THE ACADIAN

HONEST, INDEPENDENT, FEARLESS

DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Vol. VII. WOLFVILLE, KING'S CO., N. S., FRIDAY, FEBUARY 17, 1888. No. 27

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

THE ACADIAN.

Published on FRIDAY at the office WOLFVILLE, KING'S CO., N S

TERMS:

$1.00 Per Annum.

(IN ADVANCE.)

CLUBS of five in advance $4 00

Local advertising at ten cents per line for every insertion, unless by special arrangement for standing notices.

Rates for standing advertisements will be made known on application to the office, and payment on transient advertising must be guaranteed by some responsible party prior to its insertion.

The ACADIAN JOB DEPARTMENT is constantly receiving new type and material, and will continue to guarantee satisfaction on all work turned out

Newsy communications from all parts of the county, or articles upon the topics of the day are cordially solicited. The name of the party writing for the ACADIAN must invariably accompany the communication, although the same may be written over a fictitious signature.

Address all communications to

DAVISON BROS.,
Editors & Proprietors,
Wolfville, N S.

Legal Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

POST OFFICE, WOLFVILLE

OFFICE HOURS, 8 A. M TO 8 P M. Mails are made up as follows:

For Halifax and Windsor close at 6.50 a m.

Express west close at 10.35 a. m.

Express east close at 5 10 p. m.

Kentville close at 7 15 p m.

GEO. V. RAND, Post Master.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

Open from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Closed on Saturday at 12, noon.

A. DEW. BARSS, Agent.

Churches.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. R D Ross, Pastor——Service every Sabbath at 300 p. m. Sabbath School at 11 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7 30 p m.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev T A Higgins, Pastor—Services every Sabbath at 11 00 a m and 7 00 p m. Sabbath School at 9 30 a m. Prayer Meetings on Tuesday at 7 30 pm and Thursday at 7 30 p m.

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev Fred'k Priggens, Pastor—Services every Sabbath at 11 00 a m and 7 00 p m. Sabbath School at 2 30 a m. Prayer Meeting on Thursday at 7 00 p m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, (Episcopal) Services on Sunday next at 3 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

ST FRANCIS (R. C)—Rev T M Daly, P. P.—Mass 11 00 a m the last Sunday of each month.

Masonic.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, A. F. & A. M., meets at their Hall on the second Friday each month at 7½ o'clock p. m.

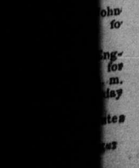
J. W. Caldwell, Secretary.

Temperance.

WOLFVILLE DIVISION S OF T meets every Monday evening in their Hall, Witter's Block, at 7.30 o'clock.

ACADIA LODGE, I. O. G. T. meets every Saturday evening in Music Hall at 7.30 o'clock.

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM!



Registered Percheron Horses and French Coach Horses, Savage & Farnum, Importers and Breeders of Percherons and French Coach Horses, Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Isle, Wayne County, Mich. We offer a very large stud of horses to select from, we guarantee our stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogue free. Address SAVAGE & FARNUM, DETROIT, MICH.

DIRECTORY

—OF THE—

Business Firms of WOLFVILLE

The undermentioned firms will use you right, and we can safely recommend them as our most enterprising business men.

BORDEN, C. H.—Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

BORDEN, CHARLES H.—Carriages and Sleighs Built, Repaired, and Painted

BISHOP, B. G.—Dealer in Leads, Oils, Color Room Paper, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Brushes, etc, etc.

BISHOP, JOHNSON H—Wholesale dealer in Flour and Feed, Mowers, Rakes, &c., &c. N. B. Potatoes supplied in any quantity, barreled or by the car or vessel load. 1o

BLACKADDER, W. C.—Cabinet Maker and Repairer.

BROWN, J. I.—Practical Horse-Shoer and Farrier.

CALDWELL & MURRAY.——Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Furniture, etc.

DAVISON, J. B.—Justice of the Peace, Conveyancer, Fire Insurance Agent.

DAVISON BROS,—Printers and Publishers.

DR PAYZANT & SON, Dentists.

GILMORE, G. H.—Insurance Agent. Agent of Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of New York.

GODFREY, L. P—Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes.

HARRIS, O. D.—General Dry Goods Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

HERBIN, J. F.—Watch Maker and Jeweller.

HIGGINS, W. J.—General Coal Dealer. Coal always on hand.

KELLEY, THOMAS.—Boot and Shoe Maker. All orders in his line faithfully performed. Repairing neatly done.

McINTYRE A.—Boot and Shoe Maker.

MURPHY, J. L.—Cabinet Maker and Repairer.

PATRIQUIN, C. A.—Manufacturer of all kinds of Carriage, and Team Harness. Opposite People's Bank.

REDDEN, A. C. CO.—Dealers in Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines.

ROCKWELL & CO.—Book-sellers, Stationers, Picture Framers, and dealers in Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines.

RAND, G. V.—Drugs, and Fancy Goods.

SLEEP, S. R.—Importer and dealer in General Hardware, Stoves, and Tinware. Agents for Frost & Wood's Plows.

SHAW, J. M.—Barber and Tobacconist.

WALLACE, G. H.—Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

WITTER, BURPEE.—Importer and dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery, Ready-made Clothing, and Gents' Furnishings.

WILSON, JAS.—Harness Makes, is still in Wolfville where he is prepared to fill all orders in his line of business.

Owing to the hurry in getting up this Directory, no doubt some names have been left off. Names so omitted will be added from time to time. Persons wishing their names placed on the above list will please call.

CARDS.

JOHN W. WALLACE,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, ETC
Also General Agent for FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE.
WOLFVILLE N. S.

NO MORE PILLS!

MOTHERS LIKE IT!
CHILDREN LIKE IT!!
Because it is agreeable to take.
IT CURES
LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS
PRICE, 25c. PER BOTTLE.

Select Poetry.

MAKE ME A SONG.

Out of the silence make me a song,
Beautiful, sad, and soft and low;
Let the loveliest music sound along
And wing each note with a wail of woe;
Dim and drear
As hope's last tear;
Out of the silence make me a hymn,
Whose sounds are shadows soft and dim.

Out of the stillness in your heart—
A thousand songs are sleeping there—
Make me but one, thou child of art,
The song of a hope in a last despair,
Dark and low,
A chant of woe;
Out of the stillness, tone by tone,
Soft as a snowflake, wild as a moan.

Out on the darkness flash me a song,
Brightly dark and darkly bright;
Let it sweep as a love star sweeps along
The mystical shadows of the night;
Sing it sweet,
As angels' meat;
Where nothing is drear, or dark, or dim,
And earth-songs melt into Heaven's hymn.

—*Father Ryan.*

Choice Miscellany.

The Liquor Traffic

SHOULD NOT BE LICENSED BY LEGISLATION.

Exodus XXI., 28th and 29th.

The Israelites are just being regenerated at the wild and rugged foot-hills of Mount Sinai. From being a race of slaves they are being born again into a race of free men—a great nation, and the people of the Lord. Crossing the Red Sea was crossing the Rubicon of their destinies. After this act of faith and decision on their part, God completes the covenant made with their fathers by giving them laws to keep which will ratify the agreement. Examine these laws and you will find that they contain guiding principles which covers many more cases than are formally stated.

After the decalogue come various by-laws for regulating the municipal and social life of the new-born commonwealth. Of these our text was one. They contain guiding principles. They were for courts in equity and justice. Pettifogging and quibbling over technicalities would not keep them. Their principles descend to English law. Does not a principle underlie this law of the ox that gores or pushes? Would not an Israelitish judge broaden it to reach any vicious animal? Must we not make it include anything vicious that injures human life or welfare?

The Christian age holds us to neighborliness, even to the use of our influences. Paul interprets the laws of Christ to say, "It is good neither to eat flesh or to drink wine or anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak." Total abstinence, if only for others, is a Christian duty. But we may go back thousands of years to the principles enunciated under the Jewish economy to learn the duties of justice towards our neighbor. Love comes later. When we meet an organized business injuring our neighbor's family, and endangering his life, deal with it as with the vicious ox. You cannot cover over its horns as the Roman covered his votive offerings with flowers. Tie it, fence it in, give it the respectability of legal sanction and you cannot charm the beastliness out of it.

In India they have sacred oxen, and in Egypt they worshipped sacred bulls; and one of these beasts might gore a native, or destroy his property, and he dared not resist or resent, for superstition, custom and law were all against him. We have no right to smile a supercilious smile at these simple people. We Christianized Anglo-Saxon races have proved as superstitious toward the white ox of a liquor traffic. No other gigantic evil is handled so tenderly. It may push right and left, and wound and kill, and break up homes; yet any who talk of putting the brute out of existence are still called fanatics in some circles.

A youth at college begins to translate Horace for the sake of the classic tongue; the author sings the praises of his Falernian wine; and adores, rather than abhors intoxication. English literature largely copies the classic. English laws and customs copy the heathen in this. The vicious thing grew so sacred in the superstitious reverence of our forefathers that you found it at all religious ceremonies and all occasions of hospitality, enshrined in silver and crystal. It was the great patent medicine of our grandfathers and grandmothers. Doctors prescribed it, and people drank it as a panacea for all the ills that human flesh is heir to. More virtues were ascribed to it in common belief than ever were ascribed in the fabled elixir of life. When hot, it cooled you; when cold, it warmed you; when wet, it dried you; when dry, it wet you; when no appetite, it gave you one; when hungry, it took it away; when weak, it made you strong; when strong, it made you better.

This was all a superstitious myth, a delusion, and a snare; but how hard it is to give up the old superstitious idea of our forefathers, and lay down old customs. Strange to say men will fight for old errors more than for new-found truths. Fathers who have kept it on their sideboard and have had sons ruined thereby will resent the imputation. The very ones into whose homes it has brought a skeleton disgrace are often loudest in denunciation of temperance reform and reforms. It seems a sore point to their reputation.

Ignorance is the mother of superstition; and benign and blessed science is coming to dispel this hallucination. Chemistry, physiology, pathology and practical medicines now lift their voice against it. Eminent medical men see eye to eye in this matter and refuse to prescribe it. It never assimilates with the blood; it never nourishes; it only acts as an irritant, a stimulant and a narcotic, and at the best is but a poisonous drug to be labelled and handled.

The superstitious fallacy that it pays has blinded Government and hardened the hearts of private speculators. A better philosophy, a sounder political economy is coming to prevail, and tell how it beggars a Government, and in the end leaves all the constituent parts of a country the poorer. If there were not a drop manufactured or sold, the revenue of the country, from honest and honorable production, would more than double; there would not be the terrible entail of crime and poverty and suffering; there would be more ready money, and better markets and every one would feel the touch of better times. No fiscal policy of free trade or protection can do for the country what a policy of prohibition can accomplish.

These facts at which we have hinted must be taught in our public schools. Our children must be taught the most advanced science and philosophy in this branch, and not be kept in the faith of the old superstitions of our forefathers. They must learn the relation of the traffic to political economy and social progress; the relation of alcohol to chemistry, physiology and pathology, and the whole physical possibilities of man. They must learn its effect on the mental powers and discover the foundation and reach of Sir William Gull's statement that "It degenerates the tissues of the brain and spoils the intellect." Above all, they need to learn in our Sabbath-schools the effects of alcohol on a human soul; how it can make earthly, sensual and devilish.

If the next generation thus loses its respect and superstitious belief in the Norman and Saxon idol, then will Christ come to reign on earth. When we preach prohibition we are preaching missionary sermons, and paving the way for the coming of Christ's kingdom. If anyone with affected sanctimoniousness calls this meddling with politics, then we say the Gospel of Christ must meddle with politics before it can fulfil its Divine Commission. Religion must go to the ballot-box and to the halls of legislature, and to municipal councils, and leaven the whole lump, or it is a failure where most needed. Here Satan may hold his seat and throw up intrenchments against the onward march of human progress, and emancipation, and salvation.

Has this vicious ox ever been known to push with its horns, or to kill a man, or woman, in the past? What a cloud of witnesses come trooping up to answer! Judges, jurors, gaolers, magistrates, lawyers, doctors, besides the women and the children, and the missionary workers who have suffered. Is there no one to respond to this bitter cry from the high places of our enlightened age? What a public sensation was created, what a stir was made among the municipal councillors of a sister community when the milk of one dairy was supposed to be poisoned by foul water! What a stir the pestilence of diphtheria makes! Yet the Grand Old Man of England says intemperance kills more victims than war, pestilence and famine combined.

The only exculpation for the owner of the ox was ignorance of its viciousness. Are we, in this nineteenth century, ignorant of the past record of that business? But who are the owners in this case? The manufacturers and dealers—true! But do not the administrative authorities that licence the business and receive rental also own it? But penetrate a little further. Do not the individuals who vote for the parties who licence the business own it? In this country it is the people who govern, and are sovereign, and upon the single voters must finally rest the responsibility for all acts of those in authority. Public opinion and the people can make or unmake lawmakes. It is easy to grow righteously and eloquently indignant over a few scapegoats, but let every one see to it that he shrinks no duty. The owner of the ox that did not keep him in, knowing his viciousness, was stoned. In this case we see it must be the individuals of the general public who shirk their duty, who therefore render themselves obnoxious to Divine justice. If any one knowing the evils of intemperance stands neutral or throws his influence on the wrong side, God cannot hold him guiltless.

Who raises the question, Does prohibition prohibit? Interested parties keep a-king this till those who do not stop to inquire of facts think there may be something in it. Inquire into the statistics of the prohibitory States of the Union. I favor total prohibition, but not the Scott Act. Oh! How pious and judicious! If the Scott Act, like most other things in this world, is not perfect, it is the nearest approach to prohibition we can have at present. If the Scott Act is not sufficiently enforced, who are to blame? Who tinker and tamper with it till it is open to legal quibbling and appeals, as no other law on our statute books is? Can it fail if enforced? Why do the friends of the business move Heaven and earth to have the Scott Act repealed if it does not prohibit?

Do not listen to the sophistry that high licence will close the shanties. It never has and never will close them half so well as the Scott Act can. Besides, it is immoral to license or create things for a wrong. If a legitimate business, let there be no monopoly of rights and privileges. But some will engage in it, therefore had we not better license the best? Let them engage in it at their own soul's peril, but clear your skirts of the blood of your neighbor. Would you think of licensing murder or arson? Yet some are found base enough for these crimes despite all the laws and their penalties. The law is clear and the Government is clear and the people are clear in this matter. Do not let the British flag fly over the liquor traffic in the Occident, nor the opium trade in the Orient. Keep the red, white and blue perfect.

The Late Mrs Garfield.

Mrs E. Ballou Garfield, mother of a late President of the United States, was in her 87th year at the time of her death a few days ago. She was a neice of the Rev. Hosea Ballou, a Methodist clergyman and writer in Boston. She married Abram Garfield in 1819, and settled near Independence, Ohio. Her husband worked as a laborer at a canal. They lived in a log cabin, the wife toiling for their support by weaving, knitting and sewing. They afterward removed to Newburg, a town which has since become a ward of the city of Cleveland. At that time three children had been born to them. In 1830 there was considerable excitement over the advance in the price of land in the State, and the wild land was much sought after. They determined to start at farming, and purchased a tract of land heavily wooded in Orange township, Cuyahoga county, on which they built a log cabin. Not quite two years afterwards—November 19, 1831—James A. Garfield was born. At an early age Mrs Garfield's husband died, and she had to struggle with many difficulties. She faced her hardships with true heroism, and maintained her struggle with constant privation in a noble spirit. She refused to send her elder children out to work among neighboring settlers, toiling with her own hands to keep them together under her eye. Year by year the fields were plowed and sown, and the crops, often scanty, were gathered. She made her children's clothing and that of the family of a neighboring shoemaker, who, in return, constructed clumsy, but substantial, shoes for the young Garfields. James received his first lessons in English, as well as a bright example of noble devotedness, from his mother. Mrs Garfield was a woman of great native force of character and strength of will, and in her old age was comparatively vigorous in mind and body. In the shock attendant on the attempted assassination of her illustrious son she bore herself with a degree of fortitude which demonstrated these qualities and her firm religious faith.

The Distance of the Stars.

The distance of the star Alpha Centauri may be stated in round numbers to be 20,000,000,000,000 of miles. Now a billion means a million of millions, so that the distance of Alpha Centauri may be stated to be twenty millions of millions of miles. Let us now try to form some conception, however imperfect of the amazing distance. Let us suppose a railway train to leave the earth travelling day and night at the rate of fifty miles an hour without stoppages. In six months it would reach the moon, in two hundred years it would reach the sun, and in 6,000 years it would reach the planet Neptune, the orbit of which forms the extreme known limit of the planetary system. The same train, however, would not reach the star Alpha Centauri in less than 42,000,000 years.

One more illustration may be useful. Comets, in general, revolve in very eccentric orbits. When a comet is in the perihelion of its orbit it is comparatively near to the earth; on the other hand, when it is at the aphelion it is remote—in many instances very remote—from the earth. For instance, the celebrated comet of 1858, known as Donati's comet, one of the greatest comets of modern times, at the time of its passage of the perihelion was distant from the sun 50,000,000 miles; when it has attained the aphelion of its orbit (which will occur in about 1,000 years hereafter) its distance from the earth will not be less than 30,000,000,000 miles. Now our typical railway train starting from the earth would not reach the aphelion of the orbit of Donati's comet in less than 60,000 years, and yet the aphelion distance of Donati's comet is only one seven-hundredth part of the distance from the earth to Alpha Centauri, the nearest of the fixed stars.

Restaurants in the Air.

In order to economize space, and get the greatest return from the ground occupied, there have been erected down town in New York a number of very tall structures. In these immense buildings rooms are set apart in the upper stories for restaurants. The cooking is all done in a kitchen situated on the very top story, and the cook instead of being immured in an underground basement, can look out of the window upon the roofs of the houses of the greater part of the city. It is believed that in all the tall houses where families live, it would be found better to have the cooking on top of the building rather than down below, so as to get rid of the odors which usually come when food is being prepared in the kitchen. In the Union League Club of New York the cooking is done on the top story for this reason. In all the leading commercial and banking houses of New York, lunch is served at midday in a room set apart for the purpose, and the book-keepers, clerks, and other employers are not expected to leave the buildings for their meals. This practice dates from a very sensible observation of Lady Burdett Coutts, now Mrs Bartlett. She is the richest woman in the world, and the owner of a great private bank. She noticed that when the clerks left for their mid-day lunch, that some of them spent more time out of doors than was necessary, while others came back evidently under the influence of liquor. So she induced her business agents to provide a lunch in the bank building. The experiment proved so successful that the Bank in England made the same provision and since then the practice has been adopted in most of the large banking and mercantile houses of the world. Of course it is not so much for the good habits of their clerks and employes that the managers of these institutions care, but for the most interested reason that they get more work out of them, and avoid possible errors due to the indulgence of their clerks and book-keepers in strong drinks. But the practice is a good one, for eating devolves good fellowship the world over, and directors, cashiers, clerks and office-boys meet on an equality at the lunch-table.

"Opeanin' Scholl."

The following notice verbatim et literatim, was recently posted up in a public place in Ascension Parish La.:—

January 1888

John W Daggs is opeanin scholl at Mrs John Deminie copor shop childlren he will teach at one dollar per month in ad-vance old peaple sunday and at fifty cents per month payable in advance fine your own books

I teach all to gather in elmentry spellin book I will teach on ssunday and at nights I shall open an wensday you are here by nottefy to the collerd populations I have teach here twenty years a go I have scolers here that knows it

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who knew me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

BEST ON EARTH

SURPRISE SOAP

THE GREAT SELF WASHER TRY IT

A marvel of efficiency and economy. Quality never varies. The purest and best for all household purposes; washing and cleaning without injury to hands or fabric. No boiling, scalding or hard rubbing necessary. The saving of fuel alone pays for the soap. Makes white goods whiter, softens woolen goods and makes colored goods brighter. One soap for all purposes, Toilet, Bath, Laundry, Scrubbing, &c. Read the directions plainly given on each wrapper and learn the new "surprise" way of washing clothes, saving time, money, labor and worry of the old way. Wash day is made a pleasure by the use of SURPRISE SOAP and joy and smiles take the place of tired looks. Save 25 Surprise wrappers, send to the manufacturers with your address and get a handsome picture for them. Ask your grocer to show you the picture. SURPRISE SOAP is sold by all leading grocers. If not obtainable at your home send 6 cents in stamps to us for sample bar.

The St. Croix Soap M'f'g Co., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.