

Norton's Magic Pain Eradicating Liniment,

has made more cures of RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, NEURALGIA, PARALYSIS, LUMBAGO, TOOTH ACHE,

and all other pains and aches than any other Liniment now selling, from Windsor to Yarmouth.

Norton's All-Healing Balm,

is a great healer of all sores of any kind, SCALD HEAD, CRACKED HANDS, OLD FEVER SORES, PILES

of which it has cured many, after trying lots of other remedies.

Norton's MOUNTAIN HERB PLASTERS

are the best in the market for LAME BACK, LAME CHEST, LAME HIPS LAME STOMACH,

Try them.

Norton's Antibilious Female Pills,

are having a large sale and no one will use any others after once trying, as they cause no pain, tone up the system, remove all obstructions, and send the poor sufferer on her way rejoicing.

Norton's Salt Rheum Ointment,

will cure the worst cases of it, or money refunded. Try it.

NORTON'S ITCH OINTMENT,

will cure the Seven Year Itch or any other Itch. Has never failed for over forty years to do so.

All of these medicines are for sale by dealers in general, from Windsor to Yarmouth and all orders may be sent to

J. B. NORTON, BRIDGETOWN.

PLANTS! PLANTS!

—FOR THE—

Carden and House. FLOWER —AND— VEGETABLE SEEDS,

Small Fruits, Fruits and Ornamental Trees, FRENCH ROSES, And Clematis,

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

Schr. Ivica.

CAPT. LONGMIRE.

THE above well and favorably known packet Schooner will make regular trips between

Bridgetown & St. John,

during the season of 1885. Freight carried at reasonable figures and carefully handled.

LIME,

always on hand. Apply either on board to the Captain, or to MRS. LONGMIRE.

Bridgetown, May 20th, '85. 13t.

THE CELEBRATED COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

Best value in the market. Has taken first prizes wherever exhibited. Holds six Medals and many Diplomas. Dont be fooled into buying a high priced powder for the sake of its so-called purity

The COOK'S FRIEND is made of as pure material as money can buy. It possesses more raising strength in proportion to cost than any other. Sold by storekeepers generally and made only by

W. D. McLAREN, MONTREAL.

Buy it, try it and be convinced.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

100 Columns and 100 Engravings in each issue.

43rd Year. $1.50 a Year

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John Ervin, Barrister and Attorney at Law, OFFICE, COX'S BUILDING, BRIDGETOWN

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For the Ladies.

Feminine Fancies.

Velvet feathers are novelties.

Woollen ribbons are much in vogue.

Otter is to be much used for trimming.

The old visite shape is asserting itself again.

Travelling cloaks are still long and very full.

Short mantelettes have muffs to match attached.

Double-faced ribbons in numberless combinations lend variety.

Everything is beaded; even Astrachan has fallen a victim to the popular craze.

The latest Paris success is corsets made with boars' bristles run in—they have no bones.

Pokes have reappeared in the fall stock, made as quaint as lace and gay ribbon will permit.

High shouldered effects are noticeable on all imported wraps and suits from reliable houses.

The new muffs at first glance look more like bonnets than muffs; they are of lace and very pretty.

A bias fold of white corduroy is the latest novelty worn inside the neck and sleeves of winter dresses.

High collars with stiff lining are seen on all woollen costumes; linen collars or folds are worn with them.

Double breasted bodices for the coming winter will be as fashionable as they will be acceptable in thick materials.

Violets, roses, and the old time scents are fleeing from fashionable New York houses. They have lavender and orris root now.

'Faille nouvelle' is the newest class of corded silk, and has the merit of being all silk, soft, and will not pull on any strain.

India camel's hair of extremely fine quality is one of the wool fabrics which is now honored above silk for a bride's visiting costume.

Bridal veils of real lace must come only to the eyebrows, and are shorter than the skirt; tulle veils cover the whole figure, dropping much below the waist.

Caps, turbans, or higher crowned round hats are made to match cloth suits, or merely to correspond with the coat, though the former combination is more popular.

Some velvet and fur turbans are very handsome, with a black velvet crown cut in a point that droops on one side, while the close brim is covered with Persian lambskin.

Embroidered silk etamine is one of the favorite materials for bonnets just now; also striped pekin, in which velvet stripes alternate with strips of brocaded silk.

Velvet ribbon tied in a small bow on the left side or in front is worn about the neck above linen collars, the color may be in contrast or may correspond with the dress.

Useful Suggestions.

Be economical.

Clean castor bottles with shot.

To brighten and clean old alpaca, wash in coffee.

Mix stove polish with vinegar and a teaspoonful of sugar.

To polish a stove, rub with a newspaper instead of a brush.

When cooking beans, add one half teaspoonful of saleratus.

To remove tea stains from cups and saucers, scour with ashes.

Lard may be made perfectly sweet by boiling a pared potato in it.

For poison oak, bathe in cream and gunpowder twice a day till cured.

Wash the hair in cold sage tea; it will keep the hair from falling out.

When sponge cake becomes dry, it is nice to cut in thin slices and toast.

If the oven is too hot when baking, place a small dish of cold water in it.

To prevent flat irons from scorching, wipe them on a cloth wet with kerosene.

To renew mildew, soak in buttermilk and spread on the grass in the sun.

To clean furniture that is not varnished, rub with a cloth wet with kerosene.

To brighten or clean silver or nickle-plated ware, rub with a woollen cloth and flour.

Where there is a crack in the stove it can be mended by mixing ashes and salt with water.

Water in which borax is dissolved is good for the hair, and also to whiten the face and hands.

—Scarfs and sashes of every description are the very height of fashion upon toilets for either street, house, or full dress wear. Wide ribbon sashes, matching the color of the costume, scarf drapings of velvet, satin, moire, ottoman, surah and the like are worn with stylish visiting and promenade dresses, while for evening are hand painted and hand embroidered scarfs of China crape, crepaline, or softly draping Victoria silk, garnished with Roumanian work, or those of Lyons satin, magnificently wrought in richly blended Persian embroideries, these having a superb oriental effect over dresses of black velvet or satin. Richest of all are scarfs for bridal and other elegant white toilets, made of a solid network of white silk and pearl beads, with sequins and glittering cut crystal pendants forming a fringe at the edges.

—It will not do Harry or Joe any especial good to know that his sister or wife is praying for him in public to-day. But if, when he goes home, he finds always a truthful, pure, loveable woman ready to take an interest in his work, his friends, even in base ball and quarrels, anxious to make life happy and higher for him, to try, clinging close to him, to find their way every day and every hour a little nearer to God—he with need no other messenger to guide him.

Joker's Corner.

What Ruined Eli Perkins' Intellect.

What ruined me and got me into an Idiot Asylum was this: I used to have a strong contempt for lawyers. I thought their long cross-examinations were brainless dialogues for no purpose. But ever since Lawyer Johnson had me as a witness in a wood case I have had a better opinion of the lawyer's skill. In my direct testimony I had sworn truthfully that John Hall had cut out ten cords of wood in three days. Then Johnson sharpened his pencil and commenced examining me.

'Now, Mr. Perkins,' he began, 'how much wood do you say was cut by Mr. Hall?'

'Just ten cords, sir,' I answered boldly. 'I measured it.'

'That's your impression?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Well we don't want impressions, sir. What we want is facts before this jury—f-a-c-t-s, sir, facts?'

'The witness will please state facts hereafter,' said the Judge while the crimson came to my face.

'Now sir,' continued Johnson pointing his finger at me, 'will you swear that it was more than nine cords?'

'Yes, sir. It was ten cords just—'

'There! never mind,' interrupted Johnson.

'Now, how much less than twelve cords was there?'

'Two cords sir.'

'How do you know there were just two cords sir?' Did you measure these two cords, sir?' asked Johnson, savagely.

'No, sir, I——'

'There, that will do! You did not measure it. Just as I expected. All guess work. Now, didn't you swear a moment ago that you measured this dood?'

'Yes sir but——'

'Stop sir! The jury will note this wiscrepancy.'

'Now sir,' continued Johnson, slowly as he pointed his finger almost down my throat. 'Now, sir, on your oath, will you swear that there was not ten cords and a half?'

'Yes, sir,' I answered meekly.

'Well now, Mr. Perkins, I demand a straight answer—a truthful answer, sir: How much wood was there?'

'T—T—Ten co-cords,' I answered, hesitatingly.

'You swear it?'

'I-I— —d—d—do.'

'Now,' continued Johnson, as he smiled satirically, 'do you know the penalty of prejury, sir?'

'Yes, sir, I think—'

'On your oath, on your s-o-l-e-m-n oath, with no evasion, are you willing to perjure yourself by solemnly swearing that there were more than nine cords of wood?'

'Aha! Yes sir. You are willing to perjure yourself then? Just as I thought (turning to the Judge), you see your Honor, that this witness is prevaricating. He is not willing to swear that there were more than nine cords of wood. It is infamous, gentlemen of the Jury, such testimony as this.' The Jury nodded assent and smiled sarcastically at me.

'Now,' said Johnson, 'I will ask this perjured witness just one more question.'

'I asked you, sir—do you know—do you realize, sir, what an awful—a-w-f-u-l thing it is to tell a lie?'

'Yes, sir', I said, my voice trembling.

'And knowing this, you swear on your solemn oath that there were about nine cords of wood?'

'No, sir, I don't do anything of——'

'Hold on, sir! Now how do you know there were just nine cords?'

'I don't know *any such thing*, sir! I——'

'Aha! you don't know then! Just as I expected. And yet you swore you did know. Swore you measured it. Infamous! Gentlemen of the Jury, what shall we do with this perjurer?'

'But I——'

'Not a word, sir—hush? This Jury shall not be insulted by a perjurer!

'Call the next witness!'

This is why I am now keeping books in a Lunatic Asylum.

Spontaneous Combustion.

Some one has estimated that the time thrown away in this world in courting the girl you want to marry you, would build all the railroads and bridges and tunnels and factories and public buildings. The white race should take a lesson in this from the colored people. The other day a likely young colored man stood at a gate in Birmingham, Ala. A likely young colored woman came along with a dog.

'Hi, dar!' he called, 'but mebbe you want to sell dat dog?'

'No, sah.'

'Mebbe your name is Lucinda?'

'Yes, sah.'

'I allers dote on dat name. Ize called Gawge.'

'Dat's pleasin'.'

'Ize lookin', you know?'

'Yyyes.'

'Got money saved up, an' a stidy job ahead. Still I speak to de ole man?'

'He's in Orleans.'

'Den I'll see de ole woman.'

'She's dead.'

'Wall, den, I'll ax you to be my wife right now.'

'You's foolin'.'

'Deed, no.'

'Hain't got nobody else?'

'Nobody 'tall.'

'Reckon we'll hitch?'

'Co'se will—can't help it.'

'Wall, den, I'll say, an' to-night you come down to Mrs. Grumley's kitchen an' we'll set de day an' sorter git acquainted.'

'Lucinda, I——'

'Go 'long, Gawge! Ise dun said yes, an' dat's nuff. Como airly.'

'So long, 'Cinda!'

'By-by, Gawge!'

—A somewhat curious anecdote is related among the Montreal vaccinators of a young woman whose curiosity has outrun her judgment. She investigated the contents of one of the vaccinator's receptacles in the house in which he lodged and wherein she was a servant. They were nice toothpicks, she thought—so sharp pointed; a little wide, perhaps, and clumsy. She was going to have one, anyway. She took one of the vaccine points, which are ivory and easily mistaken for toothpicks by a servant who knew nothing of vaccination. She picked her teeth with the point, and before long could not tell what was the matter with her. Neither could anyone else until she showed the doctor the toothpick. He knew then what he had to deal with, and the girl will require no compulsion. Few girls vaccinate