Miscellaneous.

Sullivan Whipped.

When the John L. Sullivan combination made its first Western trip a little event took place out at Helena, Montana, which has never been in the papers. As is well known, John usually takes in the towns when out on his trips, especially the Western ones, where he generally sees much that is new. On this occasion, at Helena, he was making the rounds with a couple of the members of the combination and a local sport, and it was pretty late when they struck a large saloon, which, perhaps, more than any other, was frequented by the stockmen. There were probably twenty-five or thirty cowboys in the saloon at the time. After a drink all around a big, square-shouldered man stepped up and said:—

'So ye'r John L., be ye?'

'Yes, sor.'

'Well, I want 'o say I kin lick ye the best day ye ever saw!'

'Very likely,' replied Sullivan, starting out, seeing that the man had been drinking, and not wishing to have trouble with him.

'Oh, ye needn't very likely me—I kin do it an' I'm goin' to; You needn't be 'shamed to fight with me; the boys kin tell ye I know how to fight.'

'Ye bet he kin!' roared half a dozen.

'an' we're goin' to see him do it!'

Here most of them drew their six-shooters, some guarded the door, while the rest covered the other members of the Sullivan party and the barkeepers with their weapons and formed a ring.

'Whack it to him, Jack,' yelled the boys.

'Yer bet I will! I'll knock him down and jag him down with my spurs.'

He took off a heavy revolver and handed it to a friend who stood in front of the ring and said:—

'Buck, ye jes' hold that an' keep right behind so that I can get it thunderin' quick if I step back and want it.' Then he turned to Sullivan and added: 'I don't want none o' yer hurr'cane fightin' nor rushin' nor monkey business uv any kind. This is jes' a straight, fair fight, an' if ye go to tryin' to knock me out I'll grab that air gun an' fill you so full of lead you won't hold together.'

'That's right,' yelled the boys.

Sullivan saw the fellow meant business, and that whatever kind of a fighter he might be he wasn't afraid to shoot, and that the others were at his back. He saw the only thing he could do was to let him have his own way, simply keeping from getting hurt himself. So they went at it, and Sullivan allowed himself to be pounded all over the ring. He could easily have knocked the fellow out, for though he was big and stout he had no science, but there was that friend of his, right behind him all the time, holding that revolver out invitingly and already cocked. They kept it up for fully fifteen minutes, or till the cowboy was tired out, and Sullivan never more than tapped his opponent, though he took several quite heavy blows himself. At last they stopped and shook hands, while the boys yelled till they were hoarse and fired their six-shooters at the ceiling till Sullivan was deaf, after which his opponent treated the whole crowd and patted him on the back patronisingly, and said though he was a very fair fighter he needed to train a little more before he tackled Long Jack again. It was the only time Sullivan got the worst of the fight.

Failure and Success of Creameries.

The establishment of creameries or butter factories, says the *Butcher's Journal*, has done much to lighten labor in farm houses, to improve the quality of butter, to insure a good price for it, and to enable the producers of milk to obtain cash for it at regular times. That many creameries have failed does not go to show that the system of manufacturing is faulty. Some have failed because too much money was expended in the erection of buildings and the purchase of apparatus. Others did not meet with success for the reasons that the buildings were not located where it was convenient for farmers to deliver milk or cream, and there were no arrangements made for collecting them. Still others failed on account of lack of skill of the superintendent or operator, or want of proper business management. Creameries have been started in several places before the farmers in the vicinity were ready for them. They had inferior cows that had been accustomed to suckle calves, and not been properly trained by a competent milker. The farmers themselves were lacking in experience in the feeding and general care of dairy cows, and were generally or very often poor milkers. Men who are not accustomed to it do not take kindly to milking cows.

A creamery should not be started in a farming neighborhood till the farmers are ready for it. Generally it will take them at least two years to make preparations to supply it with material. They will require some time to raise or collect a herd of good milkers and to learn how to take proper care of them. They will need instructions in the operation of cooling, straining and handling of milk. They will want time for collecting money to build and a building for the manufacture of butter. The building need not be a very extensive one, though if farmers follow the advice of 'sharpers' who make a business of organising creamery companies, putting up buildings, and supplying them with apparatus, it will be likely to be so. Economy must be exercised in the erection and management of a butter factory, or the profits derived from it will be small. It will require good executive management. Its ultimate success will largely depend on acquiring a reputation and keeping it. Once established and put under proper management, it will most likely prove to be a paying institution, and result a great benefit to the neighborhood where it is located.

B. B. B. STOOD THE TEST.

'I tried every known remedy I could think of for rheumatism, without giving me any relief, until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which medicine I can highly recommend to all afflicted as I was.' Henry Smith, Milverton, Ont.

WATCH THE FEET OF YOUR COLTS.—A writer in the *American Cultivator* gives some timely and practical advice in the following: The breeder should not forget that the feet of young stock require attention now, as much as any time in their lives, and more than in summer. The reason is that young stock is generally confined at this time of the year to yards that are covered with straw, and there is little or no wear upon the rim of the feet. The feet go on growing larger, whilst the lower foot binds it and pinches the internal machinery of the foot. Moreover, colts that are not given plenty of room for exercise are likely to kick in their stalls, and thus receive injuries that will terminate in permanent injury. The toes, too, will grow to excessive length, throwing the strain unduly on the back tendons, and unduly pinching the anterior joints of the foot. I speak from what I have seen when I say that neglect of the feet in colts is a fruitful source of ringbone and other kindred diseased conditions of the foot. The colt should be taken into a barn with a plank floor, held by one man whilst another takes a sharp two-inch chisel and a mallet. If the colt is as he should be, broken to have his feet handled, the surplus hoof can be easily, quickly and safely removed, the heels will have a chance to spread and the feet will approach at least their natural bearing. A better way would be to have the feet pared all round the foot from below, as the angles of the bars cannot be got at under the former method, but if the colt is not broken to handling or 'gentle,' as some call it, it will be better to try the former method.

—The effect of intoxicating liquors upon the longevity of those who use them, has always been of interest to insurers and the insurance press. Knowing that whatever bears upon the subject will be appreciated, we reprint the following, which appeared in the last number of *The Argus*. The facts are said to be well authenticated:—

One day in a certain chancellor's court, [at Nashville, Tenn.,] an important land case was being heard. An old man named Elm testified with such exactness to boundary lines and other details that the notice of the chancellor was called to him. Mr. Elm gave his age as 84 years, said he had never used tobacco or intoxicants in any form, went to bed at sundown, rose with the sun, ate his meals regularly, and, finally, attributed his great vitality to his correct habits of life. So much was the chancellor impressed with the narration that he could not help calling the attention of the gentlemen of the bar thereto, and said: 'You see how regularly in habits preserves a man; you should remember that as a lesson.' The next witness was also named Elm, and he even surpassed the former witness into going into details. The chancellor finally said: 'Mr. Elm, you seem an old man; what is your age?' 'I am 94 years old, and an elder brother of the man who testified just before me.' 'Have you also been regular in your habits?' 'Well, I don't know as to that.' 'Do you ever use intoxicating liquors?' 'Well, I never go to bed sober.' 'What time do you retire?' 'That depends altogether upon the convenience of the occasion; sometimes early, sometimes late.' 'Do you use tobacco?' 'I have been chewing and smoking for 40 years, and could not do without either.' By this time the lawyers were laughing, and the chancellor, to save his bacon, remarked, 'Well, gentlemen, Elm is tough, whether you find it wet or dry.'

SAD EFFECTS OF EAR BOXING.—*Science* publishes some valuable records collected by Dr. Samuel Sexton on the observed effects of boxing the ears. Dr. Sexton has fifty-one cases upon his records in which the ear has been injured by blows of the open hand or fist. The nature of the injuries varied considerably. One had inflammation of the ear, with suspicion of intracranial trouble, and a running of the of the ear for twelve years following a blow upon that organ. This patient subsequently died of brain disease. In another case the ear became inflamed and the hearing very much impaired. In another case the patient was slapped by his father upon the left ear and immediate pain and deafness ensued with a bloody discharge, from which he was three months in recovering. The dangers to which Dr. Sexton calls attention are so grave that parents and all others should choose some other method of punishing their children than boxing the ears. It is not improbable that if Dr. Sexton pursues his inquiries further he will find other cases in which brain disease has followed this barbarous practice.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Mr. James Keegan, the Maine horse buyer, is known in St. John. The *News Age*, a Maine paper, tells this story: Mr. Keegan had bargained at Prince Edward Island for a fine horse, the price to be $175, and was just about to hand over the money when he remarked, 'The halter goes with the horse, of course; I have none with me.' The halter in question was an old one, worth, perhaps, forty cents. 'Oh, no,' replied the owner, 'if you want the halter, I want my pay for it.' This was too much for our genial friend Keegan, and quoth he, 'How much do you want for your old halter?' 'Seventy-five cents,' was the reply. 'All right,' said Keegan. 'Here's your seventy-five cents; that's just such a halter as I've been looking for!' and as he passed over the change he quietly took off the (now his) halter, put the $175 back into his pocket, stepped into his buggy and rode away, leaving his overreaching owner to lament the loss of a good sale and to get home his bridleless horse as best he might.'

TWO RECENTLY DISCOVERED PLANTS.—A plant has been discovered in India which is said to destroy the power of tasting sugar. It will be useful in counteracting a morbid appetite for sweetmeats, which is an effective promoter of indigestion. Another plant found in Madras destroys the relish for cheese and tobacco. Thus two important curatives are added to the materia medica.

—Few farmers realize the value of ashes, otherwise one would see them spreading the same on their grass lands or applying ashes to their cultivated crops, instead of selling them to the soapmen or allowing them to go to waste.

GOOD WAGES AHEAD.—George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, can give you work that you can do and live at home, making great pay. You are started free. Capital not needed. Both sexes. All ages. Cut this out and write at once; no harm will be done if you conclude not to go to work, after you learn all. All particulars free. Best paying work in this world.

Constipation

Is a universal and most troublesome disorder. It causes Headache, Mental Depression, impairs the Sight and Hearing, destroys the Appetite, and, when long continued, causes Enlargement of the Liver, Inflammation of the Bowels, and Piles. Constipation is speedily cured by Ayer's Pills.

For a number of months I was troubled with Costiveness, in consequence of which I suffered from Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, and a disordered liver. My eyes also troubled me. I was compelled to wear a shade over them, and, at times, was unable to bear exposure to the light. I was entirely

CURED BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills. I have no hesitation in pronouncing this medicine to be the best cathartic ever made.—James Eccles, Poland, Ohio.

I suffered from Constipation, and, consequently, from Headache, Indigestion, and Piles, for years. Ayer's Pills, which I took at the suggestion of a friend, have given me effectual relief. I commenced taking this remedy two months ago, and am now free from Constipation, the removal of which has caused my other troubles to disappear, and greatly improved my general health.—W. Keeler, Amherst, Mass.

I suffered from Constipation, which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me, completely.—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

FOR SALE

At the BRIDGETOWN DRUG STORE.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS & Gold Rings

:ALSO:

LAZARUS' and MORRIS' SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

all sold VERY CHEAP. Also SHOULDER BRACES, TRUSSES, of all sizes and kinds, a new and approved lot of PATENT MEDICINE, Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING CASES, MONEY PURSES, CARD CASES, SHAVING BRUSHES, COMBS and BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, BIRTHDAY CARDS, PHOTO and AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, FLESH, HAIR and HAT BRUSHES, in great variety.

Salesmen Wanted!

FONTHILL NURSERIES.

465 Acres. the largest in Canada. 465 Acres.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.; Branch, Montreal.

Hardy Canadian We want agents to sell our NURSERY STOCK

Steady employment at fixed salaries. MEN and WOMEN can have pleasant and profitable WORK THE YEAR ROUND. Agents are earning from $40 to $75 per month, and expenses.

Send photo with application. Address STONE & WELLINGTON, J. W. BEALL, Montreal, Canada. Manager. Aug. 8th, '86 1y.

ANOTHER LARGE IMPORTATION —OF— TWEEDS —AND— English WORSTEDS,

Just received at the BLUE STORE.

Call early and secure the best patterns for your SPRING SUITS.

JOHN H. FISHER, Proprietor.

March 15th, '86.

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Also Agent for the HARTFORD LIFE —AND— ANNUITY INSURANCE CO. Of Hartford, Conn.

Bridgetown, July 1, '85.

J. M. OWEN, *BARRISTER - AT - LAW,* Notary Public, Real Estate Agent. United States Consul Agent. Annapolis, Oct. 4th, 1882—1y

EYE, EAR AND THROAT! Dr. J. R. McLean, Corner Hollis & Salter streets HALIFAX.

Sept. 15th, 288 —tf

CARD. W. G. Parsons, B. A., Barrister, Solicitor, Etc. MIDDLETON, - - N. S. Office in A. BEALS' STORE. 16 tf

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

NOTICE. Pictures and Framing in variety, Christmas Cards, And Fancy Goods. I am also selling the Celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine JOHN Z. BENT. Bridgetown, Dec. 1885.

John Ervin, Barrister and Attorney at Law, OFFICE, COX'S BUILDING, 03tf pd BRIDGETOWN

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Things Worth Knowing,

that SIMSON'S LINIMENT IS what may be called an EVERY DAY MEDICINE, and does not perform Miracles nor cure any disease, but as a remedy for the many complaints which are usually treated by Liniments it is unsurpassed by any other preparation, and has been well called "THE HOUSEHOLD REMEDY." It affords the proprietors much pleasure to say they are constantly receiving kind words and good wishes in its favor.

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GENTLEMEN.—I have been terribly troubled with Rheumatic Stiffness of the Cords of my hands, and for several years I have not been able to do any needle work of sewing. I spent a great many dollars in trying to find relief, but without success until six months ago when I used a bottle of Simson's Liniment, which has acted like magic. My fingers have regained their suppleness, which I despaired of ever returning, and now, after applying the contents of two bottles, I can sew for hours without fatigue to my hands.

Yours truly, MRS. A. L. ANDERSON, Meadow Cottage Hotel, Cow Bay, C. B., May 17th, 1887.

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THE above Foundry Company in addition to their general stock of STOVES, PLOUGHS, HAY-CUTTERS, MILL-CASTINGS, TINWARE, &c., &c., are prepared to sell the celebrated TORONTO and MASSEY MOWER also the genuine RICHARDSON and CANADIAN BUCKEYE and other improved Rakes.

A large stock of MOWING MACHINE SECTIONS, GUARDS, GUARD PLATES, RIVETS, &c., &c., kept constantly on hand. Extra Pieces for Mowers furnished on short notice. All repairs attended to with neatness and despatch. Charges moderate.

W. A. CRAIG, Manager.

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Accommodation Daily.	Express Daily.
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 30	6 10	.....
6	Round Hill	1 48	6 35	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 07	7 05	.....
19	Paradise	2 20	7 25	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 28	7 40	.....
28	Middleton	2 43	8 05	.....
33	Wilmot	2 53	8 23	.....
35	Kingston	3 00	8 37	.....
42	Aylesford	3 15	9 12	.....
47	Berwick	3 28	9 35	.....
59	Kentville—arrive	3 55	10 25	.....
	Do—leave	4 10	11 10	5 45
64	Port Williams	4 23	11 30	6 00
66	Wolfville	4 29	11 40	6 06
69	Grand Pre	4 38	11 55	6 16
			P.M.	
77	Hantsport	5 00	12 30	6 40
84	Windsor	5 25	1 30	7 10
116	Windsor Junct	6 45	3 45	8 48
130	Halifax—arrive	7 20	4 30	9 25

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Accommodation Daily.	Express Daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 00		3 10
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 38	8 40	3 50
46	Windsor	8 55	11 00	5 30
53	Hantsport	9 17	11 37	5 53
			P.M.	
61	Grand Pre	9 30	12 05	6 17
64	Wolfville	9 49	12 20	6 28
66	Port Williams	9 55	12 30	6 33
71	Kentville—arrive	10 08	12 50	6 50
	Do—leave	10 25	1 20	.....
83	Berwick	10 52	2 10	.....
88	Aylesford	11 05	2 33	.....
95	Kingston	11 20	3 00	.....
98	Wilmot	11 27	3 20	.....
102	Middleton	11 37	3 40	.....
108	Lawrencetown	11 52	4 04	.....
		P.M.		
111	Paradise	12 00	4 17	.....
116	Bridgetown	12 13	4 37	.....
124	Roundhill	12 32	5 05	.....
130	Annapolis—arrive	12 50	5 30	.....

N. B.—Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, one hour added will give Halifax time. ✠ indicates that Trains stop only when signalled, or when there are passengers to set down. Full-faced figures show where Trains cross or pass.

Steamer Secret leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.45 a. m., for Digby and Annapolis. Returning, leaves Annapolis every Monday, Thursday and Saturday p. m., for Digby and St. John.

Steamer "Evangeline" leaves Annapolis, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, p. m., for Digby.

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 3.00 p. m., and leave Yarmouth daily at 7.15 a. m.

Steamer "New Brunswick" leaves Annapolis every Tuesday, p. m., and St. John every Saturday evening for Boston direct.

Steamer "Yarmouth" leaves Yarmouth every Wednesday and Saturday evenings for Boston.

Steamers "State of Maine" and "Cumberland" leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Trains of the Provincial and New England All Rail Line leaves St. John for Bangor, Portland and Boston at 6.40 a. m., and 8.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Through Tickets by the various routes on sale at all Stations.

P. INNES, General Manager.

Kentville, June 10th, 1887.

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A PROMPT AND RELIABLE CURE For Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints of Children or Adults.

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PRICE LIST.

$6 50 for making Full Suits
$5 50 for making Overcoats
$7 00 for making Fine Suits

All work guaranteed first-class in fit and workmanship.

Bridgetown, Sept. 7th, '86 n224f

Administrator's Notice. ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late RUSSEL HICKS, farmer, deceased, of Centreville, Annapolis County, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within three months from the date thereof, and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to JOHN HICKS, Administrator.

Centreville, May 31st, 1887.

For Sale, A SUPERIOR JERSEY COW AND CALF. For terms, apply at once to REV. L. M. WILKINS, Rectory. Bridgetown, May 31st, '87. tf

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS, OR BLOOD.

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A means of efficiency and economy. Quality never varies. The purest and best for all household purposes; washing and cleaning without injury to hands or fabric. No boiling, scalding or hard rubbing necessary. The saving of fuel alone pays for the soap. Makes white goods whiter, softens woolen goods and makes colored goods brighter. One soap for all purposes. Toilet, Bath, Laundry, Scrubbing, &c. Read the directions plainly given on each wrapper and learn the new "Surprise" way of Washing clothes, saving time, money, labor and worry of the old way. Wash day is made a pleasure by the use of SURPRISE SOAP and joy and smiles take the place of tired looks. Save 32 Surprise wrappers, send to the manufacturers with your address and get a handsome picture for them. Ask your grocer to show you the picture. SURPRISE SOAP is sold by all leading grocers. If not obtainable at your home send 6 cents in stamps to us for sample bar.

The St. Croix Soap M'f'g Co., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex: all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address, Taux & Co., Augusta, Maine.

NOTICE! The subscriber offers at private sale a FARM of 175 Acres, SITUATED in BEACONSFIELD, in the County of Annapolis, within three miles of Bridgetown. A new house, barn and outbuilding, all in good repair, are upon the premises. There is a fine young orchard of nearly 300 trees. About 100 acres in hay land and pasture. The best of the lot is well timbered and an abundance of hard wood. There is a large productive brook interval that bears excellent hay.

Twelve hundred dollars can remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply to MRS. OLIVER B. HILL. May 16th, 1887. tf

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The EUREKA Breech-loading Fire Arms Cleaner.

1st. It is the simplest Cleaner for Guns, Rifles and other breech-loading Fire Arms that has been brought before the Sporting Public.

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Sent by mail or express to any address in the Dominion on receipt of price. Send money order or registered letter. Give number of cartridge or shell. Address,

WM. E. FORSTER & CO., Manufacturers and Patentees, LAWRENCETOWN, N. S.

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THE BRIDGETOWN

Marble Works,

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

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLETS. —IN— Marble, Freestone & Granite, of all descriptions manufactured to order at short notice. ALSO Furniture Tops! Call and inspect work.

OLDHAM WHITMAN. Bridgetown, Jan. 12th, 85'

Guns, AMMUNITION, HEAVY WOOL SHIRTS, Shirts & Drawers, A SMALL LOT OF GENTS' GENUINE Plymouth Buck Gloves. Apple Barrels. B. STARRATT.

Large Crops! Farmers to secure large crops should use the FERTILIZERS —manufactured by— JACK & BELL, —at the— Chemical Fertilizer Works, Halifax, N. S. THESE Fertilizers start the plants early and vigorously, and supply them with nourishment all through the season. They enrich the land. Buy them in preference to all other brands, because you know them to be good, having stood the test of years of use by our own farmers. 45dm

Boston Marine INSURANCE COMPANY 17 State St., BOSTON. 43 Wall Street, NEW YORK. Capital Paid in Cash ONE MILLION DOLLARS. ASSETS OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS. Net Surplus as to Policy Holders $1,651,161.94.

This is the *largest American company* doing business on this continent upon the stock plan, taking *Marine Risks* only, and the business of the Company exceeds that of all other Massachusetts companies combined.

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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

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For the Ladies.

For the Household.

Cold roast beef or steak utilized for fritters.—Chop pieces of steak or cold roast beef very fine; make a batter of milk, flour and an egg, and mix the meat with it; season with pepper and salt and a little parsley, and cook on a griddle or frying pan, the same as plain fritters.

Scolloped Chicken.—Cut cold boiled potatoes into irregular pieces; remove all the meat from a cooked chicken and cut it into small pieces; make a sauce of one pint of milk and one beaten egg, seasoned with a little salt and pepper; put a layer of the meat in a pudding dish, then a layer of potatoes and sauce to cover them; another layer of meat and potatoes, and cover the whole with cracker crumbs, moistened with melted butter; bake half an hour.

Chicken Potpie.—Prepare chicken as for fricassee; melt enough butter in a pan to cover the bottom; season the chicken with salt and pepper and roll in flour; lay the pieces in butter and let them warm through, then add a chopped onion, and cover the meat with water, and simmer until the chicken is nearly done. Make a crust with one pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half a teaspoonful of salt wet with milk, just stiff enough to roll out; lay it over the chicken; butter the inside of the cover, place it over the pie closely, and cook half an hour; serve in the same dish, cut in sections and serve all on a platter.

Chicken and Tomatoes.—Prepare chicken as for fricassee, with a few slices of salt pork and a small onion, sliced; cover them with water and let them simmer slowly; when nearly cooked add four medium sized tomatoes, peeled and sliced, and a little salt and pepper, and cook half an hour longer. Arrange the chicken on a platter with some toasted crackers and pour the broth over the whole and serve.

Fish Croquettes.—One pint of cold cod or halibut; flake very fine, removing all bone and skin; season it well with salt, pepper and chopped onion; boil one cup of milk, add one teaspoonful of butter, thicken with one tablespoonful of flour, mix with the fish and set aside to cool; when cool shape into balls, rub in fine crumbs of bread or cracker, dip in beaten egg, then roll again in crumbs, taking care that every part is covered. Fry in boiling fat and serve on a hot platter.

Baked Omelet.—Four eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately; one cup of milk, one tablespoonful flour and a little salt; add the whites just before putting the mixture in the oven. Bake 20 minutes in a well-buttered dish.

Handsome Omelet.—Take five eggs, remove the whites of three and beat separately; beat the remainder until very light, then add one-half cup of milk; have a hot frying pan ready with a little butter in it; pour the eggs into it. When cooked through, pour over the whole the whites beaten to a stiff froth; remove the pan to a hot oven to slightly cook the whites; fold the omelet double so that all the white will be inside. Serve with cream and powdered sugar.

Pressed Beef.—Boil a beef shank until the meat will drop from the bone; chop the meat fine, season with salt, pepper and sage, place in a dish and press hard. Keep in a cool place and serve cut in slices.

Prune Whips.—Take three-quarters of a pound of prunes stewed and sweetened as for the table; stone them and add the whites of four eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Bake 20 minutes, and serve cold, with cream and sugar.

Apple Custard.—Pan and core one-half dozen sour apples, cook them in one-half teacup of water until they begin to soften, put them in a dish and sweeten to taste. Beat eight eggs with four spoonfuls of sugar, add three pints of milk, pour the mixture over the apples, and bake one-half hour.

Baked Apples.—Pare and core 10 or 12 tart apples; place in a deep earthen dish; add one-half cup of molasses, one cup of white sugar; cover with water, and bake until red.

Spiced Currants.—Three and one-half pounds of brown sugar, one pint of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls cloves, cinnamon and alspice, and five pounds currants. Boil two hours.

To Make Pickles.—Make a weak brine, a pint of salt to two quarts of water; select small cucumbers, wash them well, put into the brine for 24 hours; remove and wash the salt off; carefully scald sufficient vinegar to cover them; season with all kinds of spice in a muslin bag, and a coffee cup of sugar to two quarts of vinegar. The brine will have to be taken off in a day or two and scalded a second time.

Stewed Blackberries.—Stew slowly any desired quantity of blackberries, allowing a tablespoonful of flour to every quart of berries, and the same quantity of sugar; stir in well and cook until it thickens; pour into moulds and cool. To be eaten with cream and sugar.

Weights and Measures.—One quart of flour is one pound.

One pint of granulated sugar is one pound.

Two cups butter, packed, is one pound.

Ten eggs are one pound.

Five cupfuls of sifted flour is one pound.

A wineglass full is one-half gill.

Four saltespoonfuls make one teaspoonful.

One teaspoonful of soda to a quart of flour.

Two teaspoonfuls of baking powder to one quart of flour.

One quart of sweet or sour milk to a quart of flour.

The teaspoonful given in these measures is rounded, not heaped. M. R. H.

PRESERVING CUT FLOWERS FRESH.—Cut flowers may be preserved fresh, it is said, for a long time in the following manner: Get a glass shade and place it on a non-porous vessel to form a stand; put water round the bottom to keep the shade air tight, then procure fresh cut blossoms, put them in water immediately, drop into the water in which the flowers are placed a small quantity of spirits of chloroform, and place the shade over them at once. The flowers thus treated, some writer says, will keep fresh for months; but one should hardly expect they would be in a very fresh condition after their four weeks' confinement, but the new preserving process is worth trying. Care should be taken to have all in readiness. As soon as the chloroform is put in, place the shade over them, and water always kept round the bottom. A large soup plate would do for this.

Joker's Corner.

SHE UNDERSTOOD RACING.—A middle-aged woman with a solemn cast of countenance, and wearing a plain black dress, approached Colonel Dan Sowle, secretary of the Sioux Falls Turf association, one day last week and said: 'Sir, I understand there is going to be some hoss racing here next week?'

'We expect to have some races madam.'

'So I heard. A lot of gawkies are going to get on the track with 2-wheeled sulkies and fence-rail horses and lean over and saw on the lines and crack the poor beasts with a short whip and holler and crowd and try to get ahead of each other?'

'Why, why, madam—.'

'Then a big crowd of bald headed old hypocrites and cornstalk dudes will stand around and bet on the hosses.'

'Why, madam, I suppose there will be some betting.'

'Then there will be a lot of old blokes up on the judge's stand too drunk to tell which hoss does come in ahead.'

'No-o, oh, no—.'

'Don't you 'no' me; I tell you they will all be drunk! Then a man with a mouth like a new cellar will stand up and sell pools on the races' and lie, and cheat, and break the law.'

'I'm sorry, madam, but—.'

'I know it's all so! And the race will be sold by the owners, or some miserable driver will be paid to throw it, and if an honest man does bet on it, he'll get beat out of his money.'

'Madam, I'm sorry that you appear to be so much opposed to horse racing.'

'Me opposed to horse racing.'

'I gather so from your remarks.'

'No, sir, not much; I just understand it, that's all. What I called for was to see if you couldn't give me a pointer on which is going to beat. I've sold a heating stove and a winter cloak, and I've got my eye on a long-legged grey mare, but I don't want to go and put the money on her unless she's going to get there on the home stretch. I'm willing to whack up what I got for the cloak to anybody that'll put me on to a dead sure thing to put the stove money on!'—*Dakota Bell.*

An Impertinent Man.

Alex. Walker, clerk of the Capital hotel in Little Rock, although a handsome young man, has lost much of the hair that once occupied a prominent position on top of his head. One evening recently a well-dressed stranger registered at the hotel, and, just as he had completed the work of spreading his double great-primer name on the book, he glanced at Walker, stepped back and said: 'Great Cæsar! Another bald-headed man! It is my misfortune, it seems, to be thrown with this class of men. I ought not to say it, perhaps, but I don't believe that bald-headed men are honest.' 'Look here,' said Walker, 'your remarks are personal and insulting.'

'I did hope that I would never see another bald-