

THE ACADIAN

WOLFVILLE, N. S., MAR. 28, 1890.

The Bubbie Burst.

In another column will be found a letter from Prof. Taft concerning the Long Island and Kingsport dike. From the extract which it contains from a letter from the Minister of Marine we are led to believe that all the agitation on the subject has been without any foundation. What it all means we confess we are unable to imagine. If the promoters knew that the Government would not give its consent to the work, why is it that we have heard so much talk about it? We are inclined to think that the whole matter has been intended as a catch to divert attention to or from something else—possibly the Cornwallis Valley Railway. In any case we are glad to know that the matter is fully understood by the Government at Ottawa and that they will not allow their rights to be interfered with. It would be a most unjust and unreasonable thing to allow such an obstruction to be placed across our water front and thus shut us entirely out from navigation. Instead of having what ports we have closed up, we should be making an effort to have our harbor dredged out and better accommodation provided. We believe that at a trifling cost Wolfville could be made a good port and a great benefit to the adjoining country.

Give a Push.

It appears to us that the people of Wolfville are making a grand mistake in not putting forth greater effort to establish some manufacturing industry in our town. We have every facility for manufacturing and plenty of capital among ourselves. Surely no one will deny that the establishment of some industry in Wolfville would be of great value to all. In talking to one of our wealthiest and most successful citizens a few days ago he informed us that in his opinion there was a good opening for manufacturing in Wolfville now, and that he would be willing to assist with capital a good company. He said that he believed that if any of the factories that have existed in Wolfville in the past were again started they would do well. This sounds well, and we believe we have other capitalists who feel the same, and would lend their assistance to the right men to establish a good business. There are a number of articles that could be produced here as cheaply and successfully as elsewhere. A boot and shoe factory, we believe, would pay as well here as many others. We invite correspondence on the subject, and trust that good may come of it.

Bank of England notes are made from new white linen cuttings—never from anything that has been worn. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp, made by each workman is registered, on a dial by machinery, and the sheets are counted and booked to each person through whose hands they pass. They are made at Laverstock, on the river Whit, in Hampshire—by a family named Portal, descended from a French Huguenot refugee, and have been made by the same family for more than 150 years. About 1860 a large quantity of the paper was stolen by one of the employees, which caused the Bank a great deal of trouble, as the printing is a comparatively easy matter—the great difficulty with forgers being to get the paper. The notes are printed within the Bank building, there being an elaborate arrangement for making them so that each note of the same denomination shall differ in some particular from the others.

A vicious mode of teaching to misspell is common in the schools. Words are selected from the reading books or elsewhere, and the pupils are expected to copy these and study them at home. A misspell in the copying is thus often photographed on the child's mind, and the erroneous picture after obliterated only with difficulty. But even when this does not occur the indistinct writing on the blackboard or the scribbling book is vastly inferior to the clear printed type as a means of imprinting a clear and correct image of the word on the mind of the child. English spelling is best learned from copious reading, and next to that from columns of printed words. The dictation method, whatever may be said in its favor, is, through too frequent use and the absence of proper inspection by the teacher, turning out a generation of wretched writers and bad spellers.—Etc.

Ontario had 24,551 marriages last year. Of the persons married 10,057 were Methodists, 5,713 Presbyterians, 5,109 Episcopalians, and 4,038 Roman Catholics. The list includes 9 girls of 14 years and 25 of 15 years. Two boys of 17 and 7 at 18 years were married, one of the latter to a bride of 14. The oldest bridegroom was 84 and the most mature bride 72. The former took to himself a wife of 17.

Dominion Fisheries.

The annual report of the Fisheries Protection Service, for the year 1889, has been submitted. The vessels forming the fleet, which is in command by Lieut. Gordon, R. N., are the steamers Acadia, La Canadienne, Stanley and Dream and schooners Vigilant and Critic. The only seizure made during the season was the United States schooner Mattie Washap, of Gloucester, Mass. She was subsequently released on payment of a fine of \$2,000 and costs. The commander afterwards took out a license under the *modus vivendi*. The United States mackerel fleet which visited Canadian waters during the season numbered sixty-two vessels whose catch amounted to 6,777 bbls. The mackerel product of the season was light compared with that of the previous four years. The number of men employed in the sea and shore fisheries of the Maritime Provinces last year was 6,159 in reef fishing in boats, and 34,167 in shore fishing in boats. The number of miles of nets in use was 1,153 1/2. Lieut. Gordon reports that great difficulty is experienced in distinguishing between Canadian and United States fishing vessels, and he suggests that the difficulty might be overcome either by licensing or otherwise controlling Canadian fishing vessels. These vessels, it is remarked, draw a very considerable sum in the shape of tonnage bounty, and it would be no great hardship, to insist that a vessel, in order to receive bounty should, in the interest of the more efficient working of the Fisheries Protection Service, be compelled to carry, on her stem, forecast, or mainmast, some distinctive mark, such as a large diagonal cross made of brown, tanned cotton, and stretched on both sides of the sail, the cross to be of sufficient size to be easily distinguished at a distance. The lack of some mark of this kind, continues Lieut. Gordon, has frequently given rise to rumors of trespass within the limits by foreign fishing vessels, and when the investigation has been held the reported trespass proves to have been a Nova Scotia schooner, many of which now compare very favorably with the best specimens of United States fishing vessels.

Notes from Ottawa.

(By our Regular Correspondent.) OTTAWA, March 25th.—The session is dragging wearily along, and nothing but a great debate is wanted to awaken interest in the legislation now going on. The business of the House is being put through rapidly, and everything is ready for the big fight when the budget comes down. This will be the signal for Opposition attack, and Sir Richard Cartwright will lead the assault on the arrays of figures piled up in prodigious columns by that gallant knight Sir John Thompson. The Budget case looks very serious and what will be done with it is an open question. We may expect some big changes in the tariff regulations, and now that the American Congress have shown their hand, Parliament will know exactly what the country expects from them. Nova Scotia railway subsidies is still the topic in the holidays.

Nearly every Nova Scotia, M. P. thinks that there will be some laws and regulations changed during the coming session, for the control of the inland fisheries. Commander Gordon in his report to Parliament comments strongly on the fact that the water time fishermen are willing to fish off the coast by their extensive system of net-work, and that the fish are not given a fair chance to propagate. He proposes that sections of water two miles wide and six or seven miles long be reserved for breeding purposes, and that these reserve waters be placed alternately with open grounds around the coast line.

Halls' Harbor, N. S., had considerable attention devoted to it the other day. Mr. Bonden moved for copies of all reports made by engineers concerning the pier, at that point. He explained that in 1884, about 100 feet of the breakwater was carried away, and never rebuilt. He wanted the Government to rebuild it at once. Owing to the accident the harbor has become entirely useless. It is a fishing place and a good many vessels, fishing and otherwise to the United States have sought shelter there. Since 1884 the trade of the place has almost entirely stopped. Sir Hector Langevin has not promised as yet whether the work will be done.

Mr. Jones, Halifax, asked in the House if the Government intended, in view of the statement made by the Minister of Railways that the Intercolonial Ry. is now carrying freight from the West to St. John at the same rates as the Canadian Pacific Ry., which line is 280 miles shorter than the Intercolonial, to apply the same rate to Halifax and put the merchants there on the same footing as those of St. John. Sir John A. stated that it was not the intention to make the St. John rates apply to Halifax, but the merchants in Halifax will be put on the same footing as those of St. John, by the I. C. R. competing with the C. P. R. for the business of those cities.

The Government has decided to deepen the St. Lawrence Canal and complete the work in less than three years. This will revolutionize the ocean traffic and gain carrying trade. The forwarders are happy as they say that cargoes will be taken by large sailers and steamships from Chicago and Western Canada through to the old country.

TAKE NOTICE.—If your razor is dull take it to J. M. Shaw's Barbe Shop and he will put it in first-class order for the small sum of 16c. 10.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the ACADIAN: DEAR SIR,—Some of your readers may be interested in reading the following extract from a letter in regard to the contemplated Kingsport and Long Island dike, just received from the Hon. C. H. Tupper, M. P., Minister of Marine of the Dominion of Canada. The portion of the letter of chief importance reads as follows: "I have to inform you that the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works reported in 1886 that the proposed dike, from Kingsport to Long Island, in the county of Kings, would be an obstruction to navigation in that part of Nova Scotia. The Government under these circumstances declined to give its assent to the scheme and the promoters were so informed." The letter from the Minister of Marine was received in reply to an enquiry as to what action the Dominion Government had taken in regard to the proposed dike. Yours etc., J. F. TURPIN.

To the Editor of the ACADIAN. A few days ago I was handed a clipping of the *Western Chronicle*, dated March 19th, 1890, in which I find jottings from Avonport. I feel in justice to the place to plainly state that the sarcastic and slurring way in which the articles are written suggest to me that for some unreason they were invented to mislead and deceive the public, from the fact that the first item mentioned occurred about two months ago, and the whole of the same is a fabrication as to purpose, posture and number, and why it should be published at this late date only to lay snares to the one injured or the one discharging the gun.

In his second item he intimated that Avonport is having a general warfare. Because two men differ a little in opinion should be so unscrupulously implicate the whole of Avonport? I think it very unkind and unjust. Then he refers to the population of Avonport. How many can he number that will be added to the census? I think but two or three at the outside. If our worthy scribe to the *Chronicle* would only inform himself as to facts and show a little more of a charitable disposition toward his neighbors I think he would feel much better in mind and heart, for without charity our religion is like a body without a soul or what is more detestable, the offerings of hypocrisy. COL.

The Press and Pulpit.

Look at the opportunities of journalism. I praise the pulpit and magnify my office, but I state a fact which you all know when I say that where the pulpit touches one person the press touches five hundred. The vast majority of people do not go to church, but all intelligent people read the newspapers. While, therefore, the responsibility of the ministers is great, the responsibility of editors and reporters is greater. Come, brother journalists, and get your ordination, not by the laying on of the human hands, but by the laying on of the hands of the Almighty. To you is committed the precious reputation of men and the more precious reputation of women. Spread before our children an elevated literature. Make sin appear disgusting and virtue admirable. Believe good rather than evil. While you show up the hypocrisies of the church, show up the stupendous hypocrisies outside of the church. Be not, as some of you are, the mere echoes of public opinion; make public opinion. Let the great roll on which you write with a man's pen be a message of light and liberty and kindness and an awakening of moral power. But who is sufficient for these things? Not one of you without divine help. But get that influence and the editors and reporters can go up and take this world for God and truth. The mightiest opportunity in all the world for usefulness to-day is open before editors and reporters and publishers, whether a knowledge on the wing as in the book, or knowledge on the wing as in the newspaper. I pray God, men of the newspaper press, whether you hear or read this sermon, that you may rise up to your full opportunity, and that you may be divinely helped and rescued and blessed.

Temperance Matters.

Edited by the Members of Wolfville Division The Gates of Hell. In a sermon upon this subject Mr. Talmage said: "Another gate of hell, and the chief gate, and as wide as all the other gates put together, is the gate of alcoholic beverages. On the night of exploration I found that everything was under the enchantment of the wine cup; that was one of the chief attractions of the illuminated garden; that, staggered the step of the patrons as they went home. The wine cup is the instigator of all impurity, and the patron of all uncleanness. So far as God may help me, I shall be its unending foe. It was the testimony of the officials on the night of the exploration that those who frequent the house of death go intoxicated; the mental and spiritual abolished, the brute ascendant. Tell me a young man drinks and I know the rest. Let him become a captive of the wine cup, and he is a captive of all vices. No man ever run drunkenness alone. That is one of the carbon crows that go in a flock. If that break is ahead you may know that the other breaks follow. In other words, it unbalances and dethrones and makes him a prey to all the appetites that choose to light on the soul.

GENTLEMEN:

You will find my Spring Stock the best selected in the market. As I have personally inspected the goods and know what the Fashionable Designs will be, I am in a position to suit all. I will be pleased to have you call and examine my goods and compare them with others. Then you will know I am right, by looking over the Journal of Fashions and Tailoring which has just arrived with all the latest hints to good dressers.

WALLACE, THE TAILOR. Wolfville, March 21st, 1890.

IN PRESS: STRAY LEAVES

"Book of Wonders."

(LESLIE LORING DAVISON.) With a Preface by Harl Harloe.

Edited by Ben Zeene. It gives me great pleasure to say a few words in recommendation of the 'Book of Wonders.' The name is an appropriate one, although given it by the author in his humorous way. It is a book of wonders in reading its pleasing articles we regret that the author has gone, and that we will read no more. In his death Nova Scotia lost a promising writer. He was both a poet and a humorist. The editor has conferred a favor by publishing the book, and I feel certain that Nova Scotia readers will give it a welcome. Nova Scotians are always ready to acknowledge native talent wherever it appears.—HARL HARLOE.

"When Leslie L. Davison went down into the grave, the first bright rays of a great intellect went out. Although he had not yet reached that age when the mind of man takes its predestined stand and shines forth in all its brightness, yet the morning beams had already begun to tell of the approaching noontide which, alas! never came. His mind was eminently of the poetic class—the class which receives a sermon from the dying leaf, learns a song from the robin, catches with nature, and feels itself to be 'part of the mighty universe around'; for the poet's soul rages with the storm, glows with the sunshine, and shades with the shadow. He wrote overflows with poetic diction, and sparkles with genius—poetic genius."—E. B., in ACADIAN of December 6th, 1889.

In the death of Leslie L. Davison, the author of the 'Book of Wonders,' Nova Scotia certainly lost a brilliant writer. It was with real regret on my part that I read the concluding article in that very interesting series of articles which has been running in the ACADIAN during the summer months, entitled 'Book of Wonders,' contributed by Ben Zeene. Such articles as 'Dawn,' 'The Happy Hunting Grounds,' 'A Day's Voyage,' 'Vision on the Last Hour,' and the poem in the concluding article, 'The Long Ago,' are really extraordinary. In reading them it is difficult to imagine that their author was but a boy of sixteen. The author of the series of articles tells us that he wrote a story, but does not give it to the public. Will not Ben Zeene favor us with this also? Better still, why not collect his complete works and publish them in book form? I am sure every one who has read this series of articles would hail such a course with delight, and would be impatient for its publication.—READER, in ACADIAN of Sept. 27th, 1889.

THE PRESS AND PULPIT. Look at the opportunities of journalism. I praise the pulpit and magnify my office, but I state a fact which you all know when I say that where the pulpit touches one person the press touches five hundred. The vast majority of people do not go to church, but all intelligent people read the newspapers. While, therefore, the responsibility of the ministers is great, the responsibility of editors and reporters is greater. Come, brother journalists, and get your ordination, not by the laying on of the human hands, but by the laying on of the hands of the Almighty. To you is committed the precious reputation of men and the more precious reputation of women. Spread before our children an elevated literature. Make sin appear disgusting and virtue admirable. Believe good rather than evil. While you show up the hypocrisies of the church, show up the stupendous hypocrisies outside of the church. Be not, as some of you are, the mere echoes of public opinion; make public opinion. Let the great roll on which you write with a man's pen be a message of light and liberty and kindness and an awakening of moral power. But who is sufficient for these things? Not one of you without divine help. But get that influence and the editors and reporters can go up and take this world for God and truth. The mightiest opportunity in all the world for usefulness to-day is open before editors and reporters and publishers, whether a knowledge on the wing as in the book, or knowledge on the wing as in the newspaper. I pray God, men of the newspaper press, whether you hear or read this sermon, that you may rise up to your full opportunity, and that you may be divinely helped and rescued and blessed.

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Dr BARSS

May be consulted professionally at his residence near the Episcopal Church. Wolfville, December 19th, '89.

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WALLACE, THE TAILOR. Wolfville, March 21st, 1890.

NOTICE!

I will not be responsible for any bills contracted by anyone from this date except those of my mother. W. TEMPLE PIERS. Wolfville, March 26th, 1890. 6m

"The Crime of the Century."

ASSASSINATION OF DR. CRONIN. Discovery of the crime: Arrest, Trial and conviction of the conspirators. A complete history from the night of the MURDER!

To the closing moments of the trial. 12 mo. book of 600 pages, bound in cloth, price \$1 50. AGENTS WANTED in King's county; one in Wolfville. Apply to P. O. Box 184, Windsor, Gen'l Agency for Hants, Kings and Annapolis counties. Big pay! Windsor agent made \$25 in three days. Sample book, etc. free, when applicant sends satisfactory references. Books forwarded from Windsor on receipt of order, so that agents receive their pay same week they commence work.

SEE! SPRING STOCK!

Dress Goods, Satteens, Cambrics and Flannelettes.

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BURPEE WITTER Has marked down the balance of his Winter Stock of Ready Made Clothing!

Which means something interesting to Cash Buyers!

Men's Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats, Child's Overcoats.

Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, Child's Suits, Men's Reefers.

All Marked Down at BURPEE WITTER'S.

Wolfville, January 10th, 1890.

Wire Fencing.

Zebra, Plain Twisted and Barbed Fencing Wire; also Woven Wire Netting,—makes a cheap, ornamental and durable fence.

Walter Brown. Wolfville, March 20th, 1890.

Remnants.

Remnants. The Remnant Sale still goes on, and will continue until everything laid out on our Bargain Counter!

is sold. People are satisfied that we are giving bargains. We are satisfied to see stock which has been accumulating too long sold even at a sacrifice.

UNDERSTAND, we are not giving these goods away, but will guarantee to give you everything laid out at least 25 per cent. discount.

New Goods.

New Goods. We have received nearly our whole SPRING STOCK!

Dry Goods. We are showing entirely new designs in Wool Carpets!

Also a fine variety of Unions! Hems! Venetians!

STRONG UNIONS! Neat Patterns for 55 cents per yard.

Also a large range of Oil-cloths and Linoleums with fancy borderings to match, just the thing for Dining Rooms.

General House Furnishings in Great Variety.

CALDWELL, CHAMBERS, & Co.

Wolfville, March 21st, 1890.