Miscellaneous.

A Russian 'High-toned Blackguard Punished.

BY A 'PLACID-LOOKING AMERICAN.

There was a little Russo-American warfare in the Grand hotel in London Eng., on Wednesday night. Unlike the Anglo Russian affair it was unattended by serious diplomatic parleyings but it was begun and ended in one brief battle, from which America emerged victorious. A young sprig of Muscovite nobility, who is an attache of the Russian embassy in London, was dining in the ordinary of the Grand with a noisy party of friends, all of whom were rather overheated with wine. Just opposite them was seated a quiet, middle-aged American gentleman, who was also dining with friends. The Russians began a tirade of abuse against the English, whom they called braggarts and cowards, and boasted that they would soon give them another lesson like that at Pendjeh. Then discovering from a remark made by the quiet gentleman at the other side of the table that he was an American, they diverted their attack to the American people, calling them a nation of *parvenus* a pack of *canaille*, etc. The conversation was carried on in very loud tones and in French. The American made a remark to his companion in French to warn the Russians that he fully understood what they were saying but the warning was unheeded and the torrent of vulgar abuse flowed on, the swaggering young *attache* being the most blatant and audacious in his insolence. The American arose without a word seized an empty decanter by the neck and smote the budding diplomat on the head with a whack that resounded through the dining hall. The Russian jumped to his feet and began fumbling for his revolver, but the American proceeded to hurl plates and glass at him with such fearful rapidity and such skillful aim that the Russian was glad to retreat. One or two of his comrades seemed inclined to stand their ground, but they saw that the American's ammunition was by no means exhausted and they all fled. The whole body of guests in the dining-room, most of whom were Englishmen, lustily cheered the American, who calmly resumed his interrupted dinner conversation. It is said that the young diplomat to-day formally complained of the assault to Baron de Staal, and asked the ambassador to take official action to secure redress. The vetran ambassabor is reported to have advised the attache to become more proficient in the manly art of self-defence before stirring up any more casual and placid looking Americans.

He Suffered as Wellington Did.

When Prince Albert Victor was at Yarmouth last May he attended service in the parish church one Sunday without being recognized, and having taken his seat in a large empty pew, he was presently ordered to quit it by the owner, who arrived late and fuming, but resolved to insist on his rights. The episode has led to a correspondence with the Bishop of Norwich, who has written expressing a hope that 'the deplorable incident' may be the means of effectually putting down the unjust claim of any parishioner to an exclusive right in the parish churches of the land.' It may console the Prince to learn that the Duke of Wellington once suffered a similar dignity. He was staying at Walmer and walked into Deal one Sunday to attend evening service. On entering the church he noticed that a large square pew in a desirable position was standing empty, so he seated himself in it. When the service had proceeded some little time an upstart looking woman appeared at the door of the pew and desired the Duke to 'Come out!' and, when he had obeyed her command, she went in, shut the door, and ensconced herself in a space which would have accommodated a dozen persons. The Duke quietly took a place in the free seats, and at the close of the service desired the beadle (who was in a prodigious fluster at having missed the great man) to 'go and tell that lady that she turned the Duke of Wellington out of her pew.' The effect of this news on a British snob of the most rampant species may be imagined. The lady would probably have crawled to Walmer on hands and knees, only to obtain a recognition from the Duke; and here, when she had the chance of making his acquaintance, and praying cheek by jowl with him, she had deliberately insulted him. This experience, however, was a wholesome one, as it converted the Duke to the system of open pews, and shortly afterward he made extensive alterations in that directions at Strathfield-saye.

—The rules for correct evening dress in Paris require that the watch must be worn without being hinted at. It must be maintained between dinner and bedtime in strict privacy, no chain or ribbon or silken cord being permitted to reveal its whereabouts, and such accommodations being provided for it that it shall not bulge through the clothing upon the public view. The idea is not to leave it unworn (for its presence about the person is absolutely insisted upon), but to leave it unknown—to have it about you most secretly, as though it were the impershable memory of an act of which you are ashamed.

MEDICINE FOR ELEPHANTS.—Elephants take physic in truly enormous doses. Six gallons of rum and ginger are given an elephant for colic; six gallons of boiled linseed oil mixed with aconite and molasses does for physic, while about fire gallons of rum and whiskey are prescribed for chills. A pill is eight inches in diameter, and is not liked by the patient.

—Herbert Harrison, of Macoan Cumberland Co., has purchased Harrison's lake, a body of water covering 400 or 500 acres. He proposes constructing a canal to drain the lake and let in the tide to make marsh of it. The Post thinks he will succeed. Herbert will make the province $30,000 or $40,000 richer if he is successful.

Agricultural.

Small versus Large Farms.

Our own notion is that small farms, well cultivated, are almost invariably the most profitable; and hence, we firmly believe (what has so often been asserted), that if many a farmer would sell half or two-thirds of the acres he now occupies, and poorly tills and manages, and devote his entire time and energies to the care and cultivation of the remainder, he would derive far more profit from his labor and investment, with much less vexation of spirit. The fact is, as somebody truly asserts, we have too many farmers who are 'land poor'—who have so much land they cannot make a living. Paradoxical as this may appear, it applies truthfully to many a naturally fertile and productive locality. When such farmers have learned that it is not economy to own more land than they can till in the most profitable manner, so that it will pay for the money expended in keeping it free from taxes, weeds, and other encumbrances, they will have solved the problem of ease in practical rural life. The happiest and thriftiest farmers we have ever known lived on farms of only ten to one hundred acres, every foot of which was made to count. On the other hand, the farmer who has so many broad acres that he cannot walk over them daily—where rods of fence corners are never cultivated or otherwise utilized—lives a life of anxiety and worry. Instead of working like slaves and living in a miserly manner, in order to 'run a big farm,' or purchase 'all the land that joins them,' it would be wise for hosts of farmers to sell some of their broad acres, concentrate their efforts upon limited areas, and look more to the comfort and happiness of their households, and the proper education of their children. Even if large farms were the most profitable—which we deny—small ones are to be preferred for many and cogent reasons, not the least of which are the comfort, peace, and general welfare of the owners and their families.—D. D. T. MOORE in *American Agriculturist for August.*

Cooling the Cellars.

A great mistake is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milk houses. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry, but the object often fails of being accomplished by a common mistake, and instead, the cellar is made both warm and damp. A cool place should never be ventilated, unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or is at least as cool as that, or a very little warmer. The warmer the air the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily, the cooler the air, the more this moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day, the entering air being in motion appears cool; but as it fills the cellar the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed, and dew is deposited on the cold walls, and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp, and soon becomes moldy. To avoid this, the windows should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthful; it is as pure as the air of midday, and is really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night, and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning, and kept closed and shaded through the day. If the air of a cellar is damp, it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box. A peck of lime will absorb about seven pounds, or more than three quarts of water, and in this way a cellar or milk-room may soon be dried, even in the hottest weather.—*American Agriculturist for August.*

Keeping Summer Butter.

A De Kalb county, Illinois, correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* writes: It is a fact well conceded by all good judges of butter, that butter made in June is better flavoured than that made in any of the other eleven months. It is, therefore, very important that every one should know how to keep the June product for winter use. Here is one way: Pack the butter solidly in stone crocks to within an inch of the top, level it, and cut a piece of white muslin and spread over the top; then fill to the top with common salt. Dig a hole in the ground on the north side of some building, or in the shade of some tree; or, if this is inconvenient, the garden will do; let it be deep enough, so that when the crock is covered the earth on top of it will not be less than eighteen inches thick. In this hole place the crock; over it put something that will turn off the water if any leaks down to it. An old tin pan turned over makes a good cover. Pack on the earth, leaving it rounding, like an ant hill, to carry off the surface water. If this work is done in the garden, plant over the top a tomato vine or a few beans, or anything to shade and keep away the hot sun.

HOW TO MANAGE A FLOCK OF SHEEP.—An experienced sheep raiser says that a good way to control a flock of sheep is to take a ewe lamb to the house and make a pet of it. Use nothing but kindness, and give it a name, teaching it to come at the call. Whenever the lamb obeys give it something as a reward, such as a grain of corn, a piece of bread, or anything that is acceptable, but never give it a blow. When the lamb, is grown, place it in the flock and you will need only to call that one sheep, when all the others will follow. As sheep follow their leader the training of one is the training of all, and it is a saving of time and much labor to do so.

—As a rule, never plant small fruits on sod land if it can be avoided. The great danger of planting such land with strawberries would arise from the common white grub, so common in sod land, which often proves very destructive to the plant.

—Scatter a handful of salt under the pear trees to every square yard; also under all trees. It keeps surface moist, and helps to protect from blight and curculio.

STEAM FURNITURE WARE ROOM,

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that his Spring Stock of Furniture is now complete, and he has now on hand,

30 PARLOR SUITS
30 PINE BEDROOM SUITS
20 ASH AND WALNUT SUITS;
12 BLACK WALNUT SUITS.

Parlor Suits range in price from $48 TO $200
Bedroom Suits from $22 TO $200.

A FULL STOCK OF Household Furniture Of All Kinds.

A FINE LOT OF GILT WINDOW CORNICES which were obtained at a bargain and will be sold at low prices.

The Subscriber would also state that he has added a quantity of New MACHINERY! to his Factory, and is prepared to make and sell furniture AS CHEAP as can be obtained in the Dominion.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK, WHICH HE CLAIMS TO BE THE MOST COMPLETE THAT CAN BE FOUND.

J. B. REED.

BROWNS MILLS, Lawrencetown.

Sawing, Grinding, Threshing.

Lumber sawn to order, Grain ground to order, Grain threshed to order.

HAVING a first-class Gray's full power Threshing machine capable of threshing ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY BUSHELS PER HOUR, we shall be ready to fill orders in this department with extra promptness and despatch. Grain, when in at condition, will be ground immediately on being threshed if required.

IN STOCK, Long and Short Shingles, Boards, Staves &c. Best fresh ground Cornmeal, Graham, Buckwheat, Middlings, Flour, MIXED FEED, &c., &c., &c.

Logs and grain bought at market rates. All orders filled promptly, at short notice and at Bottom prices! Terms,—Cash.

J. A. BROWN & CO.
Lawrencetown, August 1884.

BRIDGETOWN FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE above Foundry Co., having just opened its new premises, on the site formerly occupied by Craig's Foundry, lately destroyed by fire, is now prepared TO MANUFACTURE STOVES, PLOWS, HAY CUTTERS, MILL and Other Castings.

All work attended to promptly. Charges reasonable.

W. A. CRAIG, MANAGER.
Bridgetown, March 10th, '85 y

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given, that Edward P. Gilliatt, of Granville, in the County of Annapolis, Yeoman, by Deed of Assignment, bearing date the 13th day of February, A. D., 1885, conveyed to me in trust his real and personal estate to the undersigned for the benefit of those creditors who shall execute said deed of Assignment within sixty days from the date thereof.

The said Deed of Assignment lies at my office, where it can be seen for inspection and signature.

J. G. H. PARKER, ASSIGNEE.
Bridgetown, March 17th, 1885. 49tf

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.

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 Macauley 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.

NEW AND Reasonable Goods! AT MIDDLETON CORNER!

WE are prepared to wait upon Customers with a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES.

A choice article of MOLASSES. HOME LIGHT OIL.

We want all kinds of Produce in exchange for Goods, for which we will give the highest market price.

Poultry of all Kinds Wanted.

S. L. FREEMAN & CO.
Middleton, Oct. 27th, 1884.

OPELEKA COUGH MIXTURE!

WARRANTED TO CURE Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Inflammation of the Lungs, or money returned. Price 25 cents a bottle.

OPELEKA LINIMENT, a positive cure for Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Swollen Joints and Headache. OPELEKA INSTANT RELIEF cures every time Cholera, Summer Complaint, Cramps. Worth its weight in gold. EGYPTIAN CONDITION POWDERS, for Horses, Cattle, Pigs. Try one package; If it does not prove satisfactory return the box and get your money. For sale retail, by all dealers.
April 14. 3mpd.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT!

Dr. J. R. McLean, Corner Hollis & Salter streets HALIFAX.
Sept. 15th, 1288 —tf

Notice of Change of Partnership.

The Law Firm of T. D. & E. RUGGLES, Office on Queen Street, Bridgetown, N. S., will henceforth be known under the name and style of T. D. RUGGLES & SONS, consisting of T. D. Ruggles, Q. C., Edwin Ruggles, B. A., and Harry Ruggles, B. A.
Dated December 16th, A. D., 1884. tf

THE NEW RAYMOND THE FAVORITE -SEWING-MACHINE- FOR FAMILY USE. HIGH ARM-HIGH FINISH. Easy. Silent. Durable. All the "Raymond" Shuttle Machines are fitted with the Patent Automatic Bobbin Winder. CHAS. RAYMOND, MANUFACTURER GUELPH, ONTARIO.

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 SUBSCRIBER Has on hand, and for sale at reasonably LOW PRICES.

First Class Harnesses, IN SILVER, NICKEL, BRASS. Team Harnesses, always on hand.

Team & Harness Collars. The Zinc Collar Pads. A GOOD Stock of Saddles, Trunks & Valises. Also, a CHEAP lot of WHIPS.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. ROSS.
Bridgetown, April 28th, 1885.

THE CURRENT CHICAGO, U. S. A. The great Literary and Family Journal of our time. Clean, perfect, grand! Over 600 brilliant contributors $4.50, yearly; 6 months, $3. Buy it at your news dealers—Send 10 cents for sample copy. THE CURRENT AND MONITOR, ONE YEAR, ONLY $4.40.

A. G. SHARP, SHOEMAKER, Has on hand some first-class Calfskin, Cold Liquor Tanned and Oak Tanned English Balmorals—two assortments.

Repairing done in first-class American style.

A specialty of SEWED WORK both new and repairing.

All at Lowest Prices.
Bridgetown, April 8th, '85. 6m.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK

MRS. SOPHIA POTTER'S BONE RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

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

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

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

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

ERVIN'S Real Estate REGISTRY, —FOR THE— County of Annapolis!

A list of Farms for sale can be seen on application at the office, Bridgetown. I have at present several applications to LEASE FARMS. Parties wishing to rent will please communicate with the subscriber.

EXCHANGE.

A party having a large FARM desires to exchange for a smaller one.

I have lately added several eligible places, to be disposed of at reasonable terms if sold at once, Notably one at Middleton.

JOHN ERVIN. Solicitor.

NOTICE.

I AM now ready to receive in Spring Orders, having this day opened a large assortment of ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS IN ALL FASHIONARLE SHADES AND PATTERNS.

JOHN H. FISHER, BLUE STORE.

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Pass. and Freight Tue. Thurs. and Sat. only.	Express and Freight Daily.
		P.M.	A. M.	A. M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 30	5 30	.....
6	Round Hill	1 49	5 55	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 10	6 25	.....
19	Paradise	2 23	6 45	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 32	7 00	.....
28	Middleton	2 47	7 25	.....
32	Wilmot	2 57	7 43	.....
35	Kingston	3 05	7 57	.....
42	Aylesford	3 20	8 32	.....
47	Berwick	3 33	8 55	.....
59	Kentville—arrive	4 00	9 45	.....
	Do—leave	4 15	10 40	5 40
64	Port Williams	4 28	11 00	6 00
66	Wolfville	4 34	11 10	6 10
69	Grand Pre	4 43	11 22	6 25
77	Hantsport	5 05	11 55	6 58
84	Windsor	.....	12 25	7 25
		5 28	P. M.	
116	Windsor Junct.	6 45	3 10	9 50
130	Halifax—arrive	7 25	3 55	10 45

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pass. and Freight Mon. Wed. and Fri. only.	Express and Freight Daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 00	.....	2 30
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 33	8 25	3 30
46	Windsor	8 53	10 50	5 35
53	Hantsport	9 17	11 20	6 03
61	Grand Pre	9 39	11 56	6 33
64	Wolfville	9 46	12 10	6 46
66	Port Williams	9 55	12 22	6 55
71	Kentville—arrive	10 08	12 45	7 10
			P. M.	
	Do—leave	10 25	1 15	.....
83	Berwick	10 51	2 07	.....
88	Aylesford	11 04	2 30	.....
95	Kingston	11 19	3 00	.....
98	Wilmot	11 26	3 28	.....
102	Middleton	11 34	3 43	.....
108	Lawrencetown	11 49	4 05	.....
111	Paradise	11 57	4 21	.....
116	Bridgetown	12 10	4 45	.....
124	Roundhill	12 30	5 18	.....
130	Annapolis — arrive	12 50	5 45	.....

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

Steamer Empress leaves Annapolis for St. John at 7 a. m., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Digby and Annapolis, Returning, leaves Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, p. m.

"International Steamers leave St. John "every Monday and Thursday at 8.00 a. m. "and all Rail Line Trains daily at 8.10 a. m. "and 3.30 p. m. for Portland and Boston.

Steamer Dominion leaves Yarmouth, every Saturday, p. m., for Boston.

The Steamer New Brunswick leaves Annapolis every Tuesday p. m., for Boston direct, and St. John every Saturday night after the arrival of Express for Boston direct.

P. INNES, General Manager.
Kentville, 1st, June. 1885.

MANHOOD HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

We have recently published a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use of the knife; pointing out mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Address The Culverwell Medical Co. 41 Ann St., New York. Post Office Box 450.

PLANTS! PLANTS! —FOR THE— Garden and House. FLOWER —AND— VEGETABLE SEEDS, Small Fruits, Fruits and Ornamental Trees, FRENCH ROSES, And Clematis, a specialty, imported direct from France, New and Rare Plants, such as BLUE PRIMROSES, GOLDEN LEAVED PRIMROSES, RED HELIOTHOPES, GLOXMIAS, HIBISCUS, CALCEOLARIAS, ETC., and a CRIMSON Maroon Lobleia, etc.

Catalogues now ready, free to all applicants, and sent to all customers of last year.

James H. Andrews, Willow Park Nurseries, Halifax.
Feb. 27, '84. n46tf

ON CONSIGNMENT. 400,000 Spruce SHINGLES.

Clear Butts	$1.75
No. 1's	1.50
No. 2's	1.25

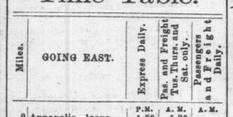
The Subscriber has also for sale Two Horses, Sound and Kind, and TWO COWS, In Calf.

N. H. Phinney.
Lawrencetown, March. 25th. 1884.

Schr. Ivica. CAPT. LONGMIRE.

THE above well and favorably known packet Schooner will make regular trips between Bridgetown & St. John, during the season of 1885. Freight carried at reasonable figures and carefully handled.

LIME, always on hand. Apply either on board to the Captain, or to MRS. LONGMIRE.
Bridgetown, May 20th, '85. 13i.



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

The COOK'S FRIEND is made of as pure material as money can buy. It possesses more raising strength in proportion to cost than any other. Sold by storekeepers generally and made only by W. D. McLAREN, MONTREAL. *Buy it, try it and be convinced.*

NOTICE!

The subscriber having met with a heavy loss by fire, will esteem it a favour for all who are indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.

W. A. CRAIG.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

Subscriptions will be taken at this office. Payments are made very easy and extend over a period of five or six years, enabling a person of very moderate means to secure this invaluable work.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 100 Columns and 100 Engravings in each issue. 43rd Year, $1.50 a Year. Send three 2c. stamps for Sample Copy (English or German) of the OLDEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE WORLD.
ORANGE JUDD CO., DAVID W. JUDD, Pres 751 Broadway, New York.

John Ervin, Barrister and Attorney at Law. OFFICE, COX'S BUILDING,
503mpd BRIDGETOWN

Chas. McCormick, Licensed Auctioneer & Conveyancer.

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

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

CONSIGNMENTS of apples to their care receive the best attention, and proceeds are remitted immediately after sale.
June, 2nd, 1885. 1y

NOTICE!

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of EDMUND F. BENT, late of Lawrencetown, in the county of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to, within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
NORMAN F. CHARLTON, Administrator, *de bonus non.*
Lawrencetown, May 14th, '853m.

F. C. HARRIS, Licensed Auctioneer, Commission Merchant and Real Estate Agent

Special rates for sales of Real Estate and Farm Stock.
Bridgetown, March 26th, 1884. n50

The Household.

Providing for Emergencies.

Whenever a sprain occurs, lose no time before attending to it, however trivial it may at first appear. . . . . If at the ankle, sit down and remove the shoes and socks at once. Ascertain from a comparison of the feet whether there has been a fracture or dislocation. If so, send for a physician as soon as possible, and keep perfectly quiet until he comes. If there is no fracture or displacement of bones, but only an excessive swelling about the joint, send, for a pail of hot water. Bathe the foot in this for fifteen to thirty minutes keeping the water as hot as it can be borne, and applying it with a large sponge or towel. Then wrap the foot with strips of flannel saturated with hot water, and cover this with dry cloths. . It is better not to touch the injured foot to the ground. Every step taken after a bad sprain adds a day to its permanent recovery. Complete rest is the only cure for a sprain.

In case your clothes take fire, throw yourself upon the floor and roll over and over as fast as possible. . . . . If the accident should occur to another in your presence, lose no time in getting him on the floor in a horizontal position. If there is a mat, shawl, coat or blanket handy, throw them over the victim, taking care to tuck the covering around the neck, so that the flame and smoke will not be inhaled. Now press the covering over the body until you have smothered the flame, then run quickly for a pail of water. Dash this over the body and extinguish the smouldering embers before they have time to eat their way into the flesh. . . . As soon as the fire has been put out take the sufferer into a warm room and place him on a table or on the floor. . . . With a pair of scissors cut the clothing up and down the body and limbs so that it will fall off. Do not attempt to pull it off, or you will take a part of the skin with it. If any of the clothing clings to the flesh let it remain and cut around it. If the blisters are very large and seem likely to break, puncture them with a needle and let the fluid escape, but do not remove the outer skin, or you will expose the raw surface. Tear up old linen or calico, dipping the pieces into most any kind of oil which is at hand, and place them over the exposed parts. If there is any delay in getting linen, anoint the burnt surface with butter, lard or any kind of grease. If these are not at hand powder it with flour or starch, Cream or oil mixed with lime water may be used. Do not use cold water if warm water is to be had. After the dressings are applied put your patient into bed and cover with clothing enough to keep him warm and comfortable, and wait the arrival of the doctor.

In case of severe scalding by steam or hot water, drench the person as soon as possible with cold water, take him to a warm room and proceed as in case of extensive burning.

In case of burns from acids or alkalies, use water freely, as every application will tend to dilute them and render them less likely to injure the skin and soft parts.

In case of severe frost bite, the person afflicted must be treated immediately. Do not take him into a warm room but into a cold one. Remove the clothing carefully to avoid breaking the limb, should it happen to be frozen. If there is snow on the ground rub the frozen part freely with it. If there is no snow, use ice water and wet cloths.

In case of bleeding from the nose, hold a sponge saturated with cold water to the nostrils, or, if this does not succeed, dissolve a little alum in a basin of water and inject or sniff some of this up the nostrils. Hold the head back and do not attempt to blow the nose.

In case of a wound where there is considerable bleeding use cold applications freely. Small pieces of ice wrapped in a handkerchief are excellent. Before and after such applications rely upon pressure immediately over the parts wounded.

Bleeding from a wound in the head or face may be arrested by pressure applied over the artery at the front side and base of the neck, just above the collar bone.

The best way to fight blood poisons is with carbolic acid, bracic acid chloride of zinc and other substances termed antiseptics. A weak solution (remember they are poisons) of one of these important agents should be in every household. To cover the wounds with a cloth saturated with one of these solutions will preserve the parts from infection.

In case of bruises, the immediate application of cold water, ice or some evaporating lotion, such as water of ammonia, camphor, weak tincture of arnica, etc., is the best treatment for alleviating pain and hastening the absorption of blood.

The best materials for poultices for common use are flaxseed, bread, charcoal, yeast, etc. . . . A poultice should be applied to the inflamed part as warm as it can be comfortably borne. If the surface be very tender, however, care should be taken to reduce the temperature of the poultice and to apply it gently one part at a time. After the poultice is applied the heat and moisture should be maintained as long as possible. . . . A flax-seed poultice is strongly recommended, when a soothing influence is desired, and heat and moisture are the great requirements. . . . A bread poultice is perhaps more easily made, though not quite so effective. . . . Yeast poultices are often used where the parts are slow to heal and it seems desirable to stimulate them. . . . Charcoal poultices are thought by some physicians to have disinfecting power, and are sometimes used on old wounds and indolent ulcers.—*Dr. Sargent, in "In Case of Accident."*

MILAN CAKES FOR TEA.—Half a pound of sifted flour, a quarter of a pound of butter, six ounces of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of thick, sour cream, and one egg. Mix a paste of these ingredients, roll it out and cut it in dismond shaped pieces; glaze with egg and bake in a hot oven; when cold place a bit of jam or jelly in the centre of each and serve.

Joker's Corner.

She got a Seat Just the Same.

As sharp a woman as Jake Sharp himself entered a car on his new Broadway line yesterday and found herself the only female passenger. All the seats were taken. The woman's face was flat as though made out of muddy paste, with one cheek bone considerably higher that the other. A thick nose and a wide mouth with bluish-black lips made picturesque the lower part of the face, and nature had enveloped it all with a dark yellowish, freckled skin. The passengers saw all this with a single glance and settled themselves comfortably in their seats.

The woman stood for a moment at the door. Her small black eyes glared vigorously straight ahead. Suddenly she strode to the center of the car and deliberately planted herself on the lap of an old man.

"Madam," he expostulated, 'you forget yourself.'

'If you don't like it get up and give me your seat,' she replied composedly. A twinkle of mirth not unmixed with malice glistened in her eyes.

'Madam, I can't have you sitting on my knee,' said the old man, and he gave her a push. The woman wheeled herself around and seated herself on the lap of a sickly-looking man on other side of the car. 'Oh, oh, my toe!' he howled. 'Say, you're stepping all over me!'

She jumped up and took a seat on the lap of a 300,000 pound German passenger.

'Excouse me, madam,' said he. On his face the perspiration was rolling down. 'If you will get up I give you my place. I was sweatin awful!'

The woman secured a seat at last, and she glanced triumphantly at the passengers. Not one of them dared to lift his eyes to the woman's face after this. They stared out of the window or kept their eyes rooted to the ground. The woman signalled the conductor to stop at Chambers street, and as she flounced to the door with a spiteful look she exclaimed: 'You are a nice set of gents you are. You can't tell a lady when you see one. Next time I hopes you won't forget your manners.'

The conductor found a small bundle where the woman had been seated. He opened it and discovered a scrub brush, a scrub rag, and a cake of soap.—*New York World.*

Dat Watermellyon.

A colored man came out of an alley off Michigan avenue yesterday and inquired of the grocer on the corner: 'Say, boss, has you had a watermellyon stole away to-day?' 'Why, I declare, if someone hasn't stoled a big one which laid on the end of the shelf!' exclaimed the grocer. 'Did you see a white man an' a cull'd feller hangin' 'round yere?' 'Come to think of it, I did.' 'Dem ar' de chaps who stole dat mellyon.' 'Did you see them?' asked the grocer. 'Nebber did, sah.' 'Then how do you know?' The colored man took him down the alley and showed him two heaps of melon rinds and exclaimed: 'If de mellyon wasn't dun stole nobody would come in heah to eat it. Dat pile of rinds aint half gnawed. Dat's jist de way white folks eat 'em. De odder pile am gnawed right down to the bark. Dat's de work of a cull'd moo, an, dose' you forgot it. Down dar am a rind alone. De chaps got scar't an' run'd away afore dey was dun.' 'Say maybe you are sharp enough to catch 'em,' said the grocer. 'Wall, I dunno,' was the reply, but in the course of an hour the man bro't in a hang-dog looking African and turned him over with the remark: 'Hear's one of 'em, but de odder has skupped?' 'How do you know that this feller is guilty?' 'Kase I dun looked for a darkey wid a mellyon seed on his shirt bosom, an' heah he sat. He's dun guilty, and has got 35 cents to settle wid ye.'—The grocer says he'll have that man on the detective force or break a leg.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WHY BASHFUL BILL BLUSHED.—'Talking about Maine,' continued my old friend, 'that reminds me of something that happened down our way when I lived there—when I was a boy. It was in a country town. A young fellow (very bashful) was out riding with his girl one afternoon when he saw an old farmer coming down the road in his hayrigging. On the seat beside him was a little cur.

'I'm going to have some fun with him, Sal,' said the young swain hauling up side of the old farmer. The farmer drew up and the young fellow bawled out nudging Sally: 'Say, stranger, I'm powerfully struck with that there dog of yourn, and I'd like to buy him.'

'Well responded the farmer, 'I think an allaffred heap of that dorg myself, and I guess I an't particular about a sellin' of him.'

'Well,' I allow I want him powerful bad, and I don't mind given five dollars for him.'

'The farmer saw he was bein' guyed' so he said: 'You 'pear to be a likely young cuss; and you've got a darned ban'some gal there with you. I tell you what I'll do; you throw your arms around that ere gal and give her a good smack and I don't mind givin' yer the dorg.

'That was enough for the bashful young man; he whipped up his horse and went on. They rode along in silence for an hour or more. Sal in her corner an' Bill in his. Then Sal sort of edged up to Bill's side, turned scarlet and looking coolly up in his eyes, said: Say, Bill; it 'pears to me that you didn't want that dog powerful bad; did you?' That settled it; it broke the ice, and one of their grandchildren is going to school down here now.'—*Boston Gazette.*

AFRAID OF HIS SHADOW.—A colored waiter in an up-town hotel overhearing two men from the south talking about one of their neighbors and his stingy and penurious habits, spoke up:

'Sho, boss! I'se 'quainted wid dat man. I kin tell you, gemmen, he do jess squeeze a cent till am hollars—yum, yum!'

'Why, what do you know about him you black rascal?' asked one of the guests.

'Yah! Yah! Oh, I know um,' chuckled the darky. 'Why, boss, dat ole chap he always walks down to save cab fare. Yes, sah, and he cross over and walk down on de shady side.'

'Why, isn't that all right, boss, on a hot day? Dat ole man he do um all de time. He nebber walk in de sun becaz he's feared he shadow ax him fur sumfin. Yah! yah!'—*New York Tribune.*

Not in the same Set.

Mr. Johnsing—Has yo' ebber met Miss Jackson, Miss Tompkins? Ise pleased ter hab de oppertunity fo' ter make yo' two ladies acquainted.

Miss Tompkins—'Scuse me, Mistah Johnsing, but I has no prederlicshun fo' ter know de lady. My missus an' her missus am not in de same set.

SO NEAR YET SO FAR.—'Did you ever have any one propose to you before I did?' asked Johnny Dickens of Miss Dudrop the other evening as they were sitting on the sofa relating to each other their past experiences.

'No, I never had any gentleman actually to propose to me before you did but one other gentleman came very near it once.'

'How near?'

'He proposed to my sister Mary.'—*Stockton Maverick.*