Miscellanous.

A Panther Fight.

NOVEL WAY OF CONTROLLING A GREAT CAT.

The Valdosto (Ga.) *Times* tells the story of Uncle Ben Yarborough, who was a guide for the Okefenoke expedition of 1875. One day, while out looking after his hogs unarmed, his dog got on a hot trail and were not long making a "tree," and that not far away. A hunter does not like to leave his dogs at a "tree" or on a "stand," and Uncle Ben, thinking that a fat 'possum or a nice young coon could be had for climbing, determined, without much debate, to go to his dogs, which were, perhaps, 100 yards in the swamp near at hand. He penetrated the jungle and found the dogs circling angirly, but cautiously, a group of trees, the tops of which made a dense mass of limbs and green leaves about thirty feet above ground.

As soon as he saw old Ring, a very large and muscular dog being half bull he knew from his actions, from the ruffled state of the hair running down his spinal region, that there was something unusual up. Uncle Ben was without his gun, and he passed to debate with himself, and was in the act of beating a retreat with a 'tiger,' as he called it, sprang out of the tree-tops with great force and fury at him, but he was just a little too far off, and the great cat struck the ground right at old Ring, and they grappled. The other four dogs were no cowards, and seeing that their leader was into it they flew to the rescue.

Uncle Ben knew that if he ran the panther would soon overtake and destroy him after she fought the dogs off, and having great confidence in the pluck of those devoted animals, he thought that they would naturally fight harder when he was into it with them and that it was the better plan for them (him and the dogs) to make a common fight of it on the spot. So, instead of precipitately fleeing from the spot, as the writer and the reader too, would have done, Uncle Ben drew his pocket-knife, and, shouting to the dogs, advanced on the enemy.

Ring, as was said above, was a powerful dog, and, although he had smelt his own blood on many a hard fought battle-field, he had never been whipped, and therefore he faced his music with grim and dogged determination. The panther fought him off from her throat until the other dogs began to get in their work on her rear, but, when her attention became somewhat divided, Ring succeeded in fastening his immense teeth in the brute's throat. To use Unce Ben's own words, 'he locked his jaws and threw the key away.'

Uncle Ben kept shouting to the dogs and inching up with due caution, looking for a chance to get in a blow. With Ring's deathlike grip on a vital part, and with the weight of the other dogs on her hether parts, the great cat could not handle herself to the best advantage, but she was far from being whipped or dead. The mass of panther and dogs rolled over and over and beat the bushes in a terrible struggle. She would throw herself on her back, and endeavor to bring her hind claws to her throat to tear Ring away, but the resistance of the weight of the other dogs would in part foil her efforts, although she succeeded in clawing the sides of the dog, and at every pass would bring hide and blood.

Uncle Ben noticed that when the brute would make this effort her tail would flash full length out from her at an elevation of four or five feet, and fearing that Ring would soon perish or fall powerless at the next thrust, he decided that if he was to take a hand in the fight the time had come for resolute action, for if Ring fell the jig was up with them all.

Putting the knife in his teeth, so that he could use both hands, and in an instant seize the open knife if necessary he advanced nearer, and, picking his opportunity, he seized the brute's tail at the moment she made another thrust with her hind claws to clear her throat. Uncle Ben threw all his weight and the dogs he would pull back the hind parts of the animal and prevent any damage to old Ring from that quarter. Each effort of the brute in this direction was met with counter effort, and the see-saw process kept up some time. The dogs took fresh courage when they saw their master's hand was in the fight and the 'tiger' doubled her efforts. It was a desperate struggle indeed. Ring at the throat, inflexible, insensible to pain, or what not—Uncle Ben, a powerful man, swinging like grim death to the 'tail hold'—and the four dogs getting in their work as best they could—presented a picture perhaps never seen before or since. In the struggle Uncle Ben was once jerked down, and the brute's claws made a wound on his thigh, the signs of which are to be seen to-day if that old man is yet in the land of the living. That happened when he let one hand loose to use the knife. Although he suffered this affliction it proved to be the crisis in the struggle, for he made his lick and sent the long blade with unerring force to the handle in the beast's side not far from the region of the heart. He evidently struck an artery, for the blood gushed out, and the animal weakened steadily until he was able to repeat the blow several times with safety, and at last the great cat lay before him dead.

Uncle Ben was faint and sick, and sat down to rest. When he rose to go, three of his dogs were not able to follow and, when old Ring, who was one of the number, looked pleadingly at him and gave a faint howl and then fell dead, Uncle Ben sat down again and wept.

How to Purchase Furs.—In purchasing furs, a sure test of what dealers call a 'prime' fur is the length and density of the down next the skin; this can be readily determined by blowing a brisk current of air from the mouth against the set of fur.' If the fiber opens readily, exposing the skin to view, reject the article; but if the down is so dense that the breath cannot penetrate it, or at most, shows but a small portion of the skin, the article may be accepted.

Ear Ache and Leg Ache.

One of our little girls has been troubled with ear ache since her babyhood, says Orissa Potter in *Good Housekeeping*. No sores have gathered, but a cold or exposure to a strong wind is almost certain to cause her acute suffering with ear ache. After trying nearly everything that I have seen or heard recommended, I have settled on this application as giving surest and quickest relief. It is a flannel bag stuffed with hops and wrung from hot vinegar. I lay the bag over the child's ear, as hot as she will bear it, cover the whole side of the face with dry flannel, and change the hop bag as often as it becomes cool. The warm steam filling the child's ear soon relieves the pain. Stuffing the ear with the 'heart of a roasted onion,' tricklings of molasses, wads of peppered cotton, and lumps of mutton tallow, has never yet, in my experience, eased ear ache, and such irritating messes crowded or poured into the delicate labyrinth of the ear may do mischief.

Another child is a victim of leg ache. Inherited, possibly, for well do we remember what we suffered from its tortures in our own childhood. Heat and moisture gave us relief, and following in our mother's footsteps, we have routed night after night from our warm quarters, in the dead of winter, to kindle fires and fill frosty kettles from water pails thickly crusted with ice, that we might get the writhing pedal extremities of our little heir into a tub of hot water as quickly as possible. But lately we have learned all this work and exposure is needless. We simply wring a towel from salted water—a bowl of it standing in our sleeping room ready for such an emergency—wrap the limb in it from ankle to knee, without taking the child from his bed, and then swathe with dry flannels, thick and warm, tucking the blankets around him a little closer, and relief is sure. A croupy cough can often be loosened and prevented by swathing the throat with dry warm flannels; a thick pack of them to sweat the throat and chest often helps so speedily, it is not necessary to sicken the child with ipecac or to wake the house kindling fires and preparing hot packs.

An Almanac as a Witness.—John Philpot Curran defended a poor fellow who was charged with robbing a nobleman. On trial the victim positively identified the thief, saying, though the robbery occurred at night, the moon was bright enough to allow him to see the face of his assailant. The driver and footman both gave similar testimony. Curran addressed the court and the jury. He pleaded that his client was not guilty—had been at home, fifteen miles away from the scene of the robbery, at the time of its occurence. He could not prove an *alibi*, for a wife could not testify for her husband, and his child was not old enough to know the import of an oath; but he could introduce the only witness the prosecution had depended on for identification—the moon. 'The driver and footman testified as they did because their master did so.' Then Curran called for the almanacs. Several of the red-bound pamphlets were brought in. The judge took one. Turning to the date of the robbery, which occurred at 11 o'clock, it was discovered that no moon arose that night, and the prisoner was acquitted. He talked to Curran afterward, and the attorney said: 'You gave me £20 to defend you. Well I only get about £2 of that. It cost me £18 to get those almanacs printed?'—*Columbia Jurist.*

A STRANGE CASE.

Mr. Robert Kissick, of Coulson, Ont., has recently recovered from a remarkable disease—a tumor of the spleen with dropsy. The tumor estimated to weigh about six pounds. His medical council gave him no hope, but Burdock Blood Bitters cured him

Rice Triple.—One cup and a half of raw rice, two quarts boiling water, one cup jam or marmalade, one pint whipped cream, slightly sweetened.

Wash the rice well and throw it into the water, which must be boiling *hard*. Avoid stirring, but shake the saucepan well occasionally. Do not relax the violence of the boil for at least ten minutes, or until the grains of rice are soft when pinched between the thumb and finger. This point reached, drain off the water and set the rice in a colander over a vessel of boiling water. Let it steam for twenty minutes, when it will be tender without being pasty. Have ready seven or eight tumblers or cups, wet with cold water. Fill these about half full of rice, pressing it down firmly, and set them aside. When cold, turn out into a glass dish and with a sharp knife cut a little hollow in the top of each. Put in this a spoonful of the conserve and arrange the rest about the base of the hillocks. Heap the whipped cream over all

—Seavey's East India Liniment is for sale at the Bridgetown Drug Store; in Lawrencetown, by Dr. L. R. Morse; and in Annapolis, by Messrs. F. A. Symonds & Co., Druggists, and by dealers throughout the country. Price 25 cts.

The Use of Blueing.—It is well to remember that too much blueing renders clothes yellow after a time. Inexperienced or careless servants think the more blueing in the water the better for the wash; and it is a difficult matter to convince them that the clothes will look far better if only a small quantity be used. As blueing varies so much in intensity experience only can teach the required quantity. Usually half a tablespoonful to a cup of water is sufficient. It should always be diluted before it is put in the tub; as, if not thoroughly mixed before the clothes are put in, unsightly streaks will be the result. If the clothes are soaked over night one tablespoonful of pure water ammonia in each tub of water will materially lessen the labor of washing.

Tender corns,

Soft corns, corns of all kinds removed without pain or sore spots by Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Thousands testify that it is certain, painless, and prompt. Do not be imposed upon by substitutes offered for the genuine Putnam's' Extractor. Sure, safe, harmless.

—'Charley, I want to ask you to do something for my sake,' said young Mrs. Tocker, 'You know you are very dear to me, and I am always afraid something is going to happen to you. I saw in the newspaper that some men take their soda with a stick in it. I'm sure I don't see how that makes it any better, but I do hope that if you take yours that way you'll be careful not to swallow the stick. It would be sure to choke you to death. You will be careful, won't you Charley?'—*Merchant Traveller.*

SEARCHING FOR PROOF.

There is no trouble in ascertaining from any druggist the true virtues of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for all painful and inflammatory troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, frost bites, burns, bruises, sprains, contracted cords, stiff joints, aches, pains and soreness.

STEAM

FURNITURE

WARE ROOM,

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

30 PARLOR SUITS

30 PINE BEDROOM SUITS

20 ASH AND WALNUT SUITS;

2 BLACK WALNUT SUITS.

Parlor Suits range in price from

$48 TO $200

Bedroom Suits from

$22 TO $200

A FULL STOCK OF

Household Furniture

of All Kinds.

A FINE LOT OF

GILT WINDOW CORNICES

which were obtained at a bargain and will be sold at low prices.

The Subscriber would also state that he has added a quantity of

New MACHINERY!

to his Factory, and is prepared to make and sell Furniture AS CHEAP as can be obtained in the Dominion.

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

J. B. REED.

BROWNS MILLS,

Lawrencetown.

Sawing,
Grinding,
Threshing,

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

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

IN STOCK,

Long and Short Shingles, Boards, Staves &c.
Best fresh ground Cornmeal, Graham, Buckwheat, Middlings, Flour, MIXED FEED, &c., &c., &c.
Logs and grain bought at market rates.
All orders filled promptly, at short notice and at Bottom prices!
Terms,—Cash.

J. A. BROWN & CO.

Lawrencetown, August 1884.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS ETC.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT!

Dr. J. R. McLean,

Corner Hollis & Salter streets

HALIFAX.

Sept. 15th, 288 —tf

CARD.

W. G. Parsons, B. A.,

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.

MIDDLETON, - - N. S.

Office in A. BEALS' STORE. 16 tf

John Ervin,

Barrister and Attorney at Law,

OFFICE, COX'S BUILDING,

BRIDGETOWN

503 pd

FOR SALE!

A Superior Jersey Cow,

Apply to

REV. L. M. WILKINS,

10tf Rectory, Bridgetown.

CARD.

W. M. FORSYTH

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, DISTRICT NO. 2

Office in

LOCKETT'S BUILDING, BRIDGETOWN.

Office hours, from 2 to 5 p. m.

April 2nd, 84. 81tf

NOTICE.

Pictures and Framing in variety,
Christmas Cards,
And Fancy Goods.

I am also selling the Celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine

JOHN Z. BENT,

Bridgetown, Dec. 1885.

HEATH & MULLIGAN'S

PREPARED PAINT!

Best in the Market!

Unequalled for Spreading, Finish and Durability!

Paint that Beautifies and Protects!

NO one will deny that the finer a paint is ground, the longer it will wear and the more surface it will cover, and if to this we add the fact that if the color is ground in with the Lead and Oil, it will be seen that the paint will not spot or fade, as is the case with paint made by hand.

These three qualities (Spreading, Finish and Durability) are shown in the Heath & Mulligan Manufacturing Co.'s Paints, over all others. If you want a paint that will endure, and at the same time hold its beauty, you will be interested in these goods.

TAKEN FROM GUARANTEE.

"If at the end of one, two, three or five years the paint is not equal to that prepared by the painter, as regards beauty of finish and durability, we will refund the money paid."

Books of color plates, showing harmonious combinations of the different colors can be obtained by applying to

HUGH FRASER, Bridgetown, N. S., Agent.

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y

Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Mon. Wed. and Sat. only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 35	6 00	.....
6	Round Hill	1 55	6 25	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 15	6 55	.....
19	Paradise	2 30	7 15	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 40	7 30	.....
28	Middleton	2 55	7 55	.....
32	Wilmot	3 07	8 11	.....
35	Kingston	3 16	8 25	.....
42	Aylesford	3 34	9 00	.....
47	Berwick	3 52	9 20	.....
59	Kentville—arrive	4 30	10 15	.....
	Do—leave	4 45	10 50	5 40
64	Port Williams	5 00	11 10	6 00
66	Wolfville	5 08	11 19	6 10
69	Grand Pre	5 18	11 32	6 25
			P.M.	
77	Hantsport	5 44	12 05	6 58
84	Windsor	6 10	12 34	7 25
116	Windsor Junct	7 35	3 23	9 50
130	Halifax- arrive	8 10	4 10	10 45

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Mon. Wed. and Sat.	Passengers and Freight daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 00	.....	2 30
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 40	6 57	3 10
46	Windsor	9 00	9 35	5 15
53	Hantsport	9 22	10 37	5 08
61	Grand Pre	9 44	11 10	6 34
64	Wolfville	9 54	11 25	6 47
66	Port Williams	10 00	11 35	6 55
71	Kentville—arrive	10 15	11 55	7 10
			P.M.	
	Do—leave	10 30	12 25	.....
83	Berwick	11 05	1 17	.....
88	Aylesford	11 23	1 40	.....
95	Kingston	11 41	2 10	.....
98	Wilmot	11 50	2 23	.....
		P.M.		
102	Middleton	12 02	2 55	.....
108	Lawrencetown	12 20	3 18	.....
111	Paradise	12 30	3 33	.....
116	Bridgetown	12 45	3 55	.....
124	Roundhill	1 05	4 25	.....
130	Annapolis — arrive	1 25	4 50	.....

N. B.—Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, one hour added will give Halifax time. Indicators that Trains stop only when signalled, or when there are passengers to set down. Full-faced figures show where Trains cross or pass.

Steamer Secret leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, a. m., for Digby and Annapolis. Returning, from Annapolis same days.

Steamer "Evangeline" leaves Digby every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, a.m., for Annapolis, returning from Annapolis same days.

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 3.30 p. m., and leave Yarmouth daily at 7.15 a. m.

Steamer Dominion leaves Yarmouth, every Saturday evening for Boston.

"International Steamers" leave St. John every Monday, and Thursday a. m., for "Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Trains of the Provincial and New England All Rail Line leaves St. John for Bangor, Portland and Boston at 8.40 a. m., and 8.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Through Tickets by the various routes on sale at all Stations.

P. INNES, General Manager.

Kentville, Nov. 18th, 1886.

FOR BOSTON!

—VIA—

"PALACE STEAMERS"

—OF THE—

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.,

Winter Arrangement.

BAY LINE.

Steamer "Secret," will leave Annapolis and Digby for St. John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

INTERNATIONAL LINE.

Steamers "State of Maine" and "Cumberland," will leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every MONDAY, and THURSDAY.

For tickets and further information apply to your nearest ticket agent, or to

FRED CROSSKILL, Agt., Bridgetown, N. S.

R. A. CARDER, Agt., Annapolis, N. S.

H. B. SHORT, Agt., Digby, N. S.

SAMUEL LEGG,

Watch and Clock Maker,

—IN—

Murdoch's Block.

Also Agent for the

HARTFORD LIFE

—AND—

ANNUITY INSURANCE CO.

Of Hartford, Conn.

Bridgetown, July 1, '85.

HACYARDS YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults

ANOTHER

LARGE IMPORTATION

—OF—

TWEEDS

—AND—

English WORSTEDS,

Just received at the

BLUE STORE.

Call early and secure the best patterns for your SPRING SUITS.

JOHN H. FISHER,

March 15th, '86. Proprietor.

The Century

FOR 1886-87.

THE CENTURY is an illustrated monthly magazine, having a regular circulation of about two hundred thousand copies, often reaching and sometimes exceeding two hundred and twenty-five thousand. Chief among its many attractions for the coming year is a serial which has been in active preparation for sixteen years. It is a history of our own country in its most critical time, as set forth in

THE LIFE OF LINCOLN.

By His Confidential Secretaries John G. Nicolay and Col. John Hay.

This great work, begun with the sanction of President Lincoln, and continued under the the authority of his son, the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, is the only full and authoritative record of the life of Abraham Lincoln. Its authors were friends of Lincoln before his presidency; they were most intimately associated with him as private secretaries throughout his term of office, and to them were transferred upon Lincoln's death all his private papers. Here will be told the inside history of the the civil war and of President Lincoln's administration,—important details of which have hitherto remained unrevealed, that they might first appear in this authentic history. By the reason of the publication for this work

The War Series,

which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year. Gettysburg will be described by Gen. Hunt (Chief of the Union Artillery), Gen. Longstreet, Gen. E. M. Law, and others; Chickamauga, by Gen. D. H. Hill; Sherman's March to the Sea by Generals Howard and Slocum. Generals Q. A. Gilmore, Wm. F. Smith, John Gibbon, Horace Porter, and John S. Mosby will describe special battles and incidents. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc., etc., will appear.

Novels and Stories.

"The Hundredth Man," a novel by Frank R. Stockton, author of "The Lady, or the Tiger?" etc., begins in November. Two novelettes by George W. Cable, stories by Mary Hallock Foote, "Uncle Remus," Julian Hawthorne, Edward Eggleston, and other prominent American authors will be printed during the year.

Special Features

[with illustrations] include a series of articles on affairs in Russia and Siberia, by George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from a most eventful visit to Siberian prisons; papers on the Food Question, with reference to its bearing on the Labor Problem; English Cathedrals; Dr. Eggleston's Religious Life in the American Colonies; Men and Women of Queen Anne's Reign, by Mrs. Oliphant; Clairvoyance, Spiritualism, Astrology, etc., by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*; astronomical papers; articles throwing light on Bible history, etc.

Prices. A Free Copy.

Subscription price, $4 00 a year, 35 cents a number. Dealers, postmasters, and the publishers take subscriptions. Send for our beautifully illustrated 24-page catalogue (free), containing full prospectus, etc., including a special offer by which new readers can get back numbers to the beginning of the War Series at a very low price. A specimen copy [back number] will be sent on request.

Can you afford to be without THE CENTURY?

THE CENTURY CO., New York.

Mention this paper.

H. J. BANKS,

TAILOR,

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.,

Shop close to Railway Crossing.

Best Workmanship. - Fits Guaranteed.

Prices to suit the times.

Bridgetown, Sept. 14th, 1886. tf

Eagleson's Hotel!

THE subscriber has leased the premises formerly occupied by JOSEPH BUCKLER as a Hotel, and intends to keep up the old stand as a Hotel, with a stable attached, for the accommodation of the public. The stand is situated on the corner of

Granville & Queen Streets,

and is too well known to require further description. The best attention given to guests. Passengers conveyed to all parts of the county.

TERMS, moderate.

THOS. J. EAGLESON,

Bridgetown, June 2nd, 1885. Proprietor. tf.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

Notice of Change of Partnership.

The Law Firm of

T. D. & E. RUGGLES,

Office on Queen Street, Bridgetown, N. S., will henceforth be known under the name and style of

T. D. RUGGLES & SONS,

consisting of T. D. Ruggles, Q. C., Edwin Ruggles, B. A., and Harry Ruggles, B. A.

Dated December 16th, A. D., 1884. tf

LOVELL'S

GAZETTEER AND HISTORY

—OF THE—

Dominion of Canada,

IN NINE VOLUMES, ROYAL 8vo.,

TO BE COMMENCED whenever a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to cover cost of publication. Subscription to the Nine Volumes $75.00, to the Province of Ontario or to Quebec $12.50, to New Brunswick or to Nova Scotia $11.50, to Manitoba or British Columbia $9.50, to Prince Edward Island or to Northwest Territories $9.50. Each Province to have a Map.

Please send for Prospectus.

JOHN LOVELL, *Manager and Publisher.*

Montreal, 4th August, 1886.

HARNESSES! HARNESSES!

HARNESSES,

—AND—

HARNESS MOUNTINGS,

for sale at the old stand.

Horse Rugs, Surcingles, Halters, Whips, Etc., always in Stock.

COARSE BOOTS, KNEE BOOTS, SHOE FINDINGS, LASTS, NAILS, &C.,

LEATHERS,

In HARNESS, WAX, GRAIN, POLISHED, BUFF, SPLIT and CALF SKINS, at Lowest Figures.

Sole Leather,

—a Specialty.—

—at lowest prices. Also: Wanted, a Good—

Coarse Boot Bottomer,

one who has had some experience in making Miner's Boots, preferred.

WANTED,

1000 HIDES.

for which the highest cash price will be paid.

GEO. MURDOCH.

Bridgetown, Sept. 29th, 1886. 25tf.

1885. Letter "A," No. 45.

In the SUPREME COURT,

Between, CHARLES S. POTTER, and others, Plaintiffs.

—AND—

COREY LONG Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis or his deputy, in front of Sanford's Store, Clementsvale, in the County aforesaid, on

Thursday, December 9th,

next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

ALL the right, title, interest and claim of the Defendant at the time of the registry of the judgment in the cause or at any time since, in, to and upon all those lots of

LAND,

situate in the township of Clements, in the County of Annapolis, and more particularly described as follows:—

Lot No. 1, Being granted to the Defendant by grant from the Crown, No. 13409, and registered at Bridgetown, in said County, on the 25th day of June, 1881, in Grant Book 3, page 253, containing 52 acres and bounded as follows:—

Beginning at the southwest angle of 30 acres recently, granted to Samuel A. Westlook, in the district of Clementsvale, thence running south 21 degrees east 12 chains and 50 links, thence north 69 degrees east 58 chains, thence north 21 degrees west 3 chains and 25 links, thence south 69 degrees west, 22 chains, thence north 21 degrees west 9 chains and 21 links, thence south 69 degrees west 36 chains the place of beginning.

Lot No. 2, being granted to the Defendant by grant from the Crown, No. 13638, and registered at Bridgetown aforesaid, on the 17th day of August, 1881, in Grant Book No. 3, page 257, containing 27 acres and bounded as follows:—

Beginning at the south-east angle of 300 acres granted to John Davis in the district of Clementsvale, thence running north 71 degrees east 13 chains, thence north 19 degrees west 25 chains, thence south 71 degrees west 9 chains and 50 links to a small lake, thence southerly by the shore of the same to the eastern line of said Davis' land, thence south 19 degrees east 15 chains to the place of beginning with the appurtenances etc., the same having been taken in execution issued on a judgment herein duly registered to bind lands more than one year.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery of deed.

J. AVARD MORSE,

High Sheriff of Annapolis Co.

T. D. Ruggles & Sons, solicitors for pltff.

Dated Bridgetown, Nov. 6th, 1886. 5t36.

1886. "A," No. 138.

In the Supreme Court,

Between TIMOTHY D. RUGGLES, Pltff.,

—AND—

WILLIAM CHUTE, SYBIL CHUTE and ALICE CHUTE Defendants,

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, in front of office of T. D. Ruggles & Sons, in Bridgetown, in the County aforesaid, on

Thursday, December 30th,

1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

PURSUANT to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein on the 16th day of November, 1886, unless before said day of sale the said defendants shall pay to the said plaintiff or his solicitors the amount due herein for principal, interest and costs, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendants, or any of them, and of all persons claiming or entitled by, from or under them, or any of them, in and to all that certain

FARM,

formerly belonging to the late Gilbert Chute situate, lying and being in Granville, in the County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—

That is to say, on the north by lands belonging to Benjamin Foster, jr., on the east by lands belonging to the late William Troop, on the south by the Annapolis River, and on the west by lands formerly owned by the late Gilbert Fowler now by Nathan R. Morse, being a part of Lot No. 126, containing three hundred acres more or less, together with the appurtenances.

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

J. AVARD MORSE,

High Sheriff.

T. D. Ruggles & Sons, Solicitors for Pltff.

Bridgetown, Nov. 20th, 1886. 5t138

1886. "A," No. 144.

In the Supreme Court,

Between LEVOSE BENT, Plaintiff,

—AND—

[L.S.] OBEDIAH BARTEAUX, JOHN M. MORSE and THOMAS FISHER

[A.S.] Defendants.

UPON hearing Mr. Chisholm, agent of the Solicitors for the Plaintiff herein, and upon reading the affidavit of Edwin Ruggles, filed the 15th day of November, 1886, and the papers on file herein, it is ordered, that Obediah Barteaux, one of the above named defendants, do appear to this action within thirty days from the date thereof, and that this order be published in the Weekly Monitor, newspaper published in Bridgetown, in the County aforesaid, for four consecutive weeks, by one insertion each week, and that a copy of the said writ of summons and of this order be sent by a prepaid post letter to the said Obediah Barteaux, addressed to him at Malden, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, and, it is further ordered, that the said publication and the said posting of this order and writ of summons be sufficient service of the said writ on the said defendant, Obediah Barteaux.

Sigd. S. H. HOLMES.

Prothy.

Dated Halifax, November 18th, 1886. 4t137

RUBBER STAMP with your name in Fancy Type, 25 Visiting Cards, and INDIAN INK to mark Linen, only 25 cts. (stamps.) Book of 2000 styles free with each order. Agents Wanted. Big Pay. THALMAN MFG CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Agricultural.

The Gile Cranberry Works in Alfred.

(Correspondent to the Maine Industrial Journal.)

We had the pleasure of visiting the Gile cranberry works in Alfred, not long ago, and were much pleased with the mode of harvesting and preparing the berries for market, which is an immense improvement over the ancient method of gathering wholly by rake.

As we had occasion to journey through that section of the country, we chanced to call at the hospital door of Mr. Fred A. Gile and being met by his charming wife we were so favorably impressed that we could not refrain from asking for a taste of dinner, which request was readily granted us. After having devoured a vast quantity of the wholesome viands while our jaded quadruped was fitting himself for future usefulness, we found ample time in which to visit the cranberry works and make a pleasing survey of the premises. We found Mr. Gile a fluent conversationalist, well versed in all topics of the day and scientific literature. He has one of the finest libraries in town which contains many rare and valuable works.

The cranberry flats are picturesquely located on the low land at the head of Shaker Pond, and about east of the Shaker village. When we visited the place there were nearly twelve acres of berries ready for harvest. The manner of doing this work is a novel one and cannot be thoroughly described. This season the mill has been repaired and new machinery put in, which largely improves the concern. When the process of gathering begins, the gates are closed, which causes the water to rise, and the flats soon become entirely submerged and the berries rise to the surface. The rakers then dress their lower extremities in long-legged rubber boots and travel back and forward across the meadow disengaging the berries. When this task has been accomplished, a boon of about 20 feet in length is launched on one side of the tract and near the end. Two men stand on the opposite side and draw this boon across by means of two long ropes and conduct it to the driveway through which the berries are floated to the mill.

At the end of this passage, the usefulness of the mill begins. The working power is not more than one horse, and this is entirely water. A long belt extending from the water in little pockets, (very much like the meal pockets in a grist mill) and carried to the top of the mill where they drop into a receiver and roll through a long spout, over coarse cloth, through peculiar sieves, gradually decending and rolling in different directions for the purpose of drying, and at last they stop in a long row outside the sorting room. In this room there are about ten girls, whose business is to sort the berries and prepare them for the Boston market. This is done very quickly, and a great many bushels of berries are daily made ready for sale. They usually bring five dollars per barrel. Last year there were raised on the tract 250 barrels of saleable berries.

This is an enterprising concern, and I have never seen mention made of it in print. Perhaps what I have written may prove interesting to those having this kind of work to do, and to such persons I will say that a short visit to the cranberry works will perhaps be far more interesting and instructive than my simple description.

South Sanford, Nov. 3rd 1886.

Puffs on the Knees of Cattle,—A subscriber to the *Farmer* asks what to do with bunches or puffs on the knees of cattle, supposed to have been caused by lying upon a hard floor. Probably the best thing to do in most cases is to do nothing further than to provide a soft place for the animal to lie down. These bunches often remain several years without causing much apparent inconvenience, and do not prevent the animal from being fattened for beef, which in most cases would be the best thing to do. As the bunches arise from different ways, it may not be safe to treat them all alike. Many of the swellings are merely cysts formed inside the skin, and which move freely and do little harm. These cysts are filled with an oily substance which may be removed by drawing a seton through from above downwards, and leaving it in till the sac is emptied of its contents by suppression. It may be necessary at the same time to apply wet bandages to prevent too much inflamation of the parts. The danger lies in applying this treatment to knees that are swollen from other causes, and for this reason we would not recommend treatment except by advice of a competent veterinarian who had made a personal examination of the case. An animal of only ordinary value we would feed well and kill for beef at such time as might seem advisable.

Converting Corn into Pork.—Pork and corn seem to be inseparable articles. But unless corn is properly fed the pork will be expensive. Corn and pork only go together when it is desirable to fatten the hogs. If corn is used in any other manner, or for a different purpose, the pork becomes a very expensive product. We do not advocate feeding corn in the summer to any class of stock, and experience shows that while it is invaluable to the pork raiser, and the most convenient article he can use, pork can be produced more cheaply when the corn is fed in a judicious manner. Many farmers, though aged, do not know that clover hay can be fed with advantage to hogs, and yet such is the fact. We have long separated the hog from other classes of stock, and denied him the privileges of being fed on grass, cut hay, ground oats and other food that is more acceptable to him during his food period than corn, and the consequence is that he falls under the long continued diet of corn, and becomes susceptible to diseases that were before unknown. To keep the steer stuffed with dry corn, which is a concentrated food, and deprive it of bulky provender of pure water, would cause it to succumb in a short time, yet this is just the treatment the hog is compelled to undergo, simply because 'corn is king' and supposed to be cheap, when the fact is that when fed under such circumstances it is very costly. What the hog requires is variety, including bulky food, and corn will then perform an important service.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

Clover Chaff for Poultry.—It may be a new idea to some poultry breeders, this one of feeding clover chaff to poultry during the whole winter, but many successful breeders feed large quantities of it each season. On every farm where clover hay is made and fed, large quantities of the chaff collect on the barn floor. This should be gathered daily and put away in barrels or boxes for the poultry to use, the fine pieces of heads and leaves which compose the chaff being the very choicest part of the hay. The poultry will eat quantities of this dry, if it be supplied in conveniently arranged boxes, so made as to prevent the birds from wasting it. The best way to feed the finest portions of it is with the mixed feed. They relish it exceedingly, and it goes far towards taking the place of green food, which is not always obtainable during the winter months.—*American Agriculturist for December.*

Joker's Corner.

The Country Store.

HOW THEY DO BUSINESS WHERE THEY HAVE TIME TO DO IT THAT WAY.

An elderly woman, with keen grey eyes looking sharply through steel-bowed spectacles, enters and casually examines several bolts of lawn lying on the counter.

'Ah, good day, Mrs. H—,' says the proprietor, coming briskly forward anticipating a sale, 'looking for lawns?'

'No, I dono as I was,' says the possible customer guardedly, 'I was just noticing these.'

'They're pretty patterns. I just got them in.'

'They're all so light.'

'Light colors are all the rage this summer. But here's a black and white piece that's just the thing for you. Now, isn't that neat?'

'Yes, rather; but it ain't just what I like. How much is it?'

'Fifteen cents a yard.'

'Ain't that dreadful high for lawns?'

'Not for lawns of that quality. Just see how fine it is?'

'Yes, but they're selling lawns ev'ry mite and grain as good as that in the city for eight and nine cents.'

'Impossible, Mrs. H—!'

'Indeed, they are! And one of my neighbors got a good piece for seven cents.'

'They are not such goods as this.'

'It's pretty nigh the very same thing. I hadn't calculated on giving more than ten cents.'

'Why, Mrs. H—, this cost more than that at wholesale!'

'Oh, I guess not. Anyhow I can't give but ten cents a yard.'

'I can't take it.'

'I won't give any more.'

'Well, just examine the lawn closely now.'

'It looks well enough, but I ain't at all sure that it won't fade.'

'I'll warrant it not to fade. It's a standard make and fast colors.'

'Well, how many are there in the piece?'

'Thirteen; just a good full pattern.'

'Eleven would be a great plenty for me.'

'Now, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll let you have the piece for fourteen cents a yard, seeing as it's all I've got left.'

'Can't you say an even twelve cents to an old customer like me?'

'No, really I couldn't.'

'Fourteen cents is too much for lawn that's selling everywhere for ten cents.'

'Oh, I think you're mistaken.'

'Well, see here, I'll give you twelve and one-half cents a yard for it.'

'No, I couldn't go below thirteen cents, and wouldn't let anybody but you have it for that.'

'Well, I'll give you thirteen cents if you call it twelve yards.'

'But there's full thirteen yards in the piece.