Miscellaneous.

Suggestions to Independent Voters.

In an article on "The Use and Abuse of Parties," in the June Century, the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden in conclusion says of parties: "What, then, is the duty of intelligent and patriotic men respecting them? To this question various answers are given.

"1. Keep out of political life. It is hopelessly corrupt. You can do nothing to purify it. Let it alone.

"This is the argument of despair, lightly urged by many frivolous and faithless souls, but not to be entertained by any patriot.

"2. Vote always, but belong to no party. Join the unorganized mob of Independents; take your place on what Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., calls 'the center of the tilting-board,' and put your votes in every election where they will do the most good – voting always for the best man, or, at any rate, against the worst rascals.

"This is a comfortable way of doing political duty; the practical difficulty is in determining which rascal is the worse. Both are sometimes so bad that it is hard to choose.

"3. Maintain a loose relation to one party or the other, but take no part in the primary meetings, and bolt when they offer you bad candidates or bad measures. The theory is that in this semi-attached condition you will influence somewhat the nominations; that the party managers will be thinking of you when they make up the ticket.

"This, too, is apt to leave the voter simply a choice of two evils. The gentleman left by you in charge of the primary meetings are not sure to think of you, and if they do, they console themselves with the reflection that the other fellows will probably nominate a worse man than theirs.

"4. Join one party or the other. Go into the caucuses, if you can get in. Take your pluck and your independence along with you. Tell the gentleman in charge that you are interested in the success of the party and that you want to help keep it in a shape in which it will deserve to succeed. Give them distinctly to understand that while you ask nothing for yourself, you intend to take a hand in shaping the party policy and in making the nominations; and that you will be guided in all this by a supreme regard for national interests rather than personal interests. If, in spite of your protests, they make bad nominations, bolt the nominations and return to the charge the next time taking with you as many as you can of your well-intentioned neighbors. If you preserve your temper, and use reason, and keep standing up for men and things that are honest and of good report, peradventure they will listen to you at length, and you may succeed in lifting up the standards and in purifying party management.

"This last method appears to me by far the wisest one."

Why Kerosene Explodes.

In the first place, kerosene never does explode. Ordinarily kerosene is a mixture of oils which are converted into gas, or vapor, at different temperatures. This gas, when mixed in certain proportions with the air, forms a most explosive compound.

The danger therefore, from kerosene comes from this gas, which, of course, cannot be seen. From the best quality of kerosene oil, or nearly all, the oil which evaporates at a low temperature and thus becomes explosive, has been removed. This latter oil is naptha or benzine. So long as this is kept confined, so that its vapor cannot mix with the common air, it is safe. But the moment the gas mixes with the atmosphere it becomes explosive and dangerous. These facts give the reason why it is *never* safe, under any circumstances, to fill a lighted lamp, or to pour kerosene from a can upon a burning fire.

The lamp needs filling; therefore there is a space over the oil filled with the gas of the oil evaporated by heat *and air*. It is confined, and as long as the cover is screwed down no spark can get to it.

But when the cover is taken off, the gas is pushed out by the oil entering the lamp, mixed still further with the common air, becomes explosive, communicates with the flame of the lamp and immediately explodes.

So too, there is explosive gas in the top of a half emptied kerosene oil can and when the oil is thrown on the fire the flame communicates with that gas and causes an explosion.

The sellers of the cheap oil frequently declare in selling the dangerous fluid that it is so safe that a lighted match can be thrown into it. That this can be done with safety only shows that the conditions for making the explosive gas are not met in the experiment. But if the same oil were used in a defective lamp or with any but the extremest care, there would be an explosion.

Always remember that it is a gas which explodes and not the oil, and that you cannot see the gas. And if you value your lives, be sure that you do not bring a spark near any place where there may be a mixture of air and oil gas.

— I know a most demure and saintly young girl who has a worldly and enormous appetite for candy, writes a New York correspondent. Everything that is new in the way of confectionery she seizes and swallows with abnormal avidity. She searches the candy stores for new delights; and so, where she saw a heap of reddish globules placarded, "Rock and Rye," she bought a pound instantly. Within 15 minutes they had all been put into a stomach unaccustomed to whisky. The effect was frightful. She squeezed the hand of the policeman who escorted her across the street; she ogled a Sunday school superintendant, whose scrutiny was based on purely religious administration of her sober dress and sweetly gentle face and she winked with sudden, energetic, contortive and wicked expression at a dude who had only dared to devote a small corner of one eye to gaze at her. Then, badly appalled by the enormity of her conduct, she took a cab for home fell asleep on the way, and, when awakened by the driver, was manifestly exhilarated. She is now an advocate of a law compelling the candy men to label their wares with a list of the ingredients, just as they do patent medicine in England.

Agricultural.

Lecture on Chemical Fertilizers.

BY PROF GEORGE VILLE, DELIVERED AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, VINCENNES, FRANCE.

Furnished by Jack & Bell, Halifax, N. S.

I.

GENTLEMEN:— Since 1861 I have been in the habit of giving in a series of lectures, the results of my studies on the means of husbanding and increasing the fertility of the soil, outside of those traditions consecrated by the experience of the past. My method belongs essentially to science, both in character and origin. From the beginning it has been conceived, in the hope of giving a guide to practice, upon which she can safely rely. My efforts have been directed to freeing it as much as possible from all theoretic formulæ which are not imposed by the nature of the subject.

Since commercial liberty has become the economy of nations, we feel with added force the importance of agricultural questions. Under this new rule a nation can have a sound prosperity, but in proportion as it surpasses those nations to whom its interior is thrown open, it must produce more and more cheaply.

By what process can we obtain this end? We will now seek it together, building upon the facts to which I here bear witness. Entering on my subject under its new aspect carries my thoughts back, and not without emotion, to the time when my labors were first thought worthy of encouragement by his gracious Majesty. Many doubted the results, as my efforts were founded on the studies of the laboratory. The emperor thought differently, and the founders of the experimental farm at Vincennes is an additional proof of the enlightened solicitude of our sovereign for our agricultural interests.

As I have already said, our agriculture must increase her products if she would reduce their cost. The laws which permit her so to do require me to begin with the most intricate problems of vegetation—in a word, to unveil to you the very elements of which plants are composed, since it is to these she must have recourse if she would increase her returns.

In the composition of plants nothing is permanent. Their elements experience, in different organs, certain movements, veritable migrations, whose order and succession are regulated by fixed laws.

The structure of a plant depends on agents—light, heat, electricity. Now to use these as auxiliaries it is absolutely necessary we know the effects of each. This can only be known by basing our deductions and laws upon the theories which precede them. The first question is: Of what is the substances of plants formed? From whence comes it? How do the combinations of elements which chemists show, operate?

Upon this point, chemistry is as clear, as decided.

The answers: Of fourteen invariable elements, which, for convenience, are arranged in two parallel series:—

Organic Elements.	*Mineral Elements.*
Carbon,	Phosphorus,
Hydrogen,	Sulphur,
Oxygen,	Chlorine,
Azote,	Silicum,
	Iron,
	Manganese,
	Calcium,
	Magnesia,
	Sodium,
	Potassium,

Why are the first elements called organic, and the second, mineral? Because the first are found combined only in living things, and the second belong by their nature to the solid crust of the earth.

But how is it, we ask, that so limited a number of elements suffice for so many dissimilar productions?

The answer is very simple: Because they possess the power of indefinite combination, like the letters of the alphabet—though small in number, yet enough to form all the words of a language.

Another question arises: Is the composition of a plant, the same in all its parts? Do its varied organs differ but in form? Are the stem, the bark, the leaves and the fruit but different impressions of the same substance?

Far from that. In a certain degree, each organ has its own composition; but these variations, the result of conditions absolutely necessary to the reproduction of the species, can be reduced to a few simple propositions.

We begin with the mineral elements. In general the leafy parts of a plant contain more minerals than do the tougher parts, this is only because the aqueous parts of the sap, evaporate quickest in the first organs.

Evaporation is active in proportion to looseness of tissue and directness of contact with the atmosphere. Thus we find more minerals in grasses than in trees, more in leaves than in bark, and more in bark than sap-wood or in heart-wood.

In the fruit of a leguminous, there are two distinct parts— the shell and the pea. The shell, which is in more immediate contact with the atmosphere, than the pea, contains most minerals. Following the same order, the leaves of an evergreen hold fewer minerals than do those of a deciduous tree, being renewed at a season least favorable to evaporation.

The following figures show the proportions:

Dried Vegetable Matter cont'g 100 parts Minerals.

Grasses	7.84
Trees	0.94
Wood	0.55
Sap-wood	2.65
Bark	7.47
Leaves	14.20
Deciduous leaves	6.60
Evergreen	2.00
Pea shells	5.50
Peas	3.10

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE BONES? — We are often advised to reduce bones with wood ashes, or sulphuric acid, but such methods are at best, slow and unsatisfactory. It is better, I believe, to sell them to the soap man, and then buy ground bone, than to attempt to reduce them with acid or ashes. But there is one sure, easy, and entirely practicable way of utilizing them, and that is to burn them in a wood stove, and save the burned bone with the ashes. Fresh bones contain much fat, which burns readily, making a hot fire, and if a good draft, there will be no unpleasant odor while burning them. The fat in the bones is of no value as a fertilizer, but is of value as fuel, and is thus utilized. The phosphate lime is all left in the ash, which is readily pounded fine, where it will soon become available as plant food. The only loss by burning is the three or four per cent. of nitrogen the bone contains, which, in the light of recent experiments, has a much less value than was formerly attributed to it. I find wood ashes, containing more or less burned bone as they come from the kitchen stove, an excellent fertilizer; if mixed with 10 or 15 pounds of sulphate of magnesia to each bushel of ashes, their value is much enhanced.

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.

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 abroad

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

OLDHAM WHITMAN.

JOHN L. NIXON,

Margaretville.

Licensed Auctioneer.

Sales attended to promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. 3mos

ANNAPOLIS, SS.,

In the Supreme Court, 1884.

In Equity.

CAUSE:

JAMES G. MORTON, Plaintiff,

vs.

ALEXANDER GRANT MORSE, MYRA MORSE, HOLMES C. MARSTERS AND GEORGE W. FISHER, Defendants.

To be Sold at

Public Auction

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy at "Gibbons" so called in Wilmot, in the County of Annapolis, on

Saturday, 5th July, 1884,

at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein and dated the 28th day of MAY, A. D., 1884, unless before the sale the amount due the Plff., on the mortgage sought to be foreclosed herein, together with interest and costs be paid to to the Plaintiff or his attorney or to the said Sheriff or into this Honorable Court or as the Court may order.

ALL the estate, interest, right, title, claim and equity of redemption of the above named defendants, of, in and to and out of the following described lot, piece or parcel of

LAND,

situate in the township of Wilmot and County of Annapolis, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake and stone on the south side of the Post road at the Northwest corner of Joseph Dodge's lands, thence southwardly along said lands sixteen rods, thence eastwardly at right angles six rods, thence in a south eastwardly direction to a birch tree, marked on the west side of the Nictaux road, thence along said road until it comes within two chains and fifty links of Bayard's Bridge, thence northwardly the course of the line along Daniel Morrison's lands to the Post road; thence eastwardly along said road to place of beginning, containing by estimation twenty acres more or less, together with all the buildings and privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of the deed.

J. AVARD MORSE,
High Sheriff.

J. G. H. PARKER, Plff's Atty.

Annapolis, May 31st, 1884. 5t13.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless; contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

For sale by all druggists.

Hides! Hides!

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

BUTCHERS AND FARMERS are requested to call before selling elsewhere.

Always in Stock

HARNESSES

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

of best styles and workmanship.

Harness Leather and Furniture,

for the trade.

Also manufacture and keep a full line of Leathers.

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

300 BUS. PLASTERER'S HAIR

at low rates.

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

Styles & Work.

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

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

George Murdoch.

APPLES!

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

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

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

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

H. V. Barrett,

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S.

PLOUGHS. PLOUGHS.

THOSE IN WANT OF

First-Class PLOUGH

of different patterns, should call at once on

JOHN HALL,

LAWRENCETOWN.

TERMS, SIGHT. tfn40

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y.

Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Tues. 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	6 40	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 03	7 10	.....
19	Paradise	2 19	7 30	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 26	7 45	.....
28	Middleton	2 48	8 10	.....
32	Wilmot	3 00	8 26	.....
35	Kingston	3 09	8 40	.....
42	Aylesford	3 36	9 15	.....
47	Berwick	3 48	9 35	.....
59	Kentville—arrive	4 20	10 30	.....
	Do—leave	4 35	11 15	6 00
64	Port Williams	4 51	11 35	6 20
66	Wolfville	5 00	11 44	6 30
69	Grand Pre	5 11	11 57	6 43
			P. M	
77	Hantsport	5 38	12 30	7 12
84	Windsor	6 00	1 20	8 00
116	Windsor Junct	7 20	4 00	10 15
130	Halifax—arrive	8 00	4 45	11 00

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Mon. Wed. and Fri. only.	Passengers and Freight daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 15	.....	2 30
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 55	7 22	3 30
46	Windsor	9 15	10 15	5 33
53	Hantsport	9 40	10 44	6 01
61	Grand Pre	10 06	11 15	6 33
64	Wolfville	10 17	11 30	6 46
66	Port Williams	10 25	11 40	6 55
			P. M.	
71	Kentville—arrive	10 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 58	3 27	
116	Bridgetown	1 15	3 50	
124	Roundhill	1 40	4 20	
130	Annapolis — arrive	2 00	4 45	

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

Steamer Secret leaves Annapolis for St. John every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. p. m.

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

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

P. INNES, General Manager.

Kentville, 9th Mar., 1884.

Photograph Gallery

THE subscriber, who has been for some time established in this town, has lately procured a first class set of Photograph, View and Copying Lenses, and is now prepared to execute all orders for work in his line in first class style and at short notice.

VIEWS of dwellings, stores, streets, etc., a specialty, 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, 1882.

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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Obadiah Barteaux, of Nictaux Falls,

in the County of Annapolis, Trader, did on the 8th day of May, instant, convey, assign and set over to me, all his real and personal property, debts, choses in action, with all his right, title and interest therein, upon the trust that I shall reduce the same into money in such manner, as, in said Deed stated and after paying the expenses of the said trust to apply the said funds to the payment of certain preferential claims and the balance to be applied pro rata, to the payment of the respective claims of the creditors who shall execute the said Deed of Assignment within three months from the date thereof.

The said Deed lies at the office of T. D. & E. Ruggles, Barristers, Bridgetown, N. S., where it is open for inspection, and signature of all parties interested, and a copy thereof is on file and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said County of Annapolis.

All parties failing to execute the same within the time named, will not be entitled to any benefit thereunder.

JOHN M. MORSE,
ASSIGNEE.

Nictaux Falls, May 8, 1884.

All parties indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOHN M. MORSE,
ASSIGNEE.

6t11

Schr. "A. M. Holt."

CAPT. D. R. GRAVES.

This well and and favorably known schooner will ply regularly between BRIDGETOWN and ST. JOHN during the season of 1884.

Freight handled with every care,

LIME and SALT,

Kept on hand. Will be sold low. When Schooner is not in apply to Mr. Abner Foster, Bridgetown.

D. R. GRAVES.

Bridgetown, April 22nd, 1884. 13t15

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, POUTRY & VEGETABES

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.

Executors' Notice.

TAKE NOTICE that all persons indebted to the late AARON EATON BENT, of Wilmot, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are hereby notified to pay their respective amounts within six months to the said subscribers, and all those to whom the said Aaron Eaton Bent was indebted, are requested to render their accounts duly attested to us within twelve months from the date hereof.

JAMES BENT,
SAMUEL BENT, } Executors.

Dated Havelock, Annapolis Co., April 25, '84 | 5t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

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

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

Margaretville, Feb. 12, '84. 4t 3mpd

THE DIRECT

Imported Tea,

has proved better than anticipated, both as regards

STRENGTH and FLAVOR

Old Tea Drinkers pronounce it excellent.

Another Invoice of

SLEIGH ROBES

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

Buffalo Robes.

THE THIRD LOT OF

Shoe Packs,

has just been opened this month.

..A NEW LOT OF..

Waltham Watches,

at prices that would astonish old dealers.

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, Oct. 20th, 1883.

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 ever building known as Tupper's store.

H. J. BANKS.

Bridgetown, Oct. 16, '83. tf

AGENTS wanted for the Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, 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.

1884. SPRING 1884!

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.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick.

For sale by all druggists.

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.

Dr. O. W. NORTON'S BURDOCK BLOOD PURIFIER,

cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Piles, Catarrh, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Female Weakness and General Debility, and highly recommended by physicians for all diseases of the Liver, Kidney and Stomach. And

NORTON'S MAGIC PAIN ERADICATING LINIMENT,

will cure or relieve the worst cramps or Rheumatic Pains that man is heir to. Used Internally and externally. Sold at Dr. Gunter's, Middleton; Dr. Morse's, Lawrencetown; Dr. Dennison's, Bridgetown; Mr. B. Starratt, Paradise and J. B. Norton's residence, Bridgetown, wholesale and retail, and by dealers in general. Price 25 cents.

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

New Store!

NEW GOODS!

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

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, AND OATMEAL,

which will be sold at low prices for cash.

Also.—A well assorted stock of

GROCERIES,

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

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

P. NICHOLSON.

Bridgetown, June 19th, 1883.

SAMUEL LEGG,

Watch and Clock Maker,

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

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

OLD STAND,

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

Bridgetown, March 24th, 1883.

For the Ladies.

RECEIPTS.

CHOCOLATE CREAM.— One small cup of grated chocolate, one pound of sugar, one quart of milk, one box of gelatine soaked in one-half pint of water, one hour. Boil all together four minutes; then add one pint of rich cream and boil one minute. Flavor with vanilla and pour into moulds. This makes nearly two quarts of cream.

WHEAT FRITTERS.— One tablespoonful each of flour and sugar, one egg well beaten; mix all together and add one pint of milk and crushed wheat enough to form a batter. Drop from a spoon into hot lard, and fry brown. The wheat should soak in water enough to cover it, on the back of the stove, one hour, previous to using it.

JOHNNY CAKE.— Let water boil, add your salt to your meal, and a very little soda, scald the meal all through, mix hard, cook in a hot place. It will rise and be good for the hungry. My grandmother made such cakes fifty-five years ago.

COFFEE CAKE.—Three eggs, well beat, two cups brown sugar, one cup milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoons cream tartar. Work this to a stiff dough and roll out to half-inch in thickness. Sift ground cinnamon over evenly; then roll up like roll jelly cake. Cut slices about a half-inch thick from the roll, drop into granulated sugar, and bake thoroughly with sugared side up.

The asparagus with egg is very nice; boil the asparagus, cut off the tender tops, and lay in a deep pie plate, buttering, salting and peppering well. Beat four eggs just enough to break up the yolks, add a teaspoonful of melted butter, and pour upon the asparagus. Bake eight minutes in a quick oved, and serve immediately.

The strawberry meringue is delicious, either as dessert or as a tea dish, Make a good puff paste, cut out large and round like a dinner plate, and bake to a light brown in a quick oven. Draw to the oven door; lay strawberries, rolled in sugar, over it, and over these an inch deep with a meringue made of the whites of four eggs whisked stiff, with three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Bake till the meringue is faintly tinged with yellow brown. Eat fresh but not hot.

— Corn fritters: Drain the liquor from a can of corn, and chop the grains in a chopping-tray; beat into this three eggs, one cup milk, a heaping tablespoonful of sugar, as much butter, and two of prepared flour; beat thoroughly, season with pepper and salt, and fry by the spoonful on a greased gritile.

— For the marmalade roll: One quart prepared flour, one tablespoonful lard two of butter, one pint of milk, one cup sweet marmalade. Rub the lard into the flour; wet into a soft paste with the milk, and roll out very thin. Baste thickly with the butter, sprinkle with flour, and roll up in close folds. Lay upon ice or in a very cold place one hour. Roll out into a square sheet, a quarter of an inch thick, spread with the marmalade, leaving a narrow margin all around and roll up neatly. Lay in a buttered baking-pan, the joined edge down, and bake three-quarters of an hour. Wash over with white of an egg beaten with a little sugar just before taking up. Eat hot with a good sauce.

—On a young wife devolves the privilege of making a home happy, on the husband depends the keeping it so. Their first duty therefore, should be to study the comforts of, and to encourage the taste for, home enjoyments; and we would offer feminine consideration a suggestion that a carelessness of attire is sometimes the beginning of a feeling of indifference on the part of the husband. This suggestion may, at the first glance, seem unimportant, but a desire for the admiration of those whom we are bound to please is by no means an unworthy ambition.

MOCK MINCE PIE.—One cup of cracker or bread crumbs; one cup of sugar, three-fourths of a cup molasses, one-fourth cup of butter, one-fourth of cup of boiled cider, one cup of warm water spices and chopped raisins, one cup or a half. Enough for two pies, very nice.

A GOOD PUDDING.— Break open and remove stones from enough raisins to line a well greased pudding dish, cover the raisins with a quart of bread crumbs To a quart of milk add three beaten eggs, sweeten, flavor and pour over crumbs. Bake until you think the pudding will retain its shape when turned out of dish, careful, however, not to bake it until dried out. Eat with hard sauce.

FRENCH PIE.— Any remains of cold meat from fat and gristle and finely minced. Season as liked, and moisten with plenty of gravy. Spread evenly on a pie plate, cover an inch thick with mashed potatoes, strew a few bits of butter on top and place in a quick oven until hot and brown.

—'For the 'smothered' chickens take a pair, roasting size, but not very large; clean, wash and split down the back as for broiling; lay in a baking pan, dish a cup of boiling water upon them; set in the oven and invert another pan over them so as to cover very tightly; roast at a steady, moderate heat for an hour, then lift the cover and baste with butter and the gravy; in ten minutes baste again with gravy, and with melted butter in five more; then increase the heat and keep covered till done, testing with a fork. The flavor of this dish—once so famous among Virginian house-wives—is peculiar, but delightful.

—A small piece of resin dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on a stove, says one who knows, will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief to persons troubled with a cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the resin, and gives the same relief that is afforded by a combustion of the resin. It is preferable to combustion because the evaporation is more durable. The same resin may be used for weeks.

Joker's Corner.

—'Do you love me as dearly as men have ever loved women?' said Mabel, finding an easy anchorage for her cheek about the latitude of his upper vest pocket and the longitude of his left suspender.

'More,' said George, with waning enthusiasm, for this was about the 24th encore to which she had responded since eight o'clock. 'More, far more dearly. Oh, ever so much more.

'Would you,' she went on, and there was tremulous impressiveness in her that warned the young man that the star was going to leave her lines and spring something new on the house would you be willing to wait for me as Rachel waited at the well, seven long years?'

Seven!' he cried, in a burst of genuine devotion; 'Seven! Aye, gladly! Yes, and more! Even until seventy times seven! Let's make it seventy, anyhow to prove my devotion!'

Some how or other he was alone when he left the parlor a few minutes later, and it looks now as though he would have to wait about 700 years before he saves fuel by toasting his shins at the low down grate in that parlour again. There are men, my son, who always overdo the thing; they want to be meeker than Moses, stronger than Sampson and ten times more particular than Job, the printer; that is, he isn't but he used to Uz.

Expert Criticism.

THE GLARING FAULT THAT THE HORSE REPORTER DISCOVERED IN A LOVE STORY.

'Good day, gentlemen.'

A very nice-looking young man stood in the doorway of the editorial room and gazed in a benign way at the occupants of the apartment.

'Would it be possible for me to sell the Tribune a story?' he continued.

'What kind of a story have you ground out?' asked the horse reporter.

'The story,' said the visitor, 'is one in which the triumph of love is depicted, and—'

'It isn't one of those, and as Ethel stood there in the soft moonlight, her lithe figure sharply out-lined against the western sky, there was a loud crash in Coastcliff Castle, and the girl knew that her mother had dropped the doughnut jar' kind of stories, is it?—because that won't do,' said the horse reporter.

'There is nothing at all about doughnuts in this story,' replied the visitor, rather haughtily; 'but if you like I can read a portion of it.'

'All right,'

'Where shall I begin?'

'Anywhere,' replied the horse reporter. 'Suppose you give us the last sentence of it.'

'I should hardly think—'

'Oh, never mind about that. We do all the thinking for young authors that come up here.'

The visitor seated himself and read as follows:

'For answer Gladys' beautiful eyes dropped, but she gave him both her hands, and there, under the heavy fruited trees the golden bees flying all about them and the air filled with dreamy monotone he drew her upon his breast and raising her long ringlets to his lips kissed them reverently.'

'That's the last sentence, is it?' asked the horse reporter.

'Yes, sir.'

'I should hope it was. It makes me tired to read about such ducks.'

'Why, I don't see —' began the author.

'Of course you don't. Probably you were the hero of the novel. Did you ever hear of Thompson's colt?'

The visitor admitted his ignorance concerning that historical animal.

'Well, Thompson's colt,' continued the horse reporter,' was such an eternal idiot that he swam across the river to get a drink. Now, that fellow in your story is a dead match for him.'

'I don't understand—'

'Probably not. It is not to be expected of literary people. But I will tell you; this young fellow in your story is out under an apple tree holding a girl's hands, isn't he?

'Yes'

'And,' according to the story, he raised her long ringlets to his lips and kissed them reverently