



WM. CUMMINGS, SONS & Co.'s

LADIES MANTLING & ULSTERING.

Their Assortment of SCOTCH AND ENGLISH TWEEDS AND OVERCOATINGS are the finest they have ever imported.

MR. JOHN HAY having taken charge of their Tailoring Department, will give careful attention to all Orders for Ladies, Gents, and Children's Garments.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Truro, Oct. 7th, 1886.

The Week's Doings.

Friday, October 8, 1886.

The "Sentinel" and Protection.

The Maritime Sentinel in referring to the closing of the Rolling Mill, takes occasion to express its ideas on Protection and the Iron Industry. But like some other of our contemporaries it displays much ignorance of the facts in connection with this industry. It says: "For the last few years it has been fully protected." This is not correct. The Rolling Mill has not been protected and for want of Protection it has had to close. The department of the Iron Industry that is protected is doing very well. The free admission of scrap iron into this country has been one of the influences that has worked against the Rolling Mill. When the editor of the Sentinel becomes sufficiently acquainted with the manufacture of iron to know that scrap is better than puddled bar he will modify his remarks about iron being fully protected. When he finds out that scrap can be landed in Canada for a less figure than it costs to manufacture pig iron he will see in what way refined iron is protected. There is another point on which our contemporary wants a little light. It entertains the idea that when the Steel Co. went into liquidation it failed to pay the Railway Department a large amount of freight money then due. But such is not the case. Every cent due the Government for freight from the Company was paid, so there was no "indulgence in the part of the railway authorities in not collecting freights." We would also ask our contemporary to mention the "great many years that the Rolling Mill flourished without any special protection."

It is to be exceedingly regretted that there exists so many newspapers that are so ready to attack any of our industries when they possess little or no knowledge of the real subject at issue. They don't seem to realize the amount of injury they can do in this way. We would strongly urge all who are anxious to write up the industries of Nova Scotia to get a few facts before they write, so that false statements may be of much more occurrence than at present.

The Synod of the Maritime Provinces.

The Synod of the Maritime Provinces met at St. Andrew's Church, Truro, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 5th, at 7.30 p. m. The Retiring Moderator, Rev. Thos. Selge- wick, preached an able and appropriate sermon, for which he received the thanks of the Synod. After constituting the Court with prayer, the roll was called, and answered to their names. The changes on the roll were noted, when it appeared that four deaths had taken place during the year, viz., Rev. John J. Baxter, of Truro, Rev. Mr. Forbes, of Hawkes- bury, Dr. McGregor, of Halifax, and Agent of the Church, and Rev. Dr. Ross, Principal of Dalhousie College.

The first business was the election of Moderator. It is customary for Presbyteries to nominate their candidates for the office, which names may or may not be proposed at the Synod. This year two were nominated by Presbyteries, viz., Rev. Mr. McLean, of Hopewell, and Rev. Jno. M. McLean, of Char-

lottetown. On motion, Rev. Mr. McLean was unanimously chosen. The order of business was then adopted, and this meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock in the morning.

On Wednesday morning the Synod plunged into its long docket of business, with a determination to shorten it a good deal on the first day. After a half-hour spent in devotion, the Hunter Fund Committee reported, which shows that they have been able to help several weak charges during the year. After a little skirmishing on the MacLagan Trust, and a report on the McLeod Fund by Mr. Selge- wick, the report of the committee on Systematic Benevolence was read. It recommended what is known by the classical title of the "Envelope System" of weekly offerings. This provoked a good deal of discussion, the feeling being that method was not of so much importance as the infusing of a benevolent spirit, yet it was suggested that a definite plan be adopted in every congregation.

The matter of proposed Ladies College was presented by Rev. Mr. Laing, in which it was proposed to establish one at Halifax, and that a subscription list be opened and \$40,000 raised in 25 shares. This drew out the most animated discussion of the Session. On motion the Synod unanimously gave the scheme its most cordial support.

The next item of business has been looked upon with deep interest, viz., the reference in regard to the appointment of an Agent of the Church. Rev. E. Scott led off with the view that Mr. Macgregor be continued as Secretary, and that the work of committees be carried on by Secretaries. Prof. Forster presented a different view, and adjourned to combat Mr. Scott's position.

On Wednesday evening a mass meeting was held in the First Presbyterian Church. It was an immense gathering of people, who came to listen to an address on Foreign Mission Work. Rev. E. Scott presented the state of the world, which he stated that we must maintain a liberal policy, must interest every one in the Foreign Mission enterprise, must evince faith in the ultimate triumph of Christianity. He presented the cause in a most eloquent speech. Rev. Mr. Annand, Missionary to the South Sea Islands, then addressed the meeting. He pictured to us a missionary on first landing upon one of these Islands, the foundation of the worship of the people of the New Hebrides is the worship of the spirits of the "ancestors. In their feasts they give of the hogs killed, to the spirits the "tip of the tail," strangely reminding us of the amount given in more favored lands.

The Home Mission Meeting in St. Andrew's Church, on Thursday evening, was an interesting one. There are 31 vacant congregations, 120 mission stations, and 13 mission charges. There is a great difficulty in getting supply for the vacant congregations. There are 36 laborers for the mission stations; while the mission charges are all filled.

The St. John Presbytery is the great mission field of the Synod, there being about 80 stations. The Presbytery have ordained men on the most likely fields. Mr. Langille, Mr. Thos. Stewart, and Mr. Ross, workmen there, gave interesting accounts of their labors there. They seem to be men of

the true missionary type. These were followed by Revs. Geo. Bruce and Edward Grant, who further presented the claims and work of different parts of the Home Mission field.

The Rev. Nell McKay presented the report on Temperance. It showed there was an advance in the line of Prohibition.

The Synod gives no uncertain sound in its advocacy of temperance and its confidence in the Prohibition law.

Rev. W. Archibald presented the Sabbath School report, "although many Schools have not reported. In the total number of schools reporting there are upwards of 22,000 pupils in attendance. The total number of teachers is 2,071—a little over 9 pupils to each teacher. There leads the list in the number of those where members have been gathered into the Church; nearly 88,000 was expended to the Schools. Presby- terial visitations were strongly recommended.

On Thursday evening it was agreed that the next meeting be held at St. James' Church, New Glasgow. There was a desire to go to Sydney C. B., but there was no assurance that members could get there early in the week without leaving home before Sabbath, which they do not wish to do.

The Challenge report came up, and provoked some discussion, which showed the loyalty of the Church to Pine Hill.

Rev. Jno. McMillan presented the Bursary report. This fund supplies frequently to help poor students and prizes. In this way \$758 were expended during the past year, and the scheme was recommended to the liberality of the Church.

Rev. Mr. Morrison being appointed Agent, he resigned his position as Synod Clerk, and Rev. Thos. Selgewick was unanimously chosen in his place.

The Synod regretted the encroachments made by France upon the New Hebrides. Rev. E. McCurdy reported on the Augmentation Scheme, which is now in its third year. So far it has been eminently successful. The object is to give to each minister \$750 and a manse. This has been done, and the committee has the requirements of the current year \$9,000 are needed. Of this amount \$900 was appointed to be raised by the Truro Presbytery. This scheme commands the full confidence of the church.

Truro being central, as well as hospitable and attractive, there were a larger attendance than is usual.

In a general way the speaking was not tedious, although there are always some who multiply words and speeches without much counsel. The greater part of the work is done by a few members. It might be better if more participated; yet there is so much to be done that all cannot speak to every subject. If it is done, and well done, what matters it whether few or many had a hand in it.

St. Andrew's Church, where the meeting was held, is large and commodious, and the basement rooms admirably fitted for committee work. It has just been painted white on the outside. There is a difficulty in hearing the speakers, who persisted in speaking from the body of the church, and they had to be clapped up to the platform. There were very few dull hours or monotonous sessions. The interest was sustained to the close. An occasional passage-at- arms would occur to vary and en- liven proceedings.

The committees are the hardest worked men at the Synod. The Rev. Mr. McLean presided with grace, gravity and marked ability, and his decisions were always cheerfully acquiesced in by the brethren.

The Foreign Mission Committee have accepted Miss Archibald, teacher in our schools, to go to Trinidad to labor in the Conva district.

The Synod gave a hearty vote of thanks to the Elders of Truro for their kindness and hospitality. They seemed to give themselves up to the work of making it pleasant for the visitors. Railway and steamboat companies, the Y. M. C. A. of Truro, and the members of St. Andrew's Church, received the thanks of Synod for their favors.

The next meeting is to be held in St. John's Church, New Glasgow, Oct. 14th, 1887.

The New Recording Office.

The new Recording Office has just been completed, and on Thursday of this week was handed over to the proper authorities of the town of Truro. This building, which is situated on the south-west corner of the Common Square, is an ornament to that locality. It is built of red brick, with stone trimmings; the roof being slated, and the fine front entrance, as well as rear, of free stone. The building is 36ft. by 45ft. and 20ft. in height. It is well proportioned, has large heavy doors and extensive windows. Inside, one is struck with the large hall and the massiveness of the staircases. There are four rooms on the lower flat, with floors of white pine, large and commodious, with elegant grates; and in the upper flat are five rooms, which have been fitted up in excellent finish, to be used as offices for any person who may wish to rent them. No doubt the lawyers will be making a rush for them. There is a large basement to be used for coal and storing purposes. The main feature of the inside of the building is the large and spacious vaults, in which the records of the County may be laid up with safety. There are three of these, one large and two smaller ones. The main one is 7ft. 3 in. by 6ft. 3 in., and about 8ft. high. A wall 2ft. thick encloses this space, which has an arched roof equally thick, and so built that no weight will crush it in. The entrance is guarded by heavy massive iron door, fastened with a combination lock. The smaller ones just as substantial as the large one. The building may be kept in perfect safety. The whole building is eminently suited for the object intended. The contractors, W. E. McDonald & Co., began this building in July, and have pushed it forward with their accustomed energy. Their contract was for \$7,000, and they are to be congratulated on the hand- some way in which they have per- formed their work.

The temperance folk are doing good work at Spring Hill. The Scott Act seems to work well there. In six weeks there have been ten convocations, and the fines have amounted to about \$600. Some of the offenders are now in jail for refusing to give evidence against each other. The work seems to be carried on by an unknown com- mittee, and is progressing lively. It is to be regretted that the same law cannot be put in force in this place. What have become of our temperance workers? Where is the special act that could be put in operation here? It seems as though the time had fully come when this public nuisance should be driven from our town. We would like to know where the man is to be found in Acadia Mines that can afford to drink. We think drinking and selling might be put down here, if those calling them- selves temperance workers would liquor interest here is not the formidable foe it once was, and might be overcome quite easily. Now, when times are dull, is this time to make a move in this direction. Let them all know (beer shops included), that the people of this place don't want them any longer.

The temperance folk are doing good work at Spring Hill. The Scott Act seems to work well there. In six weeks there have been ten convocations, and the fines have amounted to about \$600. Some of the offenders are now in jail for refusing to give evidence against each other. The work seems to be carried on by an unknown com- mittee, and is progressing lively. It is to be regretted that the same law cannot be put in force in this place. What have become of our temperance workers? Where is the special act that could be put in operation here? It seems as though the time had fully come when this public nuisance should be driven from our town. We would like to know where the man is to be found in Acadia Mines that can afford to drink. We think drinking and selling might be put down here, if those calling them- selves temperance workers would liquor interest here is not the formidable foe it once was, and might be overcome quite easily. Now, when times are dull, is this time to make a move in this direction. Let them all know (beer shops included), that the people of this place don't want them any longer.

The temperance folk are doing good work at Spring Hill. The Scott Act seems to work well there. In six weeks there have been ten convocations, and the fines have amounted to about \$600. Some of the offenders are now in jail for refusing to give evidence against each other. The work seems to be carried on by an unknown com- mittee, and is progressing lively. It is to be regretted that the same law cannot be put in force in this place. What have become of our temperance workers? Where is the special act that could be put in operation here? It seems as though the time had fully come when this public nuisance should be driven from our town. We would like to know where the man is to be found in Acadia Mines that can afford to drink. We think drinking and selling might be put down here, if those calling them- selves temperance workers would liquor interest here is not the formidable foe it once was, and might be overcome quite easily. Now, when times are dull, is this time to make a move in this direction. Let them all know (beer shops included), that the people of this place don't want them any longer.

Free Trade in Ideas.

Free Trade in Ideas. (Engineering and Mining Journal.) Mr. Paul Traasener, lecturer at the School of Liege, has recently published in the Revue Universelle an interesting summary of his personal observations in the iron and steel metallurgy of the United States, from the concluding paragraphs of which we translate the following:—The United States do not appear to be as yet disposed to be converted to free trade. It is probable that they will give up their duties, until their industry shall be strong enough to dispense with protection. Although our manufacturers think that this period has arrived they constantly, so far, an industrial minority, and the in- dustrials generally belong to the class of most determined protectionists.

There is, however, one kind of free trade which they practice in the most complete fashion, namely, free trade in ideas. They open wide the doors of their great works to the foreign visitor, and in this regard we have never seen more generous hospitality. The man which we have here published bear witness to the reception given to us, for which we desire to make public acknowledgment to the managers who opened their doors to us, and to our friends of New York and elsewhere who facilitated our journey through their kind introductions.

M. Traasener comes very near raising here an important question, to which little attention has been given in tariff discussions. He does not declare, though perhaps he may have divined, that it is the protective tariff of the United States which permits our manufac- turers to exercise the courteous hospitality and frankness which he acknowledges. A similar protection is given by our liberal patent laws against domestic competition; and the result is a free interchange of ideas with fellow-citizens as well as with foreigners. The two systems together make it, in most cases, the direct interest of an American manufacturer to show what he is doing and how he is doing it; whereas unrestricted competition, at home and abroad, would make it his interest to maintain secrecy. But it can be clearly proved that to free trade in ideas thus fostered by the restriction of competition in the industrial arts has been due; and it is worth consider- ing whether commercial free-trade, if it involved secrecy as one of the incidents of fierce competition, would permit the same rate of national or of general progress.

At all events, the numerous in- telligent reviews of American practice which we now fill the columns of foreign journals, show that sys- tematic brethren are making good use of the present state of affairs, in which, not fearing them as competitors, we unobscure ourselves to them as friends. And, on the other hand, it is safe to say that something more than the mature strength of our industry would be necessary to commercial free-trade. There must be a simple and effec- tive international patent system. Free-traders are fond of saying that American ingenuity and enter- prise could easily compete with the world if they had only a fair field, which, it is assumed, the tariff denies to them. But they ignore the fact that the tariff is now the only efficient protection of property in ideas. Without it, there would be no defence but secrecy, which is ruinous in itself, hostile in the long run to progress, and ineffective and precarious at best.

that can be used. The trouble is that it requires more work to put it into bar iron than it does scrap, and as long as this country is flooded with scrap iron, duty free, so long will our own iron industry remain dormant, and our men and money will go out of the country. This is what is ruinous. This very thing which many lift up as the golden principle, is what is draining our country of its elements of prosperity.

The Pictou News returns to its repeal cry this week with even more than its accustomed vigor. This week it finds a foe in its own household—no less a warrior than the Toronto Globe. It seems to be all the more vicious when it lays hands upon a friendly neighbor. It accuses its Ontario compatriot of gross ignorance and classes it along with the Tory papers of this Province. It throws light on the origin of the present Repeal move- ment; giving the credit chiefly to Mr. Fraser, M. P. P. and the News. This twin agency, we would ob- serve, seem to have the contract on their hands still. The fact that the sensible people and papers in both political parties are opposed to it weighs nothing in our contem- porary's estimation. It would do well to follow the example of that portion of the Halifax press which finds that silence on this policy is the wisest course, as the only result will be to produce a feeling of dis- content in the minds of a few who are ever looking for a pretext to belittle our country.

Free Trade in Ideas. (Engineering and Mining Journal.) Mr. Paul Traasener, lecturer at the School of Liege, has recently published in the Revue Universelle an interesting summary of his personal observations in the iron and steel metallurgy of the United States, from the concluding paragraphs of which we translate the following:—The United States do not appear to be as yet disposed to be converted to free trade. It is probable that they will give up their duties, until their industry shall be strong enough to dispense with protection. Although our manufacturers think that this period has arrived they constantly, so far, an industrial minority, and the in- dustrials generally belong to the class of most determined protectionists.

There is, however, one kind of free trade which they practice in the most complete fashion, namely, free trade in ideas. They open wide the doors of their great works to the foreign visitor, and in this regard we have never seen more generous hospitality. The man which we have here published bear witness to the reception given to us, for which we desire to make public acknowledgment to the managers who opened their doors to us, and to our friends of New York and elsewhere who facilitated our journey through their kind introductions.

M. Traasener comes very near raising here an important question, to which little attention has been given in tariff discussions. He does not declare, though perhaps he may have divined, that it is the protective tariff of the United States which permits our manufac- turers to exercise the courteous hospitality and frankness which he acknowledges. A similar protection is given by our liberal patent laws against domestic competition; and the result is a free interchange of ideas with fellow-citizens as well as with foreigners. The two systems together make it, in most cases, the direct interest of an American manufacturer to show what he is doing and how he is doing it; whereas unrestricted competition, at home and abroad, would make it his interest to maintain secrecy. But it can be clearly proved that to free trade in ideas thus fostered by the restriction of competition in the industrial arts has been due; and it is worth consider- ing whether commercial free-trade, if it involved secrecy as one of the incidents of fierce competition, would permit the same rate of national or of general progress.

At all events, the numerous in- telligent reviews of American practice which we now fill the columns of foreign journals, show that sys- tematic brethren are making good use of the present state of affairs, in which, not fearing them as competitors, we unobscure ourselves to them as friends. And, on the other hand, it is safe to say that something more than the mature strength of our industry would be necessary to commercial free-trade. There must be a simple and effec- tive international patent system. Free-traders are fond of saying that American ingenuity and enter- prise could easily compete with the world if they had only a fair field, which, it is assumed, the tariff denies to them. But they ignore the fact that the tariff is now the only efficient protection of property in ideas. Without it, there would be no defence but secrecy, which is ruinous in itself, hostile in the long run to progress, and ineffective and precarious at best.

At all events, the numerous in- telligent reviews of American practice which we now fill the columns of foreign journals, show that sys- tematic brethren are making good use of the present state of affairs, in which, not fearing them as competitors, we unobscure ourselves to them as friends. And, on the other hand, it is safe to say that something more than the mature strength of our industry would be necessary to commercial free-trade. There must be a simple and effec- tive international patent system. Free-traders are fond of saying that American ingenuity and enter- prise could easily compete with the world if they had only a fair field, which, it is assumed, the tariff denies to them. But they ignore the fact that the tariff is now the only efficient protection of property in ideas. Without it, there would be no defence but secrecy, which is ruinous in itself, hostile in the long run to progress, and ineffective and precarious at best.

At all events, the numerous in- telligent reviews of American practice which we now fill the columns of foreign journals, show that sys- tematic brethren are making good use of the present state of affairs, in which, not fearing them as competitors, we unobscure ourselves to them as friends. And, on the other hand, it is safe to say that something more than the mature strength of our industry would be necessary to commercial free-trade. There must be a simple and effec- tive international patent system. Free-traders are fond of saying that American ingenuity and enter- prise could easily compete with the world if they had only a fair field, which, it is assumed, the tariff denies to them. But they ignore the fact that the tariff is now the only efficient protection of property in ideas. Without it, there would be no defence but secrecy, which is ruinous in itself, hostile in the long run to progress, and ineffective and precarious at best.

Local and Provincial.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY will lecture in Amherst on the 26th inst.

The Methodist Church has been clothed with a coat of paint.

WE ARE pleased to see J. P. McDonald, Esq., who has been laid aside for a time, able to be out again.

MR. W. CUMMINGS, of Truro, will occupy the pulpit of the Baptist Church, of this place, next Sunday, morning and evening.

WINNIPEG, October 7.—Garrett, the Prince Albert mail robber, was today sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment in the Stoney Mountain penitentiary.

STEEL EDGE DIVISION is again to the front, having organized a lecture bureau to provide Acadia Mines with lectures for the winter season. Committee in charge—L. D. Cook, G. W. Cox, J. E. Bigney.

HALIFAX, Shelburne, Yarmouth, and Lunenburg have each held its County Exhibition during the present week. Good exhibits are reported from all, and the number of visitors attending the various exhibitions has been large.

The selection of a candidate to represent this District at the Council Board will form an interesting feature of the evening. We understand that a meeting of the electors will be held in the Court Room of this town on Friday evening next.

Our friends of East Foleigh Mountain propose holding a Tea Meeting in their new church, there on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, 16th inst. The proceeds will go towards furnishing the church. A good time may be expected.

NOTICE.—There will be the usual meeting of the Acadia Mines Scientific and Literary Club on Saturday evening next, October 9th, when a paper will be read by P. Fraser, Esq., Principal of the Academy, Acadia Mines and how they are worked. J. R. S. PARKINSON, Secy.

JOHN McDONALD met with quite a serious accident last week. While attempting to unload a gun, some part of it bursting, the powder was blown in his face and eye. It was thought at first that his sight would be injured, but we are pleased to learn that such is not the case. He is doing as well as can be expected.

THE season for Pairs is now upon us. Pugwash held one on Wednesday. Greenville celebrated its annual on Thursday. Westworth advertised one on the 19th inst., while the one of the season is to come off on the 20th inst., at New Annap. It is quite probable that all the "aged and infirm steels" in the country will go the rounds.

PRINCIPAL MCKAY of Pictou Academy will please accept thanks for the catalogue sent us. This is neatly gotten up in pamphlet form containing 15 pages. The prescribed course of study for the ensuing year as well as the catalogue for the past year appears in it. A copy of the Academy is also given on the covering. Upon examination we notice that the attendance for 1885-6 has been very large. Two hundred and ninety-three students have been enrolled in the various departments. Pictou Academy is excellently equipped and is doing good work.

At the regular meeting of Steel Edge Division, No. 461, on Monday evening, the following officers were elected and duly installed by D. G. W. P., G. W. Cox: W. P.—Rev. F. D. Davison. W. A.—Lizzie Cox. W. Sec.—G. H. Lawrence. A. Sec.—Annie Brown. W. Treas.—G. McDonald. F. Sec.—Harry Heustis. W. Chap.—I. D. Cook. Con.—A. A. Durning. Assist. Con.—Sasie Thomas. I. Sent.—Mary A. Teed. Don't O. Sent.—John Watson. P. W. P.—R. A. McLellan.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Falconer & Darning have received the larger portion of their Fall and Winter supplies, of which their column in this paper will next week contain a full announcement. In the meantime they wish to advise their customers and friends generally that they are showing great bargains in Ladies and Gents. Under- clothing, Kid and Cashmere Gloves and Mitts, Fur Caps and Caps, Bed Comforts, Blankets, etc., etc. Don't forget, a full description of entire stock in next week's paper.

The Joggins Railway has received the first consignment of 100 tons of rails from the Dominion government. It is proposed to put down on the end of the line next to the junction to facilitate the conveyance of material for the bridge over the Maccan river. At present 350 men and 65 horses are employed on the line. With five weeks more good weather, the contractor says he is sure that the road will be ready for operation by the first of January. The timber for the Maccan bridge superstruc- ture is already on hand.—Sun.

From the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the coal mines of Nova Scotia, it appears that the maximum earnings of a coal hewer, or as we would term him in this country, a miner, are 60 francs a month—say, roughly \$12. It was learned from some of the witnesses that girls before this commission that appeared 16, 17 and 18 years of age are kept at work underground in the mines of this district from 16 to 18 hours a day. For this exhausting labor they receive from 12 to 2 francs, or from 30 to 40 cents a day. It would appear from this report that all of the shocking stories as to the brutalizing and demoralizing influence of the labor of women and girls underground in the mines brought out in the investigations in England some years since are being repeated in Belgium.—American Manufacturer.

SOME LIQUOR CASES.—The temperance people of Spring Hill did a big business last week, in Amherst, in the prosecution and conviction of liquor sellers. On Monday there was a suit against Louis Madden, which broke down, however, as the memories of the several witnesses suddenly col- lapsed, or served them false. On Tuesday Geo. Leadbetter was tried and convicted; fined \$50.00 and 89 cents. On Wednesday Arch. Mad- den was committed to jail for contempt of court for refusing to give evidence. On Thursday John Hodges was committed to jail for having followed too closely Mad- den's example. Same day Arch. Madden was convicted of keeping liquor for sale and fined \$50.00 and costs. On Saturday morning Rolfe McDonald, Herriet Rodd, was convicted of selling and fined \$50.00 and costs. On Saturday afternoon Madden and Hodges were tried for selling; convictions were obtained in both cases. Madden was fined last April, but appealed from magistrate's decision. Last Tuesday Judge Morse confirmed decision of magistrate. The week was quite a memorable one for the temperance people.

Geo. Leadbetter's saloon has been turned into a butcher shop.

The amount of fines inflicted last week was \$350, as follows: A. Madden \$150, Rolfe McDonald, 100, Hodges \$50, Leadbetter \$50.—Com. Trades Journal.

A Word for County Councillors.

At the last meeting of Colchester County Lodge, I. O. G. T., the following resolution was adopted:—"This County Lodge, in view of the approaching Municipal Elections, desires to urge upon all temperance people in the county the importance of preventing by all lawful means, the use of intoxicating liquor at said election, and that to this end the members of this County Lodge pledge themselves to use their influence to secure the return to the Municipal Council only such men as are sincere friends of temperance."

In accordance with the above, we would hereby respectfully appeal to the electors of Colchester to select for candidates at the approaching Municipal elections, only such men as are known to be favorable to the cause of temperance. We believe there ought to be no difficulty in selecting men with a clear temperance record in each polling district. It is not going too far to say that the neglect of this in the past has resulted, in some cases, in the choice of representa- tives who brought discredit to their position as well as to their constitu- ents, through intemperance. We are sure a repetition of this must be distasteful to all lovers of good order.

We would appeal to the electors who are members of the various temperance societies or otherwise interested in the cause, to put forth every effort to prevent the use of intoxicating liquor in connection with the election. The sad havoc, the free use of liquor on such occasions in the past has made in our societies—the record of broken pledges, and the general dissipa- tion resulting therefrom, are surely sufficient to move us to guard with greater vigilance than ever before, the interests of the cause we pro- fess to hold dear.

Lastly, we would appeal to those who are honored by being chosen as candidates, to have a sacred re- gard for the best interests of the society, and for the law of the land, by refusing under any circum- stances to furnish, or cause to be furnished, any intoxicating liquors, in the hope of furthering their interests at the approaching election. Such a corrupt and degrading method of securing support ought to be beneath the dignity of any man aspiring to an honorable position in the service of his country; and we earnestly hope that none will so disregard the well- being of the community which he hopes to represent, as to violate the law which strictly prohibits the use of liquor on such occasions.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Executive, EDWARD FULTON, Co. Chief. A. S. DONOHUE, Co. Sec'y. Truro, N. S., Sept. 27th, '86.

SCOTIA