

THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., APRIL 6, 1888.

Rev. D. O. Parker is our representative in Berwick, and is prepared to take orders for job printing and advertising. We are constantly adding to our plant, and will give prompt attention to all work. Get our prices.

Enterprise.

We are always pleased to note any industry springing up and prospering in our town. The fact that some are prospering should induce others to embark in some of the many enterprises that must remunerate handsomely those who first take advantage of our splendid natural facilities for producing the necessities of life. We have before tried to point out some articles which could be manufactured with profit in Wolfville. During the past few years considerable interest has been taken by our people in manufacturing pickles. Up till now these goods have been almost wholly imported from England and elsewhere. Our townsman, Mr Simon Vaughan, after giving the matter some consideration, came to the conclusion that all kinds of pickles could be put up here as cheaply as anywhere, and about two years ago began operations on a small scale as a venture and has since been steadily increasing his business. He began making tomato "chow-chow," and finding a lively demand for this extended his business last season and put up quite a quantity of mixed pickles, pickled cucumbers, onions, and red and white cabbages, all of which sold rapidly. Mr Vaughan produces himself a large proportion of the material required in this business. Last year he also purchased quite a quantity, but was unable to get as much material as he required. Last season he raised from an acre of ground about 250 bushels of tomatoes from plants started in a greenhouse and transplanted about the first of June. From this he manufactured equal to 1,000 dozen bottles of chow-chow. It is made up as the tomatoes become fit for use, say from August 1st to Oct. 15th. The fruit is not allowed to ripen, as when ripe the skin is too tough to make a good article. The tomatoes are sliced and made fine, then cooked with sugar, vinegar, spices, &c., and is then ready for use. Until required for the market it is put in barrels and fastened up securely from the air. Much care is required in cooking to prevent burning; and instead of tin or iron boilers, porcelain-lined vessels are used—as the action of the vinegar and the tomato acid on tin or iron turns the chow-chow dark and injures its flavor. After the rub of making is over the barrels are opened and the contents bottled. The bottles are then corked, sealed, tin-folled, labelled, wrapped in paper, and packed in boxes holding two dozen bottles each, and are ready for market. It is shipped to all parts of the Province and we believe has found its way to the neighboring Provinces and elsewhere. The quality is first-class and we have no doubt but that the demand will be much increased during the coming year. Next season Mr Vaughan intends putting up all kinds of pickles more largely than before and will require large quantities of cucumbers, beans, onions, cauliflower, cabbages, &c., in addition to what he will raise himself. Here is an opening for our gardeners, and there is no doubt money to be made in the raising of these vegetables. We wish Mr Vaughan increased success in this undertaking. With our pickle and vinegar-making, who will say that Wolfville may not yet send goods to distant parts of the globe!

Church Street Items.

Business is quite lively now. W. H. Chase has a vessel at the Port which he is loading with potatoes. F. W. Fullerton has one also. On account of the bad roads not many have been loaded. The price paid not being as high as the farmers think it ought to be, they seem to be holding back for better prices, and I see no reason why they should not do so. The ice being cleared away exportation of potatoes has begun early, thus giving a good chance to ship to other places for seed, for which purpose our potatoes are in great demand, which undoubtedly must raise the price. Farmers, hold your potatoes and do not let the speculators get them for a mere song. There is one thing that is troubling the farmers about here this spring considerably. This is the scarcity of hired help. It is now the first of April and hardly any men are looking for work. The Division at Port Williams still keeps in a flourishing condition. The officers for the ensuing quarter were elected last evening as follows:—W. P. T. J. Borden; W. A.—Miss A. Cogswell; R. S.—J. L. Masters; A. R. S.—Miss L. R. Ford; F. S.—Miss A. Bishop; T. J. Borden; Con.—J. A. Welton; A. C.—Miss A. Brown; I. S.—Miss M. Borden; P. W. P.—B. Woodworth. The programmes which have been furnished during the last quarter have as a general thing been good and some evening extra good entertainments—ones that were deserving of great praise—were supplied.

Our Ottawa Letter.

NO. VI. RECIPROCITY.

OTTAWA, March 24.—Eight days have been taken up already in discussing the Liberal fad of unrestricted reciprocity, or commercial union (you may choose either name you wish), with a fair prospect of the debate's not coming to a conclusion until after the Easter holidays. The whips on either side are overwhelmed with applications from members who are desirous of speaking, so there appears little chance of its terminating for some days yet. Not but that the question both pro and con has been thoroughly discussed, but that members want to have a say and be reported in the Hansard so that their brilliant efforts may be sent to their constituencies for their own edification. I pity some of the voters who will read the speeches of their representatives, for to tell the plain truth, the girth of their remarks is principally made of buncombe. Poor deluded voters! Of the Nova Scotia members who have spoken on the question, I may allude to Mr Mills of Annapolis, who spoke on the Government side and Foster's amendment, and to our genial member for King's, Dr Borden, who of course took a directly opposite view from the first-named gentlemen and decided that Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution was good enough for him to uphold and when the division comes on to vote for. As Mr Mills' speech is of so much interest to King's as to Annapolis, I will take the liberty of quoting the following from a newspaper I have at hand:—

"Mr Mills said he represented one of the finest constituencies in the Dominion lying in one of the finest valleys in the Dominion, and made up of intelligent and industrious farmers. The figures presented to the House by the member for Prince Edward Island had been somewhat astray, since the prices which he gave for produce, if reciprocity were now in force, were far higher than the difference of the duty. This point was aptly and fully illustrated. The so-called Liberal party had at last a policy. In the Maritime Provinces it had been commercial union up to a few weeks ago, and now unrestricted reciprocity was the platform. Mr Mills then read a long list to show that the burden of taxation was paid on luxuries and by rich people. He spoke of the great progress made by Canada, and asked if Canadians could be induced to forsake the substance and grasp the shadow. It was only the Opposition who had lost faith in Canada. Speaking for his own county he showed that there had been no depreciation, but a rise in the value of real estate. He also read reports from the agricultural societies showing substantial progress among the farmers. A report from the King's County Agricultural Society he read to show that the farmers in that society believed there was no necessity for reciprocity. Being at this stage interrupted by a member and asked whose report he was quoting from, Mr Mills continued: "The Board of Directors of the King's County Agricultural Society of Lower Horton, and the book I am reading from is a journal of the Nova Scotia Legislature, where a Grit Government is in power." (Cheers.) Continuing, he said there was nothing in the reports which he had read to show that Canada was in such a state that some heroic treatment was necessary. He read from the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, delivered in 1886, showing the growth of the coal trade. All honorable gentlemen would have to agree with him that the N. P. was the cause of this. After thoroughly considering the question he was forced to cast his vote in favor of the amendment of the honorable the Minister of Marine. (Loud cheers.)

Dr Borden in reply to Mr Mills said that farming lands in Nova Scotia had decreased in value since the old reciprocity treaty. There were thousands of acres of land deserted which in 1866 were supporting industrious communities. The adoption of a reciprocity treaty would make the land increase immediately 25 per cent. The National Policy which had been put forth as the means to an end was now put forth to prevent the desired end. Conservatives had abandoned reciprocity, just as soon as there was a possibility of Canada's obtaining it. If foreign trade was desirable it would be advantageous to obtain commercial intercourse with the United States. Alluding to his own property at Canning to prove out his line of argument that real estate had declined in value, he said: "That property" (Dr Borden's) "was purchased in 1866, by the man who sold it to me, the last year of the reciprocity treaty and one year before Confederation for the sum of \$4,000. That man spent \$1,000 in adding lands and buildings to that property, making it cost him \$5,000. Fifteen years after that date, that man was glad to sell it to me for \$2,100, and that is the way I became possessor of a valuable property; and I may state further that if any person will come to me to-day and give me \$2,100, I will gladly sell him this property." But by the by a little proviso is also in his speech and it is this: "He will not sell the property without the 'additional money he has spent in building since.' Now here is a chance for some one who wants to have a valuable property dirt-cheap to come in and procure the same. Don't let speak at once! In conclusion of his speech he said that "the subject was not within the range of practical politics." When Dr Borden says that the National Policy "which had been put forth as the means to an end was now put forth to prevent the desired end and that Conservatives had abandoned reciprocity just as soon as

there was a possibility of Canada's obtaining it," it is evident one has to go to one's opponents to learn for the first time what the policy of his party is. There has been no abandonment, but on the contrary, Sir Charles has taken Mr Bayard at his own word when in his letter proposed to Sir Charles Tupper to discuss in fullest manner possible trade relations of the countries. Sir Charles went to Washington fully prepared to discuss these matters, and, as the documents have shown, almost immediately proposed that consideration should be taken of reciprocal trade relations. Mr Bayard having in the meantime consulted with prominent men of the Congress and found that no such proposals would be considered by the Congress, declined to enter upon any matters outside the immediate cause of dispute, viz, the fisheries. It is on record that Sir Charles pressed this matter before the Christmas holidays time and again, and that so earnestly it was currently reported at the time of the adjournment of the fisheries conference that there was no hope of a settlement of the fisheries question. This does not indicate an abandonment of reciprocity by the present Government. It takes two parties to make an agreement, and when one of them distinctly refuses, as the United States Government did, to consider this subject it is illogical for opponents to affirm that the party who pressed the matter abandoned it of their own free will.

TEMPERANCE MATTERS.

On the third reading of Mr Jamieson's bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act, Mr Haggart will move the following amendments:—

- 1. Provided also that nothing in this Act shall be held to interfere with the purchase or sale by legally-qualified physicians, chemists or druggists, of the following articles:—
1. The official preparations of the authorized pharmacopoeias, when made of full medicinal strength and sold only for medicinal purposes or physicians' prescriptions, containing spirituous liquors, if sold in quantities of not more than ten ounces at any one time.
2. Any patent medicines, unless such patent medicine is known to the vendor to be capable of being used as a beverage, the sale of which is a violation of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878.
3. Eau de Cologne, bay rum, or other articles of perfumery, lotions, extracts, varnishes, tinctures or other pharmaceutical preparations, but not intended as beverages.
4. Alcohol or methylated spirits for pharmaceutical, chemical or mechanical uses.

A prohibition petition comes from Assiniboia, asking that there may be no relaxation of the prohibitory clauses of the Northwest Territories Act, such as the granting of licences for the manufacture and sale of beer or any other intoxicant in the Territories, without first taking a direct vote of the people upon the question. The petition states that in the belief of the petitioners, who are numerous, the action of the Northwest council in praying at its last session for the expunging of the prohibitory clauses from the Act was contrary to the wishes of the people.

On next Wednesday night the House will adjourn over until the following Tuesday evening for Easter holidays. The majority of the members will go to their homes instead of remaining here. Dr Borden, A. G. Jones, C. Tupper, Jr, and several other Maritime Province members have already left.

Colchester Items.

[From our own correspondent.] Business continues good at Acadia Mines. The Londonderry Iron Co. is pushing forward work rapidly. Quite an addition has been made to the number of working men of late. Nearly all the houses, which have been vacant for some time, are now occupied and in a very short time it will be impossible to get houses to rent. The question which is at present receiving the most attention in this county is the Third Party question, or as its advocates prefer to call it, the "Prohibition Party" question. It is not a bad name for this faction, judging from the action of its leaders at a meeting recently held at Truro. The meeting was called, it was generally supposed, to consider the advisability of forming a third party; but those opposed to its formation were prohibited from taking part in it. In fact all free discussion was prohibited altogether. More prominent temperance men, and men of high standing, were prohibited from expressing their views unless they would sign a document which pledged them to support a third party. A few disappointed sore-heads are so determined to form a third party in politics that they prohibit every fair method and resort to childish tricks in order to accomplish their ends. The meeting at Truro the other evening was a ludicrous farce and has done more to retard the temperance movement than a whole year of united effort of real temperance workers can counteract. Those engaged in the liquor traffic are

overjoyed at the present aspect of affairs, and nothing that they can do to make a split in the temperance ranks will be left undone. At an early stage of the meeting letters were read from the Rev's R Alder Temple and W. G. Lane, representing the Grand Division and Grand Lodge of Good Templars, respectively, strongly advising those connected with either of these bodies to have nothing to do with a third party in politics as such a course is in direct opposition to their respective constitutions. These letters, however, counted for very little with this clique so anxious to gain a little cheap notoriety. It, however, may be more expensive than they at present anticipate, as was that of the Third Party candidate in Cumberland in a recent political contest. It is a deplorable state of affairs when men calling themselves temperance men, are so ready to make a breach in the ranks of temperance workers. It is worse to do so without giving every one interested a chance to present his views on the subject. But the breach has been made which will doubtless widen with time.

Prohibition is what all temperance men are looking for, but the electors of our country must be educated up to it; and whenever the majority of the electors of the Dominion of Canada say "We want prohibition," they will get it. Neither political party will then refuse it. Again few constituencies care to be represented by men whose only recommendation is that they are prohibitionists.

At the meeting in Truro a committee was appointed to frame a platform for this new party. The committee retired for a short time and returned with their platform, one plank of which was that "Prohibition and prohibition only be the issue." Just fancy a man going to Ottawa pledged to support nothing but prohibition. There might many other bills affecting his constituents come up, but he could not support any of them at all. Supposing a majority of such men should be sent to Parliament (a thing highly improbable), what kind of legislation would we have? Our railways, canals, public works, mining and manufacturing industries would be left to look after themselves as best they could, and these representatives would be powerless to say or do anything either for or against them, because they can support nothing but prohibition. This platform should be sufficient to show the stulticism of Third Party agitators.

Lower Horton Items.

A beautiful Easter Service, entitled "The Mighty Victor," was rendered at the Methodist Church last Sabbath evening.

The upper room, ante rooms and stairway of Evangeline Hall have recently been repainted. The walls and ceilings have also been tinted. The Division and Grange have now a beautiful meeting-room.

Mr Benjamin Newcomb, of Horton Landing, met with a very painful accident on Tuesday afternoon. Having purchased a horse at Wolfville, he was leading him home behind his team, and when near Capt. Tazo's, the animal jerked back with such force that Mr Newcomb's thumb, around which the rope had become wound, was pulled completely off at the first joint.

Born.

GERTRIDGE.—At Hantsport, March 28th, the wife of C. W. Gertridge, of a son.

Married.

FREEMAN-DUNN.—At Citra, Florida, Mar. 6th, by the Rev. Marsh at the home of the bride's father, Halsey Dunn, Esq., Mr Z. P. Freeman, son of Rev. D. Freeman, Canning, and Miss Lizzie Dunn, of Citra.

Died.

GRAFFIN.—At Greenwich, March 26th, Elizabeth, wife of Freeman Griffin, aged 44 years.

FOLLET.—At Wolfville, March 26th, Nellie Beatrice, infant daughter of J. W. and Esther Follet, aged 11 weeks.

ENTERTAINMENT.

A Literary and Musical Entertainment will be held in the Audience Room of the BAPTIST CHURCH, WOLFVILLE, ON Friday Ev'g, April 6th, At 8 o'clock.

Tea may be had in the Vestry, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

TICKETS 35 CENTS.

Ice Creams extra. See posters. Wolfville, March 28th, 1888

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE FERRY'S "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

FARMERS BUYING Fertilizers See that you buy only these brands known to be reliable. Try no experiments, but use the well known brands "CERES" Superphosphate and BONE. Manufactured at the Chemical Fertilizer Works, Halifax, N. S. JACK & BELL PROPRIETORS.

Wallace, the Tailor.

My Spring Stock is now complete. These goods have been personally selected for custom trade. All Wool Worsted Suits \$15 and upwards; Worsted Pants from \$4 upwards; Tweed Suits from \$10 upwards; Tweed Pants from \$3 upwards. You will find it to your advantage to give me a call before purchasing. Your Obedt Servant, W. WALLACE. P. S.—I will be pleased to make up goods purchased elsewhere as usual. Wolfville, March 16th, 1888

Big Clearance Sale ROOM PAPER AT THE Wolfville Bookstore

Over 6000 rolls of beautiful Papers to be cleared out at and below cost.

JUST THINK! Good Papers for only 4c. a roll. Gilt Paper for only 28c., can't be had elsewhere less than 45c.

Our Papers are all the Newest and Latest Patterns. If you don't believe this, come and see for yourself.

Don't fail to take advantage of this rare chance to buy Room Paper. It will pay you to give us a call whether you want any paper or not.

SILVER-PLATED WARE

At the following (away down) prices: ROGERS Extra A1 Tea Spoons \$3.25 per doz., Regular Price \$4.25 " " " Dessert " 6.40 " " 8.00 " " " Table " 7.20 " " 9.00 " " " Dessert Forks 6.40 " " 8.00 " " " Knives 4.75 " " 6.00

All other Lines of SILVER-WARE at corresponding prices. We guarantee the above goods to be the Best in the Market.

EGGS, BUTTER and OATS taken in exchange. Rockwell, & Co., Wolfville Bookstore.

A LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

(Translated from the French.) GENTLEMEN.—I have deferred writing the letter to testify to the benefits derived from the use of your SIMON'S LINIMENT. It has done wonders among all the people who have used it about here. I can certify, that in every case where I have used it upon myself, I have been very well satisfied.

Mr N. Mooney of St Sylvester, had a bad leg which was said to be incurable. I told him to use Simon's Liniment, and it has effected a complete cure in a very short time. His neighbor Mr John Devlin having received a serious cut on his leg, Mr Mooney took him the Liniment, and having used it, found himself completely cured.

I have been assured of the cures of these people, and the remedy having become known, it has created quite a demand, people coming as far as 35 miles to procure it for themselves.

Mr Wm. Bennett of St Ferdinand has had it some time for himself and he has since bought it for his friends, who suffer from Rheumatism, and they have all been well satisfied.

I have never known any medicine to have had such good results about here as Simon's Liniment. Hoping that it will prove as satisfactory elsewhere, I am yours truly, DAMARE PAGEOT, Merchant. St. Sylvester, Quebec, 27th Dec., 1887. MESSRS BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

E. C. BISHOP

Sells Groceries of the very best quality, and wants Eggs, Butter, Beans, Dried Apples, Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Beets and Onions in exchange for the same.

Wolfville, March 1th, 1888

ESTABLISHED 1845. Nothard-London. NOTHARD & LOWE, LONDON, Apple and Potato Salesmen, Sold about one-third of all the Nova Scotian Apples sent to London last season, entirely by private sale, and solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed by shippers in the past. C. H. STARR, Agent, Port Williams, will provide intending Shippers with Registered Shipping Mark, blank Shipping Lists and the latest information respecting markets, on application.

SPRING

'88. \$4,000, \$4,000, \$4,000, WORTH OF NEW STOCK Already Received. Balance of Spring Stock will be completed in a few weeks.

Our Stock is large and varied. It has been carefully selected and prices will compete with any in the County

Grey and White Cottons in great variety, 4,000 yards Print Cottons, splendid patterns.

800 yards Embroidery.

Scotch and Canadian Suitings and Trouserings, Black and Fancy Worsted Coatings.

SKIRTINGS, G'NGHAMS, CHAMBRAYS, SEERSUCKERS, FLANNELETTES, PIQUETS, SWISS CHECKS, &c. In every conceivable pattern.

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF Dress Materials! —IN— WOOLS, UNIONS, CASHMERE, FANCY TERRY, &c.

ONLY THINK!

Genuine All-Wool Goods —FOR— 22c. Per Yard.

Knitting Cottons In All Shades.

MAMMOTH DISPLAY! Of Women's, Misses' and Children's, Hose; Frilling, Dress Buttons, Cretonnes, Silk and Satin; Umbrellas, Lace Curtains, ALL PRICES. Valance Net, Counterpanes, Ribbons, Gossamers, &c.

AMERICAN, CANADIAN AND ENGLISH STIFF HATS, In BLACK, NUTRIA, & GREY shades.

8 CAESS Boots & Shoes THE CELEBRATED AMHERST MAKE. We aim to keep superior goods, and are not afraid to advertise the Amherst. In Fine Goods we keep the celebrated make of "BELL," Montreal. Every pair stamped.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING. 150 MENS SUITS Magnificent Assortment of CHILDREN'S SUITS from \$1.75 to \$6.00. Caldwell & Murray. All kinds of marketable produce taken in exchange.