Miscellaneous.

The Treatment of Consumption by the Swedish Movement Cure.

In order the more readily to convey a definite idea of the principles on which the Swedish movement cure is based, and the mode in which these principles should be carried into practical execution for the relief of chronic constipation, Dr. Benjamin Lee, at a recent meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, stated that, in addition to the movements which afforded the introduction of oxygen in the blood, the rapid rotation of the entire trunk upon the pelvis promoted activity in the portal circulation and stimulated peristaltic action of the intestines; that, in order to relieve congestion of the liver and excite a healthy flow of bile, the patient should assume an attitude that would place the muscles of the right side strongly on the stretch, while the operator produced a rapid vibration of the parietes of the chest and abdomen immediately over the liver. Finally, the patient assuming a recumbent posture, the dough kneading of the abdomen is given, followed by pressure and vibration over the solar plexus. The circulation of all the abdominal viscera is thus stimulated, the passage of both chyle and faces through the alimentary canal is aided, healthy secretion is promoted, undue accumulations of mucus are dislodged, and the great nervous centres of the organic system are roused into the highest state of activity. There are very few cases of constipation, however obstinate, which will resist a fortnight of this treatment daily, and many cases will yield in a week. The manipulation occupies about one hour.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

Does Love Pay?

TWO PICTURES OF WEDDED LIFE—SUNSHINE AND SHADOW.

Does love pay? Yes—and again no. It all depends on the kind of love and the mental strength of the lover. A marriage which has in it every element of misfortune, of discomfort, of future disintegration, as the arguments against, and only the personal passion of two young people for each other as that for it, is an investment which will scarcely give very large dividends of happiness. To be sure, there would be a stretch of barren years to be passed through—an arid waste of sighs and tears and blighted hopes and misery generally—were common sense to step in and forbid the banns. But which is better—this pitiful passage through the Valley of the Shadow, to come out into either the living sunshine or the mild placidity of the moonlight when you have gone fairly through or a marriage which begins in a transport of delight, and ends in a whirlwind of disappointment—of disappointment and despair? Friends could see that it would never do. She was incapable, he was extravagant, and the two ends, which she could not make meet by clever management, he still further drew apart by waste. She was light and pleasure loving, he was serious, home staying, too grave for her frothy youth, too *blase* for her keen enjoyment. One or the other must give way, which will it be? To either the sacrifice will be great, and one which time will only render more tolerable. To her society is her charm, because here she scores her triumph; to him home is his delight, because here he conquers his difficulties and advances in his chosen career. To force her to share the solicitude of his life is to cage a skylark and chain a squirrel; to make him give up his studies, his precious time, his grand aims and high endeavors is to degrade the highest qualities of the human mind and to be faithless to the noblest trust that can be given unto man. All this cool onlookers could forsee, but the man and woman themselves—her eyes and winsome ways fascinated him; his repute, his gentleness, his handsome face, and the poetry of his love fascinated her. And they married, despite the difference between them, to find that was not quite the kind of love which pays. But true love does pay. It is the best investment of all, save conscience and the sentiment of duty. These are the treasure houses of life, the great market wherein the shares are always rising. And when one is faithful to the law of one's own conscience—when one is loving and beloved—one can then say emphatically: 'The investment has been good—the game is worth the candle—it pays, yes, it pays!'—*London Queen.*

How French Women Dress at a Ball.

French women not only have the taste and the aptitude for invention, but the courage and the opportunity to carry out their ideas. No two women in all the vast company at the ball were dressed alike, and each seemed to know by intuition what was best suited to her shape and beauty. It was not Worth, but individuality. Striking individuality in some cases, for in one of the lower tiers of boxes I saw a glorious-looking Rubens woman with an entire corsage of forget-me-nots. The flowers were artificial, of course, but perfect imitations, and so grouped and intertwined that they climbed naturally and gracefully from her girdle to where the more ambitious sprays just touched each other from either side at the summit of the shoulders. An American lady, to whom I afterwards attempted to describe the costume, said 'Well, there must have been gauze or something underneath the forget me nots!' No, there was not gauze, for, like the rest of the spectators, I looked often and looked hard but there was something, and that was the rich, warm flesh peeping out between the flower stems. In fact, inside the forget-me-nots the woman was naked from the waist up. The costume was not indecent—it was surprisingly pretty. So was the raven dress of a blonde empress, whose corsage was throat high, with a ruff, but from her chin to where her waist began was a strip of genuine flesh color, bridged like the Seine at night with cross bands of genuine black. But I must not particularize further. Suffice it to say that the place was a parterre of plump shoulders and finely rounded arms and forms magnificently displayed and draped. If there were any of the scrawny present they had the good sense to be covered up. There were no vulgar things in tights. But there were shepherdesses and pretty peasant girls and odalisques from the harem, and regal beauties from the court of Marie Antoinette and the time of Maintenon.

Vampires.

In speaking of Shylocks, money-mongers, monopolists, etc., the term is frequently used. The following description of the real vampire will not only prove interesting, but show how apt is the name when applied to the above classes; Probably no part of Brazil is more afflicted than a portion of the province of Bahia with the scourge of vampires. Whole herds of cattle are sometimes destroyed by this venomous bat. It was long a matter of conjecture how the animal accomplished this insidious and deadly work; but scientific men have now decided that the tongue, which is capable of considerable extension, is furnished at the extremity with a number of *papillæ*, which are so arranged as to form an organ of suction, the lips having tubercles symmetrically arranged. Fastening themselves upon cattle, these dreadful animals can draw blood from their victims. The wound, made probably from the small needle-like teeth, is a fine, round hole, the bleeding from which is difficult to stop. It is said that the wings of this deadly bat fly around during the operation of wounding and drawing the blood with great velocity, thus fanning the victim while the terrible work is in progress. Some of these creatures measure two feet between the tips of their wings, and they are often found in the deserted dwellings in the outskirts of the city. The Negroes and Indians especially dread them, and there are numerous superstitions among the natives in regard to them.

Sarah Bernhardt.

"GREAT HEAVENS! CONCEAL YOURSELF IN THIS CABINET!"

One of Sarah Bernhardt's most marked peculiarities, says a correspondent, is the manner in which she is constantly, almost unconsciously, experimenting with and studying her art, through even the most trivial and insignificant incidents of daily life. Mrs. Siddons is said to have ordered a beefsteak with the air of a tragedy queen, but Bernhardt avails herself of every chance remark or action to test her ideas of naturalness and *vraisemblance*, and to watch the effect of her acting on others. For illustration, one night, while she was stopping at Mobile, the hotel servant who responded to her bell was astonished to behold the star start suddenly as he opened the door, turn pale, clutch a chair for support, and whisper hoarsely, though in very broken English of course; 'Great heavens! It is he! Quick! Conceal yourself in this cabinet!' followed by the hasty closing of a closet door. If this had occurred at a hotel here, the waiter would have discreetly withdrawn. In this instance, however, he reported the incident at the office, and the proprietor at once proceeded to enforce the proprieties. As the landlord entered the suspected apartment, the star tripped smilingly towards him with the native, fresh, girlish affection of a sixteen year old daughter.

'BE SEATED, DEAR FATHER,'

said she. 'You must, indeed, be fatigued by your long walk from Rouen!' 'What?' stammered the hotel-keeper. The actress instantly changed her manner to that of a proud woman struggling with rage and jealousy. 'I have sent for you, M. le Prefect, to denounce a thief. Yesterday I was robbed of a case of jewels, and the criminal is that woman!' and she actually seemed to dilate in size as, with glaring eyes and outstretched finger, she pointed to a dress lying upon the bed. 'A woman!' grasped the host, who was now convinced that he was talking to a maniac. 'I thought there was a man in here, but I see I was mis——' 'Sh-s-s-s-h!' whispered the star, with her finger on her lip and an expression of stealthy horror that made the listener's blood curdle. 'Do you not hear his blood still drop on the marble floor? He lies in the little cell yonder. Come, let us peep at him. Five stilettos in his breast. How Venice will shout in the morning,' and she dragged the trembling man to the wardrobe. 'I don't see any—anything,' he fluttered, meditating how he could make a running start for the door. 'Ah!' she said, peering into his eyes with a searching glare. 'Wouldst betray us, then, hard heart? Then 'tis thou alone shall fire the palace.

QUICK; HERE'S THY TORCH.

I will guard the postern,' and the facile Sarah handed the wretched man a match, and, seizing a property dagger from the mantlepiece, placed her back against the door. 'Now, if I yell out I suppose I'm a gone coon,' said the landlord, the perspiration dripping from his forehead. 'This crazy billiard cue will slice me all up.' Just then his eye fell upon the electric fire-alarm button. 'Certainly, I'll fire the palace,' he said aloud, and, lighting the match, he laid it under the indicator. The result was that, in a few seconds, the door was burst open, and a porter with a Babcock extinguisher dashed into the room and almost squirted Bernhardt's head off. The landlord escaped in the confusion, and was about sending for a commissioner in lunacy, when Manager Abbey appeared and explained matters. But up to the day the troupe left Mobile the landlord gave the tragedienne a wide berth, and never even heard her electric voice yelling over the bannisters for the chambermaid, or more towels, without shutting his eyes and shivering like a dog swallowing a bone.

— The wealth of the Astor family of New York, is estimated at one hundred millions of dollars. The Astors of this generation do little beyond the collection of their revenue and the spending of a portion of it.

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. Killer, Truro, N. S.; P. H. Glendenning, New Glasgow, N. S.; Wm. Shannon, Annapolis, N. S.; Chipman & Ritter, 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.

Hatheway Line,

Boston & Nova Scotia,

In Connection with the WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

The Steamship "HUNTER" will leave Lewis Wharf, Boston, every THURSDAY, p. m., for Digby and Annapolis, N. S., and will return from Annapolis every MONDAY, p. m., at 3.30 o'clock, via. Digby, making close connection with the trains of the W. & A. R. Railway for Halifax and intermediate stations.

Through Freight Tariffs.

BOSTON AND	General Mdse. Rate per 100 lb. CLASS. 1st	2d	3d	4th	Flour, Meal, Apples and Potatoes. 1000 lbs. or Bbl.	Under 1000 lbs. or Bbl.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Annapolis	35	26	22	16	22	26
Roundhill	32	26	22	16	22	26
Bridgetown	36	30	24	18	24	29
Paradise	37	30	25	18	25	31
Lawrencetown	39	32	26	19	26	32
Middleton	41	34	27	20	27	34
Wilmot	42	34	27	20	27	34
Kingston	42	34	27	20	27	34
Aylesford	44	36	29	22	29	37
Berwick	45	37	31	22	30	38
Waterville	45	37	31	22	30	38
Cambridge	45	37	31	22	30	38
Coldbrook	45	37	31	22	30	38
Kentville	46	37	31	22	30	38

No freight received on day of sailing.

Classification of Freight same as W. & A. Ry. Tariff.

Smalls to be charged as one hundred pounds FIRST CLASS, but no less charge than 50 cents.

Invoices, with value and weight, must accompany all Through Freight.

A charge will be made for Customs Bonding Charges.

For further particulars apply to P. INNIS, General Manager, and the several Station Agents of the W. & A. Railway, and to

T. S. WHITMAN, Agent.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of ABEL W. FOSTER, late of Granville, County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render their accounts against said estate duly attested, within three months from the date hereof—and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

EVELIN G. FOSTER, Administratrix.

Bridgetown, May 25rd, 1881. 3m

Spring Stock for the Season of 1881 now Complete.

The Best Value in the Market Offered to Wholesale Buyers.

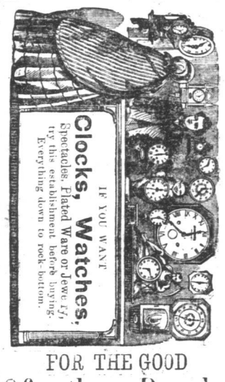
A MOST extensive stock of Writing Papers, Oblong, Square and Official Envelopes, Bill Papers, Foolscap, Letter and Note Papers, Blotting, Tissue and Oil Papers, Wrapping Papers, Paper Bags and Shop Twines, Ledgers, Cash Books, Journals, Day Books, Copying Letter Books, Invoice Books, Bill Books, Time Books, Index Books, Traveller's Order Books, Oblong, Note and Exercise Books, Mark Twain's Scrap Books, Puck Books, etc., Wallets, Purses, and Pocket Books, Stephens' Black, Blue Black and Copying Inks, an endless variety of Eagle and Common Penholders, Inkstands, Esterbrook's and all the leading Pens, Fabre's Pencils, Slates Slate Pencils and School Chalk.

The stock of Birthday Cards, far surpassing any ever shown in Halifax, (order a 1 2, 3, 4 or 5 dollar lot.)

School Books, every book used in the Maritime Provinces for sale.

Second supply of Room Paper and Bordering just opened. Window Blind Paper, Plain and Satin, Green and Buff. Also—a large variety of American Figured Blinds at lowest prices.

THOS. P. CONOLLY,
Central Bookstore.
Cor. George and Granville Sts., Halifax, N. S.



FOR THE GOOD Of the People.

—DURING THE—

Spring and Summer Months!

—I WILL SELL—

Anything in my Line

—AT—

Very Low Figures

FOR CASH!

Now is your chance to get

CHEAP JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &C.

J. E. SANCTON.

Bridgetown, April 15th, 1881.

NOTICE of ASSIGNMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that

George H. H. McLean, of Margaretville, in the County of Annapolis, Trader, on the 28th day of March, A. D., 1881, assigned to me by Indenture, all his Stock in trade, personal property, effects, choses in action, book debts, and securities of every kind and description, in trust for the payment of such of his creditors as shall execute the same within three months from the date thereof, according to the terms and conditions of the trusts therein mentioned.

The said Indenture lies at my house, where it can be inspected and signed by the said parties interested, and that the same is also recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Annapolis.

THOMAS McLEAN,
Assignee.

Dated at Margaretville, 28th day of March, 1881. 50 3m

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Hardware AND Carriage STOCK EMPORIUM,

MIDDLETON,

Annapolis County, N. S.

WE beg to call the attention of

Carriage and Sleigh Builders

to our complete stock of Goods suitable for their use. By late importations, we have in stock:

SLEIGH RUNNERS and RAVES.

LATEST PATTERNS, BASSWOOD PANELS for Sleigh Backs and Dashers, 40x30 and 36x18.

Whitewod Boards,

16 and 18 inches wide, free from KNOTS and CHECKS—WELL SEASONED.

PLUSHES, FELTS, and CORDS for Sleigh-Coverings

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HALF OVAL NOSING IRON ½, ¾ and 1 SLEIGH STEPS, WROUGHT SLEIGH COUPLINGS,

SLEIGH and SLED SHOE STEEL, all sizes. In fact everything that Sleigh and Carriage Builders use in their trade, will be found in our establishment.

MASURY'S PAINTS and LAKES, ground in Japan expressly for Carriage Builders, and in all the leading colors. TRANSFER ORNAMENTS.

GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE LEAF and BRONZE POWDERS.

We would call the attention of Horse-shoers and Carriage Smiths to our

American Snowball Shoes,

our very superior brand of

HORSE-SHOE IRON,

to the excellent quality of our *Small Rounds and Flats.*

MONEY'S HORSE NAILS, CARRIAGE MALLEABLES.

WROT CARRIAGE GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

This, with our usual stock of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, makes one of the best assorted stocks in the Province.

Wholesale and Retail.

BESSONETT AND WILSON.

Middleton, Annapolis Co. nov.17

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y.

Summer Arrangement.

Time Table,

COMMENCING

MON., 6th DAY JUNE, 1881.

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express, Daily.	Pass. & Freight M., Wed. and Friday only.	Passenger and Freight Daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 45	8 52	3 00
14	Windsor Junc—leave	8 22	10 13	3 50
			P. M.	6 15
46	Windsor	9 40	12 30	6 57
53	Hantsport	10 00	12 54	7 05
61	Grand Pre	10 22	1 21	
64	Wolfville	10 30	1 36	7 17
66	Port Williams	10 35	1 44	7 25
71	Kentville—arrive	10 50	2 00	7 40
	Do—leave	11 05	2 30	
83	Berwick	11 36	3 18	
88	Aylesford	11 50	4 06	
		P. M.		
95	Kingston	12 04	4 29	
98	Wilmot	12 12	4 40	
102	Middleton	12 23	4 55	
108	Lawrencetown	12 40	5 17	
111	Paradise	12 48	5 28	
116	Bridgetown	1 01	4 47	
124	Roundhill	1 20	6 13	
130	Annapolis — arrive	1 40	6 40	
	St. John by Steamer	7 30		

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Passenger and Freight Daily.	Pass. & Freight Tues., Thurs. and Saturdays only.	Express, Daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
	St. John—leave	.....	.....	8.00
				P. M.
0	Annapolis—leave	.....	6 30	2 15
6	Round Hill	.....	6 56	2 35
14	Bridgetown	.....	7 22	2 54
19	Paradise	.....	7 42	3 07
22	Lawrencetown	.....	7 55	3 15
28	Middleton	.....	8 20	3 31
32	Wilmot	.....	8 37	3 42
35	Kingston	.....	8 51	3 51
42	Aylesford	.....	9 24	4 06
47	Berwick	.....	9 46	4 20
59	Kentville—arrive	.....	10 40	4 50
	Do—leave	6 30	11 15	
64	Port Williams	6 50	11 35	5 00
66	Wolfville	6 57	11 45	5 16
69	Grand Pre	7 10	11 57	5 22
77	Hantsport	7 36	12 30	5 30
			P. M.	5 54
84	Windsor	8 15	1 15	6 17
116	Windsor Junct	10 15	3 40	7 : 5
130	Halifax—arrive	11 00	4 30	8 10

N. B.—Trains are run on Railway Standard Time—15 minutes added will give Halifax time.

Express Trains run daily.

Steamer "Empress" leaves St. John at 8 a. m., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Digby and Annapolis, and leaves Annapolis on arrival of Express Train from Halifax, at 1.40 p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, for Digby and St. John.

Steamer "Hunter" leaves Annapolis every Monday at 3.30 p. m., for Boston direct, and returns from Boston every Thursday p. m.

Western Counties Railway trains leave Digby every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8.30 p. m., on arrival of Steamer "Empress" from Annapolis, and every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1.10 p. m., for Yarmouth and Intermediate Stations, and leave Yarmouth at 7.45 a. m., daily, for Digby, connecting on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays with Steamer "Empress" for Annapolis and Halifax.

International Steamers leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

St. John & Maine Railway trains leave St. John at 8.15 a. m., and 9.00 p. m., daily for Bangor, Portland, Boston, and all parts of the United States and Canada.

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A. P. INNES, General Manager.

Kentville, 1s June, 1881.

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BKT. GEO. E. CORBITT,"

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CHOICE MUSCOVADO MOLASSES!!

WHICH WE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.

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FOR WEST INDIES,

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"Geo. E. Corbitt,"

Will be put in the berth for Demerara on her arrival from West Indes. All parties wishing to ship potatoes or hay will please apply immediately to

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Of Every Description.

THROUGH my long years of experience I feel confident at the beginning of a New Year, in calling attention to my present facilities to supply Harnesses, &c., at the very LOWEST PRICES:—

1st, I import mountings direct from manufacturers.

2nd, I manufacture the Leather

3rd, I employ the best workmen in the County.

4th, Am satisfied with a small margin.

I am thankful to my many patrons, and wish them in the coming year every prosperity, and that there may be a growing demand for first-class Harnesses.

COARSE BOOTS,

UPPER, GRAIN AND WAX, CALFSKINS, SOLE LEATHER, ETC.

GEORGE MURDOCH.

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ONE THOUSAND HIDES, for which the Highest Cash Price will be paid. n36

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Middleton, Jan. 3rd, 1881.

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Primrose Bros.,

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OFFICES.—Lawrencetown and Bridgetown.

EXPRESS WAGON

FOR SALE.

Strong Iron Axles and Springs. Apply to GILBERT HILL, COX BROTHERS.

Bridgetown, August 17th, 1880. n19tf

NEW YORK

ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS,

MANUFACTURED AT

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Plain and Ornamental Stone Work,

—SUCH AS—

WINDOW CAPS, SILLS, WATER TABLES, CHIMNEY TOP, Round & Square, STONE EDGING, STONE STEPS of any design, COPING for Cemetery purposes, BURIAL CASES, CHIMNEY THIMBLES,

Monuments & Head Stones

of all descriptions; Ornamental Vases, Drain Pipe, Flower Pots, Flagging for Walks and Platforms, and all kinds of Stone work that can be manufactured.

We will warrant this Stone to stand any kind of weather, and the longer exposed the harder it gets.

We have now in the Woodland Cemetery, Annapolis, a lot of Coping, manufactured recently, which the public can inspect for themselves.

Orders solicited—satisfaction guaranteed.

Artificial Stone Works.

Annapolis, N. S., Feb. 16th, 1881.

THE VOICE OF THE SUCCESSFUL. My success is owing to liberality in advertising. *Bonner.* The road to fortune is through printers' ink. *P. T. Barnum.* Success depends upon a liberal patronage of printing offices. *F. F. Astor.* Frequent and constant advertising brought me all I own. *A. T. Stewart.*

Vegetine,

Worth its Weight in Gold.

TORONTO, ONT., June 2, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston, Mass.

SIR:—Having been persuaded by a friend of mine to try VEGETINE for Kidney Disease, with which I had been troubled for four years, I consented and have given it a fair trial, and am happy to say that I am relieved to such an extent that I can attend to my work with ease and comfort, which I was deprived of for over three years. The best medical men of Toronto have given my case up as hopeless. I have tried every kind of medicine I ever heard of, but with no avail whatever. Any person who may be afflicted with the same terrible disease I would certainly advise to try VEGETINE, for I assure you (as many can testify) that it is undoubtedly the best medicine on record for the Kidney Disease. I am able to work at my trade as gilder and earn a living for my wife, two children and myself, through VEGETINE, which I consider is worth its weight in gold. Hoping that those who may give VEGETINE a trial may receive the same benefit that I have, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. COOKE, 106 John St.

I gave Mr. Cooke the medicine, and I know this statement to be true.

JAS. D. MEREDITH,
35 Adelaide St., W.

Vegetine.

GIVES SATISFACTION. I RECOMMEND VEGETINE.

TRURO, N. S., June 17, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

It is with pleasure that I inform you that VEGETINE not only sells rapidly but gives satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. I recommend it in preference to most other blood medicines. I am, Yours, etc.,

WM. W. REES, Druggist.

The Standard Medicine.

TRURO, N. S., June 17, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.,

SIR—I have been selling your VEGETINE for the last three or four years and have much pleasure in informing you that it has given very general satisfaction. I find that the sales have increased from fifty to one hundred per cent. per annum, and it has now established a reputation for itself as one of the standard proprietary medicines of the day. Yours very truly,

H. L. ATKINS, Druggist.

Vegetine.

BEST BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE MARKET.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE, P. Q., Jan. 8, '88.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.,

DEAR SIR—I find the sale of your VEGETINE constantly increasing, and from the favorable reports I receive from my customers, I consider VEGETINE the best preparation in the market for a blood purifier and general tonic. Yours respectfully,

J. A. DAWSON,
Cor. St. Lawrence and St. Jean Baptiste Sts.

Vegetine.

IS THE BEST

Spring Medicine.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. n10

BRIDGETOWN

Marble Works.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscribers are still importing and 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.

DANIEL FALCONER. OLDHAM WHITMAN

CARD.

Edmund Bent

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales attended to promptly in any part of the County. Consignments solicited Prompt returns made.

Bridgetown, N. S., May, 1880. n5tf

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN order to meet the demands of our numerous customers, we beg to announce that, we have added to our extensive

Slipper and Larrigan Factory

the necessary Machinery for the Manufacture of

Men's, Women's, Misses', & Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

in all the leading styles.

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I will from this date to Sep. 30th sell for CASH at SMALL ADVANCES ON COST balance of Summer and Spring Goods.

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J. W. TOMLINSON

Lawrencetown, July 15th, 1880.

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A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 45 Chatham St., N. Y.

Brown's Unique

DOMESTIC CHAIR.

Patented April 7th, 1881.

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Agricultural.

Educating Horses.

Horses can be educated to the extent of their understanding, as children, and can be easily damaged or ruined by bad management. We believe that the difference found in horses as to vicious habits and reliability, comes much more from the different management of men, than from variance of natural disposition in animals. Horses with high mettle are more easily educated than those of less dull spirits, and are more susceptible to ill-training, and consequently may me made good or bad, according to the education they receive.

Horses with dull spirits are not by any means proof against bad management, for in them may be found the most provoking obstinacy, vicious habits of different characters that render them almost entirely worthless. Could the coming generation of horses in this country be kept from the days of colthood to the age of five years, in the hands of good careful managers, there would be seen a vast difference in the general character of these noble animals.

If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage, it will never know that it possesses a power that man cannot control, and if made familiar with strange objects it will not be skittish and nervous. If a horse is made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on the heels, back or hip, he will pay no attention to the giving way of a harness, or a wagon running against him at an unexpected moment.

We once saw an aged lady driving a high spirited horse attached to a carriage, down a steep hill with no holdback straps upon the harness, and she assured us that there was no danger, for her son accustomed his horse to all kinds of usages and sights that commonly drive the animal into a frenzy of fear and excitement.

A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over the head, a buffalo robe thrown over his neck, a railroad engine pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the animal take it all as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that it will not be injured thereby. There is great need of improvement in this noble animal. Less beating wanted and more education.—*The Horseshoer.*

Manure for Strawberries.

A correspondent of the *Fruit Recorder* says: 'An experiment made last year by myself may not come amiss at this time with those who grow strawberries. I procured half a hogshead, filled it with rain-water and put into it one-quarter pound of ammonia, and one-quarter pound of common nitre. When the strawberry plants were blossoming out I gave them a sprinkling of the solution at evening, twice a week, until the fruit was nearly of size. Their result was double the amount of fruit on many where the liquid was applied, to where none of the liquid was applied.'

CURE FOR SEASICKNESS.—Three New York doctors were recently interviewed upon the subject. One said there is only one remedy for it—to stay ashore. But he subsequently admitted that that is not a complete remedy, for he added that land sickness, caused by riding backward and in railway cars, is the same as seasickness. But another doctor—Dr. George M. Beard—says that within a year there is no disease about which so much has been learned, and which is so perfectly curable. It is a disease of the nervous system, mainly of the brain and spinal cord, comes from a series of mild concussions, and produces, by sympathy, disorder of the stomach. The remedy is bromide of sodium, taken three times a day a few days before embarking, and kept up at sea until the danger is past. It renders the system less susceptible to the disturbances caused by the movements of the ship. The drug must be taken intelligently and on consultation with a physician. Dr. Hammond says that in his own case he has found ten or fifteen drops of chloroform on lump sugar and the use of bromide of potassium beneficial. All three doctors agreed that there is no benefit to be derived from seasickness except for those who are in the habit of eating too much. And if people are 'the better for it,' it is because the sea makes them better in spite of seasickness. 'No more benefit can be derived from it than from an attack of typhoid fever,' says Dr. Beard. If, therefore, it can be prevented without causing any other or any greater harm to the system, people are entitled to the full benefit of remedies that are really such.

UTILIZING TIN SCRAPS.—About the last refuse article to be turned to any account would seem to be tin scraps, leather waste and other refuse in various kinds of manufacture have been one after another utilized in the arts, but tin scraps have been regarded as utterly good for nothing. Attempts have been made, it is said, in France, England and other countries to extract value from them, unavailingly. Two Philadelphia mechanics, William Batty and John Roe, have, however, succeeded in utilizing this cast-off material. They began their experiments a few years ago by melting down the tin scraps and galvanized iron refuse, and have succeeded in procuring a superior article of iron from them. They are now regularly engaged in the business, and employ sixteen or eighteen workmen. They pay three dollars per ton for tin scraps delivered on the premises. These are placed in a furnace and carbonized to such an extent as to make a soft iron or semi-steel. It is claimed that one ton of scraps will make a ton of metal, and by condensing the fumes from the furnace with water eighty pounds of oxide of tin is recovered. The latter article is said to be very valuable. By introducing pure carbon in a pulverized state into the melt, graphite enters into the metal, greatly improving it. The metal produced at the establishment—about three tons per day—is worked up on the premises into semi steel grate bars, sad irons, street car boxes &c.

Joker's Corner.

How Men Swear.

A bar-tender always takes the opposite view of everything. The other day Mr. Gallagher was in a Court street saloon and tipped his chair too far back and went over and jammed his head into a cuspidor and was considerably hurt. The incident annoyed him and he got up and swore liberally, and the bar-tender told him he hadn't ought to. Gallagher said under the influence of sudden pain five men out of every six would swear. The bar-tender didn't believe it, and the result was a bet. Gallagher got an ordinary brick and heated it fearfully hot and placed it on the marble bar. Now a brick doesn't show heat, and therefore it was not surprising that when Mr. Guff came in and saw the brick on the bar he should pick it up. He, however showed no disposition to put it in his pocket or do anything else with it. He immediately laid it down and made frantic gestures and said a number of wicked things. Then in came a butcher, who also picked up the brick and put it down. He looked around savagely, and after freeing his mind of some unholy sentiments said he hoped he shouldn't see anybody laugh, as he perferred not to be under the necessity of doing murder. The next victim was a Chinamen, and he spoke every word of English he knew, and two thirds of what he remarked would have been considered improper in a Sunday school. He joined Mr. Guff and the butcher in sucking his fingers and watching for the next chap. He came in the form of a prominent politician, and as he placed the brick upon the bar his language sounded like after-election talk. The bar-tender began to be nervous, but the next man merely pranced about and wildly waved his hands without saying a word. It appeared that he was a dumb man. So the next man would decide the bet. He came. He was a young man from the lumber districts of Maine and didn't look like a talkative chap. But when he got hold of the brick his jaw seemed to become loose, and the way he blasphemed even shocked a parrot, and the butcher said he would give $75 if he could talk like that. Gallagher had won. He rose up and explained the affair. The six, headed by the young man from Maine, started for him as one man. And they pulled him all over the place. They brushed the ceiling with him, used him for a foot-ball, threw him down cellar, brought him up again, tore his clothes off and made him drink water. They said they wanted to see if it would make him swear. It did.

ABROAD AND AT HOME.—As an elderly couple were talking along the street, a lady on the opposite side tripped and fell down. The old gentleman rushed across the street, raised his hat, and offered to assist her in any possible way. His wife followed him across at a slow pace, and witnessing his devotion to the stranger, got mad and shook her fist at him.

'It's all right, it's all right!' he whispered.

'Yes, I know it is!' she hotly exclaimed. 'Here an unknown woman stubs her toe and you plough across the street to cat her up with kindness. The other day when I fell down stairs you stood at the bottom and laughed and chuckled and tickled your ribs, and wanted to know if I was practising for a circus?'

— An Irish immigrant on landing in St. John some years ago was accosted with the question, 'What is the news from old Ireland?' 'There is an excellent crop of praties this year,' he replied. 'And what is the news in this country?' he asked in turn. 'Oh, the devil is dead,' was the somewhat rude reply. 'Then here is a farthing for you,' said the ready witted son of Erin. 'I never pass by a fatherless child without giving him something.'

— A very ugly looking actor was playing in the country a few weeks ago. In the course of the performance the heroine of the play had to remark:

'Ah! you change countenance?'

The instant she uttered a voice from the gallery c