FERTILIZERS!

WE AGAIN OFFER FOR THE ELEVENTH SEASON OUR CELEBRATED

'CERES' SUPERPHOSPHATE

(The Complete Fertilizer)

POPULAR PHOSPHATE,

BONE MEAL, MEDIUM BONE, GROUND BONE.

JACK & BELL, Proprietors.

Chemical Fertilizer Works, Halifax, N. S.

45 4m

New Goods,

AT

R. D. BEALS'

Comprising

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY.

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

Crockery ware,

SHELF HARDWARE,

Best Groceries.

TIN WARE, ETC.

EXTRA CASH DISCOUNT ON ALL LINES.

Eggs for Goods or Cash.

Butter and all Other Produce in Exchange

Nictaux Falls, May 9th, '87.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

GREAT REDUCTION.

The whole Stock of

W. W. SAUNDERS'

will be sold at a Great Reduction during the Xmas Holidays, embracing the following well-selected lines:

DRY GOODS,

HOSIERY, a Specialty,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS, OVERBOOTS, RUBBERS AND LARIGANS, GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERY, CANNED GOODS, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, AND PATENT MEDICINES, large stock of LAMPS, GLASS, EARTHEN, STONE, TINWARE, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF XMAS NOVELTIES

William Hart,

Assignee.

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM H. R. BALCOM and WILLIAM H. NIXON, of Nictaux Falls, in the County of Annapolis, traders, doing business under the name, firm and style of BALCOM & NIXON, have by deed of assignment, bearing date the 8th day of April, A. D., 1889, assigned to me all their property *in trust* for the benefit of such of their creditors as shall execute said deed of assignment within ninety days from the date hereof, subject, however, to certain preferential claims. The said deed has been filed at the Registry Office, for the County of Annapolis, and a duplicate thereof lies at the office of the subscriber at Nictaux Falls, aforesaid, where the same may be inspected by creditors.

Dated at Nictaux Falls, the 9th day of April A. D., 1889.

WILLIAM J. H. BALCOM,
8i10 Assignee.

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given that ARTHUR W. PHINNEY, of Middleton, in the County of Annapolis, Merchant, has by deed of Assignment, bearing date the 9th day of April, A. D., 1889, assigned to me all his property, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, subject to certain preferential claims. The deed has been filed at the Registry office for the County of Annapolis, and a duplicate thereof lies at the office of the subscriber at Middleton, in the County aforesaid, where the same may be inspected by creditors.

Dated at Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, the 9th day of April, A. D., 1889.

ROBERT J. PHINNEY,
2 Assignee.

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given that ARTHUR E. SULIS, of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, manufacturer, doing business under the name, firm, and style of "The Acadia Organ Company," has by deed of assignment, bearing date the 26th day of March, A. D., 1889, assigned to me all his property in trust for the benefit of his creditors, subject to certain preferential claims. The deed has been filed at the Registry Office for the County of Annapolis, and a duplicate thereof lies at the office of the subscriber in Bridgetown, where the same may be inspected by creditors.

Dated at Bridgetown, the 27th day of March, A. D., 1889,

W. M. FORSYTH,
2m Assignee.

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given that L. S. Bowlby, J. Haddon Balcom, and Ernest L. Balcom, of Lawrencetown, in the County of Annapolis, doing business under the name, style and firm of BOWLBY BALCOM & CO., Lumber Manufacturers, has, by deed of assignment, dated the 31st day of August, 1888, assigned to us all their property in trust for the general benefit of their creditors, subject to certain preferential claims. Creditors desiring to execute the same must do so within forty days from the date thereof, said deed lies at our office where the same may be inspected and executed by creditors.

Dated at Lawrencetown, this 31st day of August, 1888.

L. R. MORSE,
ALEX. OSWALD,
Assignees.

NOTICE.—The above mills of Bowlby, Balcom & Co., will be run as usual until further notice.

L. R. MORSE,
ALEX. OSWALD,
29tf Assignees.

J. M. OWEN,

BARRISTER - AT - LAW,

Notary Public, Real Estate Agent.

United States Consul Agent.

Annapolis, Oct. 4th, 1882—

Weekly Monitor.

THUS WORDS are JEWELS

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 17. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889. NO. 5.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

—UNLIKE ANY OTHER.—

Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Tonsilitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Strains.

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

It is marvelous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps and Chills.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

All who buy direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not satisfied. Retail price by mail, $1.00; 6 bottles, $5.00. Express and duty prepaid to any part of United States or Canada. For Valuable pamphlet address sole proprietors, T. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

INSPECTION

is Invited of our Terms and Prices for all Description of Work in

Monuments, Tablets,

HEADSTONES, Etc.

Also, Curbing, Posts, Steps, Etc.

Drysdale & Hoyt Bros.,

OPPOSITE RINK, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

DeBLOIS & PRIMROSE,

MEDICAL HALL,

BRIDGETOWN, - - N. S.

In this Establishment will be found a Full and Complete Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Dye Stuffs, Patd Medicines

Our stock of Drugs, &c., is all fresh and new; imported from a leading House in Montreal, and we guarantee satisfaction.

Physicians' Prescriptions a Specialty.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISPENSING.

LAWRENCETOWN PUMP COMPANY,

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

N. H. PHINNEY, Manager.

THE CELEBRATED

Rubber Bucket Chain Pump,

—ALSO:—

FORCE PUMP,

with Hose attached if required.

We are prepared to Manufacture WOODEN WATER PIPES for underdraining or conveying water under ground. Can be delivered at any station on the line of Railway. Send for Price List.

BRIDGETOWN

MARBLE WORKS

THOMAS DEARNESS,

Importer of Marble

and manufacturer of

Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Also Monuments in Red Granite Gray Granite, and Freestone.

Granville St., Bridgetown, N. S.

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

Bridgetown, March 19th, 89.

'89 YARMOUTH S.S. CO. '89

THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE BETWEEN NOVA SCOTIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The quickest time only 17 hours between Yarmouth and Boston.

THE FAST STEEL STEAMER

"YARMOUTH,"

WILL leave Yarmouth for Boston every *Wednesday* and *Saturday Evenings*, after arrival of the train of the Western Counties Railway. Returning, will leave Lewis's Wharf, Boston, at 10 a. m., every *Tuesday* and *Friday*, connecting at Yarmouth with train for Halifax and Intermediate Stations.

The YARMOUTH carries a regular mail to and from Boston, and is the fastest Steamer plying between Nova Scotia and the United States. Fitted with Triple Expansion Engines, Electric Lights, Bilge Keels, etc.

S. S. ALPHA leaves Pickford & Black's wharf, Halifax, every Thursday, at 8 a. m., for Yarmouth and the South Shore Points.

For all other information apply to F. CROSSKILL, Station Agent, Bridgetown, or to

W. A. CHASE, Sect. and Treas. L. E. BAKER, Manager.

Yarmouth, April, '89.

W. A. CHUTE,

BUILDING MOVER,

BEAR RIVER, N. S.

BUILDINGS of all descriptions Raised and Moved, by land or Water, without taking down chimneys or disturbing the occupants. Stranded Vessels, of all sizes, raised and floated. Boilers and engines, of all description, hoisted in and out of steamers, placing them in any position.

I am the only building mover in the Lower Provinces thoroughly fitted with the latest improvements. Having had twenty years' experience I can guarantee satisfaction. With numbers of fine recommendations.

Also, Agent for The London Guarantee and Accident Company, of London, England.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late OLDHAM WHITMAN, of Bridgetown, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within twelve months from the date, and all parties indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

EDMUND BENT,
March 12th, 1889. Executor.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Security.

Apply to

L. S. MORSE.

Bridgetown, March 27th, 1889. tf

FOR SALE.—A Franklin Plow Cutter in good order. Will be sold cheap. Apply at once. Having a power cutter we have no further use for the machine.

C. S. PHINNEY,

HAVING removed his entire Stock of Goods from Paradise, which with those in stock at Lawrencetown, together with Spring Goods, already received and to arrive, comprises one of the

Largest and Most Varied Stock

usually found in any store in the country, is prepared to sell the same at

SPECIAL RATES FOR CASH,

the whole having been purchased for SPOT CASH,

With Liberal Discounts,

which advantage will be given to cash customers.

AN ENUMERATION WOULD BE SUPERFLUOUS.

Intending purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN AT FULL MARKET PRICES IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Lawrencetown, March 13th, '89.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Poetry.

While We May.

The hands are such dear hands;
They are so full; they turn at our demands
So often; they reach out,
With trifles scarcely thought about,
So many times; they do
So many things for me, for you—
If their fond wills mistake,
We may well bend, not break.

They are such fond frail lips
That speak to us. Pray, if love strips
Them of discretion many times,
Or if they speak too slow or quick, such crimes
We may pass by; for we may see
Days not far off when those small words may be
Held not as slow, or quick, or out of place, but dear,
Because the lips are no more here.

They are such dear familiar feet that go
Along the path with ours—feet fast or slow,
And trying to keep pace—if they mistake
Or tread upon some flower that we would take
Upon our breast, or bruise some reed,
Or crush poor Hope until it bleed,
We may be mute,
Not turning quickly to impute
Grave fault; for they and we
Have such a little way to go—can be
Together such a little while along the way,
We will be patient while we may.

So many little faults we find.
We see them; for not blind
Is Love. We see them; but if you and I
Perhaps remember them some bye-and-bye,
They will not be
Faults then—grave faults—to you and me,
But just odd ways—mistakes, or even less—
Remembrances to bless.
Days change so many things—yes, hours,
We see so differently in suns and showers.
Mistaken words to-night
May be so cherished by to-morrow's light,
We may be patient; for we know
There's such a little way to go.

—*Ex.*

There's many a trouble
Would break like a bubble,
And into the waters of Lethe depart,
Did we not rehearse it
And tenderly nurse it
And give it a permanent place in the heart.

Select Literature.

Essay on Fruit Culture.

Read before the Williamston Grange by J. Elvin Schaffner.

(Published by Request of Grange.)

Worthy Master, Sisters and Brothers, in meditating over various subjects which I have had in my mind, endeavoring to select one in which I might be enabled to collect a few of my broken ideas, I came to the conclusion, being a farmer's son, and somewhat interested in the various products derived from the mother earth, and particularly in said branch of industry, I could not find a more appropriate subject to expound on than the article of fruit. Perhaps there's not an industry at the present day that is receiving the attention that fruit is, not only in this beautiful valley of ours, but in various parts of the world, varying in variety and quality, according to the soil and climate in which they are grown. The principal species of fruit grown within our province are apples, pears, plums, and various kinds o small fruit, apples by far taking the lead, and receiving the most attention at the present day. In fact, it is the chief topic of conversation, as the question is agitating the minds of farmers and fruit growers continually, which are the best varieties of apples to grow, and how to dispose of the same to one's best advantage. Perhaps before going further it would be well to find out something as to the origin of the apple. It is said to derive its name from the Latin "*pomum*," designating a watery fruit. Although the apple is mentioned in the Bible, it is thought probable by some writers that other fruits were designated by that name as the love apple, pine apple, rose apples, etc. Whatever may be the parent country of the apple, it is doubtless of eastern origin. Many varieties were cultivated in Rome, and they usually bore the name of those who originated or grafted them. More than twenty species are mentioned by Pliny, but none of these if in existence can now be identified from his brief and imperfect discription. It is thought probable that the Romans introduced the apple into England, as well as the pear; but the early chronicles are silent as to its subsequent history in the country until after the establishment of Christianity when monks and heads of families planted orchards, and from henceforth fruit has become common. The early settlers of America, it is said, brought apples trees with them, and an island in Boston harbor still bears their name. The Indians also helped to spread the fruit though the country, and Indian orchards are still common throughout New England. There are a great many farmers at the present day that are giving far less attention than they should to the culture of fruit, for in my way of thinking it is the farmer's only hope of salvation. Let us look around for a moment and endeavor to take in the farmer's situation, and see what he has got to dispose of that will bring him in returns for his labors as readily as fruit. Take, for instance, beef-cattle, and what do we find. Simply this, that there are not more than one-third as many cattle fitted for market to-day as there were five years ago, that is in this section of country. And so it is with dairying, young stock, etc., and in fact everything that the farmer has to dispose of, and I would like to ask any level-headed farmer depending upon the sources of his farm for his livelihood, how his balance sheet would look at the end of the year were he deprived of the proceeds derived from his orchard. And yet there are a vast number of our farmers up and down this beautiful valley who are asleep to the fact that they are making a vast mistake, but I am thinking that they will wake up some of these days to their utter dissatisfaction, finding themselves being left behind, not only among the fruit growers of the day, but that they will feel the effects of it financially as well. They run of the idea that too many trees are being planted and soon one will not be able to dispose of his fruit, but a more foolish idea could not enter the minds of people, for when we consider the rapid growth of our population and the imperative need of a wholesome, clean, and cheap food, there can be no reasonable doubt but the demand for fruit will increase as fast as the fruit increases. For it is not as though apples could be raised in all parts of the world. We might take for instance, our own province. Out of fourteen counties there are no more than three counties, or about one-seventh of it adapted to fruit, and I believe this to be a far greater average than any other country on the face of the globe. No doubt there are some who have not given the subject much consideration, would be surprised to learn the magnitude of fruit grown. The census returns of the United States for 1880 shows that the orchard product amounted to three million dollars, and there is not the least doubt but it has reached five million at the present time. It is said that the apples raised within our own province for 1886 amounted to over half a million dollars, and as the majority of these apples were shipped either to London or Boston markets, it cannot fail being a great benefit to our province.

Fruit culture is unquestionably profitable. It is a fact not to be disputed, that more money can be made off one acre of ground planted to choice fruit than can be made off ten acres planted to any other crop. Professor Saunders in his address at the Fruit Growers' Association held recently, showed the immense advantages Nova Scotia had in being located so near the markets of the world—Europe, New England States, West Indies, South America, being all immediately available to her. He did not think that there was any danger of overstocking the market with good fruit. He compared the consumption of fruit a quarter of a century ago with that of to-day to substantiate that view. It was also shown by one of the members present how a young man with limited capital could buy, clear, and set to trees ten acres of land so as to make it a paying investment. It is also to be remembered that he was not speaking from supposition, but from experience. He went farther to say that ten acres cleared and set to trees that would not at the most exceed two thousand dollars, would in ten years, if properly handled realize from six to ten thousand.

This must be somewhat encouraging to some of our young men who are starting on a somewhat similar enterprise, as the author has not only given his thoughts and attention to the subject, but has had experience as well. Perhaps a word concerning evaporators would not come in amiss. The process of evaporating may be briefly described as a method of removing the water from animal or vegetable substances in a few hours by pneumatic evaporation. The result of this process is to render articles treated by it proof against decay, and at the same time artificially ripen them, and increase their palatable and nutritious qualities. Prominent writers on evaporators cannot see with the many advantages of the improved machines at the present day for preparing the fruit for curing, and the numerous privileges accorded to the individual farmer or fruit grower to place his produce on the market at prices remunerative, what there is to prevent this great industry from becoming one of the most profitable and desirable of the day.

With unlimited resources, and the world for a market, they predict that the evaporated fruit industry will grow to such proportions as to surprise the most sanguine enthusiast on the subject. We might take for illustration the past season when good fruit was realizing the farmer such small returns. If he had been enabled to so cure a portion of his fruit, I am thoroughly convinced that we would have been benefited in various ways; first, we would not have had so many inferior qualities of apples placed on the market, which we all know will take the place of superior ones, and also that one could hold such fruit after once evaporated until markets would permit of better returns as such fruit may be placed on the market at any season of the year. There is a great deal more to be said on the evaporator, but I fear that I am wandering from the subject. Owing to large crops of apples from Russia, from Denmark, France, Germany, and from the inexhaustible Netherlands of Europe, together with the immense crop grown in the United States, seeking the same markets during the past season has no doubt brought a state of affairs never observed by us before and by no means encouraging should it continue. But it may be, and it is much to be desired that just this will never occur again, and though it should in a measure, I am firmly of the opinion that it will not be without its beneficial influence on the further development of our apple producing trade, as they will reach those that they never did before owing to the high prices demanded for them. But I believe when once introduced and their valuable qualities become known that they will be at any price. The thought has presented itself to my mind very forcibly of late, that the minimum prices received for apples during the past season was not so much on account of the largeness of the crop as on the part of those who had the packing of them. And it seems an astonishing thing that in this enlightened age, that men will sacrifice their honor and keep down an industry which if it had fair play might become the most desirable as well as profitable of the day. It is said that in the last shipment of apples to England, while loading the steamer at Halifax, a barrel of apples came open, and the centre of the barrel was filled with leaves, shavings, etc., and I cannot see how we can expect handsome prices for our fruit when such things are allowed to be carried on year after year without being checked. But I believe that the day is near at hand when farmers will be compelled to pack their fruit properly, and anyone found doing otherwise will be taken in hand and dealt with accordingly. Once in many years we get a crop of any produce sufficient to glut the market, but if our hearts are right, although the crop may be of a perishable nature, we have reason to thank God and take courage, for then it becomes comparatively easy for the poor to get supplied, something that should make a Christian, at least, feel thankful, and I think if all who had an abundance of God's gift in the shape of apples should go into the 'Pool Business' and each give a few bushels, others chip in money to pay for barrels, ask railroads to carry, at least at low rates, and consign to institutes of charity in our large cities, to distribute to the poor, (ever keeping before our mind that a Good Patron puts his faith in God, nurtures hope, dispenses charity and is noted for his fidelity) and see if then we wouldn't feel thankful. Why not? As to the kind of apples we should grow, I think that we want about four of the standard varieties, but judging from the past few years we have enough of those kinds that have to go on the market about Christmas holidays.

We should not confine the fruit industry to apples alone, but all kinds of small fruit. Plums, for instance, I believe, if properly handled, one can do well raising them. It is quite true that they were low during the past season, but I do not think that anyone should be discouraged, for if I am not mistaken, we had a similar crop seven years ago. But if we wish to succeed we must grow only those kinds that the market demands and we shall realize greater prices; And although plums were so low the past season, yet I have been informed by reliable authority that plums were worth from three to four dollars per bushel in Montreal all through the past season, and that the market could have handled all the plums grown within the Province at those figures. We are all acquainted with the fact that plum trees are not very tenacious of life, very few bearing fruit for more than a period of twenty years, but I think that every farmer should have his plum orchard as well as his apple orchard, and if properly cared for will reap a reward for their labours thereof. Then we have various kinds of small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, grapes, etc., but never having much experience or opportunity for observing, I will leave this to the minds of those to whom the subject is more familiar. In conclusion, I may say that the Annapolis Valley is acknowledged by all to be the garden of Nova Scotia, and I am of the candid opinion if more of its broad acres were planted to this luscious fruit, which has made it the garden of the province, together with a little more enterprise on the part of her loyal citizens, that it can be made the garden of the world. It is true, it is a good deal to say, but I cannot see anything to prevent it if the right means are executed; and I think I am justifiable in saying that for fruit growing, Annapolis Valley can nowhere be excelled. Oftimes I find myself meditating and looking beyond into the unknown future as to the success of the fruit industry, and, in my imagination I see the whole valley one mass of blooming orchard, and every man sitting as it were under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make him afraid. One more thought and I am done; that is to make the fruit industry a crowning success, there should be more of a co-operative spirit among the fruit growers than is manifested at the present time. I like the signification of the word co-operation, for upon referring to the dictionary it informs me that it means a united effort on the part of those concerned to effect some commercial and industrial transaction, or a working together to produce some desired result. It is certainly more desirable to deal with the manufacturer or producer if possible, because as a general rule they are more responsible, and feel themselves under greater obligations to carry out the contract, besides if we buy in large quantities we have the advantage of wholesale rates, thus saving to ourselves the commission of these middle men. Where there are so many of these commercial agents standing between the producer and consumer, each enriching himself on the earnings of the two combined, the producer is not only ground down to a mere living existence, but the consumer has to pay double the real cost of the article consumed. It is the highest aim of these middle men to gobble up as much as they can from the surplus earnings of both classes. In no instance, perhaps, has this been shown up to us as plainly as in connection with our fruit trade. Of course, every one is aware of the fact that it costs, on an average, about one dollar and fifty cents on every barrel of fruit that is shipped to European markets, by the time that it is sold, and I think the producer might just as well have a quarter of it as not if he only thought so. What is there to prevent fruit growers from combining and charcharter their own fruit steamer, and having agents (who will work for the fruit grower's interest) to look after fruit when landed, and to be present at sales, for I believe that some of those commission merchants want watching sharp, if all reports are true. Is it not 'high time' for the farmer to arise and assert his right, and endeavor to retain as few of these agents as possible in the transaction of all kinds of business. Co-operation is in direct opposition to monopoly. Monopoly is instituted to effect selfish ends, co-operation is public spirited. What we need is stricter drilling, more thorough training in co-operation, more independence in voting for the protection of farming and industrial interests and the higher rights of toiling manhood. Let us ever righteously agitate, educate and encourage co-operation, and reap as much benefit as possible, and I believe that by so doing farmers will get out of the ruts made by their fore-fathers, and farming will no more be looked upon as it has been, as something degrading, but of all occupations it will be the most desirable; and I believe that the day is coming, when, from just that class will be chosen men to represent us in Legislature, who will know our wants and requirements far better than those that are representing us at the present time.

From Ocean to Ocean.

Fishermen and miners in Nova Scotia, mechanics and farmers in Ontario and Quebec, hunters and trappers in the Territories, and gold miners in British Columbia, use and praise Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great internal and external remedy for all pain. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and croup, and is the reliance of thousands.

—The South Carolina farmers are now picking peas for the northern market; strawberries have been sent from Charleston for several days, and asparagus also. The potato vines have made their appearance above ground, and a crop is counted on even greater than the unprecedented crop of last year.

Have you Neuralgia!

If you are suffering the agonies of neuralgia, and have failed to get a remedy that will afford relief, we want you to try Polson's Nerviline. No remedy in the market has given any thing like the same degree of satisfaction. Its action on nerve pain is simply marvellous, and as it is put up in 10 cent sample bottles no great expense is involved in giving it a trial. Polson's Nerviline is the most pleasant, powerful and certain pain remedy in the world. Sold by druggists and all dealers in medicine, 10 and 25 cents a bottle.

Home Matters.

Kid shoes can be kept soft and free from cracks by rubbing them once a week with pure glycerine or castor oil.

Cheese cloth makes the best dusters. A wide-meshed kind is sold for the purpose, five cents a yard, and is as soft as silk.

Saleratus wetted and applied immediately is the best thing in the world for a burn. It will prevent blistering and is a magical 'pain-killer.'

Tepid water acts promptly as an emetic, and hot water taken freely half an hour before bed-time is the best cathartic in the case of constipation.

MUTTON STEW.—Roll the mutton in flour, put on to boil in a suitable amount of water, season with salt, pepper, and an onion. Cook slowly three or four hours.

WATERING PLANTS.—Do not water too much; plants are much injured by having their roots water soaked. Wait until the plants show the need of water before giving it.

WHITE CAKE.—Whites of two eggs, 1 cup of sugar, ½ cup of butter, ½ cup of sweet milk, 2 cups of flour, 1 teaspoonful of cream tartar, ½ teaspoonful soda.

When the rubber rollers of a wringer become sticky, as they very often do after wringing, rub with kerosene and wipe dry, and they will be nice and smooth.

Care should be taken to remove the sprouts from the young bulbs which spring up at the base of callas. This is especially necessary if your large plant is about to bloom.

Dried beef 'frizzled' with a little milk, thickened with cornstarch and served with a bordering of scrambled eggs around it, is a quickly prepared and nourishing dish for a substantial tea.

Miss Homersham, who is lecturing in England on nursing, recommends that the sick-room should contain only two chairs. One, a very comfortable one for the nurse, and a very uncomfortable one for visitors who stay too long.

Cornstarch makes the best paste for scrapbooks. Dissolve a small quantity in cold water, then cook it thoroughly. Be careful and not get it too thick. When cold it should be thin enough to apply with a brush. It will not mould nor stain the paper.

MUSTARD PLASTER.—In making a mustard plaster no water whatever should be used, but the mustard should be mixed with the white of an egg; the result will be a plaster which will draw perfectly, but will not produce a blister even upon the skin of an infant, no matter how long it is allowed to remain on the part.

CHEESE PUDDING.—Mix a scant pint and a half of flour into a smooth batter with a pint and a half of milk, a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of sugar, and six well-beaten eggs (no baking powder). Grate into this a large cup of strong, rich cheese; stir well and bake one hour in a good oven. This will rise very high and must be eaten at once.

RUST PREVENTATIVE.—To preserve bright grates or fire-iron from rust, make a strong paste of fresh lime and water, and with a fine brush smear it as thickly as possible all over the polished surface requiring preservation. By this simple means all the grates and fire-irons in an empty house maybe kept for months free from harm without further care or attention.

SOOT-WATER FOR ROSES.—It is stated that a rapid growth of thrifty rose-shoots may be promoted by the use of soot-water. The application has, at any rate, the advantage of costing nothing. Some soot is to be collected from a chimney or stove, put into an old pitcher, and then hot water is to be poured upon the contents. When cold the mixture is to be used for watering the plants every few days.

Cold food, says the Boston *Journal of Health*, is much more easily kept on a sensitive stomach than hot; so, in cases where it is rejected in the ordinary warm or hot form, it had better be tried as nearly frozen as may be taken. In many fevers this would be a decided advantage. Milk may be administered in a frozen state, often with a positive advantage. The *Sanitary Era* adds, from frequent instances, that ice-cream suits admirably some conditions where hardly any other food is acceptable.

LEMON CHEESECAKES.—Take two large lemons and rub the rind into one pound of loaf sugar, so that all the yellow part is removed; place the sugar in a basin, squeeze the juice of the lemons over, then add the yolks of six eggs, and beat it all well up, and put it by in a jar for use; it will keep for years. Any flavor, such as vanilla or cinnamon, made be added if liked. When required for use, having made the paste and lined the tins, mix one tablespoonful of the mixture with a teacupful of good milk, and place a little in each tartlet.

A SIMPLE BEE-VEIL.—The fear of being stung deters many from keeping bees who would otherwise gladly engage in it, and really, to some, the sting of the bee is no small matter. This, however, can be avoided by preparing a veil for the face. A cheap and easy way to make a bee-veil, and one as good as any, is as follows:

Procure a piece of plain black cotton bobinet, sew it up as a sack, and run a draw-string in the end, which can be tied around the crown of the hat, and put a string in the lower end also, to tie around the neck, which will answer quite as well. Should a bee strike the veil with the intention of stinging, the rim of the hat will hold it at a sufficient distance from the face to render it impossible for it to reach the wearer.

—Both branches of the Minnesota legislature have passed a bill making drunkenness a crime, and it now awaits the governor's signature. The penalties prescribed are severe enough to take away the element of indifference and are, for the first offence, a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $40, or imprisonment for not less than 10 days, or more than 40 days; second offence $30 to $50 fine, or 30 to 60 days' imprisonment; third offence 60 to 90 days' imprisonment.

"I was suffering,"

Says S. S. Shewfelt, of Kingsley, Man., "from weakness and loss of appetite, with a severe headache, and could scarcely walk. My first bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters enabled me to walk about the house, and when I had taken the second bottle I found myself entirely cured."

Best Cough Cure.

For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, no remedy is so safe, speedy, and certain as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. An indispensable family medicine.

"I find Ayer's Cherry Pectoral an invaluable remedy for colds, coughs, and other ailments of the throat and lungs."—M. S. Randall, 204 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for bronchitis and

Lung Diseases,

for which I believe it to be the greatest medicine in the world."—James Miller, Caraway, N. C.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this medicine."—Robert Horton, Foreman *Headlight*, Morrillton, Ark.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of a severe cold which had settled on my lungs. My wife says the Pectoral helps her more than any other medicine she ever used."—Enos Clark, Mt. Liberty, Kansas.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

PLAYING TUCKER.—This amusing story about General Harrison's objection to dancing is told in the New York *Herald*, by a lady who has been on intimate social terms with the Harrison family for two-score years. She says:

"At the close of the war I was one of a club composed of about twelve couples of young people, and Mollie Scott, the youngest sister of Mrs. Harrison, was a very lively and entertaining member. The girls were all daughters of strict Presbyterians, and the boys young fellows who had just returned from the war. At that time the lancers were high in popular favor, and had a peculiar charm for lively young feet. It caused many a heartache among the girls because they could not learn the step, as dancing by church people was not considered just the proper thing. The girls, however, were not to be kept down, and by dint of many and ardent pleadings most of them secured the consent of their parents, but some failed. The club at its meetings was entertained at the homes of different young lady members of the club. There were good musicians who were members, and after several meetings we were able to go through the dance without calling the changes.

"General Harrison's opposition to dancing was well known and discussed, but despite this Mollie Scott and her brother Henry enjoyed the dance as thoroughly as any of the club members. When it became Mollie's turn to entertain at her sister's home she said sadly, 'I'm afraid we won't have a pleasant time. I won't dare ask brother Ben, for I know it would do no good, and he might not let me go out any more. I could manage Carrie all right, but Ben is so strict.'

"The evening came, and a strain of the favorite quadrille set every foot tapping, and the question of dancing was put under discussion, but there were the General and his wife sitting across the hall and they could hear. One of the boys suggested that they fool Ben by making him think the dance was a game.

"The scheme immediately jumped into favor, and Mollie, with two others, went timidly across the hall and said, 'Ben, do you care if we play tucker?' 'Tucker,' said Ben, 'what's tucker?' 'Oh, it's a sort of play where the boys and girls get around in a ring with an odd one in the centre, called tucker, and when they promenade he steals some one's partner, and the one left is tucker,' was the unblushing reply.

"The General said he didn't care what they played, when Mollie said she didn't know but he might, as they stepped around to music, and a companion chimed in with, 'Something like the old-fashioned weevily wheat.'

"The girls flew back across the hall with beaming faces, and it didn't take many minutes for the dance to be going, with the additional feature of 'tucker' in the cente. The plan worked finely, and the boys and girls enjoyed the evening hugely, while General Harrison and his wife looked on and laughed with the rest, and it is just possible that he doesn't know yet that he was so neatly and wickedly taken in. He didn't know a dance when he saw it, as much as he was opposed to it."

Poor People's Chances.

Some years ago a city missionary was crossing one of the parks in London on the Sabbath day and said to a lad, 'What are you doing here, breaking the Lord's day? You ought to be at Church and worshipping God instead of breaking the Sabbath in this way.' The poor lad in his rags looked up and said: 'Oh, sir, it's very easy for you to talk that way, but God knows that we poor chaps ain't got no chance.'

The sentiment seems to be growing that in the United States the time has arrived when 'the poor chaps don't have no chance.'

There is some truth in it. The poor are not shut out from making a livelihood, but the gulf between riches and poverty continually grows more difficult to cross. As the country becomes densely populated keen business competition decreases the chances for accumulating wealth by ordinary business methods.

But the same conditions vastly improve the chances for great success to those who can strike out in new paths, can furnish something to the world that others cannot.

True merit, in commodity or ability, will win easily if the masses can be induced to recognize it.

What a marvelous success has attended the thorough introduction to the world of the merits of that wonderful remedy for kidney disease—Warner's Safe Cure. Hon. H. H. Warner first came to know of its curative power by being restored to health from what the doctors pronounced a fatal kidney trouble. He concluded the world ought to know of it and in the ten years since he began its manufacture he has spent millions of dollars in advertising the Safe Cure.

But mark! he never would have secured a four fold return of the vast sums thus expended if the real merit of the remedy had not been fully proven to the millions of people reached by his advertisements.

Ten years of increasing success of Warner's Safe Cure is due, first, to intelligent and pleasing advertising, by which the people were made acquainted with the remedy. Second, to the true worth of the remedy, proved by actual experience, showing it to be *the only specific* for kidney disease, and all diseases growing out of kidney derangements.

CHICAGO BEEF.—But a short time ago the first importation of beef from Chicago was made by the city victuallers. The trade since that time has steadily grown until to-pay, according to some of the dealers, much more of the imported article is sold than of our own meats. Nor is the trade in Chicago meats confined to this city; it is spreading throughout the provinces and is developing quite as much as it seems to be here. Those who have eaten the imported article say that it is more tender and has a better flavor than our home fed beef. Doubtless the importation will continue to increase until New Brunswick farmers are able to produce a better quality of meat or make such a "cut" in prices as will defy competition.

Moncton and Woodstock markets have the foreign meat for sale. The Woodstock *Press* says: Edward Shaughnessy received his first shipment of Chicago beef on Thursday, and will hereafter receive consignments as required."—*St. John Telegraph.*

A BIT OF ADVICE.—Do not say a rough word when a smooth one will serve your purpose as well. Before indulging in retorts, or sly thrusts, or 'crushes'—whatever the provocation—ask yourself, 'Would I wish this unsaid if I were never to behold his living face again?' Common sense ought to have proved to us by this time that oil is a better lubricator of household machinery than vinegar or caustic.—*The Home-Maker.*

—A farmer named McLeod, at High Bluff, near Winnipeg, Manitoba, killed his 8 year old daughter, with an axe, last night. He fatally injured his son, aged 18, and cut his own throat. Financial difficulties.