Poetry.

Where We Played.

BY J. W. VALLANDINGHAM.

Of all the world, the dearest spot,
That memory fond gives thought to-day,
Is one which ne'er can be forgot,
Where I with others used to play.
My mind oft wanders to it yet;
And then, as in the days of yore,
I meet with those I there have met,
And play before the cottage door.

There, often when the sun was low,
And evening shadows ran out long,
As westward fast the light would go,
And night-birds sang their mellow song,
We'd meet in childish glee to play
The games so oft played o'er and o'er,
And pass the evening hours away
With joy before the cottage door.

With marbles, tops and other toys,
That children always love so well,
Which add far more to youth's bright joys
Than either tongue or pen can tell,
We played; glad songs in glee were sung—
Sweet joys, we never more can see;
Sweet pleasures are but for the young,
And only once we young can be.

'Twas thus we many hours would pass;
And often when we weary grew,
We'd fall asleep upon the grass,
Amid the drops of sparkling dew;
We were then kindly taken in,
And gently laid to sleep once more,
In childish dreams to play again
With joy before the cottage door.

Long years since then have past away,
And some of those whom there I met,
Beneath the sod in silence lay,
While others linger with me yet.
The cottage stands the same to-day,
As in those happy days of yore,
And other children gladly play
As we did then before its door.

Miscellaneous.

A Chase at Sea.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

We were now within less than two miles of the flying stranger when we opened fire on her from our eleven inch pivot, exploding a shell right under her bow and nearly deluging the blockader's decks with water, but doing no further harm. While we were reloading the pivot she put her helm hard a-starboard and ran across our bow, heading directly for the shore—distant about a mile and a half—apparently intending to run herself ashore. Capt. Clarke shouted: 'Put your helm hard a starboard, sir.' 'Hard a-starboard,' answered the officer at the wheel the same moment, putting the wheel sharply about, and the ship turned on heel as if she knew what was expected of her and started directly for the shore with the stranger, now right abeam, starboard side about a mile off, bringing our whole battery of five guns to bear on her. The captain called out to the forward rifle: 'Fire as soon as you are ready and without further orders only don't waste the ammunition. Pivot there, sir; fire carefully and aim at the wheel house and at no other place. Sink her if possible; go ahead and show us what you can do. Quarter-deck battery, take good aim and fire as rapidly as you can; aim at the wheel-house; don't let her get away from us.' A shell from the rifle exploded over her; a shell from the eleven-inch burst close beside her, and the three and eight-inch shell guns were sending their compliments thick and fast, but strange to say not a single shot had struck her. She seemed to bear a charmed life. We were about a half mile distant from each other and about a mile from the shore, when she suddenly changed her course to south-south-west and started to run down along the coast, heading directly for us. At the same instant the leadsman in the chains cried out:

'By the deep three fathoms!'

'Hard a-starboard, quartermaster!' cried Capt. Clarey, and as the ship's head swung to port he remarked: 'By God, we'd been ashore in another second!' The Seminole was drawing sixteen feet and deep at that.

It was now nip and tack. The stranger was going to run for it and had the bar between us. Our only chance was to sink her before she got in. The most tremendous excitement prevailed on board each vessel. Capt. Clarey raved and swore and stamped in an intense but subdued tone, but all to no effect. Shot after shot went over and exploded beyond on the shore. We were now rapidly approaching Galveston harbor, and it seemed as if she was going to get away in spite of us. Her captain for the last hour had been walking the bridge between the wheel-houses, with both hands in the pockets of his pea jacket, smoking a cigar very unconcernedly: but that there was a feeling that their lives and property hung only on a single thread was manifest in the way those wheels flew around, leaving a track of boiling foaming sea far astern, and the thick, huge volumes of black smoke that poured out of the funnels told a story that did not need a trumpet to announce. The channel now began to widen, and if she could only hold her own for twenty minutes she would escape. What must have been the thoughts of that captain as he walked to and fro on that bridge, with the air full of flying missiles, now hid in their smoke, the next minute drenched with their spray; again, in a second or two later, one flying a few feet over his head! He never flinched an inch or changed his manner, but kept quietly on as though it was an everyday affair.

The sight was one of the most picturesque that I ever saw—the fleet, about two miles below, looking with eager eyes to see us sink the flying stranger; the bay, gradually widening, with the white sand hills in the distance; the City of Galveston to the south, and its piers filled with sympathetic spectators; the fort in the bay, with the Confederate flag flying, and its ramparts crowded with men watching and praying for the success of the flying stranger; the three steamers flying through the water like hounds, oft times hidden by the smoke of their guns as they were loaded and fired. But fate decided in the favor of the flying steamer. In spite of every effort that could be made to prevent her she reached the Bay of Galveston, which is nearly three miles wide, and as the channel is very dangerous to vessels drawing more than ten feet of water, and, as we were getting into three fathoms again, with intense chagrin we gave up the chase, sending as a parting compliment an eleven-inch shell with our regrets.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—An interesting ceremony took place at Birmington, England, recently, on the occasion of the 'home-coming" of a man named Hall after twenty years' penal servitude for wife murder. Thousands of people, it is stated, met Hall at the railway station and gave him an enthusastic reception, greeting him with loud cheers until he was driven off in a cab with his relatives. These tokens of sympathy and esteem must have somewhat surprised Hall. Wife murder was twenty years ago, looked upon as a rather serious offence, even when, as in the case of Hall, it was committed under circumstances of extreme provocation.

Agricultural.

The Great Sheep Ranch.

HOW EIGHTY THOUSAND SHEEP ARE HERDED AND SHEARED.

The little schooner Santa Rosa arrived in San Francisco from Santa Barbara a few days ago. She comes to that place twice a year to secure provisions, clothing, lumber, etc., for use on Santa Rosa Island, being owned by the great sheep raiser A. P. Moore, who owns the island and the 80,000 sheep that exist upon it.

The island is thirty miles south of Santa Barbara, and is 24 miles in length and 16 in breadth, and contains about 74,000 acres of land, which is admirably adapted to sheep raising.

Last year Moore clipped 1,014 sacks of wool from these sheep, each sack containing an average of 410 pounds of wool, making a total of 415,740 pounds, which he sold at twenty-seven cents a pound, bringing him in $112,349.30, or a clear profit of over $80,000. This is said to be a low yield, so it is evident that sheep raising there, when taken into consideration that shearing takes place twice a year, and that a profit is made of the sales of the mutton, etc., is very profitable. The island is divided in four quarters by fences running clear across it at right angles, and the sheep have not to be herded like those ranging about the foot hills.

Four men are employed regularly the year round to keep the ranch in order and to look after the sheep, and during shearing time fifty or more shearers are employed. These men secure forty or fifty days work, and the average number of sheep sheared a day is about ninety, for which five cents a clip is paid, and thus $4 50 a day is made by each man, or over $400 for 90 days out of the year.

Although the shearing of ninety sheep a day is the average, a great many will go as high as 110, and one man has been known to shear 125. Of course every man tries to shear as many as he can, and owing to haste frequently the animals are severely cut by the sharp shears. If the wound is serious the sheep immediately has his throat cut, and is turned into mutton and disposed of to the butchers, and the shearer, if he is in the habit of frequently inflicting such wounds, is immediately discharged. In the shearing of those 80,000 sheep a hundred or more are injured to such an extent as to necessitate their being killed but the wool and meat are of course turned into proft.—*San Francisco Call.*

—We are indebted to *Belcher's Almanac* for the following:—This is hotbed month, and how to make a hotbed is a secret worth knowing. Select a sheltered spot, protected from animals, lying to the sun, near a well or water-butt. Build on this space a neat pile of manure, of such a size that when the frame is put on top there will be a foot of manure outside all around. Cow manure will not heat at this season. Horse manure will not heat at this season if the animal has not been fed upon oats or some other kind of grain. Keeping these facts in view you can select your mixture, as will give the degree of heat required. Spread over the manure just inside the frame, about four or five inches of very fine soil; this should have been prepared in the fall, and kept dry under cover all winter,—otherwise it is likely now to be in a hard frozen mass. The glass sashes are then to be put on and kept close till the hot-bed heats; the steam and heat will start the seeds of weeds which may be allowed to grow. Air is given, and, when the heat modifies, weed and rake the surface and sow your spring seeds,—cauliflowers, cabbages, celery, tomatoes, &c., for the kitchen garden; and stocks, verbecas, petunias, asters, balsams, and such-like annuals for flower garden ornament. The seeds will bear a good deal of heat before they emerge from the soil, but as soon as the first leaves begin to appear the frame must be aired daily, taking care to avoid cold draughts.

How to Disappoint a Balky Horse.—A Leominster farmer recently broke his horse of a "balky" freak in a very quiet, and, as he claims, not a cruel manner. His horse is in excellent flesh and shows no signs of neglect on the part of his master. He drove him, attached to a rack wagon, to the word lot for a small load of wood. The animal would not pull a pound. He did not beat him with a club, but tied him to a tree and 'let him stand.' He went to the lot at sunset and asked him to draw, but he would not straighten a tug. 'I made up my mind,' said the farmer, 'when that horse went to the barn he would take that load of wood. The night was not cold. I went to the barn, got blankets and covered the horse warm, and he stood until morning. Then he refused to draw. At noon I went down and he was probably hungry and lonesome. He drew that load of wood the first time I asked him. I returned and got another load before I fed him. I then rewarded him with a good dinner, which he eagerly devoured. I have drawn several loads since. Once he refused to draw, but as soon as he saw me start for the house he started after me with the load. A horse becomes lonesome and discontented when left alone as much as a person, and I claim this method, if rightly used, is far less cruel, and is better for both horse and man than to beat the animal with a club.—*Fitchburg Sentinal.*

Bloody Milk.—Young cows in very high condition, are often liable to affections of the udder. Keep the animal indoors; give plenty of bedding to present bruising of the bag; preferable to keep her in a box stall. If the bag is tender, bathe it several times daily mixture of equal parts of tincture of arnica and soft water. Draw the quarters clean of milk thrice daily, without much pulling of the teats. If pain is occasioned by milking, it is best to draw the milk by means of a milk tube carefully inserted. Give sloppy or steamed food, besides sliced apples or roots, and good, aromatic upland hay. But bloody milk is due to a variety of causes, and to treat it most successfully it would be necessary to know the cause.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Exercise Horses Daily.—Horses that are to do heavy work at the plough in the spring should not be permitted to stand idle in the stable for weeks, or perhaps months, before the soil is ready for cultivation, but should have a shorter or a longer period of exercise every day. There is considerable danger, especially at the breaking up of the sleighing, of leaving the horses idle in the stable without the usual care and attention which they ordinarily receive when at work. This ought not to be done as the horse is thus rendered less able to endure heavy work when the warm days come.

—Put a few ears of corn in the oven and let them remain until reduced to charcoal. Feed this to the fowls and notice the increased egg production.

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. Kitler, 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.

New Fall Goods
—AT—
S. L. FREEMAN & CO'S.
MIDDLETON CORNER.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

GREY COTTONS, from 6 cents;
WHITE SHIRTINGS,
DRESS GOODS, very low,
CASHMERES, from 38 cents,
VELVETEENS, VELVETEENS,
CASHMERES, from 38 cents,
ULSTER CLOTHS,
SCOTCH TWEEDS,
WORSTED C ATING

Ready-Made Clothing,

MILLINERY,
CARPETS,
HORSE RUGS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
GROCERIES, &c.

All Very Cheap for Cash.

The highest market price paid in exchange for Goods.

S. L. FREEMAN & CO.
Middleton, October, 1883.

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 Lives 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.

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,
&XC 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.

FOR SALE!

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Hard and Soft

COAL,

TWO PULPERS
which will be sold low for cash.

H. FRASER.
Nov. 28, '83. Bridgetown.

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

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 Tue. Thurs. and Sat. only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 15	15	.....
6	Round Hill	1 40	6 40	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 05	7 10	.....
19	Paradise	2 19	7 30	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 25	7 45	.....
28	Middleton	2 48	8 10	.....
32	Wilmot	3 00	8 26	.....
35	Kingston	3 09	8 40	.....
42	Aylesford	3 30	9 15	.....
47	Berwick	3 45	9 35	.....
59	Kentville—arrive	4 20	10 30	.....
	Do—leave		11 15	6 00
64	Port Wllliams		11 35	6 20
66	Wolfville		11 44	6 30
69	Grand Pre	5 11	11 57	6 43
			P.M	
77	Hantsport	5 38	12 30	7 12
84	Windsor	6 05	1 20	8 00
116	Windsor Junct	7 20	4 00	10 15
120	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.	.
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	Kingsten	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 Mon. Wed. 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 speciality, and orders from any part of the country attended to.

Enlarging.

Portraits copied, enlarged, framed and finished, either in oil or colors. The portrait to be copied must be either a good tintype or photograph.

Photographs and tintypes will receive best attention.

Pictures taken in any weather.

Charges reasonable.

Please call and inspect samples of his work at his rooms,

OVER "MONITOR" OFFICE.

J. N. RICE.
Bridgetown, August 7th, 1884.

MONEY
AT 6 PER CENT.

Can be obtained from the

N. S. P. B. Building Society and Savings Fund,

On real Estate Security, payable in Monthly instalments extending over a period of about eleven years.

For particulars apply to

J. M. OWEN,
Agent for County of Annapolis.
Annapolis, Feb. 27th, 1883.—6m

FISHER & SHAW,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Doors, Sashes, Frames and Mouldings.
of every description for House and Church purposes,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Having every facility which the business requires and using Kiln-Dried Stock, we are prepared to give our patrons complete satisfaction.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. 16tf

DENTISTRY.

JAMES PRIMROSE, D. D. S.,
(Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.)
OFFICE.—Lawrencetown.

Will be in Annapolis on Thursday, Friday and Saturday; and the remaining days of the week at Lawrencetown.

100 MEN WANTED
To Begin Sales at once for next Spring Delivery for the
Fonthill Nurseries,
325 ACRES.

The largest in the Dominion. Head office, Toronto, Ont.

GOOD SALARIES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO RELIABLE AND SUCCESSFUL MEN.

Send references and Photo with application. Address

STONE & WELLINGTON,
MONTREAL, P. Q.
J. W. BEALL, 64 Coursal Street, Manager Branch Office. tf

QUALITY UP!
PRICES DOWN.

Xmas. Goods
Just arrived at
T. J. Eagleson's.

A large and well assorted stock of
Confectionery, Fancy Goods,
Foreign Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Currants, and Nuts, all new crop.

CANNED GOOD.

in great variety. Biscuits and all other articles usually found in a

First Class Grocery.
MEATS, PROVISIONS,
POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Oysters served, or sold in quantity at all hours of the day.

Goods delivered in the town proper free of all extra charges.

Strict attention to business, and prices low.

OATS. OATS.

To arrive in a few days,
5000 BUS.
P. E. ISLAND OATS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW

Apply to
GEO. E. CORBITT,
or EDWARD GATES.
Annapolis Nov 9, '83. 31tf

Farm for sale!

THE subscriber being desirous of giving more attention to his
GROCERY and PROVISION TRADE,
has decided to sell his valuable FARM, situated in Beaconsfield, three and a-half miles from Bridgetown, and directly under the North Mountain.

The property comprises about 300 acres of splendid land, 25 or 30 under cultivation, and 200 abounding in valuable Hard and Soft Timber.

There is also between 200 and 300 healthy and bearing Fruit Trees, in Apple, Plum, Pear, &c.

A good House, Barn, and other Outb ildings, together with pure and never failing water privileges are among the inducements.

For full particulars apply to the subscriber.

T. J. EAGLESON.
Bridgetown, Oct. 9, 1883. tf

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, Extxr.
DAVID BENT, Executor.
Margaretville, Feb. 12, '84. 44 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.

Wilmot Attention!
CONVEYANCING
Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., &c., Carefully drawn and Legally Executed by
T. CROSSKILL.
Wilmot, Jan. 1st, 1884. 38tf

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

1883. SPRING 1883!

STEAM
FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,

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

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

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

A FULL STOCK OF
Household Furniture
Of All Kinds.

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

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

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

J. B. REED.

For the Ladies.

Dish Washing.

Though many do not find 'pearls in dish-water,' yet we know that some *do* find pleasure in dish-washing. When my little 'maid-of-all-work' came to make her home with me,' she had much to learn, and, like most girls, had no particular love for the above-mentioned duty. I told her, however, that if she would follow my directions implicitly, in less than a month she would love the work which then seemed so distasteful. As the *modus operandi* might benefit others, I will give it, believing that every duty pertaining to the house-keeper may be made pleasant, if set about in the right manner. In the first place, all milk dishes should be thoroughly cleansed and scalded. This being attended to at once, their removal give more room, and the same water is useful for soaking the cooking utensils, pots, pans, etc., etc. Next, place on the stove a large tin dish-pan (containing soap, or pearline and water), into which slip the plates as the table is cleared; then gather all knives spoons and forks. These should be washed and polished before commencing on the dishes. Now remove to the table and wash from the water containing soap with a clean, clear water, from which stand perpendicularly to drain in a large tray, remembering always to use in washing a tooth-brush (kept for the purpose) about all handles, and cut glass-ware. We find the tray a great advantage, it so greatly facilitates the work of drying. After each piece has found its appropriate niche in the closet or pantry, we turn our attention to the pots and kettles, when, lo! a few vigorous scrapes with a broad oyster shell removes the loosened particles, and after one more wash in the water with which we have rinsed our cup towels, the dreaded dish-washing is over.

—Here is a recipe for a kind of baking powder which, according to my experience, is superior to those sorts so extensively puffed up by printers' ink: One-quarter pound of best bicarbonate of soda; one half ounce of best carbonate of ammonia, (pulverized); one pound of best flour (wheat). Mix the whole thoroughly together by passing it through a fine seive five or six times, then put it into cans or empty fruit jars with good covers, and set them away. The baking powder is to be used when wanted—about one heaping tablespoonful to one quart of flour, and use it as you would use other baking powder. If you get in a little too much it will not make the biscuit, cake or dumplings bitter as other baking powders will. Some may object to this baking powder on account of the ammonia. Those who do should never use baker's bread. The healthful composition of this baking powder is such that persons who are troubled with sour stomachs, rejecting or tasting their food a long time after eating, will obtain relief by taking half a cup of water sweetening it with a little sugar, and stirring into it half a teaspoonful of this powder and drinking it while foaming. Cases of summer complaint and diarrhoea have often been cured by taking this dose once every hour until checked. To obtain these ingredients of good strength and pure, send to a wholesale drug store, as retailers often have these things on hand for a long time, and they lose their strength somewhat by keeping. This baking powder when made, will not cost over 20 cents a pound. Give your neighbors a few sample packages, and I think you will have a chance to sell a few pounds. The object of putting in the flour is to make a more even mixture and to keep the powder from becoming lumpy. WM. F. M.

One Kind of Home Influence.

It is a part of every woman's duty to dress neatly and becomingly at home.

Whatever outside duties woman may be called upon to perform, she is the centre of the home circle. On her depends largely the attractiveness of the home, and no woman has a right to dim its brightness or lessen her power by being careless concerning her personal appearence.

It may seem like a bold assertion, but it is none the less true that a woman who is always neatly dressed is able to exercise a greater influence for good than one who is the reverse.

The well-dressed woman is more attractive to the eye, and the eye is one of the main avenues to the heart.

Other things being equal her influence is more potent than her neighbors,', whose reputation of dressing 'just as it happens' at home in some indefinite way casts a shade over whatever virtues she may possess. A woman neatly dressed is ready for emergencies. The chance caller and the unexpected guest finds her ready to receive them. But perhaps the greatest necessity for looking well at home exists in the home itself. To the members of our own family circle we owe our first duty. A tidy well-arranged home is very inviting to a tired man and the charm is heightened if she who presides over the home is neat and tidy also. And perhaps some who are ever studying the subject of how to keep the boys at home evenings would find the problem half solved if they gave a proper amount of attention to home dress.

The women who is both mistress and servant, as very many housekeepers are, is constantly met by the temptation to neglect her own adornment and sacrifice her own tastes and wishes to the numberless demands upon her time and strength. Of course to a busy woman every moment is precious, yet a few spent in freshening the toilet will scarcely be missed and somehow one feels rested, and the work goes easier for it.

The habit of dressing neatly at home like all other habits, is strengthened by practise, and if a girl is early taught that neatness in dress is one of the cardinal virtues, she will practice it almost unconsciously.

It should be made part of a girl's home training—not only the duty but the method. Let the child understand that it is to please others rather than to win admiration for herself and it will but help to make her thoughtful.

This is a subject which concerns us all, and if we give the matter the thought which it deserves we shall see its importance more clearly.

If we hold up the mirror of theory, in which to view our practice no doubt many of us will find imperfections which need only to be seen to be remedied. So we shall be helped thereby, our homes made brighter, and our families happier.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Extra Doughnuts.—Four eggs, four teaspoonfuls of butter, eight of sugar, 12 of milk; spice; flour to roll.

Joker's Corner.

"Kurnel" Smith's Hearty Welcome.

There was a party of four of us out from Cheneyville, La., to look over a sugar plantation, and we had dismounted by the roadside to drink at a spring and rest a bit under the shade, when along came a native on a mule. As he drew up and looked us over, we saw that he was armed with a shot-gun, revolver and knife, and the eyes under his old hat had a bad expression.

'I reckon you gents hain't bound over to Kurnel Smith's [place!' he said as he surveyed us.

'Reckon we just air that,' answered our sportsman.

'How soon!'

'Right away.'

'Say, Gineral, will you do me a favor?'

'I reckon.'

'Sot here for about half an hour, and then don't hurry. The Kurnel and I have had a leetle furse, and I am going to give the drop on him. Reckon you'll come to mix in?'

'Reckon not, and if these gents is agreed we'll give you time.'

We didn't raise any particular objection, and the way furor passed on at a gallop. By and by we followed at a slow pace, but made no discovery until we reached Smith's place. The 'Kurnel' was at the gate with a rifle leaning against the fence, and as he come out and shook hands our guide asked?'

'Been any furse around here, Kurnel?'

'Nothin' to speak of, thank ye.'

'Didn't see a fellow on a mule come this way?'

'Well, some body did come along an' fill that ere gate post full of buckshot, an' I sent a bullet through his ole hat to teach him not to be so keeriess; but he's off yer hosses, an' come in—come right in an' make yourselves to hum.'—*Detroit Press.*

A Schoolboy on Corns.—Corns are of two kinds, vegetable and animal. Vegetable corn grows in rows, and animal corn grows on toes. There are several kinds of corn; there is the unicorn, capricorn, corn dodgers, corn field and the corn you feel the most. It is said, I believe, that gophers like corn, but persons having corns do not like to 'go fur,' if they can help it. Corns have kernels, and some colonels have corns. Vegetable corn grows on ears, but animal corn grows on feet, at the other end of the body. Another kind of corn is the acorn; this grows on oaks, but there is no hoax about the corn. The acorn is a corn with an indefinite article indeed. Try it and see. Many a man when he has a corn wishes it was an acorn, but not an *aching* corn.

Folks that have corns sometimes go for a doctor, and if the doctor himself is corned, he probably won't do so well as he isn't. The doctor says corns are produced by tight boots and shoes, which is the reason why, when a man is 'tight' they say he is corned. If a farmer manages well, he can get a good deal of corn on an acre, but I know a farmer that has a corn that makes the biggest acher on his farm. The bigger crop of vegetable corn a man raises, the better he likes it; but the bigger crop of animal corn he raises, the better he doesn't like it. Another kind of corn is the corn dodger. The way it is made is very simple, and it is as follows—that is, if you want to know: You go along the street and meet a man you know has a corn and a rough character; then you step on the toe that has a corn on it and see if you don't have occasion to dodge. It that way you will find out what a corn dodger is.

The Parrot and Monkey.

THEIR EXPERIENCE WITH THE TELEPHONE IN LEWISTON, ME.

An Auburn physician who is a subscriber to the telephone 'Exchange,' is fond of queer pets, and keeps in his office a monkey and a parrot which are warm friends. The parrot's cage hangs near the telephone, under which is a desk. For some time past it has been noticed that the bird and beast seemed deeply interested in the telephone, but no one of course anticipated that they would get at it. A few days ago however while, the doctor was out, the monkey 'rang up' the central office. When the house maid, hearing a noise, came in, the monkey, perched on the desk with the trumpet at his ear, was listening with an air of extreme gravity while the parrot, greatly excited, ran around its cage and at frequent intervals shrieked, 'Hello!' 'Go to h—ll!' over the transmitter. It was with some difficulty that the much-scandalized young lady at the central office was brought to believe the explanation which was made.

About the Devil.—Scotch Highlanders have the habit, when talking their English, of interjecting the personal pronoun 'he' where not required, such as 'The King he has come.' Very often, in consequence, a sentence is required extremely ludicrous. A gentleman says he lately listened to the Rev. M.——, who began his discourse thus: "My friends, you will find my text in the First Epistle General of Peter, fifth chapter and eighth verse: 'The Devil he goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour.' Now, my brethren, for your instruction I have divided my text into four heads. Firstly, we shall endeavor to ascertain who the devil he was; secondly, we shall inquire into his geographical position, namely, where the devil he was, and where the devil he was going; thirdly, who the devil he was seeking; and, fourthly and lastly, we shall endeavor to solve a question which has never yet been solved, what the devil he was roaring about.—*Exchange.*

A Queer Parrot.—Parrots are queer creatures, and, like monkeys, sometimes seem like a very burlesque upon humanity. One South American bird had unfortunately learned on shipboard the habit of profane language. The mate, a little ashamed of the creature's profanity, undertook a cure by dousing it with a bucket of at each offense. Polly evidently imbibed the reproof, for during a gale, when a heavy sea broke over a hen-coop, and deluged hens and cocks pretty thoroughly, she marched up to the dripping fowls and screamed out, '*Been swearing again, hain' ye?*'—*Harper's Magazine.*

—A physician, examining a student as to his progress, asked him. 'Should a man fall into a well forty feet deep, and strike his head against one of the tools with which he had been digging, what would be your course if called in as a surgeon?' The student replied: "I should advise them to let the man lie, and fill up the well.'