

THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N.S., OCT. 31, 1884.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We would like to see our rate-payers take more active interest in Municipal affairs before the election, and yet reserve all their grumbling until afterwards. Our candidates will want to know what is expected of them before they can enter with any spirit into their canvass. We don't think much of getting general promises from any kind of a representative. What we want to see the candidates tell what they must do and make to promise to do it in their power. Then we feel like voting. If they don't carry out their promise we have a chance to find fault and can give them the go by next election.

Our columns will always be open to rate-payers who wish to discuss the Municipal questions of the day and we invite their use. There are no doubt many who have ideas worth ventilating and now is their opportunity.

We understand that Messrs. Macdonald & Co., Publishers, of England, are now at work on a new edition of Longfellow's "Evangeline." It is to be illustrated with views of all the places in and around Grand Pre, mentioned in the poem.

The Western Book & News Co. have received in connection with this work an order for a lot of walking sticks cut from the fern at Grand Pre near where the old Church stood.

This gives promise of being by far the finest edition of this poem ever published.

Now watch out for another holiday closing scare. As usual one of our large and influential business men has gone around asking who will close on Thanksgiving day. Probably nearly all the merchants will agree to close and then open up at 1 o'clock and keep open until 10.30 to oblige customers from a distance who hadn't seen the notice. That may be very obliging on the one hand but it certainly is not honorable on the other hand. In fact after what has happened in the past, it would be much better for each merchant to act on his own initiative, closing or not as he sees fit and giving whatever notice he sees fit, thereby saving his own reputation and ill feeling among his contemporaries.

Our attention has been called by a notice circulated by the Warden of Kings Co. in reference to the Fort Williams Bridge, in which the public are told that the bridge is dangerous and liable to fall down at any time, and that the county will not hereafter be responsible for any person who shall be hurt in attempting to cross it.

If the bridge is in as dangerous condition as that we wish to ask why it is not protected by being boarded across at each end and proper lights put up after dark?

Further, is the county not always liable, in spite of such notice as above of some such precautions are not taken? Everybody, and more particularly strangers, may not see these notices, and the county may not be as secure from an action for damages as its warden clearly thinks.

Some time ago a rumor was circulated through this section of country that a large fortune had been left to the Rogers family of Gaspereau, by one Joseph Rogers of Tonkous N. Y. and also that this matter would seriously affect the place. In order to find out the truth of the matter Mr. J. L. Gortridge went to New York in the interests of the alleged heirs and has returned with the report that the Joseph Rogers who had died was a much younger man than the one whom they supposed he was and no evidence could be found to show that he was even a relative.

The whole story originated in a will being found which had been made by Joseph Rogers some twenty years ago, bequeathing all his property to his wife. This will had never been produced or recorded but was found among some old papers in possession of a family claiming to be connected with the deceased, and it was uncertain how they came there.

Besides, Mr. Gortridge found that Joseph Rogers had children by a former wife, but whether living or dead could not be ascertained. The name is a common one in New York, and particularly Joseph, so that it was impossible to further trace the matter.

So ends what gave indications of being a big bonanza for the Rogers family, and our gosips will have to look further for news.

For the Acadian.

CLUBS.

Clubs are of various kinds. They are sometimes the instruments with which the subtle monarchs of Central Africa beat out the brains of their subjects. Some are a political organization, designed to agitate or bolster up the theories of Sovereigns or the Constitution of a country. The famous political club of the French Revolution, called the "Jacobin Club," will be recalled to mind. It probably was the most terrible club which the world ever saw. Thousands of innocent victims were by it sent to the guillotine to drink the streets of Paris with their blood. In Britain political clubs are not so sanguinary, nor do they fight with such destructive weapons. The arms which they employ are arguments, sometimes grave, quite as often humorous, at one time in prose, at another in verse. A celebrated British political club was that of the "Anti-Jacobins." Its object was to combat and controvert the "Jacobin" principles of the French Revolution and to defend monarchical, constitutional governments and the established principles of morality and religion. Some of the most prominent members of the club were Canning, Pitt and Gifford. The weapons which they used were notably pamphlets and humorous verses, characterized by rare wit and genius. One of the lighter of this light club was the poem which bears the name of "Madeline Pottenger." It was simply humorous but it gave mortal offence to the revolutionary spirits of Germany, some of whom held posts of authority. I quote a stanza to show how absurd was the anger of Britain's Continental foes. Indeed Britain, as such, had nothing to do with the offence, whatever it was. The verses ran thus:

"Sun, Moon, and thou vain world adieu,
Which Kings and priests are putting in,
How doomed to serve on water ground,
Never shall I see the University of Gottingen."

The sting of the stanza, such as it was, is in the second verse, which, it need scarcely be remarked is wholly ironical.

Such trifles as the above were deemed worthy of being characterized by a no less celebrated person than Nicholas the great German historian, as "the most shameful pasquinade which was ever written against Germany."

Encouraged by such a historical example as have been the inhabitants of Wolfville have seen recommended to form a political club, or rather two of them, one Liberal the other Conservative. It would be a good move. However the ardent spirits of the hosts of young men who constitute so large an element in our population, be so appropriately and beneficially employed as in the manner suggested? Patriotism must have some field of action and appliances, or the body-politic will assume a most torpid and dangerous condition.

But there is a difficulty presented by the peculiar circumstances of the place. The five churches which divide the population, and the three Societies of the village, not to mention a like number on "the Hill," claim and absorb all the evenings of the week, leaving none for Clubs or anything else. But perhaps meetings could be dispensed with and processions be made to duty in their stead. The Conservative Club, in its infancy, at least, might borrow the regalia of the Masons; this would be most fitting, as the principles of Masonry are Conservative. The Liberals might in the same manner wear themselves in the plumes of the Old Fellows, which would be no less appropriate, and they might march, the one on the right side of the street, the other on the left, while the police, mounted on the noble war-horses of the village, which are just now commanding so much public attention, might, to prevent collisions, occupy the centre. All that would then be needed to secure the object aimed at, would be for the Conservative Club to display as their banner, the British Ensign, and the Liberal Club, that of the Stars and Stripes; while the band of the former played the National Anthem, and the latter the inspiring melody of "Tantum Vobis."

A Prospective member of one of the Proposed Political Village Clubs.

Wolfville, Oct. 29th '84.

Science, Theology, Criticism.

Sayings, wise and other-wise of Scientists and Schoolists.

WITH CASUAL NOTES.

(Continued.)

But we will allow the Oracle again to speak. It is in these words:

"If to any one of us was given the power to look back through the Aeons, across which life has crept towards its present outcome, his vision would ultimately reach a point, where the progenitors of this assembly could not be called human."—*Tynhill*.

It will be noticed that our philosopher here again speaks with all the modesty—*dogmatism*—of true science. It is not however a very dignified "conception" that of life "creeping along" from the atom, through the Mammals, tadpoles and monkeys to a status which we are kindly allowed to consider "human." Let us however be consoled. In "Aeons" yet to come, our descendants will have reached, through the institutions with which we are favored, and by due process of development, that higher phase and stage, up which all will figure as pure materialists and true philosophers.

Once more let us listen to the words of wisdom from the lips of our great Scientific teacher. This is the lesson: "Determined by an impulse inherent in primal matter, by a process of abstraction from experience, we form physical theories, which lie beyond the pale of experience."—*Tynhill*.

And again—"Believing, as I do, in the continuity of nature, I cannot stop abruptly when our microscopes cease to be useful. Here the vision of the mind authoritatively supplements the vision of the eye. 'By an intellectual necessity I cross the boundary of the experimental evidence and discern in nature the promise and potency of all terrestrial life.'—*Tynhill*.

Yes, these doctrines of materialism quite ignore and utterly "experience" and "experimental" evidence. They owe their existence, as we are modestly and candidly informed to the "abstractions" of "pure intellect," and to the "visions of the mind," which so conveniently and conclusively supplement "the visions of the eye." And it is most fortunate for our Scientists that such is the case; for on these principles they can believe anything which a disordered imagination may suggest, however purple and however absurd.

The doctrine of Evolution does not therefore depend, as is admitted by its apostles, upon "experimental demonstration," but is built upon hypothesis alone. The old motto of Physicists was "Hypothesis non frangit," and it is the true motto of all real Science, discarded, though it is, by Materialism.

A sentence or two from Blackwood's Magazine may have been appropriately introduced.

"When once a conclusion is made to hang not on observed facts, but upon a vision of the mind, confessedly crossing the boundary of experimental evidence, it is no longer in any sense a Scientific conclusion."

"Science indeed is the outcome of all our boasted progress in Science that in fact world is no pure an hypothesis as the scientific and religious gnomes of past ages ever conceived."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

We repeat again for a moment to a topic only partially considered.

It will be remembered that we were told by an authority no less eminent than Mr. Huxley, that "man is merely an automaton." Automata, according to the ordinary acceptance of the term, are made of separate pieces, which are afterwards put together. An automaton does not grow; it does not repair itself, when damaged; it does not produce other automata like itself or like anything else. But an animal, or vegetable, unlike automata, does perform all these functions. Organic Existence appropriate to their own services imagine materials, dead matter, and thereby repair the waste attendant upon their varied activities and perpetuate the several species, to which they belong. This is done by converting non-living matter into living organisms, animal and vegetable, by a process as mysterious and incomprehensible to our profoundly intelligent Scientists as to the dullest and most uneducated peasant or school boy. If man therefore is merely an automaton or machine, our Lexicographers should be apprised of the fact, that they may render our Dictionaries more correct and reliable.

Wolfville, Oct. 29th '84.

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To be continued.

TEA MEETING!

A Tea Meeting will be held in the School House at GREENWICH,

On the afternoon and evening of

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 4.

Proceeds to go towards building a Hall at the above place. Doors open at 4 o'clock, p. m. Admissions Free.

TEA, 30c.

Children under 12 15c.

E. L. BISHOP,
R. S. Maple Leaf Division, No 331,
Greenwich, Oct. 28, 1884.

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KENTVILLE.

The subscribers have recently opened the store in

ARNOLD'S BLOCK,

Webster St., next door to

Post office,

WITH A FULL LINE OF

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

SILVER and

ELECTRO-PLATED

WARE,

Table CUTLERY,

SPECTACLES,

ETC., ETC.,

And are prepared to furnish the

above lines at the lowest market rates for cash, and would respectfully request intending purchasers to call and inspect our stock and ascertain prices before purchasing elsewhere.

J. R. Macdonald & Co.

WATCHMAKERS

AND JEWELLERS,

Arnold's Block, Webster St.,

Kentville, N. S.

and 145 Gerville St.,

Halifax, N. S.

Sept. 18th, 1884.

CROCKERY!

F. L. BROWN & CO.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

The LARGEST,

CHEAPEST, and

BEST SELECTED

STOCK OF

Crockery and Glassware

IN THE COUNTY.

LAMP GOODS

A SPECIALTY.

GLASSWARE!

Wolfville Sept. 29, 1884.

Death-blow TO LARGE PROFITS



Jas. McLeod, PRACTICAL WATCH & CLOCK MAKER.

(FROM LONDON, ENGLAND.)

Opposite the store of

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See Future Advertisements.

Competition and

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SOLICITED.

J. McLeod's Price List of

WATCH REPAIRS.

Cleaning Watch 50c.

(usual price 75c. to \$1.00)

New Main Spring 50c.

(usual price 75c. to \$1.00)

New Jewel from 25—50c.

(usual price 75c. to \$1.00)

New Balance Spring, com-

monly called Hair Spring 50c.

(usual price 75c. to \$1.00)

Watch Crystals 10c.

(usual price 20c.)

Watch Band 10 to 15c.

(usual price 20 to 25c.)

P. S.—All other repairs at a reduced

rate.

Watch Work guaranteed 12 months.

COAL COAL!

In Store and for sale at lowest possible

rates, a good supply constantly,

from all the best mines. Good facilities

for loading cars to go by rail.

All orders promptly attended to.

Prices list on application.

W. J. HIGGINS.

Wolfville, Aug. 22d.

BICYCLE

FOR SALE!

A 54 inch Standard

Columbia Bicycle, nickel

plated, nearly new. Cost

\$125. Will be sold cheap.

Inquire at this office.

Sept. 25, 1884.

LIGHT BRAMAS!

Carefully bred from Finest Class

French, Irish, and Single Breds

for sale. A. deW. H. H. H. H.

Wolfville, Oct. 1st, '84.

J. WESTON

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Has a fine stock of Cloths which will

be sold cheap.