

Miscellaneous.

Economy in Dress.—A dress that is so peculiar as to be striking, either from its brilliancy of color or any other cause, should be adopted only by a woman who has many occasions of retirement...

A woman who has but one best gown can wear it with a difference, like the rose (Ophelia) offers to her brother, so as to make it suitable to many occasions...

There is certainly a great economy in a woman's adopting for occasions of ceremony one dress from which she never diverges. It becomes her characteristic, and there is even a kind of style and beauty in the idea...

Such dress as this most of course lies within certain limits. Suppose it to be a black velvet; it would last, with care, at least five or six years...

There is a great economy in deciding on a few becoming colors in their several shades, and confining one's dress to these. Choosing colors that harmonize with each other, like gray, black, purple, blue, yellow, white, and never buying any other colors, one may, in making over garments, use one with another so that nothing is wasted.

NATURE'S UNDERSTANDING.—How often do we hear the query, 'What becomes of all the dead birds?' The secret of their mysterious disappearance was but just now half told by the buzz of those brown wings, and the other half is welcome to any one who will take the trouble to follow their lead.

These nature-burials are by no means rare, where the lark's eye is seen to disclose where the nostril will often indicate the way, and to any one desirous of witnessing the operation, without the trouble of search, it is only necessary to place in some convenient spot of lawn earth the carcass of some small animal.

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ogists assert that these insects are attracted by the odor of decay; but from my own humble investigations I have never been able to fully reconcile myself to this theory.

I am always glad of the opportunity to watch the progress of these monstrous burials. And had you accompanied me on that morning walk, you would have looked with interest at those little undertakers—seen that feathery body lose and leave with strange monkey of life as the busy sexton worked beneath it, digging with their spiked thighs, shovelling out the loose earth with their broad heads and pulling down the body into the deepened cavity.—Harper's Magazine.

AN EXCELLENT WHITEWASH.—Prof. Keeble of the Agricultural College of Michigan, an expert chemist, recently said that a paint or wash made of skin milk, thoroughly skinned and water brine will render wool unshrinkable and be proved by experiment. He said this paint or whitewash is durable, very cheap, impervious to water, of agreeable color, and as it will prevent wool from taking fire, it is used especially on roofs, out buildings, barns, &c.

Alleged Wife Poisoning.—LANCASTER, O., November 15th.—The trial of Joseph J. Dresbach, one of the richest farmers and stock raisers in this county, and a man of influence and respectable connections, for the alleged poisoning of his young and beautiful wife in 1874, began this morning. The case excited much interest, as the defendant is well known in this State. It is charged that his wife a short time previous to her death was made aware of a disagreeable situation that her husband was carrying on within their own household with a lady visitor in the family. The husband's habit of home at once became the scene of violent quarrels. Finally Mrs. Dresbach was taken violently ill and breathed her last before medical aid could be obtained.

Oh! What a Man!—Two splendidly beautiful young ladies have been visiting a lady cousin living in the country, not far from Wooster, Ohio. These three young misses are of that happy age which turns into the family. The husband's habit of home at once became the scene of violent quarrels. Finally Mrs. Dresbach was taken violently ill and breathed her last before medical aid could be obtained.

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DYE WORKS, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

GILBERT'S LAKE. MEN'S CLOTHES, all kinds, CLEANSED or RE-DYED and Pressed, equal to new. LACE CURTAINS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, &c. Cleaned by a NEW PROCESS, every article made of SILKS, HEAVY POPLINS, DRESS MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS DYE-D, FEATHERS, KID GLOVES, TIES, &c. CLEANSED OR DYED.

H. S. PIPER, AGENT, BRIDGETOWN. J. G. H. PARKER, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, and REAL ESTATE AGENT. Practices in all the Courts. Business promptly attended to.

35 PER CENT! A \$35 per cent is now the duty imposed on American Furniture. The subscriber does NOT INTEND raising the prices of his FURNITURE, as many seem to be doing, but he will not sell at a loss. Still further Reduction.

Carriage and Sleigh Builders. We beg to call the attention of our complete stock of goods suitable for Sleigh Boots and Dealers. We have in stock: SLEIGH RUNNERS and RAVES.

Whitewood Boards. 16 to 18 inches wide, free from KNOTS and CHECKS—WELL SEASONED. PLANKS, FELTS, and CORDS for Sleigh Coverings.

JOHN B. REED, BRIDGETOWN, DECEMBER 2nd, 1881. REMOVAL. Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist, has removed his Dental Office to his more commodious premises, 57 Water Street.

MANHOLD. HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. A new edition of Dr. Culver's work on the radical and permanent cure (without the aid of medicine) of Mental and Physical Impairment, resulting from Excess.

The Culverwell Medical Co., 41 Ann St., New York. Post Office Box 420. Hatheway Line. Boston & Nova Scotia, in Connection with the WINDSOR & ANNOPLIS RAILWAY.

Through Freight Tariffs. General Mds., Flour, Meal, &c. Rate per 100 lbs. and Potatoes. BOSTON AND ANNOPLIS.

Spring Stock for the Season of 1881 now Complete. The Best Value in the Market Offered to Wholesale Buyers.

TEOS. P. O'CONNOR, Central Bookstore, Cor. George and Halifax, N. B.

STARTLING DISCOVERY! LOST MAN! O'CONNOR RESTORED. A victim of youthful indiscretion, suffering from Nervous Debility, Nervous Prostration, &c., who had been told that he was incurable, and who had spent thousands of dollars in vain, is now restored to health and vigor.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Having opened a large stock of DRY GOODS, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE AND SMALL WARES, and being able to daily receipt of Goods of all kinds, in addition to his already large stock, he confidently invites intending purchasers to call and inspect his stock before purchasing elsewhere, knowing that it will be to their advantage to do so, notwithstanding the slaughter prices at which goods have been lately selling in this town.

A. O. CAMERON, Annapolis, SS. SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY, 1881. Cases: William Warwick, Plaintiff vs. Joseph A. Freeman, Defendant.

For Sale! NEW AND SECOND HAND WAGONS. TERMS EASY. B. STARRATT, June 27th, 1881.

COX BROTHERS. A FULL LINE OF KIT AND FURNISHING GOODS, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, ALWAYS ON HAND.

CITIZENS' FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Company OF CANADA. Sir Hugh Allan, President. Archibald McQueen, Secretary Treasurer. Gerald E. Hart, General Manager.

NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS, MANUFACTURED AT ANNOPLIS, N. S. Plain and Ornamental Stone Work.

John H. Fisher, MERCHANT TAILOR, has just received one of the finest lots of Cloths in all departments ever displayed in this town.

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STACOB'S OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Fresh supply of Refined Sugar, PARIS LUMP SUGAR, Oatmeal, Raisins, Currants, Spices, &c.

MIDDLETON. The Subscriber has just received a Fresh supply of Refined Sugar, PARIS LUMP SUGAR, Oatmeal, Raisins, Currants, Spices, &c.

FOR SALE. PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, BRANDBLUM'S WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, Silicate paints, Oakum, Pitch, Tar.

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Agricultural.

From Journal of Agriculture. Certain writers in some contemporary journals have been recently very much impressed with the notion that the Hampshire Down is to be the sheep of the future, the sheep on which such an idea is founded being the great wealth of that animal as a mutton producer, and the exceedingly short period which is required to be converted into good feeding in developing a large weight of carcass.

The fact may be admitted at the outset, that the early maturity and stupendous growth of the Hampshire Down in some of the South Wiltshire valleys is truly prodigious. Lambs at eight months old are made to exhibit far more meat on their frame than sheep in general, used to have at two years old. But what of this? The evidences to be gathered do not show that the same results may be obtained in every other district throughout the kingdom by merely changing the breed in supplementing the existing one by the Hampshire Down. In its native home, where the animal makes these extraordinary strides, and comes so rapidly to the front as a meat producer, there are very productive artificially-watered meadows, which afford to the flocks an immense deal of keep at the present period of the year, when most other districts are exceedingly barren and bare. This is what makes the South Wiltshire country throughout the spring and early summer such a veritable vale of Goshen. Sheep cannot be raised profitably on such a magnificent scale, both as regards large numbers and the finest and ripest forms in briefest space of time, without great influence in food and management. In a naturally country, where absolute scarcity seldom occurs, the sheep farmer always makes the employment of artificial nutriment more remunerative than would otherwise be the case. The leading Wiltshire flockmasters, at all seasons, make to their utmost interest to drive the nail well home while it is going by the beautiful use of oilcakes and other rich substances. They have, in the first place, generally a great abundance of grass, roots, hay and other farm produce. These meadows form an absolute security against scarcity in spring, and they have the wit to supplement the ordinary abundant fare of their flocks with adequate proportions of more highly forcing artificial foods.

The Hampshire Down flocks are made to mow down early in the year because it suits the circumstances of the farms to have it so, and the earlier the lambs drop, the more forward will they be in the autumn. The yearling often commences soon after Christmas, and the height of the lambing season is at the latter end of January or the beginning of February. For about two months afterwards, perhaps, there are abundance of turnip crops to be fed off, and two flocks are usually made of the cream and lamb, according to the season of the latter, the object being to feed the weather lambs from the very first with some crushed oilcake, pea meal, pollard, &c., so that they commence to fatten with their earliest growth, and continue to do so without the slightest stagnation all the time they are increasing in stature.

When, in addition to the above, the fact is borne in mind that the moment turnips, swedes, and wurzel get scarce, every sheep which is being forced forward for mutton is removed to the richest richly carpeted water meadow, where the oil-cake feeding is still continued, no wonder need be felt at the great scale of development to which the weather lambs speedily arrive. The more rapidly they grow and fatten, the faster will they be pushed with everything at command to favor the undertaking, and certainly a variety of sheep calculated to respond well to the enterprise.

Still it would be idle not to admit the fact that there are other breeds of sheep which deserve the appellation of 'real paying' quite as much as the Hampshire Down. The Smithfield Club Sheep records of weights no doubt gives the latter the pride of place as regards heavy carcasses at an early period, but this is perhaps very much because of certain circumstances before mentioned, and it by no means follows that the sheep which would be the best renter in South Wiltshire or North Hampshire would be equally so in the Midlands, the Eastern Counties, or in the North of England. Even in Dorset, the adjoining county to Wiltshire, the flocks generally kept are not the legitimate Hampshire, but a cross between that and the South Down; popular opinion thoroughly enforcing the conclusion that an animal of less scale is best adapted to the country. Then again, on the Sussex hills, a farmer would be considered almost out of his senses to propagate a flock not of the native breed, the management there being devoid of those wealthy associations which are so rich near Salisbury, and the South Down being so well adapted to bite close and fare well on the short herbage of the chalk down.

The Shropshire has probably made more headway than any other modern English sheep, and no doubt deserves to be termed 'rent-paying' quite as much as the Hampshire. More handsome in form, and of equal, if not superior quality, in mutton, there is also more wool and the ewes are considered to be more prolific. The Shrop also does better on wet pastures than almost any other of its kind, and, somehow or other, has become such a favorite that the dominion of the breed has been extended almost to the Land's End, flocks having been successfully propagated in Scotland and Ireland. Probably, if the votes of farmers throughout the kingdom were taken to-morrow so to which is the best 'rent-paying' sheep, more would be cast into the urn for this one than for any single one. As, however, the excellent claims of several other breeds cannot be overlooked, the subject must be returned in another article.

AN OLD SUFFRAGE FARMER.

Joker's Corner.

There is a very amusing story told of a bank president who used to have his clerks watched by a detective after hours, so that he could keep himself properly posted as to any fact which might render any one of them liable to appropriate funds belonging to the bank. He had hauled up several of the clerks for their improper and extravagant expenditures, and was, as the story goes, sitting in his private office waiting the appearance of the new assistant receiving teller. Ferdinand Algeron Vere do Vere, who had been duly shadowed and reported on by Detective P. Q. Jones & Gellish's secret service. The clerk having entered the president's office, was accosted with the question: 'Young man, what is your salary?'

'Nine hundred, sir, and I can scarcely live on that.'

'No, I should guess not. I suppose you know I am a cautious man, and now I will say that from inquiries made touching your habits, I have been led to form the opinion that you have been spending money altogether too fast for the trusted employee of a bank. Now do not defend yourself. Let me tell you where you went last evening. You left this office at 4 p. m. and with the messenger walked into the Park and drank brandy smash. You played billiards at Mussey's from 4.37 to 6.42 p. m. and dined at the Southern hotel restaurant on blue points and prairie chicken and Cook's imperial. I found you were in Alton in the South of DeBar's, went out several times between the acts, and before the piece was through you walked down to Pete's and lost \$5.25 at keno. You said keno is a foolish game, and you couldn't see any fun in it. After which you drank your sorrow in several juleps, and you took the 1.30 o'clock car for your room on North Eleventh-street. Now, I want to know if you think that proper conduct for the servant of a bank like this?'

Now, the other clerks, on arriving at this point, had one and all admitted the truth of the operative's reports, and, after begging forgiveness, had professed themselves most substantially reformed. But this clerk was of different stuff, and he said: 'I don't think anything at all about it. That report is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, and, as I happen to know, was made by your own Mr. Mugger an ex convict and son of a thief. If you ever want to know how I spend my evenings I shall be pleased to inform you, sir, at any and all times, but a hour's notice in the way of a card of invitation has come up, let me see to my special agent's report of how you spent yesterday afternoon. At 2 o'clock you met the notary of the bank and told him to send around the relation on his committee for the year, and he met you at the Jim Crow Club a little later and gave you \$266.15, for which you thanked him and told him the directors would not change their notary for the present. On leaving the bank you went to the office of the notary for the stone and brick work of the new bank building, and he handed you a parcel and said: 'Here's your week up of the divvy,' at which you smiled and invited him to drink, which he declined. At 7 p. m. you told your wife that there was a meeting of bank presidents at the Lindell that night, and you wouldn't be home till late. Instead of going to the hotel you went to a house on Walnut street, near Twenty-second, where you passed the evening with the pretty widow you called Lena, first giving her a package of ten's and a watch and chain, with the observation that you had promised your wife a watch long ago and hadn't given it to her yet. You reached home at 12.30 a. m., and to your relief the bell because you had dropped your latchkey on Lena's carpet. You were surprised during the night by burglars, to whom Lena had given the key of your house, and while they took nothing of value, because your dog barked them off, you were so angry that you complained to the chief of police that the policeman on your beat was of no account, whereas, as you were to blame. And then—'

'That will do, said the president. 'I see you are a smart young man. It is not necessary to discuss these trivial matters. By the way, what did you say to Lena last night?'

'Well it will be fifteen hundred after this, and I will make you easier as soon as old Kreter goes on his next drunk!'

'Thank you, sir.'

'Oh, that's nothing to be thankful for. Just go along and attend to your work, and I'll take care of you. And by the by, you needn't say anything to the other clerks about my cursed foolishness with that widow.' And the clerk sailed out.

—Mathew Hale Smith was writing letters to the 'Boston Journal' over the signature of 'Barleigh.' Smith wrote a detestable hand, and Charles O. Rogers, who was then making the 'Boston Journal' jump with his activity, enterprise and liberality, was very nearly his match in this particular. One day a compositor came down to Mr. Rogers with some of Barleigh's 'copy,' saying that if he had got to that sort of stuff they'd have to pay him by the hour, because he couldn't make his salt getting it by the thousand. Rogers immediately wrote Barleigh a note telling him that if he couldn't write so that his letters could be read he had better either quit writing or get somebody to do his writing for him. In a day or two he received an envelope with Rogers's signature, cut out from the letter and pasted upon it and care 'Boston Journal,' written beneath. Upon being opened it read as follows: 'Dear Sir—I have received a letter which, from the printed heading, I assume it to be from the 'Boston Journal' office. If you will get somebody that can write a legible hand to inform me how it is from and what it is all about, I shall be glad to favor you. Yours truly, Mathew Hale Smith.' The next time Mr. Smith came to Boston he was handsomely entertained as Young's, and Charlie Rogers paid the bills.