

Miscellaneous.

Cetewayo.

Cetewayo, as he is seen in European dress, being handed ashore at Cape Town docks by Commander Coffin, R. N., is a very different and less heroic looking person than as he was pictured some weeks ago in his native and scanty costume. For some interesting facts of Cetewayo's domestic habits, we are indebted to the *Illustrated London News*. It says: "Cetewayo's domestic habits, while at home in his own country, were those of other Zulu and Kaffir chiefs. He had many wives, and a multitude of male and female slaves, collected in the Royal kraal or enclosure of huts, and his wealth consisted of great herds of oxen and much cows. He was, notwithstanding his corpulence, a man of active pursuits, fond of riding, shooting, and fishing; a plentiful eater of beef and native porridge, and drinker of Zulu beer. He never drank strong liquors, and has not been accused of intemperance. His temper was sanguine, jovial, cheerful, and somewhat haughty, but not prone to fits of violent rage. He was quite illiterate, and had never travelled out of Zululand, but was shrewd in his questions about foreign affairs. He believed profoundly in the religious and political traditions of the Zulu nation; he venerated the memory of his deified ancestors, the heroes and conquerors of the former Zulu empire; he consulted the oracles of Zulu priests; he followed the customs of his forefathers, and was a strict adherent of the omens and witch-doctors of that heathen country. It was for the imagined beneficial power of Langalibalele as a conjurer of rain, that Cetewayo sought to procure his release from the British Government. And he was at one time persuaded to forego his purpose of attacking the Swazis, because they possessed a noted local shrine at which prayers for rain should be offered, and the Zulu agriculturists wanted rain. Such was King Cetewayo, who inherited, unhappily for himself, the sceptre of a realm endowed by his predecessors, forty or fifty years ago, with a rigid military constitution."

In reference to his journey on board H. M. S. "Natal," the *News* says: "The Commodore sent him a suit of clothes, a pair of trousers, and a pair of shoes, and he was glad to put on; understanding that such apparel was necessary for him to make a respectable figure among Europeans. He asked for a box to keep his clothes in, and was supplied with a metal travelling trunk, in which he laid them up neatly folded at night; he also got a tin of soap and a brush. The red and green tablecloth was worn as a shawl. The women were supplied with shirts, but were not shared so particular about wearing them. The King made a very tolerable figure among Europeans. He was tall, big man, nearly six feet in height, and extremely stout, measuring about sixty inches round the chest, but not uncleanly; his hair was very large and his knees swollen, from a disease of long standing. He is fifty-four years of age, but looks not above forty, the hair of his head being only a little grizzled. His hair top is shaved, and he wears a turban, which he married men wear among the Zulus. He has a good natured, humorous, and smiling face, and a slight moustache, but not much beard. His color is a light ashy brown, not like that of a negro. The wives are lively young women, and of the same years of age, one of them rather handsome, the daughter is a girl of fourteen. The chief or induna, Umkomo, in whose kraal the Zulu King was taken, and who has voluntarily shared his captivity, is a finely-grown man, above six feet tall, well shaped and muscular. Cetewayo accepted cigarettes and cigars, and was fond of smoking with Captain Poole. He was taken on board H. M. S. "Boadicea," where he saw the men and marines at their drill, and the great guns, to his evident admiration. "I am a child," he said, "I was only born yesterday; I know nothing." His behavior, in general, was sociable and agreeable. The only dispute he had with Captain Poole was upon the demand he first made to have an ox killed and roasted every day for his dinner, which is the customary etiquette in the Zulu Royal household; but it was soon explained to him that this would not do in an English kitchen. He did not like the company of civilians, perhaps associating them with Sir T. Shepstone and Mr. Dunn, whom he now regards as his enemies; but officers, naval or military, he was always inclined to meet. No person was allowed to come near him without special permission. He consented to let a photograph be taken in several positions, though he seemed to fear that there was some baneful art magic in the use of the lens and camera; a sketch of him was also drawn while at Simon's Bay. The portraits of the women like-wise were taken.

His Majesty the ex King of Zululand, like some of the Norman Kings of England (but not like Henry Beaufort), was unable to write his own name. But nobody has ever yet been able to spell it. Cetewayo, Cetwayo, Ketswayo, Ketswayo, and several other phonetic or conventional variations have been tried in vain. We believe that the last of those given above is nearer than the others to the actual sound of the whole name, but it is not exactly right. The Zulu language has three "click" consonants of its own, or rather common to most of the Kaffir and other Bantu languages of South-East Africa. These different "clicks" are produced by smartly thrusting the tongue against either the palate, or the roots of the front teeth, or the side teeth. In the first syllable of the King's name, there is a double click, which passes from the palate to the dental. No letters of the European alphabet will represent such sounds; but the second portion is "why" or "woy," not "wayo," according to the ordinary use of vowels in English. It is of no great consequence; but since he is now taken pains to learn how to write his name, we may as well try to speak it, barring the impossible "clicks," till he and his affairs can be safely forgotten, and there be no need to speak of him any more.

During his late voyage from Port Durban to Capetown on board H. M. S. "Natal," transport ship, he expressed a wish to know how he was getting on with his sickness, which he endured with patience and good humor (only wishing he had brought his "big stick" or sceptre, to have thrown it into the sea and made a cult), the captive monarch was ready to take his first lesson. This was kindly given by his friend, Commander Crawford Coffin R. N., who, with Captain Roscombe Poole, R. N., had joint charge of the illustrious passenger on board. Commander Coffin first inscribed the King's name, spelling it as he thought it, in printing capital letters, which the royal pupil imitated as well as he could.

How Long We Are to Live.

It is not even one who asks himself this question, because, strangely enough, it is the belief of many persons that their lives will be exceptionally long. However, life assurance companies are aware of the credulous weakness of those whose lives they assure, and have therefore compiled numerous tables of expectancy of life for their own guidance, which are carefully referred to before a policy is granted. The following is one of these well-authenticated tables in use among London assurance companies, showing the length of life at various ages. In the first column we have the present ages of persons of average health, and in the second column we are enabled to peep, as it were, behind the scenes of an assurance office, and gather from their table the number of years they will give us to live. This table has been the result of careful calculation, and seldom proves misleading. Of course, sudden and premature deaths, as well as lives unusually extended, occasionally occur, but this is a table of average expectancy of life of an ordinary man or woman:

Age.	More years to live.
1	39
10	31
20	23
30	15
40	7
50	0
60	0
70	0
80	0

Our readers will exactly gather from the above tabulated statement the number of years to which their lives, according to the law of averages, reasonably be expected to extend.

—Harper's Bazar.

AN EXPERT FORGER.—A detective with whom a reporter of the New York Times recently was talking in New York, Ct., and who did not know the profession of his companion, unburdened himself of some interesting reminiscences concerning criminals, of which Massachusetts furnished the following: "One of the most expert forgers that ever appeared in this country was caught in Massachusetts lately, convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. He had not been in prison more than three months when, to the astonishment of the jailor, a pardon came for him in due form, all signed by the Governor, and properly countersigned. There was nothing to be done but liberate the prisoner, and he walked out. But he had not been long before the jailor discovered that the prisoner had managed, through his friends to get a blank pardon from the Governor's office, and filled it out for himself, and cleverly forged the signatures, and had then passed it out to his friends again, to be mailed to the jailor in proper shape. The jailor, however, got far enough away to escape, and was arrested and sent back to prison. He employed a young New York lawyer, whose name is familiar through the fame of his father, and told him the story. 'They have no right to lock you up again,' said the lawyer, 'having once liberated you, without legally proving that the pardon is a forgery. I can get you out, but it will cost \$1500.' 'Go ahead,' said the forger. The lawyer went ahead, gained his case, and liberated the prisoner. 'I'm going out West immediately,' said the forger, as soon as he was free. 'My father, who is a wealthy man, owns a thirty thousand dollar farm in Kansas, and he has just sent me this letter, begging me to come home and lead an honest life, and telling me to draw on him for \$2000 to pay my bills. I am his only son, and I am almost broken by heart; but this life is coming to an end: I shall settle down on my father's farm and be an honest man, and be respected by the neighbors. I shall need \$1000 of the money to pay some little bills,' continued the forger, and here a draft he had made for his father for the \$2000. 'If you can give me a check for \$1000 I will give you the draft, and will send you the other \$1000 as soon as I get home.' The lawyer read the letter carefully, drew a check for \$1000 and handed it to his client, and received the draft for \$2000. About ten days after the draft was deposited in a bank for collection, it came back, with the message that the man on whom it was drawn was dead for eight years, and wasn't worth a cent when he was alive."

Travelling Station.

Many of our readers have doubtless heard of the travelling stone of Australia. Similar curiosities have been found in Nevada, which are described as almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an iron nature. When distributed about upon the floor, table, or other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately begin travelling toward each other, and there lie huddled up in a bunch like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone, removed to a distance of three and a half feet, upon being released at once started off with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity to join its fellows. Taken away four or five feet, it remained motionless. They are found in a region that is comparatively level and is nothing but bare rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins from a few feet to a rod or two in diameter, and it is in the bottom of those that the rolling stones are found. They are from the size of a pea to four or five inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be limestone or magnesian iron ore.—*Virginia City Enterprise*.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—J. P. McDonald, of Pictou, has in his shop a great curiosity in the shape of a set of snakes found in his flint by a man while ploughing. In the nest were 153 snakes of various kinds, gathered in a space smaller than a quart measure. It is an addition to our knowledge of Nova Scotia natural history to ascertain that snakes in such numbers congregate together.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., or
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of both American and Canadian Manufacturers, over 20 different kinds in stock, among which is

The RAYMOND, the most Popular Machine in the market.

Second-Hand MACHINES Taken in Exchange as part payment for new ones.

THE REPAIRING of ALL SEWING MACHINES will be attended to.

ALL Sewing Machines WARRANTED.

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Ready - Made CLOTHING!

BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from Montreal, a large and well assorted stock of

Ready Made Clothing & Buffalo Robes.

consisting of

Men's Ulsters, Youths' Ulsters, Men's Over Coats, Reifers,

All a

Splendid Assortment of

FALL SUITS

Pants and Vests. Also,

1 Doz. Very Fine Buffalo Robes.

Horse Blankets.

All the above will be sold very

LOW FOR CASH.

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Middleton, Nov. 78

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ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

FALCONER & WHITMAN

are now manufacturing

Monuments & Gravestones

Of Italian and American Marble.

ALSO:

Granite and Freestone Monuments.

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

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

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A careful agent in attendance at Warehouses, Read's Point, between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m., daily, to receive freight.

No freight received without bill of lading. For Way Bill, rates, etc., apply to

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INSTRUCTOR OF

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AND DEALER IN

Musical Instruments,

Piano Stools,

Music Books, &c.

Lawrencetown, April 78. 51st

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that

ROBERT H. BATH,

of Bridgetown, has conveyed all his property of every kind, name or description to the Subscriber as per deed dated 25th inst. on file in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds. All parties indebted to the said Robert H. Bath in any way are hereby notified to make immediate payment to him, or to the Subscriber. All claims not paid within ten days from this date will be sued.

WILSON A. FOWLER.

Bridgetown, Oct. 20th, 79.

Look Here, Look Here!

S. N. Fallesen's

—is the—

CHEAPEST PLACE

—to buy—

Your Clothes.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

Just Received from Montreal:

A Large Lot of

CLOTHS,

which will be sold at the lowest prices. Call and inspect Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

S. N. Fallesen,

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Bridgetown, July 6, 78.

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—WILL CURE—

SCROFULA,

Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has been used for years in the most successful manner, and has cured thousands of cases of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor in the most delicate and delicate of cases.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most intractable cases of Cancer.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most intractable cases of Canker.

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The marvelous effect of VEGETINE in the cure of this class of diseases is well known.

Salt Rheum.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most intractable cases of Salt Rheum.

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VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most intractable cases of Erysipelas.

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Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimply skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the disease. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores.

are caused by an impure state of the blood, and are cured by the use of VEGETINE, and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the system, but cleanses the bowels, enabling them to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow to the satisfaction of the patient.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitter which creates a false appetite, but a gentle tonic, which restores the system to its natural state of health.

Female Weakness.

VEGETINE is directly upon the cause of these complaints. It purifies and strengthens the system, and restores the system to its natural state of health.

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effect of the VEGETINE is rapidly and directly upon the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

And at Wholesale by BROWN & WEBB, and FORTY-SEVEN, 100 N. B. ST., N. S.

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GENERAL DEALER IN

Flour, MEAL, Molasses

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50,000 Superior pressed Brick,

50,000 " common "

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To arrive from Philadelphia—

250 tons Hard Coal, best white

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Nickle Clocks, Very low,

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100 bbls. FLOUR & MEAL,

Cash or short credit.

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LAWYER'S BLANKS

Neatly and cheaply executed at the office of this paper.

Agricultural.

The Breeding of Berkshire.

Mr. A. A. Southwick of Massachusetts, writing from his experience in the State, regards the Berkshire swine as meeting the demands of most farmers who want a hog that will attain a weight of from 250 to 300 pounds in the least possible time. This sort of hogs is that which is regarded at the West as the best adapted to the wants of packers. If we take the average weight of the several lots of hogs sold at the stock yards of Chicago, and also in other markets, the weights generally range from 250 to 350 pounds. The hogs which range from what is called 'Yorkers' weights at Buffalo are those which cut up best into the English bacon pieces and are packed dry in boxes. For salt pork for export, and also for consumption in the several lumber, mining and manufacturing districts, is generally the product of hogs that are brought rapidly to weights of 250 to 350 pounds, but the great mass of them are under 300 pounds. Feeders are generally beginning to understand this work on a very broad scale, and make from 250 to 300 pounds within ten or eleven months is what is wanted, and no farmer should keep any breed of hogs that will not increase from the time of its birth to the time when it is slaughtered at least one pound per day. Here at the West we find the Berkshires and the Poland-Chinas doing this work on a very broad scale, and much used as the hogs adapted to the wants of the farmer. The Berkshire is noted for possessing a large proportion of lean meat, and is when well bred one of the handsomest hogs known. The Poland-China of the modern breeders has been brought to a pitch of perfection as a hog in Berkshire, and we are satisfied that the improvement has been made by the use of Essex blood as well as that of the improved Berkshire. But all these breeds of hogs while kept growing from the time they are farrowed give in the hogs that are demanded by commerce for consumption. The old idea of the large hog of 500 to 800 pounds weight is entirely discarded. The only men who raise such hogs or keep them are those who have not kept up with the times, and who believe that there is or can be any progress in agricultural practice.

In his practice the Massachusetts breeder is very sound in his remarks, as every one who has bred swine will admit. There is no profit in breeding swine unless they are continually improving. In breeding, the best animals are produced from a sow and boar from two to five years old. A sow should never have young until at least one year old, as otherwise the material which should enter into and enlarge her form is utilized in the development of her young, and the animal is necessarily stunted. Perfection is more requisite in the boar, though the female must also be marked to secure the animals. The litter should be allowed to stay with the mother until at least five weeks old; but if extra fine pigs are desired feed her well and let her go, and let her go—It would save her going back to put in the diamond earrings I gave you. I'll give them to her and be \$200 ahead.

The beautiful Cleveland girl's cheeks glowed so that you could have lighted a match at them if you weren't afraid of having your fingers burned by the glare in her eyes.

'Tell me about this 'Cora' of yours, is she good looking?

'Good looking!' said the young man, exactly; 'hold on till I show you her picture; and he searched a thin pocket. 'No, I must have left it in my other coat. Well, she's a beauty. I used to think you were pretty fair looking, but you—Hear so long that she steps on it when it is let down and she tries to walk; eyes that make you feel as if you were getting back a ten dollar bill you had never expected to see again; a waist very