(Concluded from first page.)

urned to New York with Mr. Stafford And this gentlemen, strange to say, appeared to cherish no malice against his fair little jailer.

'On the contrary,' said the shrewd Ada, as the season advanced, 'I do believe he likes Bess the best of us all, or he would do so if she wasn't such a child.'

'But she's growing older and prettier every day,' said Nan.

'Yes she outshines both of us,' said Ada, with a laugh.

So that, as the two sisters agreed, there was no telling what might happen one of these days. But if they ventured to question Bess herself on the subject, she only laughs and blushes, and coyly hides her face.

'Because, you know, my dear sisters, I'm not a grown up woman yet,' says Bess. 'On the contrary, I'm 'only a child!' '

Poetry.

Hit 'em Again.

The deacon was stingy as stingy could be,
And his minister keen as a briar;
And the minister wished the ceiling removed.
But could not get his desire.

One day a piece of the plastering fell
By fate on the hard deacons head,
And he sprang from his seat and offered a ten
To have things secured overhead.

'Lord, hit him again!' said the minister keen,
With which you and I will agree,
For if plaster will open the heart of a man,
The plaster the man should have free.

Miscellaneous.

The Virginia Negroes.

HOW THE LIBERATED RACE HAVE PROFITED BY THEIR FREEDOM.

The negroes in Virginia, with some rare exceptions, have formed an orderly and peaceable element in the community since Lee's surrender, but their fondness for flocking to the cities and to the public works renders it difficult in some sections to procure adequate negro labor, writes a correspondent from Nelson county, Va. I believe history scarcely affords a parallel instance of a race experiencing a sudden and total revolution in their condition and conducting themselves with such placidity and equanimity.

Some of them, especially the older ones have suffered by the change, and have sadly missed the protection and comforts of their former condition; but take it all in all, they have as a general thing sustained themselves very well in their new position and have shown more thrift and management than might have been expected in such a light-hearted, heedless, improvident race.

In the country and in the suburbs of cities you will find a great many of them with little homes of their own, and what speaks well for them is that they have developed a great taste for raising flowers. You will see little flower beds near their houses filled with hollyhocks, zinnias or other showy annuals, and, even when crowded into a little tenement or room in the city, you will often see an old tobacco box or tomato can on the window sill with a green plant or flower in it. Most of those living in the country own a cow and a yolk of oxen. They seem peculiarly attached to the latter animals, possibly because they bear some resemblance to themselves in disposition and movements.

Negroes take a more lively interest in their churches than even in their schools. Ignorant and superstitious as they are in many cases, the religious sentiment is undoubtedly a strong and genuine one with them. I believe they have quite large and handsome churches in all our cities; for instance, two of their churches in Lynchburg are really very imposing edifices, among the handsomest in the place—one Baptist and the other a Methodist church—these being the denominations (and especially the former) to which negroes, almost without an exception belong. In the country they are very fond of protracted meetings of a week's duration, which they hold not less than once a year.

Their visions and religious experiences at such times are very curious. At a protracted meeting recently held in a country neighborhood, a young negro man in describing his visions related that he had seen 'a big elephant with brass teeth,' and he said by that token that he knew he would come through, though I think it would puzzle a logician or even a poet to discover any connection between the two, unless Edwin Arnold with his Hindoo lore could throw some light on the matter. At one of these meetings, one of the brethren became so indignant with a sister who declared herself unable to 'come through' that he knocked her down.

Women as Journalists.

DIVERGENT OPINIONS ABOUT THEM.

I was sitting less than an hour ago in the office of a powerful journalist. A lady's card was brought to him, and a few minutes after, when his secretary reported that the lady was seeking work, he sent word to dismiss her. Then turning to me he said: "I have concluded to give no more work to women. They are utterly useless as writers on a daily journal; you can never depend on them; they are capricious, whimmy, unreasonable and unreliable."

I expressed some surprise that he should deem them unreliable, but he said that his experience taught him that women's intuitions are very quick, and that they interfered seriously with the preparation of reports or sketches which should be acceptable to a newspaper whose conductors wanted news and not opinions. In my own experience I have found many difficulties in the way of utilizing women, and, on the other hand, some of the best work I have had done was by women.

Some years ago, while editing a daily paper here I had occasion to treat extensively of labor matters, to look into trade unions, and discuss the problem of strikes. I tride several professional agitators, but in every instance found their prejudices interfered with the honesty of their work. Accident brought my way a lady by the name of Sheppard, and after one or two trials I turned the whole matter over to her. She attended to it so thoroughly, and mastered it so absolutely, and treated it so sensibly than as to more than satisfy me not only, but to attract the attention of the senior Bennet, who asked me if I had any objection to giving him the name of the writer of those articles.—*Boston Herald.*

Agricultural.

Poultry for Profit.

There is an industry in which Canada excels, which needs no protection, and which though it appears like a small business yet in the aggregate is very large. We mean the rearing of poultry. The export of eggs from Canada to the States is very large though the home consumption is great, and the same may be said of fatted fowls. Amongst all the favorite breeds of hens there is not perhaps on the whole a better one than the mixed breed brought from Normandy by the early French Canadian settlers, but if a nice breed is wanted Plymouth Rocks probably combine the best combination of good qualities. As early spring chickens always bring a high price, and also late fall and winter eggs, and both of these best paying portions of the poultry trade can only be secured by early hatching, attention should be given now to good feeding, and good nest accommodation. The cockerells as soon as ready for the market should be sold, and hen chickens get every practicable advantage for beginning to lay about October or November. If kept warm and comfortable and well-fed they may be expected to lay all winter. Eggs at two or three cents a piece pay better than eggs at one cent. The next more important branch of poultry business is raising and fattening turkeys. There is no other meat produced on the farm that brings so high a price as turkeys about Thanksgiving time and Christmas. To raise turkeys to advantage hey should be hatched early, and great are is requisite for the first fortnight or three weeks. They must on no account run on wet grass or a cold wet soil, they should have a dry well sheltered shed with plenty of sunlight and only be let out when the ground is warmed by the sun. The turkey when grown is very hardy and can pick up much of its own living. It is especially valuable for 'yanking off' insects of all kinds that injure the crops. A bird so very valuable should evidently be extensively raised. The following is the way an American practical man treats this subject in the *Farm and Home*, and if his prices for turkeys are higher than can be got in Canada, so is probably the expense of raising them.

RAISING TURKEYS.

The one thing that paid last year was raising turkeys. They had quick sale at Thanksgiving for 20 cents a pound, and at Christmas for 21 to 22 cents, and the farmers could have had 25 cents at the last season if they had known as much about the market three days before Christmas as they did three days after. And this price is not exceptional. The average for good New England turkeys for the last twenty years, I believe, will exceed 18 cents a pound if it does not reach 20 cents.

If a farmer has reasonable luck—that is if he has as good luck as generally comes of intelligent care—he can make 1,000 pounds of turkey meat for $100 easy, and sell the same for $200 or putting it better, a flock of 100 turkeys will not cost him in grain fed over $75, if they are killed before Thanksgiving, and they ought to average twelve pounds each, which makes 1,200 pounds in all, and to sell for 20 cents a pound, or $240. I have raised turkeys for many years, most years with fair success, and, whatever the success, they have always been the best paying production of the farm.

This is my plan: Keep over ten turkey hens and a gobbler; the hens the best birds in the fall flock; part old and part young. Old hens of good habits are to be preferred. Feed lightly all winter. About March 1, increase the feed and provide places for their nest near the house. When they begin to lay be careful that the eggs do not get chilled. Do all you can to get your turkey to setting as early as possible. Early turkeys are twice as likely to live as late ones. When the young come off put them in little board pens in a warm place for a week or more, feeding them six or eight times a day with coarse meal and chopped hard boiled eggs, mixed with water or what is better, sour milk. As soon as they are strong enough give them pasture range at first, then turn them into a meadow, but by all means feed them at noon, and to this end drive them up to the house. This will get them acustomed to coming up for their dinner, and so they will not go far from home. See that they are always fed and safely housed at night, so that foxes and skunks will not and cannot destroy them. Make it a matter of thought to see that your turkeys are safe all summer. Begin to fatten in September and kill for Thanksgiving, and you will be able to put a few dollars in some near savings bank which you may honestly call pay for your care and work and profit on the grain fed. This business cannot be overdone, and I advise farmers to put a few dollars into turkeys for next season (if they can find them) at once.—*Farm and Home.*

—It is bad policy for a farmer to cultivate only one crop. If that fails he has lost his years work, but if he cultivates several crops some of them are bound to succeed, and some will commend a remunative price. A farmer about to commence looking over his fields, sees that butter always commands a market, and purchases some cows, and then to prevent the slops from the dairy being wasted he buys some hogs. Poultry pays, and a number of cocks are bought. When he buys his horses he sees that it is better (instead of geldings that are detoriorating as they grow older) to invest in fine large mares that will produce him a total worth, say as a yearling, $100 every year in addition to doing the work on the farm. If the mares are large they will easily do this. There is always a demand for large horses and mules for draught purposes, and they sell readily. Every farmer should try to make everything pay to profit—make every edge cut.'—*Rural Californian.*

GRAFTING WAX.—Last spring, after considerable trouble, this recipe was obtained for grafting wax, and as it has proved satisfactory, it is given for the benefit of others: Take 1 lb. of rosin, ½ lb. of beeswax, and a little less than ½ lb. of tallow. Melt together in a small iron kettle, and stir thoroughly that the ingredients may be well mixed. Pour into a dish of cold water, and when cool, break into three or four pieces, and pull like molasses candy until white and fine-grained. When the whole is proerly worked, divide into eight pieces, form into rolls six inches long, and wrap in oiled paper. To clean the kettle, rub it while yet hot with a teaspoonful of tallow, and wash out with soap and warm water; repeat this, and rinse, and it will be as clean as ever.

—A little glue dissolved in skim milk and water will restore the stiffness and lustre to crape and make it look like new.

DYE WORKS,

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

:0:

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, 61 Charlotte street; W. P. Moses & Co., Yarmouth, N. S.; W. H. Killer, Truro, N. S.; P. H. Glendenning, New Glasgow, N. S.; Wm. Shannon, Annapolis, N. S.; Chipman & Etter, Amherst, N. S.; Miss Wright, Digby, N. S.; Robt. Young, Charlottetown, P. E. I., or at the DYE WORKS, GILBERT'S LANE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

A. L. LAW, Proprietor.

H. S. PIPER, AGENT, BRIDGETOWN.

BRIDGETOWN

Marble Works.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscribers are still importing and manufacturing

Monuments & Gravestones

Of ITALIAN and AMERICAN Marble.

ALSO:

Granite and Freestone Monuments.

Having erected Machinery in connection with J. B. Reed's Steam Factory, we are prepared to Polish Granite equal to that imported.

☞ Give us a call before closing with foreign agents and inspect our work.

OLDHAM WHITMAN.

New Fall Goods

—AT—

S. L. FREEMAN & CO'S.

MIDDLETON CORNER.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

GREY COTTONS, from 6 cents;
WHITE SHIRTINGS,
DRESS GOODS, very low,
CASHMERES, from 38 cents,
VELVETEENS, VELVETEENS,
CASHMERES, from 38 cents,
ULSTER CLOTHS,
SCOTCH TWEEDS,
WORSTED C ATING

Ready-Made Clothing,

MILLINERY,
CARPETS,
HORSE RUGS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
GROCERIES, &c.

All Very Cheap for Cash.

☞ The highest market price paid in exchange for Goods.

S. L. FREEMAN & CO.

Middleton, October, 1883.

By Universal Accord,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use, and being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them; and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

For sale by all druggists.

Hides! Hides!

The subscriber is still buying all the Hides offering, for which he is paying the highest cash rates.

BUTCHERS AND FARMERS are requested to call before selling elsewhere.

Always in Stock

HARNESSES

GOLDPLATE,
SILVER,
NICKLE,
BRASS,
& X C PLATE

of best styles and workmanship.

Harness Leather and Furniture,

for the trade.

Also manufacture and keep a full line of Leathers.

Sole, Harness, Wax, Grain, Pebble, Splits, Buff, Linings, and Chamois Skins, at wholesale or retail prices.

300 BUS. PLASTERER'S HAIR

at low rates.

Having some of the best workmen in the Shoe Shop, I can furnish custom-made wear in best

Styles & Work.

English, Balmoral, Congress Shoes, Patent and Cloth Uppers, French C. D., and Calfskins in stock as well as Shoe Findings.

A FEW DOZEN PAIRS OF EXTRA HEAVY KNEE BOOTS, OFFERED LOW

George Murdoch.

FOR SALE!

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Hard and Soft

COAL,

TWO PULPERS

which will be sold low for cash.

H. FRASER.

Nov. 28, '83. Bridgetown.

GEO. S. COOK,

PRACTICAL MACHINIST,

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, - N. S.

MILL MACHINERY of all kinds made and repaired.

Shafting and Saw Arbors a specialty.

SEWING MACHINES cleaned and repaired.

January 28th, 1884. 42 1y

APPLES!

JOHN S. TOWNSEND & CO.,
110 Cannon Street,
LONDON.

CONSIGNMENTS of apples to their care receive the best attention, and proceeds are remitted immediately after sale.

Shippers are recommended to mail their Bills of Lading as promptly as possible to the above address.

Any information desired may be obtained by applying to our representative,

H. V. Barrett,

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S.

PLOUGHS. PLOUGHS.

THOSE IN WANT OF

First-Class PLOUGH

of different patterns, should call at once on

JOHN HALL,

LAWRENCETOWN.

TERMS, SIGHT. tfn40

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y.

Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Tue. Thurs. and Sat. only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 15	15	
6	Round Hill	1 40	6 40	
14	Bridgetown	2 03	7 10	
19	Paradise	2 19	7 30	
22	Lawrencetown	2 28	7 45	
28	Middleton	2 48	8 10	
32	Wilmot	3 00	8 26	
35	Kingston	3 09	8 40	
42	Aylesford	3 30	9 15	
47	Berwick	3 48	9 35	
59	Kentville—arrive	4 20	10 30	
	Do—leave		11 15	6 00
64	Port Williams		11 35	6 20
66	Wolfville		11 44	6 30
69	Grand Pre	5 11	11 57	6 43
			P.M	
77	Hantsport	5 38	12 30	7 12
84	Windsor	6 00	1 20	8 00
116	Windsor Junct	7 20	4 00	10 15
130	Halifax—arrive	8 00	4 45	11 00

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Mon. Wed. and Fri. only.	Passengers Freight and daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	.
0	Halifax—leave	7 15		2 30
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 55	7 22	3 30
46	Windsor	9 15	10 15	5 33
53	Hantsport	9 40	10 44	6 01
61	Grand Pre	10 06	11 15	6 33
64	Wolfville	10 17	11 30	6 46
66	Port Williams	10 25	11 40	6 55
			P. M.	
71	Kentville—arrive	10 45	12 00	7 10
	Do—leave	11 00	12 20	
83	Berwick	11 36	1 20	
88	Aylesford	11 50	1 40	
		P. M.		
95	Kingsten	12 08	2 08	
98	Wilmot	12 18	2 20	
102	Middleton	12 30	2 50	
108	Lawrencetown	12 48	3 13	
111	Paradise	12 58	3 27	
116	Bridgetown	1 15	3 50	
124	Roundhill	1 40	4 20	
130	Annapolis—arrive	2 00	4 45	

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

Steamer Secret leaves Annapolis for St. John every Mon. Wed. and Sat. p. m.

Steamer New Brunswick leaves Annapolis for Boston every Sat. p. m.

Steamer Cleopatra leaves Yarmouth for Boston every Wed. p. m.

P. INNES, General Manager.

Kentville, 9th Mar, 1884.

Photograph Gallery

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

Enlarging.

Portraits copied, enlarged, framed and finished, either in oil or colors. The portrait to be copied must be either a good tintype or photograph.

Photographs and tintypes will receive best attention.

Pictures taken in any weather.

☞ Charges reasonable.

Please call and inspect samples of his work at his rooms,

OVER "MONITOR" OFFICE.

J. N. RICE.

Bridgetown, August 7th, 1884.

MONEY AT 6 PER CENT.

Can be obtained from the

N. S. P. B. Building Society and Savings Fund,

On real Estate Security, payable in Monthly instalments extending over a period of about eleven years.

For particulars apply to

J. M. OWEN,
Agent for County of Annapolis.

Annapolis, Feb. 27th, 1883.—6m

FISHER & SHAW,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sashes, Frames and Mouldings.

of every description for House and Church purposes,

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Having every facility which the business requires and using Kiln-Dried Stock, we are prepared to give our patrons complete satisfaction.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. 16tf

DENTISTRY.

JAMES PRIMROSE, D. D. S.,

(Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.)

OFFICE.—Lawrencetown.

Will be in Annapolis on Thursday, Friday and Saturday; and the remaining days of the week at Lawrencetown.

100 MEN WANTED

To Begin Sales at once for next Spring Delivery for the

Fonthill Nurseries,

325 ACRES.

The largest in the Dominion. Head office, Toronto, Ont.

GOOD SALARIES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO RELIABLE AND SUCCESSFUL MEN.

Send references and Photo with application. Address

STONE & WELLINGTON,
MONTREAL, P. Q.

J. W. BEALL, 54 Coursal Street,
Manager Branch Office. tf

QUALITY UP!

PRICES DOWN.

Xmas. Goods

Just arrived at

T. J. Eagleson's.

A large and well assorted stock of

Confectionery, Fancy Goods,

Foreign Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Currants, and Nuts, all new crop.

CANNED GOOD.

in great variety. Biscuits and all other articles usually found in a

First Class Grocery.

MEATS, PROVISIONS,
POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Oysters served, or sold in quantity at all hours of the day.

Goods delivered in the town proper free of all extra charges.

Strict attention to business, and prices low

OATS. OATS.

To arrive in a few days,

5000 BUS.

P. E. ISLAND OATS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW

Apply to

GEO. E. CORBITT,
or EDWARD GATES.

Annapolis Nov 9, '83. 31tf

Farm for sale!

THE subscriber being desirous of giving more attention to his

GROCERY and PROVISION TRADE,

has decided to sell his valuable FARM, situated in Beaconsfield, three and a-half miles from Bridgetown, and directly under the North Mountain.

The property comprises about 300 acres of splendid land, 25 or 30 under cultivation, and 200 abounding in valuable Hard and Soft Timber.

There is also between 200 and 300 healthy and bearing Fruit Trees, in Apple, Plum, Pear, &c.

A good House, Barn, and other Outb ildings, together with pure and never failing water privileges are among the inducements.

For full particulars apply to the subscriber.

T. J. EAGLESON.

Bridgetown, Oct. 9, 1883. tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of John Phinney, late of Margaretville, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY J. PHINNEY, Extxr.
DAVID BENT, Executor.

Margaretville, Feb. 12, '84. 44 3mpd

THE DIRECT

Imported Tea

has proved better than anticipated, both as regards

STRENGTH and FLAVOR

Old Tea Drinkers pronounce it excellent.

Another Invoice of

SLEIGH ROBES

ordered, and will be here Christmas, among them a few

Buffalo Robes.

THE THIRD LOT OF

Shoe Packs,

has just been opened this month.

..A NEW LOT OF..

Waltham Watches,

at prices that would astonish old dealers.

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, Oct. 20th, 1883.

Wilmot Attention!

CONVEYANCING

Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., &c., Carefully drawn and Legally Executed by

T. CROSSKILL.

Wilmot, Jan. 1st, 1884. 38tf

H. J. BANKS,

PRACTICAL TAILOR,

(Tupper's Hall),

Bridgetown.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, in Bridgetown, where he is prepared to execute all orders in first class style. A perfect fit guaranteed every time. Place of business over hallding known as Tupper's store.

H. J. BANKS.

Bridgetown, Oct. 16, '83. tf

1883. SPRING 1883!

STEAM

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

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.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

For sale by all dealers.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cts. for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal valuable box of sample goods that will put you on the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS wanted for the Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The argest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. Hallett Book Co., Portland Maine.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly Lox of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, True & Co, Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

New Store!

NEW GOODS!

The subscriber has opened a store on Water St., adjoining his dwelling, where he will keep on hand a large quantity of the Best Brands of

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, AND OATMEAL,

which will be sold at low prices for cash.

Also.—A well assorted stock of

GROCERIES,

in Sugar, Spices, Salt, Tobaccos, Brooms, Soaps, Raisins and Currants. Canned Goods, Biscuits, Syrups, &c., &c. A quantity of Cow Corn.

A REFRESHMENT TABLE, where lunches can be had at all hours will be found on the premises.

P. NICHOLSON.

Bridgetown, June 19th, 1883.

SAMUEL LEGG,

Watch and Clock Maker,

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has resumed business at the

OLD STAND,

next door to John Lockett's, where he is prepared to do all work in his line of business. All work warranted.

Bridgetown, March 24th, 1883.

SEND TO THIS OFFICE FOR BILL-HEADS, CARDS, TAGS, ETC.

For the Ladies.

Treatment of House Plants.

Some years ago I was asked, 'why is it your house plants always look so well during winter? The foliage is of a much darker, richer color, and the plants more thrifty and healthy looking than any I ever see elsewhere?' A neighbor, describing her visit to a florist's garden and greenhouse the other day, added, 'but none of their greenhouse plants look as well as your plants always do; they have not that good colors.' I explained what I thought kept our plants healthy, and as there may be some of the *Rural* readers who have sickly plants, I will give a few ideas that may help them to get a better return for the care of their pets.

First, they need all the sunlight they can get in winter—a south or east window is best. When watering, do not give enough to make the soil muddy. Always have the water warm, and shower them; it is the way nature does. It washes the dust off and refreshes them. If you have no water-pot make holes in the bottom of an old tin cup or small pan with a sharp-pointed nail and turn the water through it on the plants. Water once a week with soot tea, made in proportion of one spoonful of soot to a quart of boiling water poured over it; add cold water to make of right temperature, work a good quantity of charcoal into the top soil, and stir lightly occasionally with an old table fork or hair-pin. Stick a few rusty nails in each pot, the iron is good for the plants. If boxes or tin cans are used to grow flowers, have a good opening in the bottom for drainage. When re-potting plants have the drainage of charcoal, and sprinkle a handful of it powdered on the roots, it keeps the earth sweet, and I think prevents worms, as we are never troubled with them where it is used. If troubled with green lice, put the plant under a box or barrel and smoke with tobacco stems, or wash with tobacco, let the plant stand twenty minutes after washing, then rinse well with warm water, watch closely and repeat the operation as often as the enemy reappear.

If your roses are looking bad, or dropping their leaves, examine the underside of leaves with a microscope, it is probably the little red spider doing the mischief: wash with a strong suds, rinse with quite warm water, and keep the plant immersed for some minutes if practicable. Mix equal parts of wood-ashes and soot together and sprinkle the bush well on top and underneath, let remain till next day, when rinse thoroughly, and shower daily until there is not a vestige of the pest; tip the pot sideways while showering that the soil may not become too wet. It is lack of sufficient moisture that causes the spider. Sponges or moss placed in saucers and set among plants and kept constantly wet is beneficial where the air of the room is too dry. Water should be kept constantly on stoves that are used for heating rooms, as it is best for the health of persons as well as plants.

HOW TO COOK A HUSBAND.—First catch him. Having doneth is, the mode of c ok ng him so as to make a good dish of him is as follows: Many a good husband is spoiled in the cooking—some women keep their husbands constantly in hot water, while others freeze them in conjugal coldness; some smother them in heated contention and variance, and some keep them in pickle all their lives. These women always serve them up in tongue sauce. Now it cannot be supposed that husbands will be tender and good, managed in this way, but when managed as follows they are very delicious: Get a large jar called the jar of cheerfulness (which all good wives have on hand) place your husband in it and near the fire of conjugal love; let the fire be pretty hot, especially let it be clear—above all let the heat be constant. Cover him over with kindness; garnish with modesty, becoming familiarity and the spice of plesantry, and if you add kisses and other confections let them be covered with a certain portion of secrecy mixed with prudence. Try this and see how admirable a dish a husband is cooked in this way. I have tried it thirteen years without a single failure.

CHILDREN'S LUNCHES.—There is something very dampening to the appetite in the aspect of thick bread and butter rolled in a bit of coarse brown paper, with a cookie or two sticking to the parcel. The appearance of such a luncheon will often prevent a delicate child from eating at all A little care spent in preparation—in cutting the bread trimly and neatly, packing the cake in white paper and the whole in a pretty basket is not pains thrown away. Some children are born fastidious and with a distaste for food. They require to be tempted, to eat at all—tempted not with unwholesome goodies, but by taking trouble to make simple things dainty and attractive to them. We have heard a grown woman, whose fastidiousness had survived her childhood, describe with a shudder the effect of her dinner basket at school upon her. The very sight of it took away all the appetite, and she went through the afternoon faint and fasting, rather than meddle with the contents. By all means bake the custard in a 'pretty cup' and do what is possible to give the lunchon an appetizing appearance to the little people who depend upon it for the working force of their long school-day.

—Cabinet pudding is easily prepared, and is not specially expensive. It is a convenient pudding to make. Since sponge cake is apt to be found in every house, and if the candied fruits are not always at hand, there are sure to be raisins, citron and English currants, and these will serve in place of them. Butter a pudding mould, and put into the bottom a layer of fruit, then a layer of cake, either sponge cake, cut in slices, or lady fingers; fill the mould with alternate layers of fruit and cake, not pressing down or packing closely. Make a custard with one pint of scalded milk, the yolks of three eggs well beaten, one-half a saltspoonful of salt and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Pour this into the mould and set it upon the back of the stove in a pan of hot water for half an hour. Serve with a wine sauce, which is made by creaming one-half a cup of butter until it is smooth and fine, adding to it one cup of powdered sugar, two tablespoonfuls of Madeira or sherry wine, two tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Beat until foamy, and add the white of one egg beaten until it is frothy, but not stiff. This is a delicious sauce. If any one is opposed to the use of wines in sauces, the essence of lemon or vanilla, may be substituted, or two tablespoonfuls of any kind of fruit juice whose flavor is agreeable. Apricot juice is called especially nice for flavoring sauces.

Joker's Corner.

David and the minister.

A worthy Scotch countryman whom we will call David, had a child which he wished to get baptized; and as it was necessary that he should call beforehand on the clergyman, who was to perform the ceremony he dressed himself, one afternoon in his best suit, and set off for the manse; but before leaving home, his wife said to him.

'Noo, Dauvid, when ye gang to the manse, ye mauna be ca'in' the bairn a bairn mind; ye maun ca't an infant.'

The name was new to David, and lest he should forget it, he kept repeating it to himself all the way to the manse. Arrived there he said to one of the servants:

'Is the minister in?'

'Yes.'

'Wi' the wull o' his spirit, may I get a word o' him?'

'Oh, yes. Just walk in.'

So David was ushered into the presence of the minister; but during this short conversation with the servant, he had entirely forgot what he was to call the bairn. The minister, who had heard of the addition to David's family said to him,

'You have got a laddie to baptise this time David?'

David (decidedly); Na, sir, it's non laddie.

Minister: A lassie again, David! Dear me, you've a good stock of them now.

David (shaking his head): It's no a lassie nather, sir.

Minister: Neither a laddie nor a lassie, David! What, in the name of wonders, is it, then?

David (hesitatingly): Weel, sir, I—I couldna joost be positeeve; but I think my wife ca'd it an elephant.'

We do not know whether the minister agreed to baptise such a young monster, or not.

The Irish Widow has Her Photograph Taken.

'Have you seen me pchtur, Mrs. McGlaggerty,' the Irish widow asked as she stood in her neighbors door after having borrowed a flat-iron.

'I havn't' the neighbor answered, 'but I'd like to; fwhere is it?'

'Well,' said the widow, proud as a peacock, 'I havn't got it yet, but I had it tuk a few days ago at gallairy, an' the man said it'll be done next waik. Arrah, but fwhat a time I had gettin it taken'. Are-thoory was busy all the mornin' primpin' up me hair an' puffin up me pollynaise an' thin she got mad bekase I wodn't wear me black bonnit instead of the red wan I wore to the feshtival lasht waik. So I pitched her to the divil an' wint to wurk gittin' gittin mesilf ready the behst way I kud. Whin I wint to the photyggrapher, the fusht thing he axed was aff I wantid a busht taken. Mrs. McGlaggerty, you know yerself that I havn't dhrank a dhrop sence ould Fiinnerty's wake, fwhin I confess the little dhrop of port woine I tuk wint to me head; an' I thought mebbe Tommy had bin up to the gallairy tellin' the man about it, so I got offinded an' was walkin' out the dorr, fwhen he called me back an' apologized so swately, God bless him that I never knew he hurt me feelin's at all. May I never lave this sphot aff I didn't think, Mrs. McGlaggerty, that I made a complete smash on the photyoggrapher. he told me he was referrin' to the shtoyle av the pechtur an' not to meself, so I shmoiled an' wint up shtairs to have me busht taken. There was a nately dressed man up there wid a big box on shticks an shtove pipe wid a glass in it shtickin' through wain soide. He sat me in front av the Oshcar Woilde, as he called it, wid me head held in place by two knobs of cowld iran, an' a crick in me nick that I thought I'd niver git rid av. Then he put his head under a black cloth an' waved his hand at me loike he wanted me to shake it. Affther that he kem out from undher the cloth an' tould me to luk as happy as the day av me weddin,' or as aff I was jusht affther winnin' a shtove at a Kerry Patch raffle. I showed me teeth, put on a grin that 'old soften the h'art av a polaice joodge, threw up me nose, gev me head a toss, an' sed I was all ready. He pulled a thrigger somwhere, fwhile I luked at a jumpin' jack on a shtick, kept his lips movin' as aff he was sayin' his prayers, then remarkt 'that'll do,' pulled out a shlate, an' ran into a little din of a room. He came out rubbin' his fishts an' smoilin.' sed the pechture was all roight, an' I'd have it next walk. It's a funny thing, Mrs. Glaggerty, that it shud take an intoire waik to prent a picture fwhin the sittin' is so short, an be the bones av me gran'-mother, aff that photyoggrapher tries to palm off any valentoine wid a broken nose an' crass eyes on me, I'll have his loife, so I will, or me name is not Birdie Magoogin.—*St. Louis Critic.*

A Little Family Difference on the Sass Qustion.

'Is the gentleman of the house in?' asked a visitor on horseback.

'Yes sir; he air.'

'Can I see him a moment?'

'No, air, you can't see hide nor hair of im.'

'Why can't I madam? I would like to speak to him on business.'

'If you was a dyin' an' Jim war the only doctor in Dakoty, you couldn't sot an eye on him till he gives in an' talks decent. At dinner a while ago he told me to pass 'im the apple soss, an' I tole' 'im it wasn't soss, but sass, an' he said he knewed better, it was soss, an' I told him when he tuk a notion that a little apple sass'd feel soothin' to his stummick to say so, an' he said he'd have that sass or die. Then I tol' 'im I'd defend that sass with life, an' made a break for the shotgun, an' he made a break up through the scuttle hole inter the loft. W'en his senses come to 'im an' he gives in that sass is sass he kin come down; but if he makes a break afore that, off goes the top of his head. Thar sets the sass, stranger, an' thar's Jim up in the loft, an' that's the way the matter stands jist now, an'