Miscellaneous.

The Longevity of the Ancients.

Can Man reach and pass the age of a hundred years? Is a question concerning which physiologists have different opinions. Buffon was the first one in France to raise the question of the extreme limit of human life. In his opinion, man, becoming adult at sixteen, ought to live to six times that age, or to ninety-six years. Having been called upon to account for the phenominal ages attributed by the Bible to the patriarchs, he risked the following as an explanation: 'Before the flood the earth was less solid, less compact than it is now. The law of gravitation had acted for only a little time; the productions of the globe had less consistency, and the body of man, being more supple, was more susceptible of extension. Being able to grow for a longer time, it should, in consequence, live for a longer time than now.'

The German Heusler has suggested the same point that the ancients did not divide time as we do. Previous to the age of Abraham the year, among some people of the East, was only three months, or a season; so that they had a year of spring, one of summer, one of fall, and one of winter. The year was extended so as to consist of eight months after Abraham, and of twelve months after Joseph. Voltaire rejected the longevity assigned to the patriarchs of the Bible, but accepted without question the stories of the great ages attained by some men in India, where, he says, 'it is not raré to see old men of one hundred and twenty years.' The eminent French physiologist, Flourens, fixing the complete development of man at twenty years, teaches that he should live five times as long as it takes him to become an adult. According to this author the moment of a completed development may be recognized by the fact of the junction of the bones with their apophyses. This junction takes place in horses at five years, and the horse does not live beyond twenty-five years, with the ox, at four years, and it does not live over ten years. With man it is effected at twenty years, and he only exceptionally lives beyond one hundred years. The same physiologist admits, however, that human life may be exceptionally prolonged under certain conditions of comfort, sobriety, freedom from care regularity of habits, and observance of the rules of hygiene, and he terminates his interesting study of the last point ('De la Longevite Humaine)' with the aphorism, 'Man kills himself rather than dies.'—*M. De Solaville, Popular Science Monthly.*

Resting Places of the Dead.

The Poet's Corner in Westminister Abby is indebted for its renown to the great names of the mighty dead who lie within its gloomy wall. Chaucer was buried in 1400, in the cloisters of the Abby, without the building, but removed to the south aisle in 1555. Herbert Spencer lies near him. Beaumont, Drayton, Cowley, Denham, Dryden, Gay, Rowe, Ben Johnsou, Sheridan, Congreve, Charles Dickens, Campbell, David Garrick, all lie within Westminister Abbey. Izaak Walton's grave is in Silkstede's Chapel, near the City of Winchester. Shelley's body was cremated, but his heart, which would not take the flame, is now preserved in spirits of wine. Shakspere was buried in the chapel of the church at Stratford. Dean Swift is buried in the churchyard of St. Patrick's Dublin; Milton in St. Giles'. Cripplegate; Chapman and Shirley at St. Giles', in the Fields; Fletcher and Philip Massidger in the Churchyard at St. Saviour's, Southwark; Thomas Otway's burial place is not known; Samuel Butler, in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Convent Garden; Marlowe, in St. Paul's, Deptford, Pope, in the Church at Twickenham; Edward Waller, in Beaconsfield churchyard; Thomas Gray, in the churchyard of Stoke-Pogis, where he conceived his 'Elegy'; Wm. Cowper, in the church at Dereham; Oliver Goldsmith, in the churchyard of Temple Church; Wm. Falconer was drowned at Sea; Lord Byron, in the chancel of the church at Hucknall, near Newstead Abby; Sir Walter Scott, in Dryburgh Abbey; Robert Burns, in St. Michael's churchyard, Dumfries; Samuel Coleridge, in the church at Highgate; Southey, in Crosthwaite, church, near Keswick; Chatterton, in the churchyard belonging to the Parish of St. Andrew's Holburn; Dr. Watts and John Bunyan, in the vicinity of the celebrated chapel called the tabernacle of good old Whitfield; Thomas Hood, Douglas Jerrold and William Thackeray are buried in Kensal Green Cemetery; Wordsworth in the pleasant hills of Westmoreland; Thomas Carlyle in the Churchyard of Ecclefechan, Scotland; George Washington, at Mount Vernon; Audubon in Calvary Cemetery, N. Y.; Nathaniel Hawthorn under a group of pines on the brow of a hall in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Mass.; William Cullen Bryant in Green wood Cemetery, N. Y.; Washington Irving at Sunnyside, on the Banks of the Hudson; and Edgar Allandale in a cemetery in Baltimore.

Mean Men.

CURIOUS CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME HISTORICAL MISERS.

The death of the miser Foscoe, who amassed an immense fortune by usury, and by taking every advantage of the necessities of the unfortunate, was dramatically appropriate. For reasons of safety he dug a hole in the ground and secreted his treasure there; he made a trap door with a spring lock, and would go down daily to gloat over his savings. He lived a solitary life, but one day his neighbors remarked that he had not been seen for an unusually long time. They made search for him through the house, the woods, and in the ponds, but failed to find him. Years afterward, when workmen were repairing the house, they came across the secret cave in the cellar. On opening it they found Foscoe's remains, amid heavy bags of untold treasure, he had died with the object of his devotion.

The methods by which miners have accumulated their large fortunes are much the same—it was by saving, rather than by making money that they became rich. Elwes, who was worth nearly a million dollars, carried old bones in his pocket, taking them out to his farm to be used as fertilizers. Another miser used to boil a piece of beef and fourteen hard dumplings on Sunday; that would be the allowance of food for himself and sister for the week. Dancer saved on soap, never using it or towels; he washed himself in the river and dried himself in the sun. He used to beg a pinch of snuff, putting it in a box he carried with him. This he exchanged for a farthing candle, which lasted until the box was again filled. He used an old meal sack for a shirt, and a bundle of straw for a pillow. But he was singularly generous to his dog, to whom he allowed a pint of milk a day. He died worth half a million dollars.

There was a celebrated miser named Audley, who lived in the time of the Stuarts, and whose keenness as a business man was remarkable. He was originally employed as a clerk at six shillings a week, and in the course of a few years, by dint of the economical practices that come natural to persons of his ilk, had accumulated sufficient to engage in speculation. His habit was to buy bad debts for a trifle, and afterward compound with the insolvent. An anecdote will illustrate his method: A tradesman, Miller owed a merchant named White £200, and, seeing no other chance to obtain it (Miller being insolvent), sued for the amount. Audley goes to White and offers him £40 for the debt, which the merchant accepts. Then the miser goes to Miller and obtains his quittance of the debt for £50, upon the condition that he pays for the accommodation. The insolvent signed the contract, which he thought was offered in a benevolent spirit. The contract was that he should pay Audley, 10 years from that time, one penny consecutively doubled, on the first day of twenty consecutive months; failing, to pay a fine of £50. Miller, acquitted of his debt, arranged with his creditors and commenced business. Two or three years afterward the miser began to call for his instalments, and Miller found on calculating that on the first of the twentieth month he would have to pay £2,880; so he refused the payment of his bond, and gave Audley the £500 forfeit. Vandille, a remarkable French miser, was at one time the Mayor of Boulogne, and while in that position partly maintained himself by being milk tester general of the market. While munching a scrap of bread he would partake of these gratuitous draughts. He always travelled to Paris on foot, and, fearful lest he should be robbed, took good care never to have any more than three pence in his pocket. If he needed more money he begged on the road. By such methods, and by lending money to the French Government, he made a fortune of £800,000, sprung from a single shilling. During the very cold winter of 1734, he found it necessary to purchase extra fuel, and endeavored to beat down the wood merchant in his prices. The man drove off, and Vandille stole a few logs from the back of the cart. In hastening away with them he became overheated and contracted a bad fever. He sent for the surgeon, telling him he wanted to be bled. As the surgeon charged half a livre, which was considered too much, a barbor was called in, who agreed to open a vein, for threepence.

'But, friend,' said the cautious miser 'how often will it be requisite to bleed me?' 'Three times,' said the barbor. 'Three times! And pray, what quantity of blood do you intend to take from me at each operation?' 'About eight ounces at each time.' 'That will be ninepense; too much! too much! I know a cheaper way; take the whole twenty-four ounces at once, and that will save me sixpence.' He saved his sixpence but lost his life.

Sir Wm. Smyth of Bedfordshire, a wealthy miser, agree to give sixty guineas if Dr. Taylor, a wealthy oculist, restored him to sight. The doctor succeeded so well that Sir William was able to read and write all the rest of his life without spectacles. But he pretended at the time of his cure that he only had a glimmer of his surroundings, and on that account succeeded in getting the fee reduced to twenty pounds — one-third of the original price.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY SYNDICATE.—The Pacific Railway Syndicate have purchased the interest in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railroae of the late Thos. Reynolds, formerly Managing Director of the road. This gives the Syndicate a controlling interest in the Road. Now that they own the late Canada Central, and control the line from Portland to Prescott, the Grand Trunk is practically cut from the Ottawa Vally, until they build a branch line of their own, as the only way they can reach it is via the Montreal and the Q. M., O. & O. It is understood that the Syndicate will now cause the Toronto and Ottawa to be built as rapidly as possible, and run in opposition to the Grand Trunk.

A St. Petersburg miser, who lived in the time of Catherine II, resorted to a peculiar method to save a little money. He had a large mastiff dog to watch his house, and had trained him to bark and howl all night. Finally, the dog died. Not caring to go to the expense of buying another, the old man personated a dog himself, and went about the house morning and evening, barking and howling in imitation of his former protector. This man lived in one damp room, in a large, dilapidated old house, and we are told that his cellar contained casks of gold and packages of silver. He was the richest man in Russia.

— Rich white moire antique, such as delighted the stately dames of olden times, is to be a favorite material for bridal dresses for the coming winter. The new moire fabrics, however, show smaller wave than the watered materials formerly manufactured.

— An old negro cook says: 'Sass is powerful good in everything but children. Dey needs some other kind of dressing.'

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 & Etter, Amherst, N. S.; Miss Wright, Digby, N. S.; Robt. Young, Charlottetown, P. E. I., or at the **DYE WORKS, GILBERT'S LANE, ST. JOHN, N. B.**

A. L. LAW, Proprietor,

H. S. PIPER, AGENT, BRIDGETOWN.

J. G. H. PARKER,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, and REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Practise in all the Courts. Business promptly attended to.

OFFICE—Fitz Randolph's NEW BUILDING, Bridgetown. 7ly

35 PER CENT!

AS 35 per cent is now the duty imposed on American Furniture, the Subscriber wishes to inform the public generally that

HE DOES NOT INTEND

raising the prices of his FURNITURE, as may be seen in his list below; but intends making

Still further Reduction,

as he hopes his Sales will increase under the New Tariff. He has his FACTORY fitted up with the MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY, and is running full time. He also intends adding to his now large STOCK, and can offer better inducements to Customers.

PARLOR FURNITURE, in Suits, from $60.00 to $120.00.
BEDROOM SUITS, in Pine, from $25.00 to $40.00. A good suit for $28.00
SOFAS, $19.00 to $24.00.
WALNUT CHAIRS, $3.50 to $6.00.
CENTRE TABLES, in solid Walnut $8.00 to $10.00.
CENTRE TABLES, in Marble Tops $14.00 to $16.00.
BEDSTEADS, $2.50 to $3.00.
WASH STANDS, $1.00 to $1 25.

Please call and examine my STOCK, and you will find as good an assortment as is generally kept in large Cities, and as times are hard I will sell at Prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN B. REED.

Bridgetown, April 2nd, 879. 50tf

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist,

has removed his Dental Office to his more commodious apartments in the

JAMES MESSENGER HOUSE,

so called, first door west from J. B. REED'S FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, where he will be better prepared to wait upon his friends and patrons.

Dr. S. F. WHITMAN.

Granville St., Bridgetown, May 25th, 1881.

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED

We have recently published a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excess.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practise, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Address,

The Culverwell Medical Co.,

41 Ann St., New York.
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Hatheway Line.

Boston & Nova Scotia,

In Connection with the WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

The Steamship **"HUNTER"** will leave Forsters' 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.				Flour, Meal, Apples and Potatoes.	
	CLASS.				100 bbl. or 5 bbl.	Under 100 bbl. or 5 bbl.
	1st	2d	3d	4th		
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Annapolis	32	26	22	16	22	26
Roundhill	36	30	24	18	24	29
Bridgetown	37	30	25	18	25	31
Paradise	39	32	26	19	26	22
Lawrencetown	41	34	27	20	27	34
Middleton	42	34	27	20	27	34
Wilmot	42	34	27	20	27	34
Kingston	44	36	29	22	29	37
Aylesford	45	37	31	22	30	38
Berwick	45	37	31	22	30	38
Waterville	45	37	31	22	30	38
Cambridge	45	37	31	22	30	38
Coldbrook	46	37	31	22	30	38
Kentville						

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.

Spring Stock for the Season of 1881 now Complete.

The Best Value in the Market Offered to WHolesaile 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.

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Central Bookstore.
Cor. George and Granville Sts.,
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STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

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, 40 Chatham St., N.Y.

Carriage and Hardware 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.

Whitewood Boards,

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

PLUSHES, FELTS, and CORDS for Sleigh-Coverings.

AMERICAN MOSS, (XX) CURLED HAIR, (XX), and all UPHOLSTERINGS requisite.

HALF OVAL NOSING IRON ½, ¾ and ⅞.

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 Mon., Wed. and Friday only.	Passengers and Freight Tues., Thurs. and Saturdays only.
		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 37
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	Kingsten	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	547	
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 Tra'n from Halifax, at 1.40 p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, for Digby and St. John.

Steamer "Hunter" leaves Annapolis every Monday at 5.30 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 3.30 p. m., on arrival of Steamer "Empress" from Annapolis, and every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1.00 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.

Through Tickets may be obtained at the principal Stations.

P. INNES, General Manager.

Kentville, 1st June, 1881.

Lunenburg, SS.

In the Supreme Court, 1881.

CAUSE: James Starratt, Senior, Pltff. vs. Alfred Starratt, Defdt.

UPON hearing read the affidavit of Eleanor Starratt, sworn herein on the 31st day of October, 1881, the original papers herein, and on motion, I do hereby order that Eleanor Starratt, Mather B. Desbrisay, and George E. Starratt, Executrix and Executors of James Starratt, Senior, deceased, be at liberty to enter a suggestion in an action wherein the said James Starratt, Senior, was Plaintiff and the said Alfred Starratt was defendant, and wherein the said James Starratt Senior obtained a Judgment for the sum of Seven Hundred and four dollars and forty seven cents, debt, and the sum of Fifteen dollars and Seventy Cents, costs of suit against the said Alfred Starratt, on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1863, that it manifestly appears to the Court that the said Eleanor Starratt, Mather B. Desbrisay and George E. Starratt, as such Executrix and Executors as aforesaid, are entitled to have execution of the said Judgment, and to issue execution thereupon and that the said Alfred Starratt do pay the costs of this application, to be taxed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before a Judge of this Honorable Court, at Chambers, at the New Court House in Halifax, on Tuesday the Twenty-Ninth day of November, A. D. 1881, at eleven o'clock, a. m. And should no Chambers be held on that day, then on the next regular Chamber's day thereafter.

And I do further order that publication be made of this order in the Bridgetown Monitor, newspaper, published at Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, for at least twenty days.

And that a copy of said order be also served on the wife of Defendant, which shall be good and sufficient service upon the Defendant.

Signed, H. W. SMITH.

Halifax, Nov. 2nd, 1881.

For Sae!

NEW AND SECOND HAND

WAGONS

TERMS EASY.

June 27th, 1881. B. STARRATT.

STOVES AND TINWARE!

THE attention of the public is respectfully drawn to the fact that the old firm of

COX BROTHERS

still exists and is doing business on the old principles.

A FULL LINE OF KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD ALWAYS ON HAND.

In addition to our present stock of Stoves, we propose, during the month of September, to add a full line of the most approved patterns in COOKING and PARLOR STOVES.

Cox Brothers.

Bridgetown, Aug. 31st, '81. 3m 9

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JAMES F. FOLEY,

PROPRIETOR of the Clarence Barrel Factory is prepared to furnish Barrels expressly for the English Market, manufactured from half inch Staves, thoroughly heated and trussed, guaranteed to stand the test of the law, suitable for the English or any foreign market. Orders placed early will receive prompt delivery, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Clarence, Sep. 26th, 1881. till Oct. 9th

CITIZENS'

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Company OF CANADA.

Sir Hugh Allan, President.
Henry Lyman, Vice President.
Archibald McGoun, Secretary Treasurer.
Alfred Jones, Inspector
Gerald E. Hart, General Manager.

CAPITAL:

1,188,000.00.

Policies of Insurance issued by the above Company on the most favorable terms. Isolated or detached dwellings insured for one or three years at very low rates.

Agent for Annapolis Count

H. CROSSKILL

MIDDLETON.

Middleton, Jan. 3rd, 1881.

NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL TONE WORKS,

MANUFACTURED AT

ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

Plain and Ornamental Stone Work,

—SUCH AS—

WINDOW CAPS, SILLS, WATER TABLES, CHIMNEY TOPS, 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.

New Cloths!

JUST ARRIVED:

John H. Fisher,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

has just received one of the finest lot of Cloths in all departments ever displayed in this town.

One Door West of the Intercolonial Ho

Bridgetown, June 15th 1881.

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King St., West Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this paper.

St JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

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.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

MIDDLETON.

The Subscriber has just received a Fresh supply of

Refined Sugar, PARIS LUMP SUGAR Oatmeal,

Raisins, Currants, Spices, Etc.,

which, together with the stock previously on hand, will be sold at his usual LOW PRICES.

— ALSO —

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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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HAVING purchased the above TUG BOAT, I intend putting her on the Annapolis River about the 25th of the present month, for the purpose of

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Middleton, Oct. 1st, 1881.

PATENTS

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Agricultural.

TAKE CARE OF THE STRAW.—In the older sections of the country the value of straw is so far appreciated that the torch is now seldom applied to the straw stack, as was once the case, and yet it is doubtful if there is any great proportion of our farmers who fully realize the actual worth of good straw. To know that it is too valuable to burn and that it should be applied in some shape to the land, is not enough known. It has far more value than this as food for stock, and when this is fully appreciated the haphazard way of preserving it which is adopted by so many farmers will be reformed. If there are means so rapidly at hand to save the consumption of so valuable a production as hay, to refuse to utilize them is certainly not the part of wisdom; and that straw will not only sometimes meet and satisfy a necessity, but is relished by stock even when hay is plenty, makes it plain that straw in proper condition is valuable as an occasional substitute for hay. It can be fed with mixed feed, either alone or with hay, after having been steamed, and will be eaten with relish and profit by stock. The expense of a steamer, however, may be an obstacle with some, but, while we think this a very desirable way of feeding straw, we are glad to say that the steamer is not indispensible. If good, clean, bright straw is placed in the stock yards it will be observed often that cattle and sheap will leave good hay to eat it, either because the system is in need of something of that chracter, or that they desire a change. At all events, they eat it, and not only eat it, but do well on it. This is especially true of sheep. If good straw is placed in the rack sheep will eat it readily, carefully picking it over for the grain remaining in it, and showing a very great liking for parts of the straw. Sheep can be wintered on good wheat straw, if the grain has been harvested early enough and properly, without any hay whatever. We would not recommend anything of this kind, but we simply refer to the fact, which has been fully established by experience, to show that there is real nutriment in what used to be considered totally barron of nutritive qualities. It would be valuable, however, if it had nothing else to recommend it than its value as bedding, and would in some degree take the place of food by preserving the animal heat and adding to the comfort of the animal; and besides this, such a use would place it where it would most readily be rotted and converted into valuable manure. This becomes secondary in importance, however, after its actual value as food has been established.

The proper way to look at this matter is to consider that it is on hand, and if it has any virtue, that the cost of utilizing it is inconsiderable. If at cost anything to procure straw, it would be legitimate to compare its merits with timothy or clover, but it does not. There is the straw stack, and if it is worthless it might as well be burned as not but not so if it is only comparatively it has something of value, more or less, and whatever it is so much absolute gain. If a stack of it will keep a sheep for a longer or shorter time, and it costs nothing to feed it to the sheep, it will thus be the means of saving so much hay, and to burn it is simply throwing away so much money. If cattle and sheep will eat it a portion of the time instead of eating hay, and do well upon it, the cost of getting it into the yard is certainly well repaid.

Take care of the straw, therefore, and by this is meant to preserve it as carefully as you do your hay. Stock will not eat straw that has been exposed to the weather until it is black any sooner than it will eat hay that has been exposed to the weather until it is spoiled. The straw needs to be kept bright and sweet, and if kept in stack special attention must be given to this matter. If there is room in the barn for it, and there often is on small farms, it had better be kept there after thrashing. To save trouble, it would be well in all cases in which it can be done to stack the grain near the stock-yard, that at the thrashing the straw will be there without additional carting.

In this connection it is proper to notice the worth of chaff and the usual carelessness in preserving it. Improved machinery makes the loss from this source less than it formerly was, but still the loss is considerable under the most favorable circumstances, and in most cases the straw carrier is not at hand. Suffice it to say that the chaff is very valuable, and that stock delight to pick it over and are profited by it. A little attention to the prevention of these little wastes will aggregate a considerable of profit in a few years.—*Western Rural.*

Apple Jelly—Red.—Proceed as for apple jelly, adding a little cochineal to color just before finishing.

Apple Jelly—Crab. — Cut Siberian crab apples to pieces, but do not pare or remove the seeds, as the latter impart a peculiarly pleasant flavor to the jelly; put them in a kettle, and add sufficient water; cover and stew until tender; strain and allow 1 lb of sugar to every pint of juice.

Apricot Jam (Marmalade).—Split and peel very ripe apricots; break the stones and blanch the kernels; add half of them to the bruised fruit; to 3 lbs of fruit add 6 lbs of pounded sugar; mix well together in the preserving pan; let it dissolve; then boil fast for about twenty-five minutes, stirring from the bottom all the time with a large wooden spoon; remove the scum as it rises.

Washing Towles.—Towels with handsome, bright borders, should never be boiled, or allowed to lie in very hot water; they should not be used till they are so much soiled that they need vigorous rubbing to make them clean. It is better economy to use more towels than to wear out a few in a short time; gentle rubbing, in two suds, and a conscientious rinsing in warm water and then in cold, ought to be all that is required.

Joker's Corner.

A Tailor's Joke.

A tailor on Fort street got hold of a red hot idea the other day. He heated up his goose to the blistering point and placed it on a bench at his door with a sign reading: 'Only twenty-five cents.' In a few minutes along came an ancient-looking colered man with an eye out for bargains, and as he