

LITTLE FEET.

Two little feet so small that both may nestle
In one caressing hand,
Two tender feet upon the untrodden border
Of life's mysterious land.

Dimpled and soft and pink as peach tree blossoms
In April's fragrant days;
How can they walk among the briery
Tangles of the world's rough ways?

These white rose feet along the doubtful
Future
Must bear a woman's load;
Alas! since woman has the heaviest
burden
And walks the hardest road.

Lore for awhile will make the path be-
fore them
All dainty, smooth and fair—
Will call away the bramble, letting only
The roses blossom there.

But when the mother's watchful eyes are
shrouded
Away from the sight of men,
And these dear feet are left without her
guiding
Who shall direct them then?

Will they go stumbling blindly in the
darkness
Of sorrow's fearful shades,
Or find the upland slopes of peace and
beauty,
Whose sunlight never fades?

How shall it be with her, the tender
stranger,
Fair face and gentle-eyed,
Before whose unstained feet the world's
rude highway
Stretches so strange and wide?

Ab! who may read the future? For our
darling
We crave all blessings sweet,
And pray that He who feeds the crying
ravens
Will guide the baby's feet.

—Torence Percy.

THE HOME.

Girls' Writing.

Girls should look to their handwriting,
for it may serve them at some future
crisis better than the shorthand or the
type writer.

There is a lady clerk in the Depart-
ment of the Interior, Mrs. Avery by
name, who has a snug and easy place of
sixteen hundred dollars a year, chiefly on
account of the extraordinary excellence
of her penmanship. It is she who is
selected to copy the letters of the de-
partment which are regarded as of the
greatest consequence, such, for example,
as are to receive the attention of the
president, who frequently compliments
Mrs. Avery's admirable penmanship.

Considering the advantage it is to
many girls to write a good hand, it is
strange that more of them do not try to
acquire this accomplishment. Of late
years, our school-girls and school-boys do
a great deal more writing than they did
formerly. Much is done in school now
by the way of dictation, and in many
schools the pupils have pencil or pen in
hand almost all the time.

But it would not be true to say that
the girls of to-day write more legibly and
neatly than their mothers did. It would
be well if they paid far more attention
to this matter than they do. But they
should make a serious study of it, ac-
quire the habit of taking the best posture,
learn to use the muscles to advantage, so
that they may not easily become tired;
and then practice, as one who intends to
become a professional musician practices.

When a piece of writing gets worse and
worse, page after page, it is because
the writer did the work with only one
end of the muscular of the arm, instead
of employing the whole of its exquisite
and harmonious machinery.

Mrs. Avery, it is said, writes as easily
as she does legibly. She writes as easily
at the end of her day's work as at the
beginning, and her fingers never ache.

—Youth's Companion.

THE FARM.

The invention of labor-saving de-
vices, and the improvement in farming
methods, have lifted the husbandman
from the level of the mere machine (we
might say, of the beast of burden) to
that of the intelligent and skilled man-
ipulator and engineer. Employing water,
steam, wind, and horse-power and com-
plicated machinery in the performance
of the same work that only a few years
ago he had to do by force of his own
strong arms and hands, he can no longer
be styled "the horny-handed son of toil."

He is more and more making himself
master of the situation.

The farm home gives testimony to this
improved condition. Where strictest
economy, even to the deprivation of com-
mon comforts, used to be practiced, we
now find many conveniences of city life,
plains and organs, fine furniture and pic-
tures and every comfort of life.

The farmer's wife alone, in many cases,
has yet the same old burdens to bear as of
yore—churning, washing, cooking, bak-
ing, house-cleaning—not to speak of rearing
and tending children. It is the same
old story—endless drudgery and penur-
ious old age. Nobody needs and deserves
an improvement in her condition, and a
lightening of the pressing burden, more
than does the ever-busy housewife.

The possession of a good sewing and washing
machine, of clothes wringer, power churn
and of all the many devices calculated to
lighten the good housewife's arduous
duties, are just as essential to good farm
management as mow and self-binder.

The drudgery of washing days has
ruined many a good woman's health, and
made her old before her time. With our
best modern washers and wringers, the
former dread of the household can be re-
duced to an easy job. A machine of this
kind, substantially made, is somewhat
expensive. But a good one will pay as
an investment, and as a present to wife
or daughter, make it lightening woman's
work, and relieve her of unnecessary
drudgery, is well worthy of our earnest
consideration.

Work for the Season.

Scions should be cut. The cherry and
plum scions should be set at once; pear
and apple can be kept for a while in
damp moss or other substance that will
prevent their shriveling.

Wood for family use should all be
sawed, split and hauled before the spring
work comes on.

Driveways and walks should be put in
order.

Laws should receive a dressing of
some commercial fertilizer, if they were
not manured last fall, and raked or
turned over to remove the dead grass.

Peas should be sown on a warm piece
of ground for an early crop.

Pruning had better be done now than
not at all. When large woods are made,
it is quite important to paint them over.
Do not prune grapevines or any maple
trees at this season of the year, as they
will bleed.

Hotbeds should receive attention.

Trees and plants that are to be pro-
cured from a distance should be ordered.

Seeds. Every one who has to buy
seeds should make up a list before the
rush of the busy season comes on.

Walls may be repaired, and later all
fences.

Cellars should be cleaned out before
the weather grows warmer.

Door-ways should be cleaned up and
matted.

Moving sheds should be looked over,
and all stones and rubbish removed that
will be in the way of the mower.

Early Potatoes.

Farmers may forward the seed for
their crops of early potatoes and gain
several days. We usually cut the tubers
in March, sprinkling the soil surfaces
freely with gypsum (land plaster) to dry
them and prevent their sticking to-
gether. The pieces are then laid in the
"flats" first mentioned or other shallow
boxes. They are placed close together,
skin sides up, and exposed to the sun-
light of the kitchen window. The eyes
will form strong sprouts which are the
proper season may be planted. If the
first shoots that appear above the
ground are cut by the frost, other shoots
will appear from the dormant buds, and
the labor will not be lost. Of course this
forwarding process is advised for those
only who wish to be early with a
part of their crop, and who can try a
part of their early kinds to see if it will
pay. A still further help is to nail two
boards together after the manner of a
rough; place these by side of the rows,
and if a frost seems probable, or even a
cold night, it is but to turn the work on
a minute to turn them over the rows; in
indeed it would be well to cover the rows
every night until the potatoes outgrow
their protection. —American Agriculturist
for March.

The clover plant contains more of
the necessary elements for egg produc-
tion than the grains. All the lime for
the shells can be procured by a liberal
supply of clover, as there is a large
amount of lime in its composition, and it
is also rich in nitrogen, so important for
the use of the hen in providing the al-
bumen of the egg. Thus, it is not so
concentrated as wheat or corn, but the
hens can eat a large quantity of it, as it
quickly digests. It will also serve to
keep the hens in good laying condition,
as it does not fatten them so readily as
will grain. Clover chopped fine is one of
the best and cheapest feeds that can be
used in the poultry yard.

It is better to begin with trees two
years from the bud than with those ten
or twelve years old; and in ten years or
even less the young trees will be larger
than the old ones. We would not advise
setting trees more than four years old,
and those even two years old are quite
as good as the four-year-old ones as a
rule. It is to be understood that the trees
are thrifty and in healthy condition, for
none others should be set under any cir-
cumstances. The larger the tree the
greater the care that should be exercised
in its removal. Trees should be cut as
living things, as they are, and not as
so much merchandise. What has been
said will apply not only to apple and
pear, but to cherry and plum trees as
well. Peach trees should be cut one
year from the bud when transplanted to
the orchard. As a rule, two-year-old
peach trees are not worth setting. Let
no one be deceived and think he can do
what so many have failed to do—trans-
plant old trees with good results. If a
lifetime of experience is worth anything,
it is sufficient to show that to expend
time and money in removing old trees
except with a ball of earth on the roots
in winter—is generally a waste of time
and money.

TEMPERANCE.

Prohibition and High License.

The Philadelphia Press has recently
made a careful comparison of High Li-
cense and Prohibition cities, and from
reports obtained from over one hundred
American cities, it concluded to award
the palm of righteousness to High Li-
cense cities—Wheeling, W. Va., and
Sullivan, Ill., which it denominates as
"the worst cities in the Union." As the
result of two years' trial of High License
in the former, the chief of the police
there says, "Crime is on the increase."
Drunkennes is the chief offence. Prosti-
tution is alarmingly on the increase.
Drunkennes among women is on the in-
crease." The chief concludes by saying
that how to bring about a reform of this
condition of affairs is to him a problem
beyond solution. Wheeling has a popu-
lation estimated at about 40,000, and two
years ago its saloon licenses was brought
up to \$250. During the recent West Vir-
ginia Amendment campaign, a special
reporter was sent from this run-cursed
city to Maine to obtain evidence against
the carrying of its High License for Pro-
hibition. It will be interesting, there-
fore, to see what the reports of the Phil-
adelphia Press say about Prohibition cities
in Maine and other States. Some of the
facts as given by the chief of police are
as follows: August, Me.: "Crime is on
the decrease." In High License cities
on the decrease. Drunkennes among
women is on the decrease; we have very
little of it. The opium habit is not on
the increase." The Press editorially adds
that crime there is being held at arm's
length, the answers furnishing a striking
contrast to those of the others given.
The report from Topeka, Kansas, said,
"Crime is on the decrease. Prostitution
is on the decrease. Drunkennes among

women is on the decrease; we have very
little of it here. The opium or chloral
habit is not known in our city." With-
out an exception the reports in The
Press from Prohibition cities are highly
encouraging. One of the most noticeable
things is the unanimous statement that
the opium habit does not prevail. The
claim of the liquor men that the opium
curse invariably follows prohibition is
therefore absolutely without support, so
far as conclusions can be drawn from the
testimony of the chiefs of police.—Watch-
man.

THE WAY BURDETTE PUTS IT.

"Just now all the enemies of Prohibition are
crying out that 'Prohibition is a failure.'
But you never hear a Prohibitionist say
that. It's the fellow who wants to find
himself a failure that cries, 'Go about
that cry, my boy. Not one of the States
that adopted Prohibition has repealed
the Prohibition amendment; not one.
Don't be in a hurry to declare any
cause, any movement that aims to make
bad times good, and good times better,
that aims to help men, a failure, even
though you see the cause flat on its back;
both legs broken, and its sword arm
twisted. It isn't dead yet. Don't believe
too much in failures, my boy, lest you
grow to be one yourself. Believe in suc-
cess, that is a better watchword, has a
clearer ring to it, and a man looks, and
feels, and is prouder and nobler, fighting
for success, than when he is struggling in
the name of failure. Don't defend; at-
tack. Don't stop to explain and apologize
for the failure of your cause; maintain
and enforce its virtues. 'You haven't
taught me any of the parries, said a
young soldier to an old Prussian fencing
master. 'Don't need 'em,' growled the
old mustache; 'you cut let the other
fellow parry.' That man didn't believe in
failure." —Robert J. Burdette, in the Brook-
lyn Eagle.

Well Put. The liquor traffic exists
by bullying the public and by having a
public that can be bullied. The thief and
the murderer never defy the public; they
get out of sight if possible. If brought to
day after day, they have no expectation of
escape. The rumrunner tells you plainly
you cannot stop his course of crime, and
then turns around and offers this de-
fence of law and order as a reason why
you should license his infernal business.
Some good people are silly enough to
echo his blasphemous and apologetic
words, and especially the culprit is will-
ing to pay roundly for the right to sell.
Is it not about time to deal with this crime
as we do with others of much less mag-
nitude? —Zion's Herald.

Beauty Without Paint.

"What makes my skin so dark and
muddy?"
My cheeks were once so smooth and
ruddy!
I use the best cosmetics made,
Is what a lovely maiden said.

"That's not the cure, my charming Miss."
The doctor said—"remember this:
If you your skin would keep from taint,
Discard the powder and the paint."

"The proper thing for all such ills
Is this," remarked the man of pills:
'Enrich the blood and make it pure—
In this you'll find the only cure.'

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery
will do this without fail. It has no equal.
All druggists.

Free Rum or Cider—Which?

Whether the proposed constitutional
amendment in Massachusetts against
rum is also against cider is being, as it
ought to be, a matter of debate. We be-
lieve fruit-growers feel about manufacturing a home
beverage somewhat like the woman whom
the learned Dr. Abernethy once remon-
strated with for mutilating her husband's
face and head with her finger-nails in a
family jar. Said she, "I am sorry for
that, but I can't help it. I am treating
the head of this family thus?—in fact,
your head, madam." The virago retorted
fiercely, "Well, doctor, if that be true,
haven't I a right to scratch my own
head?" It seems to us, prohibition
that she may bear more healthy
man is unfitted to its surroundings
and conditions of life, so long evil
will exist, and human beings foolishly try to
"drown misery" with strong drink. But
increase human happiness by every pos-
sible means; lessen that mother's bur-
den of care, and her children, healthy
children, then ameliorate their hunger,
disease, and pain by better physical as
well as moral training, and you will have
plucked out the most deadly fang of the
monster—intemperance, while farmers
and fruit-growers are left to pursue an
unconscionable and boundless and de-
scribed as follows: Beginning at the eastern
corner of the lot, and extending north-
wardly to the Great Marsh Road, and at right
angles thereto at the northeast corner of a
lot of land now under lease to one Jerome
"Carey," which corner is distant one hundred
and ninety feet from the northern side
"line of the Great Marsh Road; thence east-
wardly at right angles to the said reserved
road eighty feet, thence northerly parallel
with the said reserved road fifty-three feet
to the said reserved road, and thence south-
wardly with the said reserved road to the place
of beginning."

Read the second day of March, A. D. 1888.
J. J. FORREST, B. R. LAWRENCE,
Solicitors to Mortgagee.

GEO. W. GEROW, Auctioneer.

L. L. SHARPE.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER.
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware,
SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

Special attention paid to repairing Fine Watches

42 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.
Selling off entire Stock. Come and get Bargains

BRIGHT Barbadoes Molasses!

45 HHDS.

J. E. COWAN,

INDIANTOWN, N. B.

JAMES CURRIE,

Amherst, Nova Scotia.

General Agent for the
"NEW WILLIAMS' SEWING MACHINE."

Also, PIANOS and ORGANS.
Machine Needles, Oil, and Parts, always
on hand.

L. J. WALKER & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE, IRON and STEEL,
Groceries, Carriage Goods, Paints, Oils,
Varnishes, Glass, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.
Farming Implements.

Wholesale & Retail. TRURO, N. S.



BOVINE LIQUID FOOD.

The rapidity with which LIQUID FOOD is
absorbed by the stomach, by which organ it
is digested, and without requiring the aid of
the intestines, renders it peculiarly adaptable
to cases of Cholera Infantum, Diphtheria,
Scarlet and Typhoid Fever, and kindred
diseases, where it is most essential to sustain
the patient's strength through the crisis of
the disease.

It is retained by the weakest stomach, and
builds up the system with wonderful rapidity.

IN DIPHTHERIA.

GIBSON, N. B.
I have used your food with splendid results
in cases of great prostration following attacks
of Typhoid and other Fevers. I have now
under treatment one of the worst forms of
Diphtheria—a young woman who is taking
prescribed doses of BOVINE LIQUID FOOD.
She is doing well, and is rapidly recovering.
I have tried LIQUID FOOD in six or seven
cases of Diphtheria, and in every case, after
last month, with good results in every case.

J. H. GIBSON, M. D.

BOVINE LIQUID FOOD

is retained by the most irritable stomachs.
It is the only nutriment that will permanently
cure

Nervous Prostration and Debility.

Creates New, Rich Blood faster than any
other preparation. It is daily saving life in
cases of Consumption, Typhoid and Relapsing
Fever, Diphtheria, Bright's Disease, Pneumonia,
and all diseases of children.

IN WASTING DISEASES

YARMOUTH, N. S., Jan. 26, 1888.
Gentlemen: My experience with BOVINE
LIQUID FOOD as a nourishing stimulant for
convalescents has been so great, and highly re-
sults, that I feel compelled to speak highly of
it. I find it especially adapted to cases recovering
from fever, and wasting diseases generally.
Yours, &c., L. M. LOVITT, M. D.

BOVINE LIQUID FOOD

6 oz. Bottle 50c. 12 oz. Bottle \$1.00.

\$100 ONE \$100
Hundred Dollars Cash

—FOR—
ONE HUNDRED FAMILIES

I, NEW BRUNSWICK, who send (until sold)
away the latest number of Woodill's Ger-
man Baking Powder (blue) Wrappers, as
follows:

500 To the 25 families each sending
one Wrapper representing not less
value than \$1.00.

250 To the 25 families each sending
one Wrapper representing not less
value than \$1.00.

100 To the 25 families each sending
one Wrapper representing not less
value than \$1.00.

50 To the 25 families each sending
one Wrapper representing not less
value than \$1.00.

Your Grocer can sell you WOODILL'S
GERMAN BAKING POWDER, in paper
packages, at 10 and 20 cents, and if he will
not keep it in stock, send amount to address,
and the package will be sent to you.
The \$2.00 offered last month will be divided
between the TWO YOUNG LADIES who first
sent correct answers before 15th March.

Address orders to
W. M. D. PEARMAN, Halifax, N. S.

To WILLIAM H. BLANCHFORD, of the City of
Portland, in the City and County of Saint
John and Province of New Brunswick,
Bachelor, and JESSIE J. A. H. his wife, and all
others whom it may concern:

"In pursuance of a certain proviso or power
of sale contained in a certain Indenture
bearing date of the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and eighty-six, and made be-
tween William H. Blanchford, of the City of
Portland, in the City and County of Saint
John and Province of New Brunswick,
Builder, and Anna Jane Blanchford, his wife,
in her own right, of the one part, and one
undesignated Bela R. Lawrence, of the City of
Saint John in the province aforesaid, Gentle-
man, of the other part, and duly recorded in
the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for
the City and County of Saint John, in Libro
XXI. of the Records, pages 171, 172, 173, 174
and 175.

Bela R. Lawrence, do hereby give you and
each of you notice that I will on SATURDAY,
the eighth day of MAY next, at twelve o'clock
noon, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the
said City of Saint John, for default in pay-
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the City and County of Saint John, in Libro
XXI. of the Records, pages 171, 172, 173, 174
and 175.

Bela R. Lawrence, do hereby give you and
each of you notice that I will on SATURDAY,
the eighth day of MAY next, at twelve o'clock
noon, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the
said City of Saint John, for default in pay-
ment of the said debt, and duly recorded in
the office of the Registrar of Deeds