

not only aids  
Digestion, but  
cures indigestion  
and the  
stomach cases of

BY MAIL.

Send to those

who desire to

obtain it, send

the name of the

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OCT. 8.

## A BOY'S BELIEF.

It isn't much fun a-silving  
If grandpa says what's true,  
That this is the jolliest time of life  
I'm 'Traid he can't remember,  
It's been so awful long,  
I'm sure if he could recollect  
He'd know that he was wrong.  
Did he ever have, I wonder,  
A sister just like mine,  
Who'd take his skates, or break his kite,  
Or tangle up his twine?  
Did he ever chop the kindling,  
Or fetch in coal and wood,  
Or offer to turn the wringer?  
If he did, he was awful good!  
In summer, it's "weed the garden,"  
In winter, it's "shovel the snow,"  
For there isn't a single season  
But has its work, you know.  
And then, when a fellow's tired,  
And hopes he may just sit still,  
It's "bring me a pail of water son,  
From the spring at the foot of the hill."  
How can grandpa remember  
A fellow's grief or joy?  
Tween you and me, I don't believe  
He ever was a boy.  
Is this the jolliest time of life?  
Believe it, I never can;  
Nor that it's as nice to be a boy  
As a really grown-up man.  
—Esa Best, in Harper's Young People.

## THE HOME.

## Cooks and Christians.

At Chautauque, July 11, Mrs. Emma P. Ewing assures us that good food is indispensable to piety.  
"The drink question," she averred, "lies contiguous to the food question. A deranged stomach long for stimulants. Of the 50,000 drunkards who die in the United States every year, a large proportion have the appetite for intoxicating drinks aggravated, if not implanted, by the food which constitutes their daily diet. Grease-cooked meat, watery vegetables, sloppy coffee and bad bread, in many cases compel a resort to stimulants. With such conditions, why should anybody be surprised at the drink habit? Poor coffee produces unnatural thirst for lager beer, and there is a ferocious affinity between our bread and our mash whiskey. A healthy stomach has no abnormal craving for either liquor, cigars, candy or chewing-gum. Bad cookery is a foe to everything that elevates and ennobles, and a friend to everything that debases, whereas good cookery and Christianity aid and supplement each other. Good cookery is indispensable to the highest type of Christian life, and everywhere makes for righteousness. You may have a school-house on every hilltop, a church in every valley, and a summer assembly in every county of every State of the union, but you can't elevate the standard of Christianity to its topmost level until you elevate the character of your cookery. This country is overrun with bad cooks. The traditional plain cook is a culinary chameleon. "Plain cook" and "poor cook" are synonymous terms. The greatest need of the United States is 500,000 plain cooks,—men and women who understand the principles of baking, broiling and frying. When I think of the abominable messes on which all classes of society feed daily, I am not surprised that the world gets on so slowly in reformatory movements, and when pious women come and tell me they are so actively engaged in benevolent work that they have no time to attend to the kitchen, I say to them, as I say to you, no church work, no temperance work, no missionary work can be done effectively without the aid of good food, and not until you have the most perfect union of cookery and Christianity can the noblest works of Christian effort be attained in this world or in the world to come."  
"I say amen to that," cried Bishop Vincent fervently. "I hope the time will come when we shall train our boys to be judges of cookery so that none may marry women who are bad cooks. Fried beef deliver us. Weak coffee, when you might as well have strong coffee, but that it wastes its aroma on the third floor of the house forty-five minutes before the breakfast bell rings. Heavy bread, or bread made light by artificial means! When shall we learn to rise and lay the foundation of good health and good morals and good order by a system of good cooking?"  
The cooking school, by the way, is one of the most popular departments at Chautauque.

## The Selfishness of Bad Manners.

The old-fashioned division of society was into superior, equal, and inferior. One of the rarest things in American society is genuine courtesy towards superiors. To-day there is plenty of it, and it is a disgusting habit which it is unnecessary to condemn here. The more common and less conspicuous mistake is withholding through selfishness the difference which is due superiority. Let a person of a little more culture, a little better position, larger experience, be thrown among us and we too often assume a cold dignity. The glorious doctrine of the equality of men we learn in self-defense. Unselfishness would alter this manner and tell us to do the honest thing—and the only polite thing—give his worth its due and ourselves the opportunity of gathering what we can from his broader life. This principle is constantly ignored in our villages and towns. The sharp lines which are drawn between cliques is really often, if not as a rule, the fault of those who feel their social position to be less than that of another set and who assume a rigid formality when thrown into their company. The manner which shows deference combined with self-respecting independence is one of the most charming good society sees. The great strain on this principle undoubtedly comes from association with equals. A man is polite to his daily associates in proportion as he lays aside his own claims for consideration and substitutes theirs. But it must be spontaneous, natural, unpretending unselfishness. An affection of unselfishness—giving up a thing in so pronounced a manner that everybody who sees that a sacrifice has been made—is never good form. It calls attention to the doer. It suggests to all who see it that they have missed an opportunity to do a polite thing. It is in better taste to omit doing an unselfish thing which one sees the opportunity

for, if it is going to make others feel that they have been rude or careless. Good manners are like dress that in best taste whose harmony is so complete that nobody thinks of it. Respect for opinions, tolerance toward eccentricities, kindness toward the uninteresting, willingness to give up comfort, readiness to join in suggestions for social entertainments, ignoring unpleasantness, the daily practice of social niceties, sharing pleasures, generosity in admiring, these are but few of the lines on which unselfishness works in daily life.—The Chautauque for February.

## Corns, Bunions and Callouses.

Corns are the most nearly universal disease of the feet, and a word about their prevention may well precede anything regarding their removal. In the first place, a frequent and thorough bathing of the feet with any of the possible (though not an infallible) preventive of corns. Sometime during each 24 hours, summer and winter, the feet should be bathed thoroughly, and when there is a tendency to sweat or they are subjected to hard usage, night and morning bath is preferable. But the hard-working man or woman may think this too great a waste of time. It will not require many minutes to bathe the feet thoroughly twice a day, for the task is comparatively light, when performed at short intervals, and by so doing the added comfort, the prevention of diseased conditions is well worth all the time and trouble. The feet require soap and water as much as the face and hands, and an argument against one may with equal force be made an argument against all.

Feet thus bathed will be comparatively free from corns, bunions and callouses, dead and wrinkled skin will be unknown, and disorganized nails a rarity. Still, it is best that one occasionally bathe all known preventives, and put in an appearance under the most forbidding conditions and in the most annoying and provoking positions. As they are due to certain pressure exerted by the foot or shoe, they may sometimes be smothered in infancy, so to speak, by a change of foot wear. Having several pairs of shoes, and changing them daily or regularly at longer intervals, will enable the wearer quite frequently to avoid corns, even after they show signs of formation.—Good House Keeping.

## Hints for the Housewife.

BAKED ONIONS.—Boil a dozen fine, white, silver-skinned onions in several waters to take out the pungent taste, peel them and slice them; have a pint of bread-crumbs, a quarter of a pound of butter and a teaspoonful of milk or cream. Put the onions in a baking dish, in alternate layers with bread-crumbs, adding the butter and pepper and salt to taste. Have a thick layer of bread-crumbs on top, then pour on cream and bake three quarters of an hour.

GREEN TOMATO CATSUP.—Put on a kettle of green tomatoes, boil them to pieces, and strain through a colander; measure them, and to six quarts put one pound of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one tablespoonful of whole black pepper, a double handful of salt, one tablespoonful of cayenne, and a teaspoonful of powdered cloves; boil all together until it becomes thick like marmalade; then can and seal.—Virginia Cookery Book.

FISH SALAD.—Pick over blue or white fish left over from dinner into fine bits and put in a bowl. For the dressing, beat the yolks of two eggs as soon as laid. With plenty of eggs on the fact there is a host of good things in the kitchen, and money in the family purse. Gathering eggs is like picking up cents. They are as good as cash, and can quickly be turned into dollars and cents.—Indiana Farmer.

CHICKEN AND TURKEY.—It is chronicled that a farmer who has raised turkeys many years, and who takes pleasure in making experiments, considers charcoal, turkey fat, and diamonds as much alike in some respects. It is a fact that more fat may be gotten out of charcoal than from any other source, and a knowledge of chemistry. As evidence of this, here is an account of one experiment: Four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes, and oats. Four others of the same brood were the same confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same articles, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food—mixed meal and boiled potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with charcoal.

HENS, BEES AND FRUIT.—That is a combination, and one which can be adopted by many people who are not regular farmers—such as own or cultivate limited areas in suburbs or villages. Some keep bees, and some keep fruit, and some keep poultry, and poultry culture goes well together. The last and first are closely beneficial to one another and never fail to pay. The best raspberries, plums, or pears have been cultivated and picked from bushes, trees where poultry have been allowed to run until the fruit was nearly ripe. Birds keep down the suckers on the bushes and the strength naturally goes to the fruit. Bees are

Milk as a Restorative.—Is not the food we eat an important factor in determining the character of our future lives? What becomes of the infant whose mother drinks alcoholic stimulants while she is nursing it? Three chances out of five it will be addicted to the use of such stimulants when grown. When a weary business man comes home from his office at night, nervous and out of temper, the Jersey Bulletin says that a glass of Jersey milk heated to about 120 degrees, supplied little at a time and no food taken with it or at most only a little bread and butter, will do more to restore him to a happy frame of mind and good physical condition than all the tempting viands that can be placed before him. If assumed late at once, owing to its being so much easier to digest than any other milk and owing, no doubt to the greater quantity of volatile gases it contains.

When you need a good, safe laxative, ask your druggist for a box of Ayer's Pills, and you will find that they give perfect satisfaction. For indigestion, torpid liver, and sick headache there is nothing superior. Leading physicians recommend them.

## AYER'S PILLS

Excel all others as a family medicine. They are suited to every constitution, old and young, and, being sugar-coated, are agreeable to take. Purely vegetable, they leave no ill effects, but strengthen and regulate the stomach, liver, and bowels, and restore every organ to its normal function. For use either at home or abroad, on land or sea, these are the best.

## Are the Best.

"Ayer's Pills have been used in my family for thirty years. We find them an excellent medicine in fevers, eruptive diseases, and all bilious troubles, and seldom call a physician. They are almost the only pill used in our neighborhood."—Bosman C. Combs, East Landing, P. O., W. Feliciani, Parish, La.

"I have been in this country eight years, and, during all this time, neither I nor any member of my family have used any other kind of medicine than Ayer's Pills, but these we always keep at hand, and I should not know how to get along without them."—A. W. Soderberg, Lowell, Mass.

## Family Medicine

"For 35 years, they have always given the utmost satisfaction."—James A. Thornton, Bloomington, Ind.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe hemorrhoids, which I was long suffering."—Emma Keyes, Hubbardstown, Mass.

## Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

## THE FARM.

## Corn Not Cheap.

"Corn is one cent a pound, oats a cent and a half, and wheat two cents; which shall I feed my growing chicks? Corn is the cheapest."

Because corn is thirty-three per cent cheaper than oats, and fifty per cent cheaper than wheat, it by no means follows that it is the cheapest to feed, because here it must be measured by its ability to produce. One thing is certain, the elements must be in the grain in order to produce the same in the animal issues. A strictly carbonaceous food would not build up the albuminoid. Hence corn is more expensive in growing chicks than oats or wheat. It may form a portion of the daily diet, say perhaps twenty per cent, but not more, for beyond this it is not profitable. Oats whole and ground, wheat, cooked vegetables, an abundance of clover, and a small quantity of corn, will produce the best results to growing chicks, and the quantity given must be in proportion to the needs of the creature. If a larger amount of corn or cornmeal is fed, there is great danger of disturbances with the bowels. Its heating nature is apt to produce an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the intestines. Feed simple food, free from all condiments, and note how rapidly the chicks will grow, and how they will thrive.—Maine Farmer.

## Hints to the Farmer.

Eggs are the most remarkable product that the farm yields. They are ready for the market the whole year, and the sooner they are gotten to market the better. Nothing else that the farm produces comes in as handy as a good supply of eggs. They require no cultivation, no hoeing, pruning or churning, but in a few days they are as good as laid. With plenty of eggs on the fact there is a host of good things in the kitchen, and money in the family purse. Gathering eggs is like picking up cents. They are as good as cash, and can quickly be turned into dollars and cents.—Indiana Farmer.

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easily managed with fruit. The apiary in a good orchard, with now and then a little attention, has always paid the keeper. A farmer who desires a few extras from which to make enough to pay taxes and household expenses can be certain of doing it with this combination. Good management is the chief point. When the stormy half the battle is won, while without it failure frequently occurs in all occupations.—N. Y. Christian Advocate.

## TEMPERANCE.

A distinguished Englishman, returning to his own country after a careful study of our American institutions, on being asked what he had seen that was most unlike England, answered: "The wireless dinner-tables of the great middle class."

A little boy was passing a liquor saloon, the door of which was open, with his dog Sport. The dog, not knowing any better, went in; but his master was soon after him, with the following piece of advice: "Come out of there, Sport; don't be disgracing the family!"

GOD SPEED THE DAY!—Drunkness, accompanied by disorderly conduct, ought to be punished after a careful study of our American institutions, on being asked what he had seen that was most unlike England, answered: "The wireless dinner-tables of the great middle class."

SOMETHING FOR BOYS.—Science gives the following significant facts concerning the results of smoking by boys: "In an experimental observation of thirty-eight boys of all classes of society and of average health who had been using tobacco for a period ranging from two months to three years, twenty-seven showed severe injury to the constitution and insular growth; thirty-two the existence of irregularity of the heart's action; disordered stomachs, cough, and a craving for alcohol; thirteen had intermittency of the pulse, and one had consumption. After they had abandoned the use of tobacco, within six months' time one-half were free from all their former symptoms, and the remainder had recovered by the end of the year."

I am told that it is becoming more, and more fashionable for women to drink. I care not how well a woman may dress, if she has taken enough of wine to show her cheek and put glossiness on her eyes, she is intoxicated. She may be handed into a four wheeled dog cart, and have diamonds enough to confound the Tiffany's—she is intoxicated. She may be a graduate of the best collegiate institute, and the daughter of some of the danger of being nominated for the Presidency—she is drunk. You may have a larger vocabulary than I have, and you may say in regard to her that she is "convivial," or she is "merry," or she is "effusive," or she is "exhilarated," but you cannot with all your grandiloquence of verbiage cover up the plain fact that it is an old-fashioned case of drunk.—Tulmore, in N. Y. Observer.

## The Play Corner.

Cut a ring of pasteboard about as large as a big English penny. The outer edge will be the size of the penny mentioned, and the inside edge about as large round as a ten cent piece. Glue this to the center of a plate and propose to some of your friends to pass into this dish, and to keep there, an ordinary sized marble placed on the plate. This is the game, and it is in watching the efforts of the operator that you will understand why it is called the "Nerve Irrigator." The ball must be moved very quickly in order to make it leap over the thickness of the pasteboard edges so as to reach the center of the ring, but this very quickness often throws it to the other side beyond the point desired.

The way to overcome the difficulty is this: Move the ball gently but quickly toward the center of the ring, slightly inclining the plate toward you, then lower it suddenly two or three inches and raise it again quickly, thus putting the center of the ring directly under the ball, which does not fall as quickly as the plate, in this way permitting it to leap the outer edge of the ring without touching.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

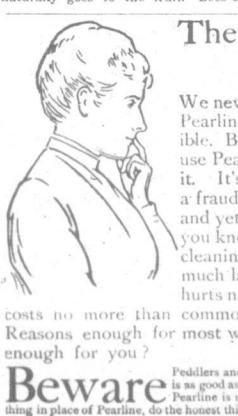
"Those warts remind me of the servants I had last year." "So green?" "No, Breakers."

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes: "I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of rheumatism; has given relief when doctor's medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its provident discovery."

## There must be some reason for it

We never have compelled anyone to use Pearline. We'd like to, but it isn't feasible. Besides, it isn't necessary. Millions use Pearline, and have tested and proved it. It's too old to be unknown, if it were a fraud, but where is the thing as popular and yet so young? If you know Pearline, you know the reason. In all washing and cleaning, there's nothing that saves as much labor and does as much work. It hurts nothing, saves wear on everything, costs no more than common soap and is more economical. Reasons enough for most women; think, are they not good enough for you?

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE!—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—send it back. JAMES PYLE, New York.



## Parsons' Pills

These pills were a wonderful discovery. Unlike any others, they are like sugar candy. One box sent post-paid for 25 cents, or three boxes for \$1 in stamps. 50 Pills to every box. We pay duty to Canada.

## Make New Rich Blood!

## McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

BASE imitations intended to deceive are being foisted on the market; look out for them and do not be put off with any so-called Worm Syrup claiming to be as good. Ask for and get McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP, the original and only genuine. Any child will take it. At all dealers. Price 25 cents.

## RIDGE'S for INFANTS FOOD AND INVALIDS

Nursing mothers, reduced by overtaxing of the nervous force by the drain upon the system induced by prolonged nursing, should at once commence using Ridge's Food as a daily diet. It will give strength to the mother and improve the supply for the little one. It is member Ridge's Food has been in use for thirty years in England and America, therefore is not an untried preparation. Four sizes, retail at 25c, 50c, \$1.25 and \$1.75. Send to WOODBINE & CO., Palmer, Mass., for pamphlet free.

## EDUCATIONAL.

We are doing better work here now than we used to do. I see no reason why our present students should not do as well as our old ones. I mean to do my part better next year, and next, and so on. But maybe you would like to see what nice work can be done with a pen? Samples free.

SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,  
Windsor, N.S.

## ACADIA COLLEGE.

The next session will open on  
THURSDAY, September 25.

Matriculation Examination on WEDNESDAY, September 24, to begin at 9 a.m. Applications may be addressed to the President,  
Walford, N.S.

## HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY opens SEPTEMBER 25, 1898. There are two Courses of Study: a Matriculation Course, to prepare young men for college, and a General Course, to furnish a student for Teaching or for Business. The Matriculation Course is a full, thorough, and liberal education, and its past record commends it to boys and young men who are seeking thorough culture. Every care is taken to ensure the comfort and happiness of the boys. Rooms large and well furnished, connected with Acadia College and Acadia Seminary, this Academy affords excellent opportunities for social as well as intellectual development. Students have the privileges of a Gymnasium, Reading Room, Library, Lectures, Recitation, etc. Board and Washing, \$2.50 per week. For particulars write for Catalogue.  
I. B. HARRIS, Principal.

## ACADIA SEMINARY,

WOLFVILLE, N.S.

THIS SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES re-opens for the year 1898-99 on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, at Three Courses of Study:—Classical, Literary, and Musical. Diplomas given upon graduation in any course. Thorough preparation for college, and departments—Classical, Literary, Instrumental and Vocal Music, French and German, Painting and Drawing, and Education. Commendable well-arranged, well-furnished, and comfortable. Calendars sent upon application. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal, Miss M. S. GRAY, or to the Principal, EVERETT W. SAWYER.  
Wolfville, July 8th, 1898.

## Business, Short-hand and Type-writing, and Telegraphy Departments.

Each conducted by experienced specialists, open all summer. This we are enabled to do with confidence, owing to the unequalled summer climate of St. John. Students (day or gentlemen) can enter at any time. Send for circulars.  
NO YACHTING.  
I. O. O. F. Hall.  
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