

**THE WEEK'S DOINGS,**  
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# The Week's Doings.

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THIS PAPER  
SENT FREE  
TO ANY ADDRESS  
ON APPLICATION.

New to the Line, Let the Chips fall where they May.

J. E. BIGNES,  
Editor & Proprietor.

ACADIA MINES, N. S. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1887

NO 99

## CLEARANCE SALE!

To our friends and Customers we would say, that having purchased a LARGE STOCK of

## Winter Goods

previous to the partial collapse of the Works in this class, we have concluded to sell all WINTER GOODS at

**Greatly Reduced Prices to Clear!**

**Fur Caps and Capes.**  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT  
**NET COST!**

## UNDERCLOTHING.

200 doz. in all qualities—from the lowest to the best—will be **Low Blankets and Bed Comforts** also

## Ready-Made CLOTHING!

—AND—

## OVERCOATS

**CHEAPER THAN EVER**

## LADIES' SACQUES & DOLMANS

**AT HALF PRICES!**

## DRESS GOODS

**CHEAPER THAN EVER!**

## WOOL GOODS OF ALL KINDS; SHAWLS, SQUARES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

**CHEAPER THAN EVER!**

## MEN'S SCOTCH WOOL GLOVES RETAILED AT LESS THAN

**Wholesale Prices.**

## Hard and Soft HATS

A LARGE VARIETY.

## AMIEEST BOOTS & SHOES—

A Full Stock constantly on hand and sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

## FALCONER AND DURNING!

### "Do the Farmers Pay Taxes?"

Under the above caption the *Telegraph* had a lengthy article, in which the editor labored hard to try to convince the farmers that they were taxed for all the necessities as well as all the luxuries of life. "Farmer Smith, of Kings county," was the man the *Telegraph* supposed to be so stupid and un-patriotic as to purchase foreign products when he could get equally as good articles manufactured in his own country at a much cheaper rate. We reprint the *Telegraph's* very effective and humorous reply to the *Telegraph's* wonderful production to the best interests of its "rain country."

#### FARMER SMITH HEARD FROM.

Farmer Smith, of Kings county, called at the *Sin* office yesterday. He seems to be a remarkably intelligent young man who has given much attention to public affairs. He remarked that the *Telegraph*, whose editor was brought up on a neighboring farm, had seen fit to publish a long editorial article purporting to be a history of his country. The alleged history began with the hour of rising, and represented that all the articles he touched, open or saw, were heavily taxed. "Now," said Farmer Smith, "I don't come here to complain of the biography. My movements were about the same as described, except that I do not in these winter months, shave before I make the fire and oil my boots. If I did, I might get a hot water and could get the tallow into the leather. It don't matter about that, however, since I did shave and grease my boots and make my fire. Comparing the *Telegraph's* statements with the tariff, as published in the Almanac, I find a great many discrepancies. But I don't come to talk of that."

"Well, I don't care much about party politics," said Farmer Smith, leaning back in his chair and extending his legs, "but I know where my bread is buttered as well as my neighbor. Being a farmer, and having a family, I look to two things. I want a market for what I raise, and I want to get my supplies with as little trouble as possible and at the lowest price. Besides I want to find an opening for my boys. Bill is handy with his hands, has a good head on him, and likes to be among machinery. I expect to see him foreman in some factory by and by. Tom wants to farm on a big scale, and I am about buying him some sections of land in the Northwest. Sam is bound to be a railway engineer, and as there is a good deal of railway building going on in the county, he is all right for a chance. My other boys will get the farm when I am gone. The way things were a few years ago, Bill and Tom and Sam would have been obliged to go to the States to get situations, but now I hope to get all my boys settled in Canada."

"As to my farm stuff," Farmer Smith went on, "I find no difficulty in turning it into money. I always notice that when there is factory work going on in St. John and Moncton, or even in the village of Sussex, there is no trouble in selling my beef, butter, eggs, and garden stuff. The people in the Coldbrook rolling mills, alone, eat more than all the farmers in our district raise of the things. In fact the hands in Sussex concern me more than I can give them. I don't care much for politics, I say, but if you politicians make laws which will keep the factories running, my farm's worth twice as much to me as it would be without them."

"But there's nothing mean about me," said Farmer Smith. "I got a good turn from the workshop and I like to do them a good turn in well. When I want anything for the house or family I don't go and ask

for Yankee stuff, unless I can get it better and cheaper, which I find is not often the case. The fact is that I never got goods so low before, whether it's hardware, clothing or food, and they were never before produced so near home by men who thought my farm truck."

Farmer Smith pulled a copy of the *Telegraph* from his pocket and pointed to the leading article. "See here," he said, in a half contemptuous, half angry fashion, "what this everlasting simpleton has written." Farmer Smith lit a match and read 25 per cent, and so on. Does the fellow think that I'd send to England for matches with powdering making them in my own country? And I'm blessed if he hasn't made me pay duty on the tallow out of my own steer, and on the burn door hinge I made myself in my own shop. He o, let's go through the list," said Farmer Smith, and he did in this wise:

My suspenders were made in Montreal and paid no duty. You don't see twine to hitch up your trousers with a nail when the button is off. But Connor of Portland makes twine if you want it. The buttons were made in Ontario, Waterloo, and the shingle nail I used came from E. R. Moore's down by the station. They paid no duty, neither did the spade which was made by Frothingham and Workman, nor the out-door pump which was made in St. John. The one in the house was manufactured in Ontario. Instead of excavating my well with blasting powder taxed 25 per cent, I used Acadia powder, made near Halifax and a drill made by the nearest blacksmith. The soap with which I wash my hands was made in Moncton by the man who buys my rough tallow, and the fine soap used by my wife was made in St. John. The towel; did it pay 25 per cent? The best in the world are made from linen which the French women make on the North Shore. My fire-dish cloths were made from Nova Scotia cloth. My best suit is from cloth made out here at Golden Grove—where I sell my wool. It is all nonsense to talk about my paying duty on these things, and as for my shaving brush, Shamus here in St. John made it, and my wife's broom too, which this fellow says I pay 25 per cent on. The broom handle was made in a factory within an hour's drive of my own house.

This editor may of his boots with taxed oil, I have sense enough to use tallow. My carpet and oil cloth are both Canadian made, and I am not the sort of man to fasten them down with taxed tacks when Foster in this town makes them. One of my stoves was made in Sackville, the other in St. John. My boots, strong ones, ain't they? were not taxed, being made in Sussex, from leather tanned at Sussex, from the hide of my own cow for anything I know. The coal in the stove came from Spring Hill—if Barpee and King had pushed on the Central railway as Wood or Burns does I'd have it from Grand Lake. Yes, there was a brick loose in the hearth—excellent black unsexed, made over at Lege in Simonds, stovepipe paid nothing, being home production. I saw my wool with a St. John saw, and split it with a St. John axe. My hayrack was made in this country, and my horse-shoes within a mile or two of the house do you suppose my black-smith charges 50 per cent. duty?—no more than I charge him, duty on milk. The horse-nails are Pender's work. I'd be a beauty to send to England for horse nails and Pender-shiping to Australia! I admit that my buildings need paint, but I don't propose to pay tax on it—-for I'll try the home made thing this time. I sell a tub of butter every year to the proprietor of the establishment. Our chairs are not taxed. They were made near home from New Brunswick wood, and the table likewise. As for our salt and vinegar we use the Kings

county article in both cases. The boys' fur caps were made in this City. Their skates being made in our own county by Whalley, are not taxed. The organ my wife wants will not cost \$150.00 though it would have cost that much a few years ago. We will get it from Gates of Truro and will not pay 337 duty. Well, to make a long story short, my waterproof coat and my rubber boots, my whip, my sleigh (made in Sussex) didn't pay duty at all. And the baby's cradle was made in this very city. When I am buried I shouldn't wonder if Mr. Lawrence makes the coffin if he's alive, and perhaps instead of charging me duty he'll write my family history. I may say that my harness was made by a friend in this writer's own native place and the leather 50 miles off at Sussex."

"Yes," farmer Jones went on, "I suppose I do pay a duty on molasses, but this government has cut it down. No doubt the duty on raw sugar costs in the price. But I notice that the tax is less than it was ten years ago, and I can get four pounds for a pound of butter. A while ago I could only get two, and I sell a surprising quantity of early potatoes and green things to the refinery men."

Farmer Smith rose to go. "I've been smoking one of Bill's cigars," he remarked, but I've an old-fashioned liking for tobacco. The Mayflower from Halifax is a good article. And you will notice that I light my pipe with the T-telegraph, which is always home production."

### The Week's

Friday, February 19, 1887.

### REPEAL!

The Repeal agitation is being operated in several parts of the province, in the interests of Criticism. In some localities, it is a very good service in the local context. Since that time, it has been in Sleepy Hollow, but is now called into action again. After this contest is over, it will have another and more prolonged rest. There will be no need of desire of resurrecting it again until another election comes round—that is to say, Repeal is only an election dodge. We venture to say that not one of all the men who are now howling Repeal—with the doubtful exception of Fraser, of Guysboro'—is a sincere in their cry. They don't want Repeal, for they know it will weaken this Province and reduce it to a state of beggary. They know they can't get Repeal, if they did it. Why don't they tell the people how it is to be had, and what good it is going to do to the industries of the Province?

The Grit candidate for this county introduces the subject on rare occasions, when he finds a sympathetic listener. But will he tell his hearers how he is going to get it? Only the other day, his leader—Mr. Blake—made this statement: "I have spent a large portion of my life in sustaining this Union. If it is necessary, I will sacrifice the rest of my life in maintaining this Union." What probability is there in obtaining it from Mr. Blake's party, even if Nova Scotians desired it? What probability is there that the eloquence of Sir D. McFarlan will convert Mr. Blake over to his opinions, or to the opinions of Mr. Fraser, of Guysboro'? We think our readers will admit that the chances are infinitesimally small.

"But," says some Grit, "we want better terms." Well, supposing you do, how are you likely to get better terms for Nova Scotia? Who will be the more likely to give her the most favorable consideration? Mr. Blake declares that this Province has received more concessions now than she entitled to. Holding these opinions strongly as he does, will he be dis-

posed to grant better terms? Since the Union, this Province has received no less than the large sum of \$3,329,315, as "better terms" money. But of this amount, only \$100,000 was given by the so-called Liberal Government. They were not so very liberal to Nova Scotia, then, and they are not likely to be any more liberal now. If it was anything but a Grit howl for the purposes of catching a few votes, if the agitation had any real bottom in the honest men would be disposed to say: "Well, judging from the past, if you expect to get anything favorable to Nova Scotia, you had better seek it from the Liberal-Conservative party."

Sir Chas. Tupper, in his Lyceum speech, quoted Newfoundland as an instance of the weak and helpless condition in which Nova Scotia would be, if out of the Union. He said Sir Amos Shea, having gone to Washington (to get a Reciprocity Treaty) and found that his colony counted for nothing; then went to England to urge upon Her Majesty's Government greater consideration, and to sustain Newfoundland in carrying out her policy and her measures; he has come back, and is to be telling his fellow-countrymen: "If you want to have influence, either in Washington or England, you must become a part of the great Confederation of the Dominion of Canada." If Nova Scotia were out of the Dominion today, then she would be clamoring to get into it, if they thought it would help them in power.

The Halifax Herald, commenting on Sir Charles's remarks, observes: "The situation in Newfoundland, as indicated by our cable despatch from that colony, is eminently aggressive. \* \* \* Newfoundland can neither get reciprocity nor ships to land her fisheries. She finds herself powerless at Washington, powerless at London, and powerless at home. \* \* \* The fruits of isolation are powerlessness, stagnation and starvation." No more dastardly outrage could be committed than to try to dismember this great and flourishing Confederation. We agree with Mr. Blake in our determination to uphold the Union at all hazards, and in this matter we will be backed up by the immensely large majority of our fellow-countrymen.

### THE NATIONAL POLICY.

(From the Montreal Star, Independent.)  
There can be no doubt that the reliability and thoroughness of every branch of industry depends considerably on the man who manipulates the material, for in a thousand and one ways, neglect and indifference to results may counter-balance even the virtues of good steel and sound timber. An experienced employer once said, "I give the best wages I can for the reason that the same man does better work when contented than he can when he is not contented." This fact is in line with universal experience, and in the close, hot race of nations and traders for supremacy and markets, the character of workmanship is coming to the front as the supreme factor.

Under the National Policy workmen have received higher wages and fuller employment. The tendency is always in both these directions to abolish or impair the selfishness of the National Policy; let opponents take charge and tinker at the tariff, and the result must be injury to all the interests of labor. Wages must come down if the National Policy is not kept in the hands of a government honestly in the hands of the people. In a previous paper it has been shown that wages in 1886 were one quarter more than in 1878. What workmen desire to run any risk of bringing wages down? But he creates that risk by voting for those who are not the true, true and honest friends of the National Policy. He paves the way for turning himself into a tramp wandering around in search of work, by casting a vote for a doubtful candidate or the supporter of a party whose tariff policy is abandoned by some hundreds of manufacturers and miners in Toronto the other day. "Is involved, uncertain and indefinite."

Not only have the wages of the workmen been greatly increased, but the purchasing power of the paper wages has in the whole been increased 15 per cent, every man and his wife and family want, taken in the large being cheaper now than in 1878. A few sample bills are given to show this fact.

Montreal, 2d February, '87.  
Every consumer, in favor of the National Policy for the difference between these two bills:

24 lb. coffee	1878	1886
10 lb. tea	1878	1886
10 lb. sugar	1878	1886
10 lb. flour	1878	1886
10 lb. butter	1878	1886
10 lb. lard	1878	1886
10 lb. tallow	1878	1886
10 lb. oil	1878	1886
10 lb. soap	1878	1886
10 lb. kerosene	1878	1886
10 lb. gas	1878	1886
10 lb. wood	1878	1886
10 lb. coal	1878	1886
10 lb. iron	1878	1886
10 lb. steel	1878	1886
10 lb. copper	1878	1886
10 lb. zinc	1878	1886
10 lb. lead	1878	1886
10 lb. tin	1878	1886
10 lb. nickel	1878	1886
10 lb. silver	1878	1886
10 lb. gold	1878	1886

Out of a ten dollar bill, a customer received 25¢ change in 1878, but \$2.50 change in 1886.

Montreal, 3d February, 1887.  
Every household debtor to the National Policy for the difference between these two bills:

10 yds. grey cloth	1878	1886
10 yds. white do.	1878	1886
10 yds. blue do.	1878	1886
10 yds. black do.	1878	1886
10 yds. green do.	1878	1886
10 yds. red do.	1878	1886
10 yds. purple do.	1878	1886
10 yds. yellow do.	1878	1886
10 yds. brown do.	1878	1886
10 yds. pink do.	1878	1886
10 yds. lavender do.	1878	1886
10 yds. orange do.	1878	1886
10 yds. grey do.	1878	1886
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