The Rousehold.

One Can Never be Pleasant to Look Upon Unless in Good Health.

Plants for Window Boxes.

and lined with zinc, the tile being only a

Care of a Gentleman's Silk Hat.

cups Indian meal, one cup molasses (scant), two teaspoonfuls soda, one-half teaspoonful

should be eaten warm, and what is left over can be either steamed again or toasted.

Thoughtfulness for a patient is one of the

The old notion that soup meat has lost all its nutritive qualities and is ready to be thrown out after boiling is exploded, and good American housewives now follow the example of their Fearsh either and their response to the r

good American housewives now follow the example of their French sisters and utilize it for a separate dish. Following the soup, it may appear at dinner as the meat course, served with tomato sauce or parsley, or it may be sliced thin and served cold. The marrow bone that has usually gone to the making of soup should also be served and the marrow acraned out and swread on cript

the marrow scraped out and spread on crisp slices of toast for a dainty entree.

-When there is much demand for ban-

—When there is much demand for bandages and old muslin is scarce, cheese-cloth can be used. The cheap, unbleached variety is best. It should first be boiled with a little washing sods in the water, and when dry torn in strips and rolled. Cheese-cloth can also be used for poultices. It should be boiled as for bandages, and cut in squares the width of the cloth.

This same inexpensive material cut in smaller soughes.

as within or the coord.

This same inexpensive material cut in maller squares makes excellent handkerniefs in cases of hay-fever or pulmonary ifficulty, as the squares can be burned after

have brought the British to Khartoum.

Britain, but its construction gave England nothing. and France a mortgage upon the country, which latter, during Ismail Pasha's time, evacuate Soudan and make the second catawas increased by the immense loans negotiated by him during his extravagant career | Egypt. The evacuation of the Soudan in Europeanizing Egypt. Ismail secured proved difficult, as there was every likeli-hood of the garrisons being cut to pieces in most independent rulership of Egypt, with passing through the country. In answer to to his son, instead of to his uncle, according | Gen. Gordon to Khartoum in 1884, the supto the Mohammedan law. Then he started position being that he, through his prestige to improve Egypt and develop its resources, with the Arabs, could effect the withdrawal spending millions upon millions upon the construction of industrial establishments and the reconciliation of the Arabs. He found upon palaces and gardens and pleasure es- the Mahdi and his supporters irreconcilable.

Soudan, with headquarters at Khartoum. smash the Mahdi, saying that he could not His rule extended from the Mediterranean save the garrisons and the people without to the Albert Nyanza, over two thousand | aid, and that he would not leave them to Sea to near the confines of Lake Tchad,

Ismail at length placing the finance and Powers, the old Triple Alliance, Russia, abdicate in 1879 in favor of his son Tewfik, Soudan. The Mahdi did not live long to who ascended the throne under the protec- enjoy his triumphs. In 1886 he was taken tion mutually of the two western powers, sick with typhoid fever and died the seventh

The Sultan's power in Egypt had bee stirred up revolt among the officers of the an exercise of their military power they of the country applied to the payment of heen. Arabi Bey, the leader of the revolt, demanded the dismissal of the foreign ad the acceptance of himself as Minister of War. The Khedive compromised by accepting sented to the arrange

Arabi's demands grew, the army became hostility to Europeans, and finally a riot broke out in Alexandria in June, 1882, in which hundreds of British and French submade a prisoner of the Khedive, whereupon the British and French naval squadrons, fortifications, whereupon Admiral Seymour, of the British squadron, sent him an ultima tum demanding that the work be stopped within twenty four hours. The work went on, whereupon the bombardment of Alexandria and its occupation by the British on July 11 was carried out, the French flee sailing away and leaving the task to the Britrebel, and crush him with Turkish forces so General Wolsely, with British and Anglo-Indian forces, seized the Suez Caual, overthrew Arabi at Tel El Kebir in September, and occupied Cairo the day after. Egypt was then in the hands of Great itain, and the Egyptian army was disbanded. Lord Dufferin was sent to Egypt to bring order out of chaos, and in the following January the Khedive, by decree, declared the joint control of England and France established in its place. Then began a complete reorganization of the administration of affairs under British control. Sir Evelyn Wood was set to work to raise an Egyptian army of police which, under British officers. er to become the splendid battle army of to-day. But in the meanwhile gloomy times and many had defeats were before it. for the Soudan was by this time in flames.

When General Gordon, after patching up matters with the Emperor of Abyssinia, then hostile to the Khedive, and appointing European officers-Italians and Austrians, for the most part, as lieutenant-governors of the provinces, returned from the Soudan in 1879, having resigned his governorship; Zebhar Pasha's power had been broken, the tribes had been pacified, and the rule of the Egyptians over the Arabs seemed estabned. But appearances were false, and beneath the calm surface of the Arab deturbulence and energetic strength which, when once aroused, was to sweep the weak Egyptian mastership away forever. General Gordon could not prevent the Turkish Gov. ernment from oppressively taxing and tyrened it and infuriated the wealthier and nore influential Arabs, as well as their followers, by his interference with the slave trade. During a time of comparative quiet some influence to unite the tribes and inspire them with fanaticism to turn them into lions, and their rulers, the Egyptians, our readers. into sheep. This came into play.

A fanatic, Mohammed Ahmed, declared himself the Mahdi, the prophet of God and the master of the country. Rauf Pasha, Gordon's successor as governor of Khartoum, sent a small force of Egyptians to take him, but they fell into an ambush and were massacred. This occurred in August. 1881. The news of the victory created great enthusiasm everywhere and brought thous ands of followers to the Mahdi's standard. A second and a third expedition ugainst the sadness with the radiance of a cheerful for an or too rough

In September, 1882, the Madhi led a vast

up this victory by pursuit it is probable that the Mahdi would have been captured. The Madhi reformed and returned to the seige of El Obeid, which was successful He gained other victories over the Egyptians, until the whole Soudan south, east Khartoum are but the latest, incidents of a and west of Khartoum was in his hands. By march of events which has made Great Bri- this time the Egyptian soldiers became tain almost involuntarily the protector of Egypt, and which seem likely to make that Mahdi's followers.

The ease and rapidity with which the part of the British empire. The construc-tion of the Sucz canal, which was undertaken belief in Great Britain that they were a in 1858, begun in 1860, and completed in | nobler race than the Egyptians and should 1869, and which reduced the sailing distance be allowed to govern themselves. The Britbetween Great Britain and India from 11,379 ish government advised the Khedive to miles to 3,751 miles, at that time estimated | withdraw from the Soudan. The Khediye at 36 days' steaming, was perhaps the first | suggested that as the territories belonged to and deciding event in the long series which the Sultan he should be allowed to defend have brought the British to Khartoum.

This canal, begun in Said Pasha's time,

defeat, however, convinced both the Khenot only made Egypt important to Great | dive and the Sultan that the latter could do

The British Government then decided to ract of the Nile the southern frontier of the title of Khedive, which was to descend | popular clamor the British Government sent Shortly after his arrival at Kharton Gordon found the city beseiged by the Provinces, to which he sent Sir Samuel Arabs. After seven months he succeeded Baker as governor-general. He undertook | in breaking the siege and he sent appeals to to put down the slave trade, and employed | the British and Egyptian governments and ral Gordon as governor-general of the to the rich men of the world for a force to

miles as the crow flies, and from the Red | their fate in order to save his own life. In August the Mahdi started from El Obeid nearly fifteen hundred miles, and his sub- | with three or four hundred thousand men, fects numbered eight millions. That is the for Khartoum. The eyes of the world were estate which the British, as the receivers of upon Gordon, who was universally revered his estate, claim for Egypt, and have vir- for his noble personal qualities. The British Government resolved to send Gen. Wolseley | population. When hundreds of millions of a foreign with an expeditionary force of ten thousa debt had been rolled up and no more could | men to rescue Gordon. But they arrived too be borrowed abroad, Ismail borrowed more late. On the morning of Jan. 26, 1885, the millions at home, and when this resource | Mahdi's vast army hurled its weight against dried up he attempted partial repudiation of the little garrison of Khartoum and overthe foreign debt. The British and French powered it. The noble Gordon fell pierced most always offset by the loss in weight when governments protected their bondholders, with a huge spear in cold blood, after the public works departments in the hands of taken and shown to Slatin Pasha, his friend, the feeding of new oats is their laxative British and French agents. Their economi- who was at the time a prisoner of the Mahdi. cal methods dissatisfied him, and he tried to The body was left at the mercy of the wild often cause colic in horses not used to them. dismiss them, but they would not accept dismissal except at the hands of their own tures pressed forward merely to stain their with them, and thus gradually accustom the overnments. Ismail appealed to the Sul- swords and spears in his blood, and soon all animal to their use. If no old oats can be tan, and the Sultan, backed by the Eastern | that remained was a heap of mangled flesh. When, two days later, two steamers of Germany and Austria, attempted to over | Lord Wolseley's force arrived on the scene Germany and Austria, attempted to over throw the Western Powers, Britain and and found that Khartoum had fallen and that it is found that the horse is not injured. If France, then friends, but the upshot of the Gordon had been slain, they withdrew, leavwhole affair was that Ismail was forced to | ing the Mahdi ruler of the whole eastern | fine middlings with the oats.

whose representatives at Cairo exercised a day. Around his body the Mahdi's adhersort of joint control over the administration of affairs in the interests of the people of The Khalifa at once constructed a monumental building in Omdurman, for the body of his late master, which is known as the tomb of the Mahdi. The Khalifa did not lose any time in removing from his path all the Mahdi's adhertheir pay, and were easily persuaded that by ents who did not fall in with his views, and of the foreign control and have the revenues | the heads of any of the Mahdi's relatives who might aspire to power. The Khalifa's adlarger salaries and to the relief of the fella-heen. Arabi Bey, the leader of the revolt, anny, murder and massacre were rampant, visers, and virtually dictated to the Khedive | and trade all but paralyzed under his rule. Under the British rule Egypt has become

such a flourishing country, the condition of Arabi's services and retaining those of the | it people has improved so greatly, that it British and French agents, who weakly con- cannot be allowed to lapse into semi-barbarism again. It is plain that it cannot be handed back to the Sultan, and plainer still insuborinate, the Arab population showed that Egyptians cannot for long years, if ever, learn to maintain the good government thus established. The British are there to stay, as every one can now see. Arab rule in the Soudan, having proved even more horrible and oppressive than Egyptian rule, was not tolerable, and hence the decision of the then in Alexandria Bay, made a demonstra-tion. Arabi replied by strengthening the it necessary that Egypt's claims to her former dominions should be asserted at once. Besides, the Khalifa had begun campaigning in Upper Egypt, his forces raiding around Wady Halfa and even down to Assouan in

General Horatio Herbert Kitchener, the gola and take possession of it. Under British officers the Egyptian army, as they showed at the battle of Toski, had become a first rate, effectual fighting force. With Egyptian and Soudanese forces commanded by 120 British officers and three battalions of British soldiers, General Kitchener attacked the dervishes at Ferkeh on June 6, 1896, and almost annihilated them, killing their chief Emirs and capturing their camp papers, animals and supplies, as well as taking many at an end, and sole control of Great Britain | prisoners. On Sept. 22, the dervishes were shelled out of Dongola, while immense supplies of dates and grain were captured, and thousands of Soudanese soldiers were made

The capture of Berber, the next objective point in the forward march to Khartoum, was planned for 1897. Early that year a young Canadian officer, Captain Girouard, was set to work to build a railway across the 270 miles of the Nubian desert between Wady Halfa and Abu Hamed, for the transportation of supplies and forces. By August the construction of the railway had become so adranced that Abu Hamed must be taken before it could be proceeded with, and on the rection. 7th of that month Major-General Hunter attacked the place, which was held by 1,000 dervishes, and after a severe struggle carried it at the point of the bayonet. The Khalifa sent reinforcements to Mahmoud, the commander at Metemmeh. Oa gunboats being meanor toward the Egyptians was a restless turbulence and energetic strength which, Khalifa's forces, panic stricken, withdress rom Berber, which was occupied by friendly Arab forces for the British on Sept. 7. General Hunter and his gunboat followed a few stock will trample down clover in blossom days later, and before the end of the year all and waste more than they eat. the country north of the Atbara river was in the hands of the Angio-Egyptian expedition. The operations of the year, the construction of the railway to the Atbara river, the cap-ture of Shendy, the battle of the Atbara and capture of Mahmoud, the advance of the last few weeks and the fall of Omdurman, the

> "When we come to count over the qualities that endear our friends to us, almost all of us think first of cheerfulness. The sunshiny men or women who bring a bright word or a glad smile with them are always welcome as the flowers in May. Each heart to swallow. The fresher they are the better knows its own bitterness, each soul has its own troubles, trials and vexations, and so

we turn to the ones who can lighten our

Agricultural.

The farmer's education having been begun by the various means which have been spec-ified, it is carried forward by forces which he himself may almost unconsciously set at with work. Specialty farming means intense winters, and it is well manured, and the ducts which are perishable or demand much | becomes chilled, by all means do it in the ducts which a man raises, the greater is the educating power of his business. The one a time, than we are aware of. So that beives a telegram he is sure that some fruit-bearing trees, and small fruits espec lose a day's work if he does not receive a a fair condition and trees are well manured, the number of crops which he raises, has | the trees and get them on the ground wher ing makes grass farmers.

Home Grown Beef.

It is possible to profitable grow on every large farm some young cattle that at 2 or 3 years old can be turned off for beef without seriously lessening farm products in any way. We have known dairymen to do this, feeding this young stock with much that they could not feed to cows without affecting the quality of the milk. Such young stock when fattened will make beef, for which a ready sale can be had by the side or quarter in every neighborhood. If it is killed in cold weather, the meat may be kept frozen for weeks, so that much of it may be used fresh. That which is salted will be almost qually appreciated next spring and summer. Every farmer used to barrel one or tw beeves every year. Now most of them only put up pork for the meat supply. The change has not been a good one either for the pocket or for the health of the farming

Old Oats Best for Horses The amount of moisture in new oats make hem much dearer than old when used to feed horses. The difference in price is althe oats are kept till freezing weather dries battle was over. His head was cut off and them out. But a still more serious loss from effect on horses hard at work. They also had, mix some wheat bran with them, feeding dry of course, and give at first very few

Harnesses to Fit Horses. Whenever a horse is sold the harness in which it has been used to working ought always to go with the bargain. No two harses were ever made to fit alike, and It is related that he is tormented with fleas, especially where the pressure comes on the aboulder or neck in drawing. The skin under the old harness has been gradually walks backward into the nearest stream walks backward into the nearest stream toughened by pressure on one spot. But with the new harness the pressure is shifted, it may be only an inch or two, but it comes it may be only an inch or two, but it comes refuge on the moss, and when the fox is satwhile professing to worship the departed where the skin is tender and will quickly Mahdi, he busied himself with chopping off break when exposed to the collar. If the whole harness cannot go, be at least sure to secure the collar with any new horse purchased, so that the animal can work without being tortured. The collar once used for

Restoring "Worn Out" Land.

one horse ought never to be used for anoth-

Whether it will pay to restore fertility to land from which it has been exhausted by cropping, depends much on its original character. If it had at first a good proportion of potash and phosphate, it is probably rather heavy in texture, and much of this mineral plant food is locked up in clods, as cultivation while the soil was wet will inevitably make. Subdue these clods by thorough cultivation through one year, and the next spring give a good seeding with clover, and it will effect a great change, even if no manure is applied. But in cases where land supposed to be exhausted is to be seeded with clover some mineral fertilizer in available form should be applied.

Disposing of Old Stock.

At this time of year all the stock should Sirdar of the Egyptian army, was in 1895 be inventoried, and what will not probably instructed to drive the dervishes out of Don. | gain enough or produce enough during the winter to pay for its keep should be sold or killed. No farmer can afford to keep stock that does not at all times not merely pay its way, but give him a profit besides. At this time of year such stock as is used for food will probably be in as good condition to kill as it can be made, and the sooner this disnosal of it is made the better it will be Young, growing stock will always pay profit. So, too, will the best blooded stock. even if it is past the time for growing.

Good Roads.

Farmers are in many cases fighting against good roads, because they have an idea that cyclists will alone benefit by them. This is a wrong impression altogether, and every cyclist should point out when such an argument is used in his presence, that the wish of these cyclists are quite secondary to the needs of the people who use the roads to take their produce to market. They need good roads most of all, but in providing them the cyclists are also benefitted, and that is why the latter are so interested in farmers obtaining their rights in this di

All the grass roots which root near the surface make the best early pasturage, for these early spring months. June grass, red top, and timothy pasture are best in the order named. Clover is very poor, innutrious feed until it begins to blossom. Then it very rapidly increases in value, but should be cut for soiling rather than pastured. as

secured very strong advocacy from some of our leading physicians. It is now said that there is no more speedy and ready cure for liver difficulties than to make our break fasts entirely of apples; or for a few days to Mahdis capital, will be fresh in the minds of eat nothing else. The effect is equally good in curing cases of constipation and other in testinal troubles. It is certain that we have so far overlooked the extraordinary value o

> The best way to feed bones is to pound them up into bits small enough for the fowls Give the fowls all that they will eat. -Stony ground is frequently excellent for an orchard. It must not be wet. I too rough to plough it may be hogged profit ably.

In September, 1882, the Madhi led a vast horde of dervishes against El Obeid, the wealthy capital of Kordofau, but was routed try it. Buy a bottle to-day and begin to way. This will require about thirty-five less to be thirty-five feet apart each way. This will require about thirty-five take it.

Fall Transplanting.

The question is often asked, which of the two seasons, fall or spring, is the best for transplanting. The answer is that it depends application. It means the growing of pro- operation can be done before the ground skill either in the raising or the marketing. fall, -for then all that would be needed to The man who is successful in this line of farming must be alert and attentive to his the frost-laden winds which so soon follow ss. The greater the number of pro- -for unquestionably more trees are killed crop farmer is very apt to be a narrow man. whatever means can be made use of by the The man over the hills who raises grain is planter, to counteract this, should by all cared out of a day's work because if he re- | means be employed. So, for the hardy one is dead. The man who raises fruit may ally, where the ground to receive them is in telegram, in which case he thinks the mar- most planters are in favor of fall planting. ket-man has forgotten him. The style of And if these conditions cannot be given the one's farming, with particular reference to newly-set trees, it is well at least to procure great influence upon the man. Grass farm. | they are to be planted, and then protect them by the process known as "heeling in till ready to plant in spring. Trees s make a more vigorous growth the firs

There is danger from necessary delays it you put off procuring your trees till spring, or very often the nurseryman who is to supply them cannot begin the operation of digging, packing, and shipping till the time the planter should have them in hand; here again delays are apt to occur, but the season is advancing, and very often before the trees are permanently planted, the spring rains are over and the weather very rapidly becomes warm, and the little sap remaining in the body of the tree is forced out into foliage, and no new roots have formed to sustain it. So the trees suffer just as much at that season as they would during the cold of winter. On the contrary, those planted in the fall, -or as early in the spring as the season will admit-start slowly and the roots will invariably be formed in advance of the foliage, thus supplying moisture as fast as the leaves unfold, and the tree goes on without any

The Creed of Gossins.

We believe in learning everything bad out men and women that we can learn. We believe in repeating every story abo men and women that we hear, without car ing whether it be true or false. We believe in adding to what is told to us o make the story more entertaining.

word about a person's character when we ar charged with so doing, We believe in making up stories about people when we cannot hear anything bad We believe in slandering everybody we d

not like. We believe in gossiping, in talking about our neighbors, and in filling the world with misery and trouble.

The Cunning Fox The sagacity of the fox is most wonderful walks backward into the nearest stream until only the mouth is left above the surface of the water. The fleas meantime take refuge on the moss, and when the fox is satisfied that they have all embarked he opens his mouth and the stream of t his mouth and the moss drifts away, while the wily fox regains the bank, happy in freedom from his tormentors. -It is estimated that there are 3,120,000

—It is estimated that there are 3,120,000 cyclists in Germany, each one of whom had to pay a tax of 50 cents to have his name entered and to receive a number for his machine, together with a book, which he must carry about him, as it contains a description of his

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism,

RHEUMATISM

Sufferers from Rheuma tism have found great benefit from using

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On and after Monday, Oct. 3RD, 1898, the Steamship and Train Service of this the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday except-Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown: Express from Halifax..... 11.06 a.m Express from Yarmouth... 1.17 p.m Accom. from Richmond.... 4.35 p.m | the days far more comfort-Accom. from Annapolis.... 6.20 a.m Trains will Leave Bridgetown: Express for Yarmouth... 11.06 a.m Express for Halifax..... 1.17 a.m food tonic. Accom. for Halifax..... 6.20 a.m Accom. for Annapolis 4.35 p,m

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Leaves Digby...... 1.00 p.m. Arrives in St. John...... 3.45 p.m. "S. S. Evangeline" makes daily trips be-Trains and Steamers are run on Eastern W. R. CAMPBELL, General Manager



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CAUTION! All persons indebted to the estate of the ate J. AVARD MORSE, either by accounts or promissory notes, are hereby notified that all payments of the same must be made to he undersigned, as no person has been authrized by them to collect said accounts or

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After coughs and colds the germs of consumption

Scott's Emulsion of Codliver Oil with Hypophosphites will not cure every case; but, if taken in time,

Even when the disease is farther advanced, some remarkable cures are effected. In the most advanced stages it prolongs life, and makes able. Everyone suffering from consumption needs this

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Cleaning and Dyeing Feathers. To dye feathers black, first wash them in A POST OF THE PARTY OF THE PART pint of boiling water in which half a tablepoonful of soda has been dissolved. Then nse and put in the dissolved dye as prepared for silk, holding by the tips of the stems and moving in the boiling water. Fire
Production
has been practice
by all human race
primitive method
and manual labor has been practice by all human races primitive methods and manual labor accompanied their efforts. The evol-tion of time has seen many improvements— but it has remain to the nineteen it curl quicker. White feathers may be of the floor, sat John Chinaman washing his gently soused in warm soapsuds until clean, rinsed in clear water and dried and curled according to the plan given for dyed feath Boston Brown Bread. E. B. Eddy's proper accompaniment for baked beans, on its good points. Matches Here is a famous recipe for Boston brown bread of the proper kind: One cup rye or

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The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparille.

Joker's Corner.

THE STORY OF A MARTINET COLONEL, A "The most helpful and sgreeable bath is that of tepid water," writes Ruth Ashmore The colonel, a rigid martinet, is sitting at in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Few people the window of his room, when, looking out can stand absolutely cold baths, and no matter how strong one may be, such a bath should not be indulged in unless a thorough rubbing be taken afterward. To speak plainly, it must be remembered that while a the captain does not carry a sword. cold bath may be more or less invigorating "Hi, captain, step up to my room for it is not cleansing. I can easily understand

the desire of every woman to have a clear, beautiful skin; but I confess to being pro-The captain obeys promptly, be woked when I think of the amount of money sword of the officer of the guard, the guard. spent on lotions, creams and powders to be room being at the foot of the stairs, and prepplied externally and which have nothing sents himself to the colonel in irreprolike as good an effect upon the skin as a dress.

tepid bath, with good soap, taken at least | The colonel is somewhat surprised to see The condition of the skin depends almost the sword in its place, and, having to invent some pretext for calling his subordinate back, entirely to the care given to the general health. The girl who is up late at night, don, captain, but really I've forgotten what gives no care to her diet, indulges in various | it was I wanted to speak to you about. stimulants, bathes but seldom and exercises | However, it can't have been very important. less, is certain to have either a dull, muddy It'll keep. Good morning." looking skin or one covered with disagree. The captain salutes, departs, returns the able looking black and red spots. One sword to its owner and is making off across

should avoid many sweets and much pastry, the barrack yard, where he again comes and not allow herself to become a slave within range of the colonel's vision. either to tea or coffee any more than she The colonel rubs his eyes, stares, says would to some vicious drug or strong stimu-lant. She should also remember that unless she is in good condition internally she will aloud: "Captain! Ho, captain! One

be anything but a pleasant object to look | moment, please." The captain returns, borrows the sword again, mounts the stairs and enters the colonel's presence. His commanding officer The plants commonly used for window stares at him intently. He has a sword, he

boxes are geraniums, fuchsias, begonias and sees it, he hears it clank. the foliage varieties. All these plants should "Captain," he stammers, growing very be potted in October and put into good rich | hot, "it's ridiculous, you know, but-ha! soil. The pots should be small, as it is bet- ha !- I'd just remembered what I wanted to ter to crowd the roots a little than allow say to you, and now-ha! ha!-it's gone out them too much space. Set the slips in a of my head again! Funny, isn't it? Hat shady place for about a week or ten days, ha! ha! Losing my memory. Never mind. when they will throw out new roots and I'll think of it and write you. Good morn can then be placed in the full sunlight. ing."

After they have begun to show their strength they can be reported or placed in boxes. It sword to its owner and makes for the gate. is not well to put too much soil about the As he crosses the barrack yard the colonel coots of winter plants intended for blooming. | calls his wife to his side and says, "See the Window boxes can be made of wood; more officer out there?" fancy ones are of tile, set in a frame of wood

The colonel's wife adjusts her eyeglass upon eneering on the outer side of the wooden him, scans him keenly and says, "He hasn't An ideal window box comes in terra cotta. a taste of a sword." This kind possesses the advantage of being The colonel: "That's just where you fool porous, clean, lasting and conducive to yourself! He has."-New Moo healthy plants. Care is necessary in hand. Indifferent as to the Kind. ling these boxes, as terra cotta is somewhat

"Has he got a sword on ?"

He was a fragile youth, and didn't dance "Let's sit it out," he said to his pretty

Upon a good wife may often devolve the partner. "Where?" she asked

care of that badge of her husband's civilizaion, the tall silk hat. She must note that "On the stairs." when he brings it in after a shower of rain, So they went up a little way and sat down. "Wh-why, what's the matter, Mr. Stackshe should take it from him with a careful hand, dab it over very lightly with a soft | pole?" cried the fair young girl. For the silk handkerchief; then, when dry, the cus-tomary hat brush should be gently used to mooth any irregularities. Should any of was livid, his eyes were rolled up, and with e prove obstinate, and the nap stick toone shaking hand he clawed feebly at the gether, the parts should be damped with skirts of his Tuxedo. inegar, and then brushed before the fire "What kind of an attack is it?" she gasped.

intil dry once more. A spot of grease may At this question his voice came back to him. "What difference does that make?" he harshly growled. Then, without a word of be removed from the nap of a silk hat by dropping on it a drop of benzine and rubapology, he dashed up the stairs and flung bing it well with a piece of cloth. A silk hat should never be trusted too close to a fire | himself into the men's coatroom as it is likely to soften and wilt out of de-And how was she to know that it was an ordinary carpet tack that the man who can-

vased the stairs had carelessly left standing. on its head ?- Cleveland Plain Dealer. A Model Servant.

"What sort of a servant have you now?"

inquired a lady of a friend that she was visit-"Oh, splendid !" she replied. "He's a: Rinse in cold water, dry between soft cloths | Chinaman, and is so methodical in his habitsand over a stove where they may be waved in the warm air. If the feathers come out in the day. He is now, probably, putting: too light a black, add more dye. Curl with away the dishes and tidying up the kitchen. the back of a knife drawn under two or three flues of feather at a time after heating the She led the way to the She led the way to the kitchen, quietly knife slightly over a warm iron, which makes opening the door, and there, in the middle

feet in the dish-pan.

Coming down on the street car the big. red faced man was talking for the benefit of all on board in telling of a little animal he Good old-fashioned brown bread is the had bought for his boy to drive, and dilating "Does it belong to the 'equus asinus'

family ?" asked the scholarly and quiet apgraham flour, one cup of white flour, two pearing man across the aisle. "No, sir; it belongs to me." "Same thing," and the red-faced man

salt, one cup sour milk, and one and one half to two and one half cups water. Steam for three hours and then dry in the oven for half an hour. The brown bread -The vicar certainly had a pretty wit. People said that he was sarcastic, and he tried to live up to the reputation. But he was not always a success. On one occasion a gentleman came into the church in the iddle of the sermon. The vicar broke off

Thoughtfulness for a patient is one of the most essential characteristics of a good nurse. Never ask the patient what he wishes to eat, but inquire of the doctor and out of the hearing of the patient. When the food is daintily prepared and neatly arranged on a tray, carry it to the patient as a surprise. Such trifling acts often help the sick to recovery, as they tend to divert the mind, and the anticipation of a new surprise each day tends to keep him in a cheerful mood. Keep the medicine bottles, glasses and spoons out of his sight and read fittle cheerful happenings for a short time each day. Never allow the invalid to be distressed or worried by any unpleasant cocurrence. These and many more little thoughtful acts are a help to the doctor and at the same time medicine for the patient.

bridegroom thus: "Well, you have got the pick of the batch." The faces of the four unmarried ones were

study .- London Fun. Everything Lost. Sally-Please, ma'am, I can't find the Mrs. Shipshape-Haven't I told you often

everything in its place? Sally-Yes, ma'am, I did that, but I've lost the place. -The steamer rolled and pitched in the "Deah boy," groaned Cholly, at the end of his first hour on shipboard, "promise me

enough to have a place for everything, and

you will send my remains home to my people!" A second hour passed. "Deah boy," feebly mouned Cholly, "you needn't send my remains home. There won't

be any." -Villager-I'm quite well, thank yer, miss; but I ain't seed you before. Y're fresh at it, aiu't yer, miss. District Visitor-Certainly. I haven't visited you before, Mrs. Johnson.
Villager (after dusting chair)—Well, yer

sits down 'ere, an' yer reads me a short Psalm, yer gives me a shillin', an' then yer America Ahead of Them All. Uncle Hiram-"They say that the sun never sets on the British Empire." Aunt Hannah-"Doesn't it, now? And

we have such lovely sunsets over here."-

Minard's Liniment Cures LaGrippe.