(Concluded from first page.)

25,000,000; France, with a population of 40,000,000, had 43 low grade and 17 high grade schools, and from information in his possession he knew they expected to yet have 140 schools; Austria, with a population of about 44,000,000, had 69 schools, besides a splendidly endowed college at Vienna; Germany has 170 colleges, many of whom not only taught agriculture, but also the manufacture of agricultural implements; Norway and Sweeden support three high class colleges and 27 of a lower grade to a population of six millons; Holland had not so many in proportion to other countries, only having three colleges to a population of 3,000,000; Denmark was the best equipped agricultural country of Europe, having 100 colleges, with a central one at Copenhagen which was splendidly equipped; the colleges in that country gave certificates to their graduates which allowed them to teach students. Spain, Italy, Greece and even Russia, had at least one school to every 500,000 of the population. When he came to compare these figures with the existing state of agricultural in Nova Scotia he was very much surprised to find the backward state, in relation to agricultural matters the country really was in. The United States land was gvien freely by such colleges, and there were 83 technical colleges of applied science. We were far behind Ontario and even Quebec, which had three small colleges in active operation, while the maratime provinces had none at all. The grange was doing a good work in endeavoring to arouse public sympathy. The suggestion of Gen. Laurie, (as published in the *Herald* a few days ago), he thought a most lamentable one, because the professors in colleges in Nova Scotia were already overworked and were as a matter of fact doing the work of two or three men in colleges in other countries. For this reason he would oppose any proposal to add to their work. He was in entire sympathy with the scheme for a college or the lower provinces.

Professor Lawson did not think he could give any idea of a curriculum for a college in a country like this. There could be only one opinion as to the desirability of a college, but it must be properly equipped and conducted, otherwise it became an incubus: There were numerous difficulties to be met with and surmounted, such as had been encountered by the college at Guelph, Ont. The great difficulty in starting colleges was to get the boys to attend the lectures. If a college was to be established in the lower provinces, let it be done in a thorough manner and let none of the excuses interfere—let us have thorough courses of lectures and all the other etcetras. He quoted from a report of the college at Guelph, pointing out the most valuable courses to be pursued and the subjects which would yield the most advantageous results. An agriculturist required to know what the soil of his farm consisted of; its extent and the cost of working it; what crops were best suited to it, and everything connected with his property. It was as necessary for a farmer to know the anatomy of an animal, as for a medical man to be acquainted with that of the human body, because it was requisite he should regulate their food, look after their nervous system, etc. Students should be taught chemistry, botany, etc., because they were all necessary to the practical farmer. There would not be enough students in Nova Scotia to justify the establishment of a college, but if the three lower provinces united there would be sufficient to keep it going. There was not the enthusiasm among farmers as a rule that should reasonably be expected. All the farmers of the lower provinces required to do was to unite and press upon the several legislatures the importance of having a college, and it would soon become an established fact. Of course there were practical differences, but these could be all overcome.

Harmon Humphrey, of Sackville, N. B., was the next speaker. He had been greatly interested and received much profit from the remarks of the previous speakers. It was imperative that farmers should unite and do something definite, as the lumbering resources of the country were becoming depleted. Our connection with Europe and the United States demand more of us than in former years. He had travelled considerably, and was confident that if the same advantages were afforded the people of the lower provinces as those enjoyed by the residents of other countries, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick farmers could compete with those of any country in the world. The largest proportion of the population of the Maritime provinces were farmers, and if legislation for the greatest number were requisite they ought to secure the college. When agriculture sank, everything else went with it. Farmers required to be educated up to the necessities of the age, which was plainly examplified wherever our farm products, whether of animals, butter or vegetables, came into competition with others where educated intelligence had been brought to bear in their production.

T. A. MCDONALD.

of Pictou was the next speaker. He referred in a general way to agricultural subjects; was pleased to see so large and enthusiastic a meeting, and hoped it would be productive of much good. He said that in the counties of Pictou and Colchester there were more cellars for preserving manure than in all the rest of the Dominion combined, and thought it was a very important matter which did not secure enough attention.

Mr. J. W. Longley, M. P. P., said that his own county had been making steady advances in agricultural pursuits for a number of years past. The productiveness of the land had been largely increased of late. The industry had received a healthy impetus from the opening up of markets in Europe for their products. It was the chance of making good profits from the labor that stimulated the industry there as elsewhere. Yet he recognized the need of practical training, and, in his opinion, the Government should not withhold reasonable assistance. But the chief question was, what do you propose to do in order to get a suitable school for agriculture? There were some difficulties in the way, but we should not be discouraged by the general apathy which had hitherto prevailed so largely. Fully three fourths of the electorate of this Province is composed of men interested in farming, yet they do not exert as strong an influence on the Government in favor of their occupation as they do for the mercantile classes, which form a comparatively small element of the population. This is simply because they do not combine to bring a pressure to bear in order to obtain fiscal legislation in their favor. The Grange, however, he was glad to say, would form the neuclus of such a combination, and he had no doubt but their endeavors would ultimately be crowned with the success they deserved. The first steps to be taken, in his opinion, should be the appointment by the Legislature of a commission to go through the Province, and collect data, and submit them at the proper time so that the work might be intelligently begun.

Mr. C. H. Starr did not wonder that scores of our young men—the sons of farmers—were yearly leaving home to seek work in other lands, seeing that they never had been educated in a line of thought calculated to make them remain on the farm. Special education in the art of husbandry was the one thing needful. A course of general study, however high, would not answer the purpose contemplated.

Mr. Peter Jack remarked that, as previous speakers had referred to the *emigration* of the sons of farmers, perhaps a partial solution of the question of agricultural education might be solved by *immigration*—the immigration of some good Scotch farmers. He alluded to a correspondence with a friend of his who was spending his holidays in Aberdeenshire. This gentleman wrote about the condition of the farmers. Mr. J. replied, telling his friend of the farms in Nova Scotia, which might be purchased for less than the annual rent paid for these farms. His friend replied that it was a pity that the Government did not properly advertise the advantages of Nova Scotia as an agricultural country. Mr. J. gave it as his opinion that it would pay the Government to import first class farmers from Scotland to Nova Scotia and give them farms free on condition that they should for a number of years farm them according to the most advanced system of agriculture. It would be greatly to the advantage of our farmers if such men could be induced to settle in the various agricultural centres of Nova Scotia, and teach the farmers by example—one of the best methods of teaching—the best way to make the most profitable use of their farms.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Among the other speakers during the evening were D. B. Newcomb, Hon. Hiram Black, Rev. Mr. Axford and Mr. Leeming, of Albert County, N. B. All the addresses were loudly applauded and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. It seemed to be the general opinion that the legislatures of the lower provinces should be abolished, and that one parliament ought to be sufficient for all our needs. Hon Mr. Gayton expressed himself decidedly in favor of such a course, and thought that there might with advantage be only one parliament and two colleges. After a short address from the grand master, the meeting adjourned.

HOW IT FEELS TO DROWN.—It is an old theory that death by drowning is by no means painful. A man who went as far on the long journey as any one who ever returned says he experienced nothing but the most exquisite pleasure after the first momentary feeling of fright had passed away. He was conscious while sinking, and when he touched bottom, reason and a full realization of his fate did not forsake him. He seemed to be surrounded by a beautiful grove, gardens of the choicest and most fragrant flowers, and then for the first time he was oblivious of his danger. The sensation, perhaps, was as near that of a beautiful dream as anything that can be cited in comparison, and of course there was an involuntary desire that the spell should be everlasting. If all this is true, says an exchange, it seems a rude interference to snatch the dreamer from his beautiful grove by the hair of the head, drag him ashore, roll him on a barrel, shake him up, and otherwise maltreat him merely to bring him back to this workaday world.

—Gas is to have another opponent, it seems. The electric light is not to have the field of opposition all to itself. A company with large resources has recently been organized to make gas by the decomposition of steam and liquid hydrocarbon on highly heated lime. The operation produces almost pure hydrogen, which, being carburetted, results in a gas of between 30 and 50 candle power. The process, which was discovered by a French chemist and improved on by a Polish one is said to be economical, and it is hoped that the new gas will supersede coal for running engines, and possibly in domestic heating and cookery. It is made without coal oil being used in its preparation. It is to be tested in New York by one or more gas companies, and if it comes up to expectations, it will take the place of the ordaniary articles.

—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says: 'Let any one who has an attack of the lock jaw take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it and pour it on the wound, no matter where the wound is, and relief will follow in less than a minute. Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine. It will give certain relief almost instantly. Turpentine is also a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate and place the flannel on the throat and chest, and in every case three or four drops on a lump of sugar may be taken inwardly.'

—A prominent doctor of Oakland, Cal., says that the generation of gases is generally the cause of corpses turning over in their coffins, and adds that a body has been known to rise partly up, the head and shoulders bending up towards the middle of the body, from these circumstances.

DYE WORKS,

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

MEN'S CLOTHES, of all kinds, CLEANSED or RE-DYED and Pressed, equal to new. LACE CURTAINS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, &c. Cleaned by a NEW PROCESS, every week day. SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, DRESS MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS DYED. FEATHERS, KID GLOVES, TIES, &c., &c., CLEANED OR DYED.

All Orders left at the following places will receive prompt attention. PRICES LOW Macaulay Bros. & Co, 61 Charlotte street; W. P. Moses & Co., Yarmouth, N. S.; W. H. Killier, 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. I. LAW, Proprietor.

H. S. PIPER, AGENT, BRIDGETOWN.

J. G. H. PARKER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, CONVEXANCER, and REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Practice in all the Courts. Business promptly attended to.
OFFICE—Fitz Randolph's NEW BUILDING, Bridgetown. 7ly

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

AT PRIMROSE'S Drug Store
ANNAPOLIS,
Will be found the best assortment of
FANCY GOODS!
PERFUMERY, SOAPS, and all TOILET ARTICLES, EVER OFFERED IN THE COUNTY.
tf36 F. PRIMROSE.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT!
Dr. J. R. McLean,
Corner Hollis & Salter streets,
HALIFAX.
Sept. 5th, 1882.—tf

Edmund Bent
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales attended to promptly in any part of the County. Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made.
Bridgetown, N. S., May, 1886. n5tf

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.

Celebrated Rubber Bucket
CHAIN PUMPS!
ORDERS ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.
Pumps Complete,
or in parts to suit.
FLOUR AND MEAL AT 25 CENTS ADVANCE ON COST.
LAWRENCETOWN PUMP CO.
per N. H. PHINNEY.

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.

CHEAP FOR CASH!
FLOUR,
MEAL,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SALT,
CIDER VINEGAR
12 Setts Nickle, Brass and Silver Harnesses.
N. H. PHINNEY.
Lawrencetown, Nov. 4th, 1883. 1y

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE,

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of Reuben Roberts, late of Torbrook, Farmer, 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

ADELIA ROBERTS,
Administratrix.
Torbrook, Nov. 5, '83.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of Thomas A. Margeson, 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

MRS. LEVINIA MARGESON, or
ELIZABETH L. MARGESON,
363m pd Administratrixes.

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 PLOUGHS
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	6 15	.....
6	Round Hill	1 40	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 40	11 00

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Mo. and Fri. only.	Passenger and Freight daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	
0	Halifax—leave	7 15	.....	2 30
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 55	7 22	3 20
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 40	12 00	7 10
	Do—leave	11 00	12 30	
83	Berwick	11 36	1 20	
88	Aylesford	11 50	1 40	
		P. M.		
95	Kingston	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 55	3 27	
116	Bridgetown	1 15	3 50	
124	Roundhill	1 40	4 20	
130	Annapolis — arrive	2 00	4 45	

Steamer Dominion leaves Annapolis for St. John every Wed. and Sat. p. m.
Steamer Cleopatra, leaves Annapolis for Boston every Sat. p. m.
P. INNES, General Manager.
Kentville, 1st Jan., 1883.

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
JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
Middleton Corner.
Mr. A. J. MORRISON,
LATE OF BOSTON,
has opened a first class Tailoring Establishment at Middleton, where he is opening a select stock of
CLOTH AND TRIMMINGS.
Having had fifteen years experience as a cutter in Boston, New York and other cities, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction. Ladies' Sacques cut and made.
Parties furnishing their own cloth and trimmings, will find it to their advantage to call and see me. A fit guaranteed.
A. J. MORRISON,
Middleton, N. S.

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.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS!
IN MENS' YOUTHS' AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
CLAYTON & Sons,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHIERS.
HALIFAX, N. S.

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,
TORONTO, P. Q.
J. W. BEALL, 64 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.
Dudley & Co.,
100 South Market St.,
BOSTON, MASS.
Wholesale and Commission.
POTATOES, EGGS, APPLES, ETC.
PARTICULAR attention given to shippers sending orders to us for Flour, Grain Groceries, and anything and everything, will be filled at lowest market price, and in shortest possible time. Consignments carefully attended to and quick returns made.
Reference:—Metropolitan Bank, Boston, Mass.
mch 14tf

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

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.

FOR SALE!
The property known as the
Fallesen Property,
situated on Water St., containing house and barn, in good repair, together with a building lot and small garden. Price $600. Half of purchase money can remain on mortgage.
Apply at once to
T. D. & E. RUGGLES,
Barristers, Bridgetown, N. S.
Bridgetown, October 20, '83. 28tf

Notice of Assignment.

EDWARD Y. MESSENGER,
of Wilmot, in the County of Annapolis, has this day assigned to me all his personal property and effects, for the benefit of such creditors as may sign the deed of composition within one hundred and fifty days from the date thereof. Said deed has been duly fyled at the office of the Registrar of Deeds for Annapolis County, a duplicate thereof lies at my residence in Wilmot, where it is open to inspection and signature of any person interested therein.
All parties failing to execute the same within the time named, will not be entitled to any benefit thereunder.
J. D. CROCKER,
Assignee.
Dated Wilmot, October 18, '83. 293m

—Just printed a large supply of Magistrate's and Lawyer's Summonses.

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.

In the Whole History of Medicine
No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.
For sale by all druggists.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.
Mrs. Reynolds
begs to call the attention of the public to a fine stock of Xmas Goods, just opened, in Choice Confectionery and Sweets. Christmas Cards, and Packets, New Year's gifts in novel designs.
Figs, Nuts, Raisins, Washed Currents, Dates, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles, Baking Powder and Soda, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Variety Biscuits, Jellies, Soap, etc.
Thanking the public for past favors, and respectfully soliciting a continued patronage.
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 box 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.
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 building known as Tupper's store.
H. J. BANKS.
Bridgetown, Oct. 16, '83. tf
THE BRIDGETOWN
SKATING RINK
will be open to the public on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays
of each week. Skating to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.
ADMISSION 12 CENTS.
Jan. 3rd, '83.
SEND TO THIS OFFICE FOR BILL-HEADS, CARDS, TAGS, ETC.

For the Ladies.

A Cheap Trousseau.

The following communication to the *New York Journal* may be of interest to some of our readers:

As it has always been so absolutely necessary for a girl to have at least $200 for a wedding trousseau, I thought it might interest some of your readers to know what a pretty trousseau I have for $50. I am the third daughter of a large family of girls, and as two of my sisters are to be married in the fall, I felt that $50 was all that could be given me for my wedding clothes. I spent $10 on my underclothing. Two pieces of good muslin, each of thirty yards, cost me $5. Out of this amount I made six sets of underclothing, and for the $5 remaining I purchased some very pretty trimmings of lace and also embroidery. Some deep rick-rack trimmings made by myself trimmed best set and one set I hem-stitched.

For my wedding dress I have a very pretty silver gray silk of light texture. It contained 16 yards at 50 cents, and the very delicate lace for neck and sleeves $1. A bonnet to wear with it cost 23 cents for the frame, which I covered with a piece of silk, and quilled inside some Oriental lace, which cost me 50 cents; a bunch of blush roses for the side and silver gray satin ribbon for strings, each cost 50 cents. My light grey gloves cost me $1.25, and have six buttons. My wedding attire, including dress, bonnet and gloves, therefore, amounted to $12.75.

I had bought a white muslin dress of ten yards for $1, the buttons and cotton costing 25 cents more. A very tasteful pale blue nun's veiling of six yards double width, cost me 40 cents per yard, the lace for the neck 20 cents, and the lining and cotton 20 cents, making a total of $3. A dark blue serge dress, for everyday wear with a jacket of the same, cost me $1.90. I had 10 yards at 15 cents, $1.50. The lining and buttons amounted to the 40 cents left. A pretty white wrapper of cross bar muslin cost $1.10, 9 yards, at 10 cents a yard, being used, and 30 cents for 10 yards of very narrow lace for trimming. Two light cambric wrappers cost me $1.20 for both, 8 yards in each, at 6 cents, and 25 cents for cotton and buttons. My three dresses and three wrappers altogether cost me $8.55.

A pretty dark blue straw poke cost me 40 cents more, making a total of 80 cents for a tasteful hat which I can wear with either my white muslin or serge dress. A black velvet bonnet cost me 60 cents. The frame was ten cents and the velvet 50 cents. Two packages of hairpins cost 10 cents, a box of writing paper 30 cents, one bottle of shoe polish 8 cents, two yards of pink ribbon 30 cents, three yards of white satin ribbon, very narrow, 24 cents, a new pocket book 50 cents, some collars and cuffs and laces $1, making a total $2.71. I have sufficient underclothing to last me two years, four new dresses, three wrappers, three bonnets, three pairs of gloves, and I think a simple but sensible and serviceable trousseau for a girl in my position. If I receive any more money I shall buy a good black silk and a white chip bonnet, but if I do not I can get along with what I have.

Very truly,
MAUD DINSMORE.

Hints.

When frying liver, it is a good plan to pour boiling water over it; it improves the flavor and makes it more digestable. For boiling, do the same.

A dish for breakfast unusually good, is lamb steak dipped in egg and then in dry bread crumbs, and fried until brown. With baked potatoes, good coffee, buttered toast or muffins, one may begin the day at peace with oneself and the whole world. But when one has had an excellent breakfast, and salies forth into the fresh crisp Autumn air, what is the whole world to him or her.

Spiced plums are delicious with cold meat. Cook the plums in a little water until they are soft, then with a small knife open one end and take out the stones, sweeten and spice to your taste, boil until thick and put in wide mouthed bottles or cans in the usual way.

Quince jelly may be made from the skins and cores left from the marmalade. Use only good skins and cores, cook until very soft and squeeze through a flannel bag, boil until thick, then add the sugar and boil until no more scum rises, this is all to be skimmed off. To have a clear jelly the juice from the fruit should be drained and not squeezed through the flannel.

A round steak, which is tough, cooked any other way, is remarkably nice cooked thus: Cover the bottom of the frying pan with thin slices of white, mild onions, lay the steak over them, fry until the onions are tender; then put the steak at the bottom and cover with the onions, add butter or dripping as may be needed. Liver is fine cooked in the same way. When the meat is well cooked, lay it on a hot dish and heap the onions on it; turn the gravy upon the meat and season with salt and pepper.

One of the most reliable receipts for a white layer cake is this: One cup of butter beaten to a cream, with two cups of sugar; add one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder mixed with it and the well-beaten whites of five eggs. This is also delicious if baked in a loaf, with a large cup of chopped raisins in it, put them in last, reserving a little of the flour to sprinkle over them.

A WORD OF ADVICE.—If the mother or head of the house is a wise women she will now begin to put the every day summer clothing in order. The stockings and underwear should all be looked over, and be put in wearing condition; then a little later the common dresses may be made or made over, and so the hurry and worry that untortunately often attend the coming of spring, may, to some extent, be avoided.

—The newest handkerchiefs have the merest shadow of a hem.

Joker's Corner.

An Enterprising Merchant.

When the defendant took the stand his honor said:

'Prisoner, you are charged with having removed the goblet from the hand of the Cogswell statue substituting a pair of two-bit suspenders, with a placard calling attention to your establishment across the way.'

'Well, shudge,' replied the offender with an ingratiating amile, 'of gorse I vants to get along in peeseness.'

'After which,' continued the court, sternly, 'you substituted a lot of neckties for the suspenders, and attached to the other hand a lot of bills referring to your new stock of gum shoes and hair oil.'

'Does hair oil fust rate, your honor.' said the defendant, 'I vould like to sell you a pottle.'

'And yesterday,' continued the court, consulting the indictment, 'you obstructed the thoroughfares and created a disturbance by placing a paper collar and a plug hat on the statute in question.

'Does blug hats is sheap at $4, shudge. Moses Levy charges fife and a halef vor dem same kind,' returned the trader cheerfully; 'beats dose fellers efery dimes.'

'And at night,' went on his honor, 'at night it appears you place in the figure's hand a transparency containing a further advertisement of your wares. Now, this is most improper and reprehensible.'

'Dot's right, shudge,' said Mr. Solomons, delightedly. 'Bitch into me off you blease. Spheak loudt, so dose noosbaper vellers gan hear you,' and he smiled benignantly upon the reporters.

'What, sir! thundered the court, as a frightful idea struck him. 'Is it possible you have the mendacity to use the machinery of this court as an advertising dodge?'

'Dot's it, dot's it, shudge!' exclaimed the Cheap John, rubbing his hands exultantly, 'I svore oud der gomblain t myself.'—*San Francisco Post.*

I'll Take Care of Cæsar.

Congressman W. R. Morrison, of Illinois, has a brother, named Don, of whom a good story is told. He had been to a political meeting one night, and subsequently tarried with some companions over a spread of wine till the short hours came in. The party were returning home in a hilarious mood, and when they reached the Morrison mansion bade him good night. To this Morrison demured and insisted that they should go in and be entertained. The other gentlemen protested—it was late and all that sort of thing—'and,' said one of the party, 'we would not intrude upon your family at such an unseemly hour; it might occasion trouble.' 'Stop,' cried Col. Don, 'not another word, gentlemen! I'll give you to understand that I am Cæsar in my house!' Hardly was this heroic declaration spoken when a cold, cutting feminine voice startled the pale air from one of the second story windows of the Morrison mansion; 'You are right, gentlemen, go home to your wives. I'll take care of Cæsar!' This suggestion was immediately complied with.

HE KNEW WHERE HE GOT THAT INFORMATION.—Some of our richest men started life in a very modest way, and are still plain, unpretentious people, but their sons put on a great deal of style. One of the latter, who was better posted about other people's affairs than about his own family's, remarked, sneeringly, to an acquaintance:

'Your father was nothing but a simple stone mason.'

'I know where you got that information,' quietly remarked the other.

'From whom did I get it?'

'From your father.'

'How do you know that?'

'Because your father used to be my father's hod carrier.'

TIME TO KILL HIM.—'Pa,' said a boy looking up from his grammar lesson, 'why am I a preacher?'

'Why are you a preacher?'

'Yes, sir.'

'You are not a preacher.'

'Yes, I am, for don't you see I'm a parson'?'

'I don't know what you mean.'

'Why, don't you know? A preacher is a parson, and I'm a parsin'. It's a pun.'

'Jane,' said the father turning to his wife, 'just hand me that stick of stove-wood. I can pardon his lying, and can excuse his stealing, but now the time for killing has arrived.'

'Don't you think she's pretty?' said the fond mother to the father as she stroked the baby's silken hair.

The father was in a sullen mood, something had disagreed with him, and he replied somewhat curtly:

'Oh, all babies are about alike. They look like little monkeys.'

Just then a neighbor entered, and took the baby on her lap, said: 'Mercy on us, how like its father that child is!' —*Somerville Journal.*

—A Michigan girl told her young man that she would never marry him until he was worth $100,000. So he started out with a brave heart to make it.

'How are you getting on, George?' she asked at the expiration of a couple of months.

'Well,' George said hopefully. 'I have saved up $22.'

The girl dropped her eyelashes and blushingly remarked:

'I reckon that's near enough, George.'

THE PRICE OF BUTTONS MUST GO UP.—'Isaacs,' he asked, as he entered the store with the evening paper in his hand wool has gone oop two cents per pound.' 'Yes, fadder.' 'Mark everythings on dot gounter oop twenty per cent.' 'But all dose goods vhas cotton, fadder.' 'Dey vhas? Vhell, dot makes no deefrence. I see dot two button-mills have failed, und der price of buttons go oop. Isaacs, you vhas nefer a rech man until you keep your eyes oudt behind me.'