Miscellaneous.

An Affectionate Welcome.

COME ONE, COME ALL, AND BRING PROVISIONS WITH YOU.

Bill Arp sent the Atlanta Constitution this letter, which he wrote to a cousin of his who proposed to come and see him and bring all his children, a nurse, a dog and two goats: We have a double buggy and big wagon, and if they will not hold all and the baggage, the boys can walk out and peruse the country. So come along and be happy. We don't care anything about your dog; we have one here that will eat his ears off in two minutes. Bring the goats along sure; we are just out of goats, and want to get up a barbecue while you are here.

Mrs. Arp thinks I can just go out and pick up good things in the road, and when we have town company I have to do it, to do but I told her you were tired of good vittals and wanted to enjoy country life and water and scenery and babbling brooks and meandering branches, but she says she knows better; that she never saw one of the name that didn't eat heartily and eat a long time. But I do hope you will all enjoy the air and the water—they are so pure and abundant.

You needn't bring fishing poles nor worms for bait, we have plenty, but you might bring along a few nice fish for they are awful scarce in the creek since the mill pond was drawn off. Huckleberries are ripe now and the children will enjoy picking them; ticks and chiggers are ripe too and they will enjoy picking them too about bedtime and all next day. It is a luxury to scratch and pull a tick off. Town folks don't know anything about it. They have to take S. S. S., or B. B. B., or cuticura to keep the epidermic cuticle in good condition, but contry folks just have to search—that's all—so come along.

I wouldn't mention it to my wife, but it has occurred to me that, as you are to break up for a season, you might just as well bring your cow along for ours are about played out. It would do the cow good. And this reminds me that my wife scraped the bottom of the sugar barrel yesterday. It does take a power of sugar for the country berries. A few pounds from the family grocery store would not come amiss and I don't suppose you would ever miss it from the store. Do you keep cigars now? I was thinking about those genuine Havanas you used to keep, and those good pickles—good gracious, what pickles! We have put some cucumbers in brine, but they will not be ready for some time. What do you generally feed your dog on? We hardly ever have any scraps left at our house, and our dogs have got to eating crawfish. This kind of food makes a dog hold on when he bites. I suppose your nurse wouldn't mind sleeping in the potato shed. The roof is low and flat, and is a good cool place to roost at night. We have no mosquitoes, and snakes are not very common. Carl killed a rattlesnake in the garden yesterday, but it was not a very large one, and we can soon train your children to avoid them. So come along and enjoy the air and the water. It is well worth a visit over here to see the blue mountains, and watch the young cyclone meander ing around. We have no storm pit yet, but there is a dungeon under the house. A cyclone came in sight of us last year and killed a lot of children and mules and went on. But we know how to dodge them now. So just come along

I am delighted to hear of the high position which your son took at college. It is very gratifying to a parent. I see by the newspapers that all the boys carried off all the medals everywhere this summer. And the college girls are said to be smarter and sweeter than I ever knew them. Does your oldest play the Caliph of Bagdad on the piano? I want to hear that piece of music once more before I die. If your college boy belongs to a band and a base ball club I wish he would bring over his horn and his club when he comes. Carl has an Alabama sling that he will lend to the small boys, but for the large ones we have a thing that is a novelty to a town boy. It is called a hoe and is used to kill grass. Killing grass is a very manly sport in the country at this time of the year. It is more useful than base ball in the cities, but does not attract so much attention.

So come along and let the children frolic. Have you got one about big enough to tote water from the spring? The hill is long and steep, and I do get awful tired when Carl is at school. And then again we need a lively chap to turn the grindstone and keep flies off at dinner time. Do your children eat at the first table or the second? Are they fond of serghum and mumblepeg? As ever yours, BILL ARP.

P. S. Our June apples are ripe. I read the other day a sad account about three children dying of June apple colic in one family.

N. B. Our cook is to leave us next week, and our girls are going to Gwinnett on a visit, but that don't matter. Just come along and enjoy the pure air and water. BILL ARP.

Middleton's Tribute.

HIGH PRAISE OF THE BEHAVIOR OF THE VOLUNTEERS—PRAISES PROHIBITION.

General Middleton, replying to an address of the welcome to Regina said:—"As to what the Governor has expressed about the volunteers, and, as an old regular, I can give as good an opinion as most people. I think the people here are perhaps better aware of the hardships they underwent. No praise could be too great for the way the volunteers have behaved. They were taken away from stores and and private callings, but neither at food nor at fatigue duty was a murmur heard. As soldiers, we were well fed, but as civilians they perhaps thought they might have had something better than tainted meat. When I have been serving with regulars I have heard grumbling, but I never heard grumbling from any of the volunteers. They bore the work cheerfully. They laughed and sang and whistled on the march, tremendous marches of thirty miles through some of your charming sloughs, but never a grumble, always cheerful. In fatigue work, which is very trying to volunteers, whatever they were called to do they did it cheerfully.—(cheers)—and what would never have happened in the case of regular troops there were no court-martials. One reason for this is found in have excellent law you have here prohibiting strong drink. This total absence of crime, I believe, was due to the total absence of stimulating liquor. (Cheers.) They have proved that it is much better to do without it. There were cases of old soldiers who had been accustomed to drink and they found they could do better without it. The General then referred to the desire on part of the volunteers to get to the front and said that those who watched stores, etc., were, if anything, in a more trying position, because without excitement, than if they were in front of battle." (Cheers.)

—Miss Blanche Williams, who is one of the matriculants at the university, of Toronto, is a colored girl. She is not the first colored female matriculant, but will be the first to be admitted to lectures, as ladies were not allowed to enter six years ago, when two colored girls passed the examination. Miss Williams obtained honors in English and German.

Atlanta, Ga., July 28.—A Swanee, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, a ditch train ran over a cow, throwing one car from the track. In the car were fifteen negro train hands and six bars of iron. The car turned on its side and the iron fell upon the negroes, killing seven and wounding three more.

Agricultural.

Corn vs. Ensilage.

The New Jersey Experiment Station, which has been conducting some valuable experiments in ensilage, wanted an answer to the following questions:—

1. How much digestible food can be secured from one acre planted in field corn, and how much from a corresponding acre planted in fodder corn?

2. What is the value per acre of gathering a crop of field corn, and preparing it for dairy food; and what is the cost per acre of ensilaging a crop of fodder corn?

3. What is the relative feeding value of the digestible food in corn meal, in dried stalks, and in corn ensilage?

4. How much potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen are removed from an acre by a crop of field corn; and how much by a crop of fodder corn?

Having tested, analyzed, and figured to the best of its ability, the Station arrived at the following results: The corn meal, dried stalks, and cobs produced digestible matter valued at $86.21 per acre, while the digestible food in an acre of ensilgae only brought $64.33. The cost per acre of producing the corn meal was $14.95; corn stalks, $7.76; total, $22.71, while the cost of ensilaging an acre amounted to $26.41, showing a balance of 15 per cent in favor of field corn. Actual feeding experiments were also made, the result being that the digestible carbo hydrates in the field corn, stalks and in the corn ensilage, were quite as valuable as those of the corn meal. In the experiment with regard to the quantity of plant food removed from an acre of soil, the slight difference is not worth mentioning, the quantity of potash having been somewhat more in the field crop than in the fodder crop, although the total value of the nitrogen phosphoric acid and potash removed from the soil in each case was practically the same.

This experiment, although in itself may not be regarded as of much value, yet it adds considerable weight to the evidence already contained in other investigations as to the futility of attempting to make ensilage a practical success, unless some radical changes are made with regard to the modes of preservation.—*Farmers Advocate.*

TIME TO CUT FENCE POSTS.—Cutting in the 'full' or the 'dark of the moon,' has nothing to do with the durability of fence posts, although the season of the year at which they are cut, has. Timber decays very rapidly by the decomposition of the sap-wood or alburnum, and by the fermentation and souring of the sap. If the trees are cut in August when in full leaf, and are not trimmed, the leaves take up and evaporate the sap from the timber, and leave it very dry. This current of sap through the leaves, is made available to cause the timber to absorb various chemical liquids, which may be supplied to the trunk, and there mineral solutions go far to prevent decay. A few auger holes bored in the tree almost through it, and kept filled with the solution, is a good way to apply it.—*Am., Agriculturist,*

—For sore shoulders on horses the best thing is to have properly fitting collars. If the surface galls under the collar wash with salt and water at night and with clear water in the morning and protect the spot with a pad under the collar. If the skin breaks use a solution of one drachm of carbolic acid to one quart of water twice a day or two. It is cruel to work a horse with a raw sore shoulder. Sore shoulders may generally be avoided by using properly fitted and adjusted collars.

—A certain amount of exposure of cream to the air is required to 'ripen' it, but beyond that it is an injury. Putrefaction begins just where the ripening process ends, and skill is required to determine just when to churn the cream to get the best butter. It is a poor plan to leave it standing one minute after there is enough to churn. This is a good rule for winter when the common mistake is made of keeping cream too long before it is churned, and in and summer the rule applies equally well.

—Many times lambs cannot be sold when they will bring the most because the pasture is poor and they do not get fat enough. A little grain fed to both ewes and lambs will push them ahead and fit the lambs for early market when they will bring twice as much as later on in the season. Put the grain racks right in the field and give them a gill each of oats. By doing so a big price may be had for the grain and both pasture and fodder saved which they would require if not sold.

—A good mare will pay the mortgage. Try it. This is the way. Breed her to a large fine stallion, so that the colt will make a good draft horse or coach horse. The mare can do enough work to pay for her keeping and with a colt every year at the end of three or four years a valuable horse may be sold and a payment made. Isn't this good 'horse sense?'

FEEDING GREEN SOILING CROPS.—Some mischief may occur by the incautious use of freshly cut green fodder at this season. The succulence and sweetness of sweet corn, which may now be ready for feeding, will tempt cattle to eat it greedily, and bloating may follow. We have always avoided this danger by cutting a day's supply ahead, and never feeding it freshly cut or when wet with rain. The day's feeding is brought to the barn and is left to wilt, after which there is no danger to the cattle. This also avoids the necessity of feeding it wet when it is cut for immediate use on a rainy day.—*Ibid.*

—If a horse bolts his food or eats too greedily put two or three good sized cobble stones in his trough and make him eat slower.

—What is the record of your best cow during the past month; also of the worst, of the whole herd?

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

A. L. LAW, Proprietor.

H. S. PIPER, AGENT, BRIDGETOWN.

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.

FOR SALE.

IRON & STEEL, assorted sizes.

Hoop Iron and Rivets, Horse Shoes and Nails.

Iron & Steel Cut Nails, Cut and Wrought Spikes, Clinch Nails and Tacks, Sleigh and Carriage Bolts, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, &c., &c., by

Hugh Fraser.

Bridgetown, Dec. 11, '84. tf.

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.

GEO. S. COOK, PRACTICAL MACHINIST, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, - N. S.

MILL MACHINERY of all kinds made and repaired.

Shafting and Saw Arbors a specialty.

SEWING MACHINES cleaned and repaired.

January 28th, 1884. 42 1y

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.

FOR BOSTON VIA NOVA SCOTIA S. S. CO. (LIMITED.)

On and after Monday 18th.

STEAMER EMPRESS

WILL leave St. John, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the International S. S. Co., and Rail Line for

PORTLAND and BOSTON

YARMOUTH LINE.

S. S. "DOMINION" leaves Yarmouth every Saturday evening after arrival of W. C. Ry. train. FARE $5.50.

For further particulars apply to P. INNIS, Mgr. W & A R., Kentville, or Agts. W A & R.

G. E. CORBITT, Agt. Annapolis.

May 4th '85.

BOSTON DIRECT!

THE Nova Scotia Steamship Company, (LIMITED),

Will place on the Route between Annapolis and Boston, the fine Side-wheel Steamer

'New Brunswick,'

ABOUT 25th JUNE.

Her running for summer will be as follows: Leave Lewis Wharf, Boston, at 8 a. m., Monday, arrive at Annapolis at 10 a. m., Tuesday; leave Annapolis on arrival of Express train same day, calling at Digby; arrive at Boston Wednesday evening; leave Boston Thursday evening at 5 p. m., arriving at St. John, N. B., Friday evening 7.30; leave St. John Saturday evening at 8 p. m., arriving at Boston Sunday evening, at 10 p. m.

(Company reserves the right of taking Digby passengers and freight via Annapolis on trip from Boston.)

GEORGE E. CORBITT, Agent.

May 8th, 1885. tf.

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Tue. Thurs. and Sat.	Freight and Passenger Monday.
		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 33	.....
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.	Pas. and Freight Mon. Wed. and Fri. only.	Freight and Passenger 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	Kingsten	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 8.30 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 Empress 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.

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.

Dr. O. W. Norton's Burdock BLOOD PURIFIER! Purely Vegetable!

A Valuable Compound —FOR— RESTORING HEALTH.

Hundreds have been cured by using it for

LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, IMPURE BLOOD, LOSS OF APPETITE, GENERAL DEBILITY —AND— DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS &C.

MRS. JAMES GORDON, of Tremont, paid hundreds of dollars without getting any help. She is cured of that incurable disease a the M. D's call it Sick Headache by using Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

MRS. OBEDIAH SAUNDERS, of the same place, was a perfect invalid for five years with Liver, Kidney Complaints and General Debility. She is now able to do all her own house work, including washing, which she never expected to do, all by using six bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

ASA RAYMOND'S SON, of Trout Cove, Digby Neck, is cured of a bad Fever Sore in his leg. After trying lots of remedies and doctoring which failed to do him any good. Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier did it.

ARTHUR BARTEAUX'S daughter of Mount Hanley was given up by two M. D's, to die with Liver and Kidney Disease the is now well and fat, by using two bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

ARTHUR BROWN'S daughter, of Stronach Mountain has been very sick with Liver and Kidney Complaint and General Debility. Is now quite well, and says the best medicine she ever took is Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

MR. JAMES CROSBY, of Yarmouth, was very sick with Erysipelas. He is now cured by using four bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

JOHN McLEAN, of Bridgetown, was cured of Biliousness by using two bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

MR J. A. BALCOM, Merchant, of Margaretville, says there is no Blood Purifier or Bitters in the market that do so much and give such general satisfaction as Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

CAPT. L. RAYMOND, of Weymouth, was cured of Dyspepsia and Dispondency, bordering on insanity, by using two bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

MR. WILLIAM PATTEN, of Ohio, Yarmouth County, spent hundreds of dollars doctoring for Kidney Complaint, was unable to get out of his room last fall. Now he is able to attend to his farming, by taking six bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

There are no medicines known to Physicians, the world over that have cured so many of Liver, Kidney, Blood and Nerve Diseases, as the medicines that compose Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

Be sure you get Bottles labeled with Dr. O. W. Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier, put up by

J. B. NORTON, BRIDGETOWN,

and don't be put off with anything else.

RUNCIMAN, RANDOLPH & CO., are my Agents in Bridgetown.

Bridgetown, Feb 19th, '85. 1y.

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 FASHIONABLE SHADES AND PATTERNS.

JOHN H. FISHER, BLUE STORE.

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 bonis non.*

Lawrencetown, May 14th, '85. 3m.

50 LOVELY Chrome Cards, with name and a prize, for 10c and this slip.

A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S

For the Ladies.

Feminine Fancies.

Costly laces are revived.

Beads play a most important part in dress.

Drab white is the newest shade in this color.

Wraps are as varied in their form as costumes.

Crowns of new hats are severely brigandish.

Dress bodices are cut to produce square shoulders.

Lace and gauze take the place of velvet bonnet strings.

Sleeves with a sagging puff at the elbow are announced.

Squares of frosted gold are linked together for bracelets.

Moss roses are being used used again by fashionable milliners.

Buff laces, mixed with blue and red, trim cotton dresses.

Soft cream-colored goods are in vogue for pretty summer dresses.

Black net and lace are used as a foundation for gold and silver beads.

The embroideries for the fronts of dresses become more and more beautiful.

Crocheted trimming is coming rapidly in vogue again; it is certainly durable.

A pretty tulle gown for evening is embroidered with bunches of gold oats or barley.

Black cashmere is embroidered all over in oriental coloring with loose Russian stitches.

Black barege and black French moire are combined for fashionable mourning toilettes.

Bodices made of jet crocheted in silk show of the figure to the best advantage over black or colors.

Bead collarettes are much worn. They are larger, and describe points reaching to the shoulders.

Tulle gowns are made with fronts richly embroidered in gold and network, from which depend gold and pearl drops.

Fewer gilt pins, and a greater number of bird wings and that kind of trimming, are to be seen on the everyday hats.

Large sashes are added at the backs of many skirts, and almost all dresses have large upstanding collars at the neck.

Colored oriental lace flouncings come in graduated widths, to be made up with silk of the same or of a contrasting color.

For cotton gowns, zephyrs covered with white lozenge shaped designs and shot lustres in blue and red will be worn.

Corded and gros grain silk, with satin stripes of two tones of color and of unequal width, are used much for a stylish trimming.

Fronts of skirts, corsages and mantles are trimmed with the mixed lace and wooden beads that are so much the fashion this season.

For dressy bonnets and hats, white straws of all kinds will be worn, trimmed with black velvet and quantities of fine lace and ostrich tips.

DISCIPLINING CHILDREN. — The disciplining of children must begin in the nursery. Even babies are educated by the expression of one's face and eyes. And no true mother will regulate this education to a nurse, however kindly disposed she may be. If the mother is unwilling to deny herself many pleasures for the holy duties attendant upon motherhood, she is undeserving the name of wife. The discipline should aim to develop all the good and suppress all the evil in the child. How can this be done without vigilance, without persevering patience in studying its disposition? Say you that this discipline involves too much weariness of body and mind? Never, but when discouraged get your hymns, and sing 'Bringing in the Sheaves.'

I remember once asking an old nurse why the babies were always good when she had the care of them. She replied: 'You can teach a baby two weeks old to cry.' I laughed incredulously, and remarked, 'Especially when it has the colic.'

She smiled in return as she said: 'I never wait until a baby frets before I turn it over or take it up. If it shows signs of hunger I at once turn it over to its mother, or feed it moderately. I never stuff babies. Why do I turn it frequently and never toss it about because its little bones are soft and easily tired or hurt. And as it grows older let it understand firmly and fully that it will get nothing by crying for it.' This is discipline No 1. As soon as the little one begins to talk, teach it pleasantly to say 'if you please,' and such bits of politeness. If you leave it longer, blame no one but yourself if he does not know them.

THE OMELET.—In making an omelet, care should be taken that the omelet pan is hot and dry. To insure this, put a small quantity of lard into the pan, let simmer a few minutes and remove it, wipe the pan dry with a towel and put in a little fresh, in which the omelet may be fried. Care should be taken that the lard does not burn, which would spoil the color of the omelet. It is better to make two or three small omelets than one very large one, as the latter cannot be well handled by a novice. The omelet made of three eggs is the one recommended for beginners. Break the eggs separate; put them into a bowl and whisk thoroughly with a fork. The longer they are beaten the lighter will the omelet be. Beat up a teaspoonful of milk with the eggs and continue to beat until the last moment before pouring into the pan, which should be over a hot fire. As soon as the omelet sets, remove the pan from the hottest part of the fire. Slip a knife under it to prevent sticking to the pan. When the centre is almost firm, slant the pan, work the omelet in shape to fold easily and neatly, and, when slightly browned, hold a platter against the edge of the pan and deftly turn it out on to the hot dish. Salt mixed with the eggs prevents them from rising, and when it is so used the omelet will look flabby, yet without salt it will taste insipid. Add a little salt to it just before folding it and turning out on the dish.

Joker's Corner.

NOT A MASHER.—A middle-aged handsome gentleman, with a cold in his head, stood on the corner of Fourth and Vine street, waiting for a car, and a dude with a couple of pretty girls held a place near him. The gentleman, having an eye to the beautiful, looked more than once at the girls, and also remembering his cold, used his handkerchief. The dude observed it, and after two or three minutes became indignant and approached the gentleman:

'What do you mean, sir?' he asked fiercely.

'What do you bead, whad?' replied the gentlemen in astonishment.

'Why, sir, flirting with the young ladies under my charge, sir?'

'Haw, haw,' laughed the gentleman in the dude's face. 'I'd be dod flirting with the girls. I' be a barried bad, with a code in my head. Why, my dear sir, I' be four boys ad hobe, ad it I thought they would grow ub to be such a dard fool as you are, I'd disidherd theb, and adopt a fabily ob bubkeps this very evedig.'

The dude withdrew hastily, and the girls smiled.

A Good Witness.

THE WOMAN WHO KNEW WHAT SHE WAS TALKING ABOUT.

Sometimes a lawyer meets his match on the witness stand. Not long since there was a bench-of-promise case in an Ohio town. The usual bullyragging lawyer was there, but an unusual witness in the person of a country schoolmarm met him.

'Ah, miss,' said the lawyer, when she had taken the oath, 'will you not state your name?'

'Elizabeth Martin,' she responded quietly.

'Your occupation?'

'Teaching school.'

'How old are you?' he next enquired with a side-long glance at the crowd.

'Old enough to know that it is none of your 'bussiness,' she answered, as gently as a ring dove coos.

'Objection sustained,' remarked the Court.

The lawyer's face fell, but he braced up and went on, but without a smile.

'Do you know the nature of an oath?' he asked, spitefully.

'Oh, yes, I heard you dam the Court yesterday on the street, for ruling against you, and I knew you were not saying your prayers.'

The court looked at the lawyer, the lawyer looked at the ceiling, and the witness looked at ease.

'Confine your answers to the case, if you please,' said the lawyer. Now, will you tell the Court if you know the plaintiff?'

'Yes sir, I know her.'

'What do know of her?'

'More good than I do of a lawyer, sir.'

'That's not what I want to know.'

'I presume not, sir,' continued the witness, softly.

'I want to know,' shouted the exasperated questioner, bringing his fist down on the table, 'if you know anything about the case before the Court.'

'More than you do, possibly.'

'Well, tell it to the Court and have done with it.'

'Thanks. I know, your honor, that Joseph Hill, the defendant, asked Mary Jackson, the plaintiff, if she would be his wife. It was done in my presence.'

'Indeed? Isn't that a rather unusual way of popping the question?'

'I don't know, sir. I have had no experience. I happened to be present because I came into the room unexpectedly and found the plaintiff setting in defendant's lap, and he, to show me that she had a right to save the furniture in that way, asked her again to be his wife, as he had already done a week earlier.'

'By the way, Miss Martin, how much does the plaintiff weigh?'

'One hundred and forty pounds sir.'

'How do you know so exactly?'

'By the weigh of course,' she smiled, and the lawyer went off on another track.

'Did you think the defendant was telling you the truth?'

'Oh, yes; you know he is not a lawyer.'

'The witness will confine herself to the facts,' interrupted the court.

'Very well, your honor, I shall pay no attention to the statements of the attorney.'

'That will do,' said the provoked lawyer, 'the witness may stand down.'

'May it please the Court,' she remarked 'the witness would like to *sit* down.'

'The Sheriff will please provide the witness with a chair,' said the Court. 'She seems to have sat down on everything else in this court-room, and the Court sees no reason why a chair should be exempt.'

The witness smiled placidly and took the chair to await another call to the stand.—*Merchant Traveller.*

A POSSIBLE CATASTROPHE.—'My dear,' said a frightened husband in the middle of the night, shaking his wife, 'where did you put the bottle of strychnine!'

'On the shelf, next to the peppermint.'

'Oh, Lord!' he groaned, 'I're swallowed it.'

'Well, for goodness' sake,' whispered his wife, 'keep quiet, or you'll wake the baby.'—*New York Sun.*

—Call a girl a chick, and she smiles; call a woman a hen and she howls. Call a young woman a witch, and she is pleased; call a woman a witch and she is indignant. Call a girl a kitten and she rather likes it; call a woman a cat and she'll hate you. Queer isn't it?

—A drunken parishoner was admonished by his parson. 'I can go into the village,' concluded the latter, 'and come home again without getting drunk.' 'Ah, meenister but I'm sae popular!' was the apologetic reply.—*Eng. Ex