Miscellaneous.

A Terrible Night Experience.

A writer in *Harper's Magazine* writes about a terrible night experience in the Mount Washington signal service building as follows: Noticing that the sides of the summit were strewn with boards, beams and debris, my guide explained that what I saw was the result of the great January gale. He added:

'Late in the afternoon my comrade M—, came to where I was lying abed sick, and said: 'There is going to be the devil to pay, so I guess I'll make everything snug.'

'By nine in the evening the wind had increased to 100 miles an hour, with heavy sleet. At midnight the velocity of the storm was 120 miles, and the exposed thermometer recorded twenty-four degrees below zero. With the stove red, we could hardly get it above freezing inside the house. Water froze within three feet of the fire—in fact, where you are now sitting.

'At this time the noise outside was deafening. About 1 o'clock the wind rose to 150 miles. It was now blowing a hurricane. The wind, gathering up all the loose ice of the mountain, dashed it against the house with one continued roar. I lay wondering how long the building would stand this, when all at once came a crash. M— shouted to me to get up; but I had tumbled out in a hurry on hearing the glass go. You see, I was dressed, to keep myself warm in bed.

'Our united efforts were hardly equal to closing the storm shutters from the inside, but we finally succeeded, though the lights went out when the wind came in, and we worked in the dark.'

He rose to show me how the shutters of thick oak were first secured by an iron bar, and secondly by strong wooden buttons firmly screwed into the window frames.

'We had scarcely done this,' resumed Doyle, 'and were shivering over the fire, when a heavy gust of wind again burst open the shutters as easily as if they had never been fastened at all. We sprang to our feet. After a hard tussle we again secured the windows by nailing a cleat to the floor, against which one end of a board was fixed, using the other end as a lever. You understand?' I nodded. 'Well, even then it was all we could do to force the shutters back into place. But we did it. We had to do it.

'The rest of the night was passed in momentary expectation that the building would be blown into Tuckerman's ravine, and we with it. At 4 o'clock in the morning the wind registered 186 miles. It had shifted then from east to north-east. From this time it steadily fell to ten miles, at 9 o'clock. This was the biggest blow ever experienced on the mountain.'

'Suppose the house had gone and the hotel stood fast, could you have effected an entrance into the hotel?' I asked.

'We could not have faced the gale.'

'Not for a hundred feet? not in a matter of life and death?'

'Impossible. The wind would have lifted us from our feet like bags of wool. We would have been dashed against the rocks and smashed like egg shells,' was the quiet reply.

'And so for many hours you expected to be swept into eternity?'

'We did what we could. Each wrapped himself in blankets and quilts, binding these tightly around him with ropes, to which were attached bars of iron, so that if the house went by the board we might stand a chance—a slim one—of anchoring somewhere, somehow.'

Identifying Precious Stones.

THE CHARACTERISTICS BY WHICH JEWELLERS CAN RECOGNIZE DIAMONDS HANDLED BY THEM.

A witness in court recently testified that there was at Tiffany's a wax impression of a diamond alleged to have been stolen. A reporter of the New York *Sun* asked at Tiffany & Co.'s for information as to their methods of recording and identifying diamonds.

Mr. J. R. Andrews, who has charge of the diamond department, said that the statement was erroneous. 'We do not take wax impressions of diamonds,' he said, 'except when we send an order abroad for a diamond of a special shape in order to match one we have. It would be very hard to describe all the facets of a diamond so that it could be matched exactly, but by taking a wax impression we can reproduce the exact size and shape. Still a wax impression would give no idea of color or purity, and these characteristics make all the difference in the world in the value of precious stones. A diamond as big as a little pea may be worth $300, or it may be worth $3,000.'

'How, then, are you able to identify unset diamonds?'

Mr. Andrews took the reporter into a little glass-enclosed room, and, taking some hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds out of a safe, placed them upon a table covered with black cloth.

'Here, now, is a diamond,' he said, holding up a flashing yellow crystal as big as a pigeon's egg, 'that is one of the remarkable diamonds of the world, and could be identified anywhere. It weighs 125 carats, and is worth $30,000. While yellow diamonds are plentiful, yet there are few with a clear, decided tint like this; and it is peculiar in its cutting, from the fact that it has two rows of facets from the girdle, or largest circumference of the stone, to the table, as the flat top of the stone is called. In the ordinary style of cutting a brilliant there is only one row of facets between girdle and table. Here is a diamond,' picking up a brilliant clear as a drop of dew and flashing with colors like a rainbow, 'that weighs only 2⅞ carats, and is yet worth $1,500, from the fact that it is of purest water. A diamond as notable as this we could positively identify from its characteristics. Here is another,' picking up a yellow stone, 'that weighs nearly as much, 2¼ carats, and is yet worth only $275, because of its color. Yellow diamonds are hard to identify by appearance, because they are so plentiful. Diamonds come of all colors, pink, blue, and brown being rare and worth much more than yellow. The pure white, free from stain or flaw, is the most valuable of all. Odd colors are so rare that they afford a ready means of identification. Here is a black diamond,' he said, holding up a large brilliant that oddly combined perfect transparency with a blackish tint, 'that is one of the largest and best black diamonds in the world. It weighs five carats, and is worth $2,500. Now, here,' picking up a beautiful diamond of a clear pink hue, 'is a great curiosity, that we could readily identify anywhere. It weighs eight carats, less a sixteenth, and is worth $5,000. The color is a rare one, and it is exquisitely pure. Here is another extraordinary diamond.' He showed a large pear-shaped stone of a cinnamon color. 'That is an East Indian gem, and is very old. Although it weighs seventeen carats, it is not worth as much as the smallest pink brilliant, on account of its color. Its value is $4,000. Such marked stones as those I have shown you we could positively identify by their characteristics. But there would be no means of identifying such stones as these,' he said, as he poured a handful of small diamonds on the table. They were nearly all off color, and of small size.

'How, then, do you avoid mistakes, and protect yourself against fradulent claims when you take diamonds to set?'

'In the first place, we will have nothing to do with paste, no matter what price might be offered us to set it. Nobody in the store is allowed to wear a paste gem, and if by mistake a paste brilliant is taken in at the repair counter, it is immediately sent back to the owner. That rarely happens. Some time ago, when we refused to reset a stone on the ground that it was paste, the owner was greatly surprised to hear that it was not genuine. The lady investigated the matter and found that a dishonest servant had removed the diamond and substituted a paste one. She had never known the difference, although an expert does not hesitate a moment in pronouncing upon the genuineness of a stone.

'When a diamond is brought to us,' Mr. Andrews went on, 'it goes immediately into the hands of an expert who gives it microscopic scrutiny. It is weighed, any chip or flaw is noted, and all these facts are recorded, together with a little diagram indicating the location of the defects. Then it goes into the workman's hands. This enables us to be certain that we are returning exactly the same diamond that we take in. Not one diamond in a thousand is free from flaws, so that there are always identifying characteristics. People are frequently surprised to find their diamonds have defects, but it is often the case that the cutter will leave in a flaw that can be covered by the setting, as very frequently the cutting out of a defect would lose a half a carat or more of weight.'

'Will diamonds chip off in wearing?'

'Very rarely. You may lay a diamond on an anvil and strike it with a hammer and it will not break. At the same time a diamond has a grain, and a blow that happens to strike it along the line of cleavage may clip it. Most of the defects in stones are natural. Perfect pearls are even rarer than perfect diamonds. I recollect that a dealer once brought to us a collection of pearls valued at $250,000, and there was only one obsolutely perfect one in the lot. The rarity of perfect pearls makes us consider this one of our most extraordinary pieces of jewelry.'

He showed a pearl necklace, the pearls ranging in size from peas to filberts. They were all perfectly round, and some were iridescent. 'Those we call Orients,' he said, 'and they are extremely rare. The necklace is worth $35,000.'

—The English law prohibits a prisoner being tried again, for any offence if a jury has once acquitted him, no matter what additional evidence may be obtained. But this does not apply to prisoners dismissed by magistrate. Thousands, however, are ignorant of this. Among these was a farmer, charged with arson; but evidence was inadequate, and the insurance company paid. The farmer then sued for false imprisonment, when the company adduced fresh proof, which sent the farmer to penal servitude for five years.

Rural Innocence.

A Boston policeman was lately accosted by an elderly lady, apparently sixty years old, who informed the officer that she had lost her 'Pa.' The officer looked at her for information, when she told him the following story: 'I went into Jordan & Marsh's a few minutes ago, and left my father standing outside, and on my return he was gone. He only arrived in this city last evening, and does not know my address. You can, however, tell him by his looks if you see him. He is wearing the same that he did when he was a child.' After taking the lady's address the officer kept a sharp lookout for the lost Vermonter, and was soon rewarded by the sight of a veritable Josh Whitcomb. The old gentleman was dressed in a conventional swallow-tail blue coat, with gilt buttons, pants that reached but little below his knees, the whole topped with an ancient broad brim, stove-pipe hat. As he seemed occupied in star-gazing, the officer approached him, remarking, 'Good day, Mr. Wilson.' The old man put out his hand, and grasped the officer's, remarking, 'Well, I'll be darned; how in thunder did you know my name? Have often heard that Boston policemen knew everything; didn't believe it till now. Bless your old soul, glad to see you; when did you leave Vermont? Big village, this Boston; be darned if I don't believe it beats anything in Vermont; I'm over 80 years old; never here before.' The officer then asked the old gentleman to wait and he would put him on a car that would pass his daughter's house to which the hero of this incident remarked: 'Why, you know Mary, do you? Do tell; you policeman know everything.' The officer placed the stranger on a Bunker Hill district car, giving the conductor directions where to stop. Prior to leaving the officer, Mr. Wilson asked what was the damage for freighting him. His remarks caused intense amusement among all who heard them.

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 Magauley 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.

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. 100 bbls. lots. ⅌ bbl.	Under 100 bbls. ⅌ bbl.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Annapolis	32	26	22	16	22	26
Roundhill	36	30	24	18	24	29
Paradise	37	30	25	18	25	31
Lawrencetown	39	32	26	19	26	22
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 herein—and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

EVELIN G. FOSTER, Administratrix.
Bridgetown, May 23rd, 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.

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, 25th day of March, 1881. 50 3m

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.

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 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 37
53	Hantsport	10 00	12 54	7 05
61	Grand Pre	10 22	1 21	
64	Wolfville	10 39	1 36	7 17
66	Port Williams	10 35	1 44	7 25
71	Kentville—arrive	10 59	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	547	
124	Roundhill	1 20	6 13	
130	Annapolis — arrive	1 40	6 40	
	St. John by Steamer	7 30		

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Passengers 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 36
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 40
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 55
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 7.30 p. m., on arrival of Steamer "Empress" from Annapolis, and every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.00 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 6.15 a. m., and 2.00 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, 1s. June, 1881.

TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS,

BKT. GEO. E. CORBITT."

WITH 100 PUNCHEONS

CHOICE MUSCOVADO MOLASSES!!

WHICH WE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.

A. W. CORBITT & SON.

FOR WEST INDIES,

Bark "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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CARD,

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OFFICE at house of Mr. JAS. CRAIG, MIDDLETON, N. S.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

HARNESSES

LEATHER! BOOTS & SHOES!

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, CALF-SKINS, SOLE LEATHER, ETC.

GEORGE MURDOCH.

WANTED.

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

CITIZENS'

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Company OF CANADA.

Sir Hugh Allan, President.
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CAPITAL:

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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 County

H. CROSSKILL

MIDDLETON.

Middleton, Jan. 3rd, 1881.

DENTISTRY.

Primrose Bros.,

DENTISTS,

(Graduates of Philadelphia Dental College.)

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 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.

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

—WILL CURE—

SCROFULA,

Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvellous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE to their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face,

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

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores

are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with 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 bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.

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

Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, and allays inflammation.

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

BRIDGETOWN

Marble Works.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscribers are still importing and manufacturing

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

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

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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.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

Subscriptions will be taken at this office. Payments are made very easy and extend over a period of five or six years, enabling a person of very moderate means to secure this invaluable work.

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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, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

Brown's Unique DOMESTIC CHAIR.

Patented April 7th, 1881.

Mechanic's Lodge, Paradise, N. S.

Agricultural.

Milking.

Milking seems to be a simple process, but, to be a good milker requires neatness, even temper, and strength of hand and arm. A bad tempered milker will run a cow for milking, and a milker who is not cleanly in his habits and person will spoil the milk. Milk is very easily tainted, both when in and out of the udder, and the greatest care should be taken to see that barns are not foul, and dairy utensils are clean. *Land and Home* asks a number of questions with regard to cleanliness in milking, all of which questions must be answered in the affirmative or absolute cleanliness, the editor claims, cannot be said to have been observed. These questions are as follows:—

Has the whole udder of the cow been recently washed or well rubbed? Have her legs and belly and flanks (at least the right side) been brushed off within a few minutes? Is all dry, clean and odorless under and behind the cow, with the surrounding air sweet and pure? Is the pail perfectly clean and is it empty? Have you washed your hands just before coming to milk? Have your finger nails been cleansed, and are they cut short and smooth? Are your coat or shirt sleeves, and hat free from dirt and dust and hairs? Have you changed your coat or frock and hat, and washed up well, since you cleaned the stable, groomed the horses, fed the pigs, and handled the roots or the tobacco, or since you last smoked? Are you free from sweat from recent hard work? Altogether—are you really as clean as you should be—have you bathed within a fortnight?

The *Maine Farmer* commenting on these questions, says:—

'This writer may be regarded as somewhat overfastidious, but we know that what he says is worthy of careful consideration. No fluid more readily absorbs bad odors than milk, especially when freshly drawn and if the surroundings where the milking is done, are filthy, how is it possible to keep the milk pure? Many regard the process of milking of itself, as an uncleanly and unpleasant operation, and think it no matter how uncleanly their clothing and persons may be when they go to it. With such, the washing and purification come after the unpleasant duty has been performed. But if the surroundings and the cows are kept neat and clean as they can and should be, milking would be no longer regarded as an uncleanly operation.'

Don't Run the Cows.

Now boys, we have a word to say to you. When we were of your age we always had to drive the cows to pasture, and go and bring them too. Sometimes we got a little late, or were anxious to get off to play, or a cow found a bit of good, sweet grass, better than she had found all day in the pasture, and would stop to take a bite and would fall behind the rest. That was provoking, and we were apt to give her a pretty severe lesson. In fact, we are guilty of 'hurrying up' on many occasions. It was all wrong, but we little knew how much injury we were inflicting on ourselves, as well as on the cows.

Now, it is perfectly well known that overdriving causes the milk to be heated and feverish, especially in hot weather, and this milk is not a healthful article of food, either as milk or when made into butter or cheese. Cows that are abused, kicked, or treated roughly, cannot give good milk, and no process of manufacture can make it into as good an article of diet as milk that is not injured by such treatment.

Never let the dogs chase the cows. A worriment of this kind not only lessens the quantity, but injures the quality of milk, and it should be carefully avoided. Dogs are generally a curse among a herd of cattle, and particularly to milch cows, unless they are trained to drive and tend them, as few of our dogs are.—*Ex.*

— Fowls seldom tire of milk. They may eat too much grain or meat for health but milk in any form is both palatable and healthy.

— Too many farmers manifest a degree of contempt for the smaller products of the farm, particularly those cultivators who are engaged in raising large crops of wheat and corn, or who are largely engaged in the dairy business. As a consequence, there if often a lack of vegetables on such farms, with perhaps a short supply of eggs or honey, combined often with a complete neglect of small fruits.

— Corns in horses feet are almost invariably caused by bad shoeing, or from wearing the shoe too long. As a rule they cause lameness, though occasionally were they assume the form of tumors of a hard horny nature, the horse does not appear to mind them at any extent. Remove the shoe and if there is indication of inflammation poultice the foot until the parts are soft, and then by an opening let the accumulated matter escape. Pare the seat of the corn, being careful not to cut any portion of the bar or frog of the foot. For a corn plaster, mix together one ounce of verdigris, two ounces of oil of turpentine and half a pound of beeswax. Apply on a piece a leather.

— Among the recent arrivals at the Portsmouth, England, garrison from South Africa, is Mrs. Smith, widow of the bandmaster of the Thirty-seventh Regiment. At the battle of Brunkers Sprut her husband was shot beside her, and she herself was wounded in the head, as well as her daughter, three years of age. Notwithstanding all this, she bravely throughout the fight visited the wounded, and, by tearing up her clothing, stopped the men's wounds. She has been recommended for the Order of St. Catherine.

— A man who cannot command his temper, his attention, and his countenance should not think of being a man of business.

Joker's Corner.

Died from Hugging.

THE GIRLS DENY IT AND RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF OLD TIME CUSTOMS—SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS TO WEAR.

Buffalo Telegraph.]

It is reported that at one of the uptown residences last evening a bevy of young ladies from the Female Academy met and formed themselves into an organization, the object of which should be mutual protection from the word 'go.' No young men were admitted until after adjournment, but each lady present was constituted a committee of one to make known the action of the meeting as her own fancy might direct. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Whereas, It having been variously reported that a young lady in Iowa died of too much hugging, and said report having been circulated in Buffalo through the columns of the *Telegraph*, and

Whereas, We believe that such rumor, if credited, would seriously injure our interests inasmuch as it would tend to make our attentive young men 'offish,' and too distant to make their visits pleasant; therefore be it

Resolved, That from time immemorial courting and hugging have gone hand in hand, and cannot exist now one without the other.

Resolved, that we do like it, and are only fooling when we say we don't.

Resolved, That we do not propose to care one single cent what our several papas and mammas may say, knowing they have been there themselves.

Resolved, That if the Iowa girl aforesaid died by hugging it was from an insufficient quantity and not from excess.

Resolved, That our young men be present with a copy of these resolutions, with a request that they be pasted in their respective hats.

Westfield, N. Y. Republican.]

The account of the Iowa girl who is said to have been hugged to death by her lover has caused 'quite a sensation' among the young ladies of Westfield, N. Y., who recently held a meeting to devise the ways and means to prevent another case of death from hugging. They unanimously passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It is reported that an Iowa girl died recently in her lover's arms, while being hugged, and

Whereas, Judging from experience, we believe such an event to be utterly impossible, therefore,

Resolved, That notwithstanding said report we are still in favor of hugging. We prefer to run all risks of death rather than have the delightful, perfectly elegant custom abolished.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the newspapers for publication.

Why Women Cannot be Freemasons.

At a Masonic celebration in Nevada a short time ago, the following facts wers stated, viz: