

THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., SEPT. 9, 1887

Ourselves.

We are continually receiving kind words of encouragement from our many friends and readers in all parts of the country. This is very pleasant, and we are glad to know that the ACADIAN is giving such universal satisfaction. Since we entered upon the arduous duties of conducting a newspaper, it has been our great desire to make the ACADIAN a paper that would be favorably received into every home. We believe that the local paper has an influence as an educator in a family that is not possessed by anything else, and if the local paper is what it should be, the benefit of this influence upon a family of children cannot be over-estimated. On the other hand, if the paper is not carefully filled, and if such trashy and sensational articles as are found in some papers are allowed to find their way into its columns, it is capable of doing a large amount of injury. It has been our endeavor to have the matter contained in the ACADIAN, as parents original and selected, such as poems may with perfect safety place in the hands of their children without fear of harm. We have made our selections with care, endeavoring to make them instructive as well as interesting. That our efforts have been appreciated, we are receiving abundant proof every day in the words of praise and encouragement which we are constantly receiving. In the future we hope to make the ACADIAN still better, as we see many improvements that might be made. We are not satisfied with the paper yet; but owing to want of funds are unable at present to make the changes we have in view. We thank our many friends for the help they have given us and hope they will continue in the future as in the past to take a lively interest in their local paper. We have received considerable aid in the way of valuable communications in the past, yet we feel that there are many who might do much more. To such we would say, let us hear from you—remember the local paper has claims upon you that cannot be denied. From our correspondents in the different parts of the county we would ask a little more promptness in the matter of forwarding items. We want lively letters from all parts of the county—every town and village. We will not occupy more space at present on the matter, but may refer to it again. In the meantime we ask our readers to pardon our using so much space in referring to ourselves. An revoir!

Railway Station.

During the past week we observed that a considerable amount of work has been done on the street leading from Main Street to the W. & A. R. station. The street and approach to the station has been gravelled and the sidewalks and roadway built up, so that the street will probably be in a much better condition during the spring and autumn months than heretofore. We believe that Mr. Jones, the manager of the railroad, furnished the gravel which was placed in position by the Commissioners, who at the same time raised the grounds around the station and opened the water-courses on the street. This is an improvement that is much-needed, and though at present the street does not seem to be greatly improved to pedestrians, we look forward to a vast improvement when the rains of early winter set in. Formerly it was necessary to wade through from one to two feet of mud; we hope in the future this will be unnecessary. While these improvements add much to the appearance and comfort of the place and will be received by our citizens with a large amount of satisfaction, there is another improvement that has been long talked of, long expected, and as long needed. We refer to better station accommodation. To anyone who is at all acquainted with the facts it must be evident that Wolfville deserves better accommodation in the way of a railway station than we now possess. The present station has done service since the opening of the road, and though at that time it may have answered every purpose, it is now too dilapidated to give any kind of satisfaction. Probably there is no station on the line between Halifax and Annapolis that has a larger passenger traffic than has Wolfville, and it is not an unusual thing to see the one waiting room filled to overflowing with not seating accommodation for a quarter of those waiting. A new station is much to be desired and we hope the management may see the necessity for it and govern themselves accordingly. Years of far less importance have had new stations and old ones improved while ours remains. Surely we are deserving of better station accommodation, and we should have it at once.

Apples Ripe.

Apples ripe are better than apples green, I notice. They taste better and are easier chewed up. They are a more healthful fruit too, and in eating them people run fewer risks of biting the end off a worm-hole than in green apples. They are the best fruit that has ever been known to grow, so far; and anybody that would want a better fruit must have a depraved taste indeed. It's hard to imagine a fruit that could taste better. They are as much above the ordinary run of fruit in my opinion as blueberry pie is above skim-milk or going to picnics is above staying home. The season when apples first begin to get ripe commences about the first of August, and from then till the cold autumn nights come around and makes the late apples ripe and mellow, they get better and better every day. The best kind of apples known are the green-groves, and the worst the bitter-sweets. Green-groves are a new-fashioned apple; they have only been around within a comparatively short time. But the bitter-sweets are old. Like all new-fashioned things, the green-groves have n't much stability about them; they don't amount to much later than Christmas. But the bitter-sweets are always good; that is to say, they are as good as one season of the year as at another; in fact, I don't know but they're better. But bitter-sweets are not much of a credit to the apple family. Next to cod liver oil and store-butter, they are the hardest stuff to take I know of. To eat them without shutting your eyes and twisting your face up in all sorts of shapes, is an impossibility. It's been tried, but can't be done.

The apple-tree belongs chiefly to the northern temperate zone. It grows spontaneously in every part of Europe except the frigid zone, and throughout Western Asia, China and Japan. We have also two or three varieties of apples indigenous over in this continent. The cultivated apple-tree was first introduced into this country by the earliest settlers and it has been shown that it does better here in this little Annapolis-valley of ours than anywhere else in the whole world. Probably some of the varieties which are now cultivated were first introduced into Britain by the Romans.

Not only the Indians, but many indigenous insects, birds and quadrupeds, welcomed the apple-tree to these shores. The tent caterpillar saddled her eggs on the very first twig that was formed, and it has since shared her affections with the wild cherry; and the canker-worm also in a measure abandoned the elm to feed on it. As it grew apace the blue-bird, robin, cherry-bird, king-bird, and many more, came with haste and built their nests and warbled in its boughs, and so became orchard-birds, and multiplied more than ever. It was a sign in the history of their race. The downy woodpecker found such a savory morsel under its bark, that he perforated it in a ring quite round the tree, before he left it. It did not take the partridge long to find out how sweet its buds were, and every winter eve she flew, and still flies, from the wood to pluck them, much to the farmer's sorrow. The rabbit too was not slow to learn the taste of its twigs and bark; and when the fruit was ripe, the squirrel half-rolled, half-carried it to his hole. The owl crept into the first apple-tree that became hollow, and fairly hooted with delight, finding it just the place for him; so, settling down into it, he has remained there ever since.

The apple is an old fruit. Geologists say it was invented before man, and ever since it's been on friendly terms with him. Some have thought that the first human pair were tempted by it, but it isn't settled in my mind positively as yet. If the gravenstein had been invented then, there would be no doubt of it. The apple-tree has been celebrated by the Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, and Scandinavians. Goddesses are fabled to have contended for its fruit, dragons were set to pluck it, and heroes were employed to pluck it. In not less than three places is the tree mentioned in the Old Testament, and its fruit in two or three more. It was evidently one of Solomon's favorite herbs, for he sings: "As the apple-tree among the trees of the wood, so is my beloved among the sons." And again, "Stay me with figs, comfort me with apples." The noblest part of man's noblest feature is named from this fruit, the "apple of the eye."

Yes, apples are a good kind of a fruit—in their ripe state, that is. In their unripe state they don't amount to much. They are a fruit that nobody gets tired of, and the more a person eats of them the better he likes them. They are about the only kind of fruit that a person can walk right into a man's orchard for and fill his pockets with, without giving offence. There's a dangerous risk attached to even a mild exploit like this though, of late years. As time rushes on, and people get to think that they know more than their ancestors did, the old customs are disregarded and new ones made to fill their places. This one, I notice, is being disregarded by a certain class of orchardists, and another, that of keeping a base dog in connection, taking its place. It is needless for me to say to an intelligent public that this vile practice should cease. The customs of our forefathers should be rigorously adhered to, and especially one that can only be advantageous. I am fond of apples myself, and I would hate to see this good old custom die out—not till my own orchard comes into bearing to-day, any way.

King's Co. S. S. Convention.

The second annual meeting of the King's Co. Sabbath-school Convention was held in the Methodist church of this town on Tuesday last at 10 a. m., Dr. Woodworth, President, in the chair. After singing and prayer, the minutes of the executive were read and adopted. On motion, the nominating committee retired to elect the officers for the ensuing year. They reported as follows:

- J. W. Caldwell—President. A. J. Fines—Vice Presidents. F. W. Chipman—Secretary. Rev. W. Dawson, B. D.—Secretary. A. Kempton—Assist. Secretary. G. H. Wallace—Treasurer.

The morning session was largely employed in routine work and committees during the sessions of which committees, the Revs. Mr. Price, D. W. Johnson, A. B. and F. Frigginis spoke at some length on the necessity of a closer bond between the Sabbath-school and the church. At a late stage of the meeting the secretary presented the statistical report which, though incomplete, was very encouraging, showing an increase of schools and also a larger percentage of those that are opened the whole year. Rev. S. B. Kempton, speaking on the report, gave prominence to the advisability of striving to ascertain the numbers of children not yet meeting in our Sabbath schools.

Meeting adjourned till 2 p. m. Afternoon session at 2 p. m., J. W. Caldwell, President, in the chair. After the opening exercises, the Rev. D. Freeman gave a stirring address on "Mission Schools," in which he showed that the great commission of Christ was being accomplished by this agency. The speaker touched with great force some of the motives that should stimulate Sabbath-school workers. These were "The conversion of the scholar, God's reward both now and in eternity." The right thing was in it throughout; for the charter of all our privileges, the great magnet of God's church, was to be by the only lever under the energizing power of the Spirit to make our work a success.

The paper given by the Rev. Wm. Ainsley on "Suitable Teachers," pleaded for workers who possessed piety, likeness to Christ, intelligence, and who were punctual, regular in their attendance at all times, so in sympathy with their scholars that there should be a bond of the greatest intimacy between teacher and taught. The whole tenor of the paper was that the teachers should "study to show themselves approved unto God and to be workmen that need not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

The evening session at the Baptist Church gave us two addresses. Mr. J. W. Bars spoke on "Lesson helps, their use and abuse," and made some wise suggestions as to when and how to use those helps. He strongly deprecated their use in the open class.

The Rev. W. P. Begg then addressed the audience on "The most potent and permanent influences in the Sabbath-school." The speaker referred to the building; prompt, energetic and cheerful action of the superintendent; character and behavior of the teachers; influence of the lessons and hymns, as being some of the most potent, permanent influences in this work. The character of the addresses were throughout of a high order, and the discussions that followed gave birth to some valuable suggestions that no doubt will be successfully adopted during the ensuing year.

The Convention has already proved itself a power for good in the county, and the aggressive Christian spirit manifested in the deliberations of its sessions seems to warrant us in looking for large success in our work among the young. The Convention expressed its appreciation of the services of Mr. Rand and the cultured choir of the Baptist church and also tendered a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks for the hospitality enjoyed in the homes of this town.

The next convention is to meet at Berwick.

St John's Church.

For the past few months St John's Episcopal church has been undergoing extensive repairs. After a design of an English architect of eminence, the lower openings of the east and west window are to be filled with proper lead sash and stained glass, also side windows the same as soon as possible. The whole design has been brought into the Gothic style as near as circumstances would permit by Mr. G. A. Prat, who planned, designed, and drew up the specifications by which the contract was let to Mr. D. A. Munro, and who also superintended the work for Mr. Munro, which has been creditably carried out to the satisfaction of all, by both parties. The seats have been nicely painted and grained by Mr. Dakin, of Windsor, and newly cushioned by Mr. C. A. Patrinquin. This expense was met by a fund which was furnished by the "Mits Society," consisting of the ladies of the church. Among the clergy men present were Rev. Canons Brock and Maynard, also Revs. Murray, Hind, Axford, Gyllin, and Ruggles. A fine extemporaneous address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Murray, of St. Luke's, Halifax, followed by short addresses by Rev. J. O. Ruggles and Canons Maynard and Brock. St. James choir, of Kentville, was present by invitation, and assisted by Mr. Burnett, organist of that church, rendered a full choral service very successfully, and was much appreciated. At the usual time a collection was taken up which amounted to the munificent sum of \$45, which was further increased by the amount of \$6 through the kindness of ladies staying at the American House, making an aggregate of \$51. After the service the clergy and choir were entertained by Mr and Mrs Samuel Prat at their residence Acadia Villa—the dwelling and grounds of which have been recently greatly beautified, making it now one of the handsomest places in the county. These beautiful premises are the property of Mr. H. B. Mackens, of New York, who and his family have spent the past few summers here.

2 TRIPS!

FOR BOSTON VIA "Palace Steamers" OF THE INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. ANNAPOLIS DIRECT LINE. The favorite side-wheel Steamer NEW YORK will leave Annapolis for Boston direct, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, after the arrival of Express train from Halifax. On Saturday trip the Steamer reserves the right to call at St. John for passengers. ST. JOHN LINE. The Steamers of this Line will leave St. John at 8 o'clock, a. m., for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, and at 7:30 every SATURDAY NIGHT for BOSTON DIRECT. BAY LINE. Steamer SECRET will leave Annapolis and Digby for St. John, every MONDAY, TUESDAY and SATURDAY. For tickets and further information apply to your nearest ticket agent, or to D. Mumford, Station Agent, Wolfville. K. A. GARDER, Agent, Annapolis. May 6th, 1887.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.]

Streets Again.

To the Editors of the ACADIAN: I was pleased to see by last week's ACADIAN that the commissioners of streets had resolved to proceed against those parties who illegally obstruct the sidewalks and Queen's highway, and to deal with them in a "summary" manner, as the law directs. It is a strange coincidence that at the very time the commissioners were preparing this notice and proclaiming their purpose to have the law observed, a certain individual belonging to the village was, on his part, preparing to have a fire in the street before his place—which fire he proceeded to have according to his good-will and pleasure, and in contempt of the law and of the commissioners of streets. As there is no doubt that there was such a fire lighted and burning in the highway, one of the commissioners, at least, having seen it, and scores of people having been annoyed and discommoded and endangered by it, it is hoped that the commissioners will proceed against the offending and lawless individual as the law requires, and punish the culprit with fine or imprisonment or both, as they may deem best. A RATEPAYER. Sept. 6th, 1887.

Too True.

If country newspapers were to publish the names of subscribers who take, read and enjoy, and are gratified by, yet refuse to pay for their home papers, the reputation of most communities for moral honesty would depreciate 20 per cent. An editor's labor is seldom appreciated or compensated. A lawyer gives you five minutes' advice on a topic and charges you \$5 for it. An editor will give you advice on a hundred topics, and charges you five cents a copy for his paper, and very often five cents given to an editor would save \$5 given to a lawyer. In fact, no other business man are so universally robbed and swindled out of their labor and capital as country newspaper publishers.—New York Sun.

Old Sydney Mines Coal.

To arrive at Wolfville about 1st October, Cargo Old Sydney Mines Coal. Messrs Fullerton.

NOTICE!

Applications from Teachers for Primary, Intermediate and advanced Departments of Wolfville Public School will be received until Wednesday September 21st. A. DEW. BARSS, Secretary of Trustees Wolfville, 6th September, 1887.

Wanted!

To purchase a Farm of 50 or 60 acres of Upland, with Good Orchard and 80 or 40 acres of Dike attached. Apply, stating terms etc., to

W. Young, Post Office, Wolfville.

Kentville Jewellery Store!

(Opposite the Porter House.) JAMES McLEOD. No Connection with Traveling Mountebanks.

Cheap Sale of Gold and Silver Waltham and Swiss Watches, Fine American and English Jewellery.

Largest stock of Quadruple Silver Plated Ware in the Province. 300 SOLID GOLD Wedding and Gem Rings to select from, Kentville, August 26

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Persons wanting DENTISTRY done should call on W. A. PAYZANT who will be home every day except Wednesday. Every Wednesday he will be at Mr. Robert W. Davidson's store, (Gaspereau, ready and willing to wait on patients in Dentistry. Low prices. Work warranted. All kinds of Dentistry done. W. A. PAYZANT. Wolfville, July 26th, '87 if

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Summer Novelties

DRY GOODS THIS WEEK AT RYAN'S

P. S.—Special Bargains in all Departments for Cash. MAIN STREET, - KENTVILLE.

Jersey Bull

The undersigned offers for service the thoroughbred young Jersey Bull, "GOLDFLAKE." TERMS:—\$2, at time of service. G. H. PATRIQUIN, Wolfville Mar 24 [Proprietor.

LAND TRANSFER OFFICE,

QUEEN BUILDING, HALIFAX. J. M. JOHNS, Barrister-at-Law, Manager. WANTED and FOR SALE. All sizes, 10 to 800 Acres. All prices, \$300 to \$10,000. No charge for registry.

Large Discount Sale

OF DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES MILLINERY, WOLFVILLE.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

And inspect one of the Largest and Best Assorted Stocks in the County.

Burpee Witter,

In order to reduce his Stock TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS will give 20% Discount

On all cash purchases from \$1.00 and upwards.

The Big Sale will commence on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27,

and continue for

TWO WEEKS!

Wolfville, August 26th 1887

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