Miscellaneous.

Tropical Fruits.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT BANANAS, PINEAPPLES AND ORANGES

The fruit trade during the past year was profitable to most of those who were largely engaged in it, though the supply was in excess of the demand, and prices were therefore low. The number of steamers in the tropical fruit trade is increasing, and the hope is expressed that the reduction in the length of the voyage will reduce the losses of fruit while on shipboard. These losses must be very large, however, under the best conditions.

The importation of bananas last year consisted of 155 cargoes by sailing vessels and parts of cargoes by 113 steamers. Jamaica is a great banana region. The banana is the fruit of a short, rapidly growing tree. It is an annual, the fruit coming to maturity about a year from the time the shoot is planted, the trunk of the tree then attaining a height of eight or ten feet, and about three feet in girth. From the trunk, which is of a porous, fibrous nature, are thrown out six or more long palm-like branches. The bunch of fruit appears at the juncture of the trunk and branches, and consists of from four to twelve hands, each hand having in its grasp from half a dozen to a dozen bananas. From the roots of this tree several shoots sprout, each of which in turn may become a tree. The method of cultivation is simple. The land is first cleared. A hole is then dug, into which the shoot is placed. Nature is left to do the rest, and unless the season is very dry, the tree is certain to grow and bear fruit in from nine to twelve months. The trees are usually planted from twelve to fifteen feet apart. The fruit is sometimes carried to market, twenty to thirty miles on clumsy carts. It is bruised by jolting and the weight of the driver, who generally sits on top. These defects do not show themselves until the fruit has been in the ship's hold a few days, when they result in unsightly black patches, which lessen the market value.

The importation of pineapples, mostly from the West Indies, during the year ending in March, consisted of 48 cargoes by sailing vessels and 23,202 barrels by steamers. The scarlet variety comes to this country and the sugarloaf goes to England. As the voyage to England is a long one, the pine is cut off at the root, and plant and fruit are shipped without being separated. This is expensive, but the prices obtained warrant it. The fruit can be kept a long time in this way. A great deal of the crop is reserved for canning. There are several canning factories on the islands. Some of the fruit is canned in this country, but it is asserted that it is inferior in flavor and quality to that put up on the islands, where it is allowed to ripen on the plant, while that canned abroad has been plucked green for shipment. One of these factories consumes about 25,000 pineapples per day, and puts up 250,000 cans of fruit in a season. The wages paid to the hands are fifty cents a day, which is not so very low, considering that half that sum will supply a small family with a day's food. The machinery employed in these factories is of American make, and the sugar used is exported from New York. The cans are mostly made in Baltimore.

The importation of oranges from countries outside the United States consisted of eight full cargoes by sailing vessels and 85,923 barrels by 144 steamers. Two grades of oranges are shipped from Jamaica to the United States. The ordinary are plucked and brought to the seaboard to be packed and shipped. The stem cut come mostly from one parish, and are put up under the tree on the plantation, and brought to port, sixty miles, partly by rail and partly by drays. The extraordinary are taken to market in carts, spread out on the ground over night to dry, then wiped with a dry cloth, wrapped in paper, and packed in barrels or boxes ventilated by holes cut in their sides and tops.

The First President of the Texan Republic.

(From an article on 'General Sam Houston,' by Alex. Hynds, in the August Century.)

About two years after the revolution General Houston had his first difficulty with the people. Under the Constitution the capital had been fixed at Austin, but power was given to the President to order the temporary removal of the archives in case of danger. The Comanches were committing ravages within sight of Austin, and General Houston ordered the State records to be forwarded to him at Washington (Texas). This caused much excitement in Austin, and four hundred men placed themselves about the State-house to prevent their removal. Colonel Morton, a leading spirit of the revolution, was at their head, and wrote to General Houston, who well knew his character as a fighting man, that, if the archives were removed, he (Morton) would hunt him down like a wolf. General Houston replied in a note of characteristic brevity: 'If the people of Austin do not send them, I shall come and get them, and if Colonel Morton can kill me, he is welcome to my earcap.' The guard was at once doubled, patrolmen were placed on the roads, and a select committee went into permanent session in the city hall. During a sitting of that body one who was unannounced suddenly stood in their midst, having gained entrance by means of a tall live-oak which grew against the window; his garb and arms were those of a hunter, and being spoken to by Colonel Morton, he placed his finger on his lips and remained silent. Colonel Morton flew into a rage and seized him, when the stranger drew his bowie knife, at the same instant that Morton's friends held him back. Another member of the body spoke to the stranger saying that the meeting was a private one, and that he presumed the gentleman had mistaken the house. At this, he walked to a table and wrote one line, 'I am deaf.' Judge Webb then wrote, 'Tell us your business,' when a letter was handed him addressed to the citizens of Austin, which the judge read aloud as follows:

'Fellow citizens: Though in error, and deceived by the arts of traitors, I will give you three days more to decide whether or not you will forward to me the archives. At the end of that time you will please let me know your decision. Sam Houston.' The deaf man waited a few moments for a reply, and was about to leave, when Colonel Morton handed him a note saying, 'You were brave enough to insult me, are you brave enough to give me satisfaction?' The mute wrote, 'I am at your service,' and after fixing terms left by the window. Morton was told he would be killed, as he was to fight Deaf Smith, who never missed his man; but he could not be shaken in his resolve. The weapons used were rifles, the distance was one hundred paces and the time sunset. A vast crowd saw the duel. Morton was dressed in broadcloth, his antagonist in smoke-tinted buckskin. Both were cool and stern. At the given signal both fired at the same instant; Morton sprang into the air and fell dead, a ball in his heart. Deaf Smith quietly reloaded his rifle and walked into the forest. Three days afterward he came with General Houston and ten others, to Austin, and the archives were removed withont further opposition.

While President of the republic, Houston received a challenge to fight a duel, sent by a man whom he regarded his inferior socially. Turning to the bearer of the challenge, he exclaimed, in a voice full of indignant scorn, 'Sir, tell your principal that Sam Houston *never fights down hill*.'

It was his habit to deliver his messages to the Texan Congress orally. A few days before one of his inaugurals, a member of Congress said to the President that the body would be better if he would prepare written messages; that it would be treating them more respectfully to write them out, and, besides, they could then be preserved for future reference. Accordingly, on the day fixed for the inauguration, he appeared with a large roll of paper in his hand tied with a blue ribbon, and marked in large letters '*Inaugural*.' He addressed them with the roll in his hand, waving it gracefully that all might see it, and, concluding with a polite bow, handed it to the clerk and walked out of the chamber; when opened it proved to be only blank paper!

Trout Fishing.

The angler experienced in the use of worms enjoys many pleasures not vouchsafed to fly-casting experts. He can reach pools where the sunlight is forever shut out by the hemlock boughs. He can drop his shot-laden line over moss grown rocks and between sunken logs in watery recesses beyond the reach of flies. Not frequently he can see large trout with motionless fins enjoying siestas in the shade of submerged roots, where tag alder and other thickets forbid the use of flies. Marvelous skill is required to reach the bank and drop the hook into the water without starting the fish. The least jarring of the ground or the shadow of a hair may put the trout on the alert. At such times the expert angler removes his hat, gets on his hands and knees, and crawls toward the pool as silently as a hunter moves toward a pond covered with ducks. He guages his distance when near the brink, cautiously runs his hickory rod over the stream, and drops his worm within a foot or two of the victim's nose. A sharp tugging at the line thrills him as no fly fisherman is ever thrilled; and if fortunate he lands the finny treasure in the tangled undergrowth at his feet. Then, again, he can send his bait to the bottom of pools 12 and 20 feet deep, thus tempting the appetite of fishy epicures too lazy to rise to a fly. Nor is this all. If he hooks a trout and loses him, he has the inestimable satisfaction of giving the fish something in return for his hurt mouth. It is value given for value received. A fat worm or grub eases the pain caused by the hook. Trout certainly prefer a worm to an artificial fly. Men of high instincts, however, frequently disregard their wishes, and thereby miss the peculiar pleasure enjoyed by the knights of the peeled pole. In well-wooded and thicket-fringed streams the largest and the greatest number of brook trout are said to be caught by anglers who use the common angle worm. The fish are said to bite more freely if the earth from which the worm is taken is tinctured with the oil of anise. Old and experienced settlers in Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, and other states seemed with trout streams, can never be induced to use a fly. They say that they get more enjoyment from the worm, and that the net result are usually far more satisfactory. Whether they are right or wrong, the conflicting merits of worm and fly-fishing seemed to invite careful attention. They may possibly commend themselves to the consideration of President Arthur and other distinguished statesmen sojourning near trout streams.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Curiosities of Misnomer.

Black lead is not black lead at all, but a compound of carbon and a small quantity of iron. Brazilian grass never grew in Brazil, and it is not grass; it is nothing but strips of palm leaf. Burgundy pitch is not pitch and does not come from Burgundy; the greater part of it is resin and palm oil. Catgut is made from the entrails of sheep. Cuttle bone is not bone, but a kind of chalk once enclosed in the fossil remains of extinct specimens of cuttle fish. German silver was not invented in Germany, and does not contain a particle of silver. Cleopatra's needle was not erected by the Egyptian queen, nor in her honor. Pompey's pillar had no historical connection with Pompey in any way. Sealing wax does not contain a particle of wax, but is composed of Venice turpentine, shellac and cinnabar. The tuberose is no rose, but a species of polyanth. The strawberry is no berry, but only a succulent receptacle. Turkish baths did not originate in Turkey and are not baths, but heated chambers. Whalebone is not bone, and is said not to possess a single property of bone.—*Providence Journal.*

PICKLED GREEN TOMATOES.—For one gallon of sliced green tomatoes, (salted and drained), take one quart of cider vinegar, one pound of sugar, one tablespoonful of mustard, cloves and allspice. Place all in a porcelain kettle over, a fire until the tomatoes are cooked tender; then drain them out, and boil the syrup down till just enough remains to cover them. They do not need sealing. Onions may be added if liked.

APPLE MARMALADE.—Pare, core, and cut in small pieces any kind of sour apple, and to every pound put in three quarters of a pound of sugar. Put them in a preserving pan and boil over a slow fire until they are reduced to a pulp turn into jelly jars, and keep in a cool place.

DYE WORKS,

GILBERT'S LANE, - - - SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MEN'S CLOTHES, of all kinds, CLEANSED or RE-DYED and Pressed, equal to new. LACE CURTAINS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, &c. Cleaned by a NEW PROCESS, every week day. SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, DRESS MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS DYED. FEATHERS, KID GLOVES, TIES, &c., &c., CLEANED OR DYED.

All Orders left at the following places will receive prompt attention. PRICES LOW. Macauley Bros. & Co, 61 Charlotte street; W. P. Moses & Co., Yarmouth, N. S.; W. H. Etter, Truro, N. S.; P. H. Glendenning, New Glasgow, N. S.; Wm. Shannon, Annapolis, N. S.; Chipman & Etter, Amherst, N. S.; Miss Wright, Digby, N. S.; Robt. Young, Charlottetown, P. E. I., or at the DYE WORKS, GILBERT'S LANE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

A. L. LAW, Proprietor.

H. S. PIPER, AGENT, BRIDGETOWN.

CASH SAVED

Is Money Earned!

All persons wanting

MOWERS, RAKES, CULTIVATORS, SPRING TOOTH HARROWS, HORSE HOES, COMBINED SEEDER AND HARROW, ENSILAGE CUTTERS, SWEEP OR TREAD POWERS, HAY FORKS, HAY FEEDERS, THRESHERS, ETC., will save money, and be sure of getting the best implements in the market by applying to

A. C. VanBUSKIRK, Kingston Station,
Agent for Annapolis County.
April 25 n3tf

The Mines' certificate will be shown to any person wishing to see the same.

Schr. Ivica,

Capt. Longmire.

This well known packet schooner will commence running on her regular trips between

Bridgetown and St. John,

at once. All freight carefully handled.

LIME

will be kept constantly on hand and for sale. Apply on board or at residence of subscriber

J. LONGMIRE.
Bridgetown, April 2, '84. 51tf

W. H. FAIRN,

GENERAL AGENT FOR

MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ALSO AGENT FOR THE

Queen Fire Insurance Company

Of Liverpool and London.

Full information as to rates, etc., will be cheerfully furnished on application. Parties waited upon at their homes if desired.

OFFICE—LAWRENCETOWN, N. S.

May 12th, 1884. n6tf

JOHN L. NIXON,

Margaretville.

Licensed Auctioneer.

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

OATS.

500 BUSHELS

of Prince Edward Island Oats for sale. Apply to HARRY MILLER, or BURTON NEILY.

Bridgetown, Feb. 6, '84.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

100 Columns and 100 Engravings in each issue.

43rd Year. $1.50 a Year.

Send three 2c. stamps for Sample Copy (English or German) of the OLDEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE WORLD.

ORANGE JUDD CO., DAVID W. JUDD, Pres.
751 Broadway, New York.

New Store!

NEW GOODS!

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

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, AND OATMEAL,

which will be sold at low prices for cash. Also.—A well assorted stock of

GROCERIES,

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

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

P. NICHOLSON.

Bridgetown, June 19th, 1883.

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

Notice of Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between

JOHN P. RICE AND ARTHUR E. SULIS,

doing business under the style and firm name of the ACADIA ORGAN COMPANY in Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. E. Sulis assumes all debts of the late firm, and to whom all accounts due are to be paid.

JOHN P. RICE,
A. E. SULIS.

Bridgetown, May 8th, 1884.

CARD

IN accordance with the above, and owing to my late partner's health breaking down, which has compelled him to withdraw from the business, I would beg to inform my many friends that I still intend carrying on the same business under the same name and style, and will continue to manufacture the same celebrated ACADIA ORGAN. Every pains will be taken, and no expense spared to manufacture First-Class Instruments, which will be placed in the market at prices to suit the times. Thanking our friends for their liberal patronage in the past, I would still solicit a continuance of the same.

I am, your obedient servant,
A. E. SULIS.

CARD.

HAVING been compelled to withdraw from the above business, on account of poor health, I wish to take the present opportunity of thanking my many friends for their kind and liberal support in the past, and hoping that I may in the future be able to resume my business as salesman, I would still solicit patronage for the celebrated ACADIA Organ, which will still be manufactured by Mr. Sulis. I can fully recommend the Organs to the public, and shall be pleased to sell them to any of my friends.

tf JOHN P. RICE.

SAMUEL LEGG,

Watch and Clock Maker,

Opposite

Bridgetown Drug Store

Also Agent for the

HARTFORD LIFE

—AND—

ANNUITY INSURANCE CO.

Of Hartford, Conn.

Bridgetown, July 16, '84.

APPLES!

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

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

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

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

H. V. Barrett,
Office, McCormick's Building,
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S.

PLOUGHS. PLOUGHS.

THOSE IN WANT OF

First-Class PLOUGH

of different patterns, should call at once on

JOHN HALL,
LAWRENCETOWN.

TERMS, SIGHT. tfn40

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y.

Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Tue. Thu. and Sat. only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 45	5 30	.....
6	Round Hill	2 02	5 55	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 23	6 25	.....
19	Paradise	2 35	6 45	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 43	7 00	.....
28	Middleton	2 57	7 25	.....
32	Wilmot	3 07	7 45	.....
35	Kingston	3 12	7 57	.....
42	Aylesford	3 30	8 32	.....
47	Berwick	3 43	8 55	.....
59	Kentville—arrive	4 10	9 45	.....
	Do—leave	4 20	10 40	5 40
64	Port Williams	4 33	11 00	6 00
66	Wolfville	4 38	11 10	6 10
69	Grand Pre	4 46	11 22	6 25
77	Hantsport	5 08	11 55	.....
			P.M	6 55
84	Windsor	5 30	12 45	7 45
116	Windsor Junct	6 50	3 10	10 00
130	Halifax—arrive	7 25	3 55	10 45

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Mon. Wed. and Fri. only.	Passengers and Freight daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 20	.....	2 30
14	Windsor Junc—leave	8 00	8 30	3 30
46	Windsor	9 15	11 00	5 35
53	Hantsport	9 35	11 30	6 03
61	Grand Pre	9 56	12 06	6 33
64	Wolfville	10 05	12 24	6 46
66	Port Williams	10 10	12 36	6 55
			P.M.	
71	Kentville—arrive	10 23	12 56	7 10
	Do—leave	10 40	1 25	.....
83	Berwick	11 05	2 17	.....
88	Aylesford	11 18	2 40	.....
95	Kingston	11 33	.....	.....
98	Wilmot	11 40	3 22	.....
102	Middleton	11 48	3 35	.....
		P.M.	3 47	.....
108	Lawrencetown	12 03	4 12	.....
111	Paradise	12 11	4 28	.....
116	Bridgetown	12 23	4 52	.....
124	Roundhill	12 43	5 25	.....
130	Annapolis — arrive	1 00	5 50	.....

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

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

Steamer Secret leaves Annapolis for Boston every Sat. p. m.

Steamer Dominion leaves Yarmouth for Boston every Tues. p. m.

Steamer Frances leaves Annapolis every Tues. p. m. for Eastport, Bar Harbor, Mt. Desert. Ferry connection thence for Portland and Boston.

P. INNES, General Manager.
Kentville, 31st Aug, 1884.

Photograph Gallery

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

VIEWS of dwellings, stores, streets, etc., a specialty, and orders from any part of the country attended to.

Enlarging.

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

Photographs and tintypes will receive best attention.

Pictures taken in any weather.

Charges reasonable.

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

OVER "MONITOR" OFFICE.

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

MONEY AT 6 PER CENT.

Can be obtained from the

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

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

For particulars apply to

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

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

SEND TO THIS OFFICE FOR BILL HEADS, CARDS, TAGS, ETC.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Obadiah Barteaux, of Nictaux Falls,

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

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

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

JOHN M. MORSE,
ASSIGNEE.

Nictaux Falls, May 8, 1884.

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

JOHN M. MORSE.
ASSIGNEE.

6it11

New Fall and Winter Goods!

Mrs. W. E. MILLER

has just received large additions to her stock of Goods, comprising

VELVETEENS and PLUSHES, suitable for Dress and Hat Trimmings.

A large assortment of

FLOWERS AND RIBBONS.

A NICE LOT OF TIES.

HATS in all the Fashionable Shapes; Mantle Ornaments, &c.

Butterick's Patterns always on hand.

QUALITY UP!

PRICES DOWN.

Xmas. Goods

Just arrived at

T. J. Eagleson's.

A large and well assorted stock of

Confectionery, Fancy Goods,

Foreign Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Currants, and Nuts, all new crop.

CANNED GOOD.

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

First Class Grocery.

MEATS, PROVISIONS,

POULTRY & VEGETABES

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

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

Strict attention to business, and prices low.

THE CELEBRATED

Automatic Shading Pen,

FOR PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL LETTERING.

ESPECIALLY adapted to the use of Bookkeepers, Artists, Draughtsmen, Markers Clerks and Penmen generally.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. AGENTS WANTED.

A. C. VanBuskirk,
n3tf Kingston Station.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of AVARD LONGLEY, late of Paradise in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to tender their accounts duly attested within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CHARLOTTE LONGLEY.
Administratrix.

Paradise June 2nd 1884. 3m.

GEO. S. COOK,

PRACTICAL MACHINIST,

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, - N. S.

MILL MACHINERY of all kinds made and repaired.

Shafting and Saw Arbors a specialty.

SEWING MACHINES cleaned and repaired.

January 28th, 1884. 42 1y

100 MEN WANTED

To Begin Sales at once for next Fall Delivery for the

Fonthill Nurseries,

325 ACRES

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

GOOD SALARIES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO RELIABLE AND SUCCESSFUL MEN.

Send references and Photo with application. Address

STONE & WELLINGTON,
MONTREAL, P. Q.

J. W. BEALL, 64 Coursol Street, Manager Branch Office. tf

H. J. BANKS,

PRACTICAL TAILOR,

(Tupper's Hall),

Bridgetown.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, in Bridgetown, where he is prepared to execute all orders in first class style. A perfect fit guaranteed every time. Place of business over building known as Tupper's store.

H. J. BANKS.
Bridgetown, Oct. 16, '83. tf

AGENTS wanted for the Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The argest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free, Hallett Book Co., Portland Maine.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cts. for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you on the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

1884. SPRING 1884!

STEAM

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

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

30 PARLOR SUITS;

30 PINE BEDROOM SUITS.

20 ASH AND WALNUT SUITS;

12 BLACK WALNUT SUITS;

Parlor Suits range in price from

$48 TO $200

Bedroom Suits from

$22 TO $200.

A FULL STOCK OF

Household Furniture

Of All Kinds.

A FINE LOT OF

GILT

WINDOW CORNICES

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

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

New

MACHINERY!

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

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

J. B. REED.

BRIDGETOWN

Marble Works.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscribers are still importing and manufacturing

Monuments & Gravestones

Of ITALIAN and AMERICAN Marble.

ALSO:

Granite and Feestone Monuments.

Having erected Machinery in connection with J. B. Reed's Steam Factory, we are prepared to Polish Granite equal to that broad

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

OLDHAM WHITMAN.

PLANTS! PLANTS!

—FOR THE—

Garden and House.

FLOWER

—AND—

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Small Fruits,

Fruits and Ornamental Trees,

FRENCH ROSES,

And Clematis,

a specialty, imported direct from France, New and Rare Plants, such as

BLUE PRIMROSES, GOLDEN LEAVED PRIMROSES, RED HELIOTROPES, GLOXMIAS, HIBISCUS, CALCEOLARIAS, ETC., and a

CRIMSON

Maroon Lobleia, etc,

Catalogues now ready, free to all applicants, and sent to all customers of last year.

James H. Andrews,
Willow Park Nurseries, Halifax.
Feb. 27, '84. n46tf

EYE, EAR AND THROAT!

Dr. J. R. McLean,

Corner Hollis & Salter streets,

HALIFAX.

Sept. 5th, 1882.—tf

Executors' Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of GEORGE S. BENT, late of Granville in the County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are requested to render their accounts against said Estate, duly attested, within three months from date thereof, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to.

MARY ANN BENT, FRANK F. BENT, } Executors.
Granville, July 22, '84. 143m.

Agricultural.

The Smoker on a Farm.

If a farmer can have choice between the man who smokes and the one who does not, he cannot afford to hire the smoker. The smoker spends too much time looking for his pipe and tobacco and firing up when at work, and though he pretends to work and smoke at the same time, the pipe takes most of his attention and the employer's interests suffer. But more than this occurs smoking makes a man lazy. The first effect is to brace him up a little, but a few months latter it relaxes his sinews, his energies flag, and he feels like crawling under the shade and taking a nap. I know how it is for I am an occasional smoker myself. If I have business on hand I postpone smoking, knowing by experience that smoking unfits me for labor, mental or physicial.

I did not realize how many times a day my men smoked until I employed them in the office in rainy weather. Some of them could not dispense with smoking from the morning until the noon bell, but wanted to indulge two or three times, feeling uneasy under the restraint. I do not doubt these men would smoke six or eight times daily in the fields, and every smoke would entail a loss of ten minutes, say one hour each day, or one day per month—a loss of $12 for eight months. I assume that the risk of having a smoker about the premises is worth another $12 per eight months. No matter how careful the man may try to be, they are liable to lay the burning pipe or cigar down and forget it until the buildings are in flames, or to drop a match in an absent-minded moment that costs the proprietor several thousand dollars.

Again I know how it is myself. I am one of the most cautious of men, and never enter barn or shop with lighted cigar, nor light one in the barn. One day, desiring to enter the barn, I laid my lighted cigar on a block two rods away, between the barn and woodshed. Coming out of the barn I was met by some visitors and the cigar was forgotten. We walked down through the berry fields, and when we came back we found people fighting fire. The cigar had been blown off the block. It fell among the dry chips and litter, and we came near being burned out. Smoking is not only a foolish waste of time and money and a source of danger to property; it undermines health, and unless even the occasional devotee is scrupulously neat makes him less companionable. The inveterate, perpetual is a nuisance.—*Country Letter.*

Facts About Trees.

As is well known, a tree cannot grow without leaves. These are put forth every year, and are a contrivance for vastly increasing the surface. An oak tree of good sizes exposes several acres of surface to the air during the growing season. It has been estimated that the Washington elm at Cambridge, Mass., not a very large tree, exposes about five acres of foliage, if we include both sides of the leaves. Leaves are more nearly comparable to stomachs than lungs. A leaf is a laboratory for assimilating or manufacturing raw materials into plant fabric. The cellular structure of the leaves, wood and bark of a tree is a complicated subject to treat in a popular way. It requires a vast surface of leaves to do a little work. By counting the leaves on a seedling oak, and estimating the surface of both sides of each, we can see how many inches are needed to build up the roots and stems for the first year. After the first year the old stem of the oak bears no leaves. It is dependent on the leaves of its branches, or its children, for support. A tree is a sort of community, each part having its own duties to perform. The root hair takes up most of the nourishment. The young roots take this to the larger ones, and they in turn, like the branches of a river, pour the flood of crude sap into the trunk, which conveys it to the leaves. The assimilated or digested sap passes from the leaves to all growing parts of the plant, and a deposit is made where most needed. If a branch is much exposed to the winds, the base of it has a certain amount of nourishment. So with the trunk of a tree. If the base of a branch or the main trunk is much exposed to the winds and storms, a much thicker deposit of food is made there. The winds give a tree exercise, which seems good to help make it strong. Our toughest wood comes from trees growing in exposed places. The limbs of a tree are all the time striving with each other to see which shall have the most room and the most sunshine. While some perish in the attempt, or meet with only very indifferent success, the strongest of the buds survive.

—Strawberries are fond of manures that contain potash and phosphates. The muriate appears to be the best form of potash and strawberries, but requires care in using; should be well composted with stable or barn-yard manure before using. Muriate of potash, if applied alone, will, if used after vegetation starts, burn the plants very often. Use potash always, if possible in winter, or else compost it, and then you can safely apply it. It is not safe to use on old beds over 300 lbs. per acre. When you make a new bed you use much more.

—A writer in the *Boston Cultivato* says he has this year tried a plan for restoring shrivelled turnips and preserving them for summer eating. He buried a basketful in his garded and when taken up they were found to be as firm and rigid as when gathered last fall. Even their fresh and natural color was restored. Beets and carrots are said to give similar results under the same treatment. The plan is certainly worth knowing.

—We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it, making both the farm and the farmer rich at once.

—We believe that kindness to stock, like good shelter, is saving of fodder.

Joker's Corner.

A Boston Girl's Reason.

'Kiss me again.'

Sibyl Sartoris spoke these words in a grave, calm manner that betokened the serious import in which she held them, and as Herbert Holdfast bent tenderly forward and pressed his lips softly to hers she looked up to him in the shy, cat-on-the-back-fence fashion that had so witched him in the golden-hued days of courtship.

There was no tint of deception in the pure nature of this girl, and her every act was the result of reflection, often profound. Brought up in Boston, she had all her life been accustomed to put to its best use the power of discernment which a thoughtful mind gave her. Surrounded as she was by the mystic influences of Emerson, the Concord school of Philosophy, and several large warehouses where mackerel were sold, it is small wonder that, when standing on the threshold of womanhood, she beheld suitors for her heart and hand approaching, she had analyzed with critical care the hopes and fears of each—had subjected the character of every wooer to the rigid scrutiny of a mind that, seated cross-legged on the starry summit of phychological research, looked upon a man as only vivified protoplasm, and the deepest emotions of the heart as merely the manifestations of a too active nerve center.

Herbert knew this. He knew that this girl, the rounded curves of whose figure and the dewy sweetness of whose lips would have made an anchorite leave his job without a pang, had naught of passion in her nature. And so when he had complied—oh, so gladly with her request, there stalks from out the banquet halls of his imagination, where they had so long been unwelcome guests, the sheeted ghosts of doubt and apprehension. He knew now that Sybil loved him with a love that would never falter or fail—a love that, securely built upon a foundation of respect and admiration, was now crowned with the large, roomy, mansard roof of a deathless, never changing passion. His words proved it. Never before had she even so much as hinted a kiss, and when he had sought to take one she had submitted to his caresses more as a dutiful wife than as an ardent lover. But now all was changed, and it was she who sought the bliss that a large, well-regulated, three-story-and-basement kiss alone can give. The thought was ecstacy.

'You love me better to-day, Sibyl,' he said, 'than you did yesterday. Is it not so, darling?'

'No,' she answered, standing there calm and pulseless as a clam at high tide.

'Then why,' he says, 'did you ask me to kiss you?'

'Because,' Sibyl replies, 'I desired to ascertain whether or not you had been drinking Medford rum.'

Why She Didn't.

A young woman from the country was suing her ex-sweetheart for breach of promise, and the lawyers were, as usual, making all sorts of inquisitive interrogatories.

'You say,' remarked one, 'that the defendant frequently sat very close to you?'

'Yes, sir,' was the reply, with a hectic flush.

'How close?'

'Close enough, so's one cheer was all the sittin' room we needed.'

'And you say he put his arm around you?'

'No, I didn't.'

'What did you say then?'

'I said he put both arms around me.'

'Then what?'

'He hugged me.'

'Very hard?'

'Yes he did. So hard that I came purty near hollerin' right out.'

'Why didn't you 'holler'?'

''Cause.'

'That's no reason. Be explicit, please. Because what?'

''Cause I was afeered he'd stop.'

The court fell off the bench and had to be carried out and put under the hydrant for purpose of resuscitation.—*Merchant Traveller.*

SHOULD BE A CONTRALTO.—'And what part do you sing in the opera, Miss Pearl?'

'I'm one of the sopranos.'

'I'm sorry to hear that.'

'How so?'

'Why, I can't help thinking that if your voice was as low as your dress, you'd make a wonderful contralto.'—*Chicago Herald.*

NOT A QUESTION OF LOCATION.—Well I took Mrs. Arp down in the lowland wheat this evening, where it is thick and green and tall, and I explained to her all about wheat being first in the boot and then in the milk and then in the dough, and as we walked along in a water furrow I said that it reminded me of the old song of 'Comin' Through the Rye,' that I would change it a little and say:—

If a body met a body coming through the wheat
And a body kiss a body wouldn't it be sweet.

And she smiled and said the rye of the poet was not a field, but a rocky branch named Rye, and the lassie was wading through it when her lover met her on the rocks and kissed her. So that knocked all the poetry out of the situation and I said no more on the subject, but I've seen the day when the wheat field would have been as good a place for the business as a branch, and if anything better.

IN THE NURSERY.—'Mamma, why do folks always eat eggs on Easter Sunday?'

'I'm sure I don't know, child. Ask your father.'

'I say, papa, can you tell?'

'Yes, my boy. It a custom invented by married women.'

'Why, what for?'

'So as to give their husbands a gentle hint that it's high time to shell out for Easter bonnets and dres