

THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., DEC. 9, 1887

We Can't Trade.

For some months past we have been flooded with circulars and private letters from all descriptions of dealers asking us to buy their goods and insert adv. in return. This is one of the greatest trials of a publisher. Gold mines, chronos, music-boxes, dictionaries, patent medicine, &c., &c., are all offered in this way and at the most generous prices imaginable. Our latest is from a man in New York who wants us to buy music-boxes, pay a third in cash and balance in advertising. We have stood this kind of thing for a long time without complaint, but there is a time when patience ceases to be a virtue. That time is come, and we must speak out our mind freely. We don't want any gold mines or chronos, and we have no use for a music-box. We can't answer circulars and we haven't time to read them.

A New Tariff.

The draft of a new tariff bill has been prepared and submitted to the U. S. Congress now in session which simplifies and reduces the tariff now in force to a considerable extent. It is divided into five parts or classes. The first of which pay an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent, the second 30 per cent, the third 20 per cent, the fourth 10 per cent, the fifth those articles which are free of duty and includes the whole of the present free list with a large number of other articles heretofore paying duty. Bitumen and anthracite coals, all kinds of saw lumber including shingles, staves, pickets, laths, &c., are included in this list. The reduction in the rate of duty, if this bill becomes law, will very materially reduce the revenue now collected, which everyone admits is altogether too large. There is but little doubt but that this bill will be carried in the House of Representatives, which is largely Democratic, but what its fate will be in the Senate, which is strongly Republican, depends altogether upon what the prospect will be of its bringing grief to the Republican mill. If the leaders of the Republican party think their prospects of success in the next Presidential election, which takes place next summer, would be better if these changes were made in the tariff, then this bill will most probably be allowed to pass, but if it should be feared that the Republican interest will decrease by its passage, then undoubtedly it will be thrown out.

A Bilingual Press.

Some of our Provincial exchanges seem to take much pleasure in disparaging the capabilities of the Dominion of Canada, its natural resources, climatic changes, products of its soil and also its institutions, and at the same time extol beyond measure everything across the border. In it then any wonder that our young men and even some of our older ones, who, finding that wealth would not come to them here without well and constant directed effort, and allured by the flattering accounts from across the border, could become dissatisfied with home and its surroundings and leave for that country where prosperity is assured. Our savings banks are said by these papers not only to be unnecessary but positively harmful, as they absorb the surplus money of our people and take business from the local banks. Our fishery protection service not needed, for the American fishermen should be allowed to fish in our waters and trade in our ports even if we did not receive anything in exchange for it. Our custom houses a nuisance, as all restrictions of trade between us and the United States should be abolished. Our postal service is also said to be behind that of our neighbors, they having adopted a 2-cent letter rate while on this side of the line 3 cents is required for the same service. We cannot see any reason why letters going from Canada to the United States should pay 3 cents for each half ounce while letters coming from the United States to Canada pay but 2 cents. Neither can we understand why the Americans should charge 10 cents for registering a letter, while we pay but 2 when to be delivered anywhere in Canada and but 5 when delivered in the United States, or that their book postage should be about twice as great as ours and their parcel postage 4 more, yet such is the case. We believe that the postal advantages enjoyed by us in Canada taken as a whole are quite as satisfactory as those enjoyed by the people of the United States. And were these papers as anxious to promote the interest of their country as they would have their readers believe, they could not do better than take a lesson from their contemporaries across the line who are never known to under any circumstances to derogate the country of their birth.

Dr Avery's Will.

The will of the late Dr Avery as filed in probate contains the following bequests:— To his niece, Mary Bowser, the dwelling-house and lands where she now resides and twenty-four acres of dike. To his nephew, James F. Avery, a piece of land opposite the property of Mary Bowser, nine acres of dike and all other lands in King's Co. belonging to testator not otherwise disposed of, and \$5000. To his niece, Louisa Avery, \$10,000. To his grandniece, Sarah Avery, \$3000. To his executors the property in Lower Horton formerly owned by his nephew, William Crane, except where the latter now resides, thirteen acres of dike lot conveyed to him by George H. Starr, and the lot on the Western dike, to hold the same in trust for his nephew, William Crane, and after his death to be conveyed to his children. To each of his three nieces, Mary, Charlotte, and Elizabeth Crane, \$5000. To his niece, Rebecca Star, \$3000, and to her daughter, Louisa Paisley, \$1000. To his nephews, Leonard, James and Thomas Crane, \$2000 each. To his nieces, Mary Brown, Matilda Simson, Albie Buckley, and Harriet Sterling, \$3000, and releases Matilda Simson's husband of all debts due by him to testator. To his niece, Matilda McDougall, the interest on \$5000 during her life, principal to be paid to her heirs at her death. To his grandniece, Caroline Cook, \$2000; Elizabeth Brown, \$5000. To his nephew, Edward White, the interest on \$5000, principal to be paid to his children at his death. To his grandniece, Louise White, \$500. To his grandnephew, Jas Woolner, \$2000. To the poor of St. Matthew's, \$500. To the British and Foreign Bible Society, \$500. To Dalhousie College, \$500. To the Blind Asylum, \$500. The balance of his estate to his nephews, Thos A. Brown, Samuel S. White and Chas Brown in equal shares, who were appointed executors. The will is dated June 17th, 1874, to which has been made four codicils, dated respectively 21st October, 1878; Feb. 11th, 1879; July 11th, 1885, and July 19th, 1887, by which he leaves in addition: To Mary Bowser, 27 acres of upland; to William Crane, a dike lot known as the Toy lot; and to his nephew, James F. Avery, and to his niece, Louisa Avery, \$2000 each.

Ministers.

Some people say we have too many ministers, but it is a foolish way to talk. It would look just as sensible for a man to find fault because Sunday-schools were so plenty, or because his uncle had more sheep than he had. What a pity people can't all talk sensibly. It's a great drawback to one's usefulness. It seems to me we need more ministers. There are a good many sinners for every minister yet. Saints are scarcer than anything else. They are so scarce that I often feel lonesome. Not that I am a saint myself, oh no! I am not what you might call a saint, exactly. The probabilities of me ever being stoned to death on account of my goodness don't keep my relatives awake nights. But still I do feel lonely at times. The best of people often feel that way. One of the best men I ever knew felt so lonely after his wife died that he went and got married before he came back from the funeral. An old school-teacher was telling me the other day how good I was when I was a boy. It is gratifying to hear such reports of your early days, but I haven't grown better as fast, perhaps as I should have done. It is easier to grow wiskers or ground ivy. Still, some people say we have too many ministers. When you hear a man talking that way you may know that his Christianity is waxing cold, and you better not let his notes get outlaid. You will also find out that when he takes sick he will send for a minister. A dying man don't often send for a rum-seller or an umbrella fiver. He generally calls the minister with the religion nearest like his mother's. It is better work living than it is dying. It is no use to be frightened of ministers. They may talk religion, but that is good for us. I would sooner a man would ask about my soul than about lending him money. It is better to listen to a minister preaching than to a man swearing. I would rather go to heaven with Moody than to nowhere with Ingersoll. Talmage's sermons are more read than "Secular Thought," and Jones' lectures are a long piece ahead of "The Good Boy's Diary." Ministers have my best wishes. I believe in them. I have a sister that wants one, and I have a cousin that wants one. I hope the theological schools will keep turning more out every year. There has got to be a change if ever Nova Scotia gets too religious. If it wasn't for the rainbow I would expect a flood along about the middle of the month. However it is best not to be too courageous: a cyclone or an increase of peddlers or some other calamity might overtake us.

Wiggins prophesies that Xmas will fall on the 25th Dec. this year, so B. G. Bishop has his stock of fancy goods, cruckery, &c. in the lot. Call and see it. 15

From Gravesend to Hampton Court.

The banks of the Thames are studded with places of national interest and there is not an excursion that will more thoroughly repay the visitor to London than the one indicated by the title of this communication. Gravesend is the boundary port of London, where vessels arriving from foreign countries deliver their manifests and take in revenue officers. It is a great rendezvous for shipping. Passing up the river we come to Woolwich, which, while it is a town of considerable size and contains quite a number of handsome buildings both ancient and modern, yet owes its chief claim to notice to its arsenal, which occupies an area of above 100 acres and is one of the most complete and magnificent establishments of its kind in the world. It consists principally of the arsenal, properly so called, with its extensive cannon foundries, gunpowder and rocket works, and a thousand tons respectively; its model room, containing a pattern of every article used in the artillery service; and its immense pyramidal piles of balls and bomb-shells, the artillery barracks and store-houses, the repository for models of fortified towns, dock-yards, &c., the military academy and the ordnance hospital. It is a sad-sounding thought as one sees those large factories crowded with men and boys busily engaged in the preparation of engines of destruction. It is not an unusual thing to see as many as six thousand in these shops. The workshops are stated to be the largest in the world while the machinery is without a peer. In connection with this latter are three steam hammers in the gun-foundries, giving blows of four hundred, eight hundred and a thousand tons respectively. So finely adjusted is the machinery in connection therewith that the writer has seen them brought down so as to crack a nut without crushing the kernel, and even on the crystal of a watch without breaking it.

Greenwich, our next stopping-place, is a quaint old town boasting of many educational and benevolent institutions. The object of greatest interest is its magnificent hospital, which was established for the maintenance of veteran, wounded or unfortunate seamen. It was originally a palace of Charles II, and here Henry V., Mary and Elizabeth were born; Edward VI. also died here. It was converted into a hospital in the reign of William and Mary, the designs being those of Sir Christopher Wren. Except a small part, this building has ceased to be used as an infirmary and is now called the Royal Naval College, being devoted to the higher and scientific education of naval officers. Connected with this college is a naval school in which the sons of non-commissioned officers, seamen and marines receive an education in nautical astronomy, theory of navigation, principals of engineering and practical navigation as well as gymnastics and naval tactics. The park behind the town covers an area of nearly 200 acres and is one of the many breathing places of the city. The celebrated observatory stands on an eminence in the park about 160 feet above the river. The work done here is principally in meridional observations; but latterly meteorology and magnetic phenomena have occupied a considerable share of attention. The longitude of all British maps and charts, as well as those issued by the United States, is computed from this observatory. The painted hall and museum contain many of the relics of Nelson and Franklin.

We pass in quick succession the Mammoth Docks on both banks of the river and come to the first bridge, known as London Bridge, a magnificent structure of granite, 928 feet long by 54 feet wide, built by the younger Rennie at a cost of \$5,000,000. In our journey from Greenwich to London Bridge we have passed over two great achievements of modern engineering, viz., the Thames Tunnel and the subway. The former is a railroad under the bed of the river and was commenced in 1825 under the direction of Sir Isambard Brunel and completed in 1843. The subway is a footpath under the Thames, being a large iron cylinder 25 feet in circumference and 1250 feet long. From the bridge we see the Tower, Irish Market and Custom's House, which will be described in future issues.

The Thames is spanned by some sixteen bridges, the principal of which will be noticed in this narrative. Southwark bridge is of iron, being constructed of three segmental arches, resting on stone piers, and was erected by the elder Rennie. From this bridge we have a fine view of St. Paul's Cathedral. Blackfriars is a bridge 1275 feet long by 75 feet wide. It has five segmental arches of iron springing from granite piers. The centre arch is open of 185 feet. It was erected at a cost of about \$2,000,000.

From this point in our journey we lose the sight of some dingy wharves and buildings that were seen lower down the river, and stately buildings and goodly promenades take their places. The northern extremity of Blackfriars bridge commences one of the finest roads in London known as the Victoria Embankment—whilst goes from Blackfriars to Westminster. The river has been beaten back several times, for the fashionable street known as the Strand was once the bank of the river, and Fleet Street a continuation of the Strand, was a large ditch connected with the river. These streets run parallel to the river at a distance of between 200 feet and 300 feet from it. The last triumph of this kind was the erection of the embankment, when for one mile and a quarter the

Thames was driven back into its channel by one hundred feet. We thus have a road of the dimensions above stated, adorned with most costly buildings, gardens and statuary.

Before mentioning these it would not be out of place to give some items respecting the erection of this embankment that may serve to give the reader some just conception of its magnitude. The walls of solid masonry are carried 32 feet below high-water mark. The materials used in its formation are as follows:—650,000 cubic feet of granite; 80,000 cubic yards of brickwork; 140,000 cubic yards of concrete; 500,000 cubic feet of timber; 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth were filled in; 144,000 cubic yards of earth were excavated; 125,000 superficial feet of paving were laid; 50,000 cubic yards of broken granite used in filling in.

Among the buildings may be mentioned the College of Physicians and Surgeons,—the Temple so historically famous as being associated with the Knight Templars, 1184-1313, and also the resting place of Oliver Goldsmith,—Somerset House, built originally by the Protector, built originally by the Protector in 1545. The present building was erected in 1776 and its river frontage is 600 feet. This is the famous Doctors Commons, that Dickens so faithfully portrays in his David Copperfield and also the office of the Registrar General. The gardens are very fine and contain statues to Raikes, the founder of Sabbath-schools, to Rennie, Brunel and others.

Waterloo Bridge crosses the Thames at Somerset House and has in its immediate vicinity on the Embankment the famous "Cleopatra's Needle." The bridge has been called "The Bridge of Sighs," on account of the many suicides that have been committed from its parapets. It is a structure of granite and was built on the second anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. It is 1380 feet long by 43 feet broad and cost \$2,000,000.

The course of the river from this place is very serpentine and its width is considerably greater than in the previous part of our journey. The river, now very charming—the noble river, the embankment a perfect boulevard graced with the finest specimens of architecture and statuary, and at night illumined with the electric light.

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We will furnish all the above, postpaid, for \$2.50. Send six cents to 751 Broadway, New York, for mailing you the current number of the American Agriculturist, containing four hundred and seven editorial, contributed and descriptive articles, and two hundred and forty illustrations. Also convenient pages of Fences, Gates and Bridges. Subscribers in arrears, by paying up arrears and one year in advance, can take advantage of the above offer.

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BURPEE WITTER.

Wolfville, Dec. 2d 1887

December.

Our stock is well assorted with suitable presents for

XMAS.

Caldwell & Murray,

Wolfville, December 8th, 1887

THE BEE HIVE!

There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.—This is not a mere poet's dream, but applies in a practical manner to commercial enterprises of all kinds. The unexpected rush of business that we have had since opening has been such that we feel ourselves obliged to put on extra staff, in order to keep pace with the growing trade.

We beg to call the attention of the readers of THE ACADIAN to the following lines which we carry, say DRY GOODS, Glassware and Crockery, and Fancy Groceries, and to give an idea of our position to give satisfaction, we beg to quote from the Western Chronicle of the 22d inst as follows:—

"New Stone.—We give notice in Saturday's issue of the opening of the large store, formerly occupied by Jas. R. Bingham, now occupied by S. E. Hue, with the largest Stock of Fresh Dry Goods, Crockeryware, Glassware and Groceries. The doors of this large shop were opened about 10 o'clock, and was filled all day with a large number of customers, and the number of desirable orders he has had from outside villages, makes him quite confident that with small profits, and quick sales, he will soon impress the residents of this town, and also the surrounding neighborhood, that his large Stock has been bought in the best market. He would ask that those wishing to purchase New and Fresh Goods, would give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he and his staff will be pleased to show goods, &c. &c. Come one, come all! Having made a personal inspection we recommend our new merchant, S. E. Hue."

We add a few of our prices (but much profit receiving a call from all intending purchasers of goods, so that they can better judge for themselves), Finest Cotton, from 25¢ to 30¢ Clapperton's 200 yd Spools, 30¢ each Undershirts, 30¢ each 300 yd Drawers, 30¢ each All-wool White Blankets 60x80 in., \$1.10 All-wool Grey Flannels, 180 yd 10¢ Tea Sets of 44 pieces, from \$7.75 per set Dinner Sets of 110 yd, 18.75 " Hanging Lamps "Extension", \$3.75 each

Our invitation is general. Come one, come all, and see us, where a hearty welcome is certain. Mr. A. A. DeWolf and Miss D. M. Johnson promise that to their many friends, and S. E. Hue wishes to make their friends his also.

DRESSMAKING,

Miss Mamon and Miss Hill in charge

S. E. HUE.

Wolfeville Street, Kentville, Oct. 28, '87

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE!

I have a fine lot of Fruit Trees from one to four years old, of my own growing, and grafting. I do not employ "Agents" to sell for me and can supply good stock at low prices.

Isaac Shaw, Riverside Nurseries, Bowick, N. S.



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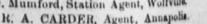
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For tickets and further information apply to your nearest ticket agent, or to D. Mumford, Station Agent, Wolfville. K. A. CARDER, Agent, Annapolis. Nov. 18th, 1887.

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