

Calendar for June table with days of the week and dates.

THE ACADIAN WOLFFVILLE, N. S., JUNE 25, 1886 DEPLORABLE.

It is a very deplorable thing indeed to note the great exodus of our young and rising generation of both sexes to the United States; deplorable from the fact that it is the very element of our beautiful country needs, as the older minds and arms that have done their work are daily passing away. Nova Scotia, Canada, is now and a vast amount of labor is waiting for the offering hand. Beautiful farms will be established where the pine-tree casts its shade, and they will then appear as the settled homesteads now do which so few years ago were a forest. Farmers (what men more important and what work more valuable) are needed, for fine farms lie about us on every side while the very material required to improve and develop them is flowing away from this pleasant land of husbandry, from the villages and cities, that another nation may be benefited and built up. Sad it is to see this, and we naturally ask why it is or should it be so. There is a false coloring enhancing the promises of prosperity to the Nova Scotians in the United States. There is a treacherous glitter in the statements made to allure our young people away from the land of their birth. From European cities the oppressed inhabitants find homes and happiness in America. But Canada is offering all inducements equal with them, and to us with all our advantages the offer should be in vain. Many a lad and lass find what they did not find at home—hard and displeasing labor and insufficient remuneration. We say insufficient, for the demands and inducements outweigh the slight advance in wages if there be any. The mere novelty of the change is not enough. Though a city may appear at first arrival to be a desirable place for residence, it soon becomes what it is—a noisy, whirling scene of competition, where the chief employment seems to be parading the crowded streets. Something more is required of us than merely to be able to dress conformably to the style of Boston or New York, or to strut their streets when the working man and woman can spend their time providing for the future, preserving the health and improving and educating the mind.

How easily we of the present age expect and desire to rise to eminence and to positions of influence without mental or physical toil, and how easy it is to think that labor is not labor outside of Nova Scotia. Too late we often find that toil and huncer and vice exist in the large American cities to a greater extent than in our own province. And wealth is the same everywhere. It blinds its possessors and makes fools of all. Rich men are no worse here than there, nor will they ever permit poverty to stand at like altitude with themselves. Yet labor is the firm foundation on which they stand. Then home is the place for your exertions, that you may build your own structures, not those of others. Nova Scotia is more entitled to your attention and worth than the neighboring Republic and will pay you just as much.

Educational facilities are of the best here—but a curse on the half-patriotism so often inculcated in the youthful mind. Love of country, that affection which makes a nation strong, is lacking with us. It should be the principal feature in the education of the young. Illiterate voting is baneful, but it would be less, and the people would not be led so easily by the tongues of party men and the inventors of political electioneries, were they true patriots. There is an element that is poisoning the minds of Canadians. Were the country larger it would not be felt, but as it is, the indifference of our people is worked upon and their blindness and ignorance leads them to suppose that there is no place like America. Men in good circumstances even and fathers of families breed this idea in those below them, and the children become but half patriotic. We often wonder why men who rave about the States have not found it convenient to go there. It is not overcrowded yet, all though communities, and fanatics, and mobs are numerous. They would be an acquisition valuable to any country. Men without a country, without a flag, who curse their very birth-place even though it be Nova Scotia, the fairest spot that the sun shines upon. Here they are heard, too well we fear, their feeble cry would be swallowed up and lost. Oh, for the day when the better element of good patriotic people

will say, I am a Nova Scotian, or I am a Canadian; and when the youth will see that union makes a nation, and exultation brings prospering reward; when our country will not suffer the exhausting drain caused by the departure of so many of our sturdy race; but be strengthened and developed by their added labor to the raising and building up of a great nation. All the advantages which nature bestows upon men is within our reach, do we but seize them. But use a croaker as you would a thistle whose useless flower ever increases till a whole region is converted into a forest of prickles, useless and as dangerous as his whines. Yet the fact exists, a great number of Nova Scotians go to Boston every year, and we are the losers. We suppose there is not sufficient encouragement here to keep them at home, at least there is something lacking. A great deal of our best talent is developed there. The names of Nova preachers of the gospel can be given who have good churches, and have become widely known in the States. In the first place they should have been retained, and they should have been taught that love of home and country which is so little spoken of; and although they may sojourn to any part of the world they should be induced to come back. We cannot help feeling proud when accounts of these men reach us, reflecting credit upon themselves and their country, but we can ill afford to let them go for the mere sake of praise, nor indeed do we need to advertise ourselves. But compute if you can the amount of labor that has gone to build and enrich the world from Nova Scotia and the great loss it has been to us. We cannot forget the importance of improvement. We cannot remain stationary. As if reciprocity, free trade, or secession could make up for inactivity. The world is advancing, but we will remain behind unless we become incited by that energy that characterized our forefathers; in plain terms, unless we are determined to work. Improvement in machinery and education was not made that men might remain idle, but that they might accomplish greater and grander results. We are not to succumb to a little competition or to give up our fisheries because the eagle swoops a little closer, but waked up to exertion that has been dormant we must compete with the competitors and not stand by an open-mouthed spectator.

THE CANADIAN HAND-BOOK. Through the courtesy of the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, we have received a copy of the "Canadian Hand Book," prepared by George Johnson, Esq., under the direction of Hon. Mr. Carling for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. It contains much valuable information in relation to Canada—its history, production and natural resources. Two very fine maps accompany the book, some 2 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. each; the one a chart of the world showing the new route through Canada between England and China, Japan, Australia, and the East; the other a map of the Dominion of Canada showing location of some of the principal products &c. The book itself contains 160 pages of valuable information to everyone interested in this great Dominion of Canada, and the map shows its vast extent of territory, being considerably larger than the whole of the United States including Alaska. The little province of Nova Scotia occupies a very small portion of this map, yet it holds a very important position in being the nearest and best ocean terminus on this side the Atlantic from Liverpool available at all seasons of the year, and must become eventually the most important portion of this Canada of ours.

SPANISH TREATY. From late cablegrams from London we learn that a convention has been considering commercial relations between Great Britain and Spain, which has resulted in the signing of an agreement at Madrid on the 26th of April last. Article I. provides that Spain will grant to the United Kingdom and its colonies and foreign possessions the most-favored-nation treatment in all that concerns commerce, navigation, and consular rights and privileges in Spain, Spanish colonies, and foreign possessions co-extensive with that accorded to France and Germany and to come into operation on the 1st of July next, &c. Article II. grants Spain the most-favored-nation treatment in the United Kingdom, British colonies, &c. And Article III. provides that the convention when approved shall remain in force until the 30th June 1892. The advantages to be derived from such a commercial arrangement must be of very great benefit to the Dominion of Canada, particularly to Nova Scotia, and should be a strong reason why she of all the provinces should remain in the Union.

THE VALE OF EVANGELINE. Vast meadows stretched to the eastward Dykes that the hand of the farmer had raised with labor incessant Shut out the turbulent tides; but at Opened and welcomed the sea to wander at will o'er the meadows. West and south there were fields of flax Spreading afar an unbroken o'er the plain; and away to the northward Bloomed roses, and forests old, and sloft on the mountains the sea fogs pitched their tents, and mists from the nightly Atlantic.

VALEICTORY. DELIVERED BY MISS H. E. CHEPMAN, AT THE GRADUATING EXERCISES OF ACADIA SEMINARY, JUNE 2, 1886. As, lingering on the threshold of new scenes Whose mystic veil so oft we've longed to rend. We know we soon shall see bright gleams Lighting what now seems dark, deep shadows bright, and as by some sad knell Our joy is hushed. How can we say farewell? The shadowy vistas of our future lives We cease to contemplate and, yearning, turn To these dear scenes whose image never leaves Our hearts. Acadia has to you to learn Our love for her; to know her name's entwined About these hearts wherein she sits enthroned. Brighter than threads of purest glistening gold Her scenes on memory's tablets e'er shall shine; And her old lore, though years have onward rolled, To us in joyous tones will ever chime Tho' sundered far, we'll ever with her dwell Farewell, dear old Acadia, farewell. To-night, our teachers, who who through these years Have learned your guidance of our lives to love, Would cherish deep this thought which so endears Your names, and points to higher planes, above:— As golden links your noble lives have stood Binding our lives fast to the pure and good. Through labyrinths oft veiled in darkness Our minds you've guided safe beyond the unrest Of falling courage, which from out the maze You've striven to lift our "Better up to best." In Faith you've "planted seeds of knowledge pure," Yes, "sown through earth to ripen, through heaven endure. Most gratefully our thanks we render you For all the gentle patience, kindly shown And trust reposed. Our fervent hearts renew The thankful strain, and echoes swell the tone. While from your heavenly throne that voice shall bless And tell you—even all we've failed to express. My class-mates, soon Time's great enchanter—Fast Shall wrap in mystic folds our school-garls life, With all its joys and cherished hopes; and fast We approach new scenes all fraught with sterner strife; But ere we onward pass with earnest thought Let us hand close the truths these years have taught. We know not what, for us, the future may reveal Of light or shade; but may our highest aim Be holy, pure, and true through woe or weal. May disappointments, ills, put serve to frame our purpose nobler, whilst earth's treasures grow Less dear beside the glories Heaven bestows. For "Nulla dies sine linea" e'er Our motto is, and as we sum each line Along life's path, my class-mates, may God's fear Be our chief strength. Led by his hand divine, Life's battles o'er, may we in you bliss meet An unbroken class, at Christ our Saviour's feet. ANNEXATION. We often hear the remark from American speakers and writers that they do not want Canada. They have had enough. No one in Canada believes these expressions though they may get the credit of being honestly made. Hardly any one in the States really believes them either. We all know human nature too well and especially Anglo-Saxon nature. If any thing was lacking to prove that annexation would be heartily welcomed by the United States, it is supplied in the gleam which the leading papers of New York and Chicago, and we know not what other cities, are handing round an annexation paragraph which they erroneously credit to the Montreal Witness. We copy a specimen from the Chicago Tribune, a truly metropolitan paper. Had such a paragraph as is by these papers attributed to us appeared in our columns, we should not have had to go to foreign cities for fame. Our own newspapers would have contended on us all the notoriety we wanted. As the New York World says, the Canadians are controllers of their own destiny, and England would probably interpose no serious objections to annexation, if the Canadians wanted it. That being the case, the assumption is that the Canadians do not want it. We have freely allowed Canadians to express themselves in our columns on this subject meantime we can be quite as cordial as our neighbors, and let them if they wish all its millions, and to learn free trade and the first principles of responsible government, we shall be very glad to welcome them, and we can also add that, so far as we know, our people have no thought of conquest.—Montreal Witness.

Looked on the happy valley, but ne'er from their station descended. Thus sang Longfellow, prince of poets, in the leading stanza of his immortal poem, which will ever render memorable this fair and fertile portion of our province. The early French settlers who first peopled this charming valley must be given credit for their superior judgment, for assuredly it would be impossible to imagine a more suitable location for the settlement of an agricultural community than this glorious area of thousands of acres of alluvial and sandy loam, capable of every conceivable mode of cultivation which would render it fertile and productive under the hand of man. If we did not know the reason why so many well to do farmers were hurrying past these shores to the wilds of the North West in search of good land instead of first taking a look at this noble expanse which the French well named the "Grand Prairie," we should certainly not give them the credit for much foresight; but when we consider that not a single descriptive pamphlet has ever been judiciously circulated abroad giving Nova Scotia credit for any of her vast natural advantages, the fact of this fine valley with its wealthy acres remaining unknown to the world without its easy solution. The province of Nova Scotia superficially taken is about as different on its Atlantic slope to what it is in the interior as it is possible to imagine. The stranger arriving at Halifax sees nothing but rock coverings with the slightest depth of soil which alone hides the hard uncultivated debris of the boulder drift. It is true the grass patches are the greenest that can be seen anywhere, but that condition is owing to the sea fog which keeps up a constant supply of moisture, while the brightest of sun's when the fog lifts, seems to make the growth of that grass almost visible to the eye. But the Atlantic shores of the province are not the proper places for farming in. Take the morning's train at 8 a. m. for King's Co., and at noon you are there in the very midst of all the fertile land we have spoken of, and of the Vale of Evangeline, Longfellow's "fruitful valley." There are plenty of good "hotels" as they are called, but which fall under our English category of "inns," scattered along all throughout the district from its eastern limit on the Basin of Minas to its western limit on the Basin of Annapolis, a distance of some 80 miles, where a visitor can make himself very comfortable while surveying the country around. This county and its next neighbor—Annapolis Co.—which narrows the valley region with it, has long been known as "The Garden of Nova Scotia," and assuredly in days to come when good agriculturalists, fruit farmers, and others find out this glorious district, and cultivate it as it should be, it will become a veritable garden in every sense of the word. In many parts, lying as it does geologically speaking within the limits of the "New Red," there is not a stone to be seen on its surface. You may let your plow-share descend for many feet and yet nothing but sandy loam comes in contact with it; in fact a farmer in that region frequently spends time without avail in endeavoring to find a stone for some purpose he may require. The owners of these farms are many of them too advanced in years to continue their superintendance, and have no sons to succeed them; others again have children "away in the States" who are desirous of getting "the old folks" to come and end their days with them; while not a few, desirous of making advances for their children's benefit, wish to realize in order to do so. Numberless are the reasons for disposing of properties as every one knows but we are fairly confident that whatever may be the reason for an owner of a fine farm parting with the same in the Garden of Nova Scotia, the purchaser will receive good value for his outlay.—Nova Scotia Real Estate Gazette.

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Boston Market Report. FURNISHED BY HATHAWAY & CO. FLOUR. Spring Wheat, Patents \$1 75 @ \$5 10 Bakers' 3 90 @ 4 20 Choice Extras. 3 75 @ 3 90 Common Extras. 3 50 @ 3 75 Medium Extras. 3 30 @ 3 50 Corn Meal 4 75 @ 5 95 Oat Meal 4 20 @ 5 20 Butter per lb. 14 @ 18 Cheese per lb. 05 @ 08 Eggs per doz. 11 @ 13 POTATOES, per bushel. Aroostock Co. Rose. 65 @ 60 Maine Central Rose. 60 @ 65 Maine Hebron. 60 @ 70 Burbank Seedling. 60 @ 60 Profits, Eastern. 60 @ 60 Nova Scotia Rose per bushel 1 60 @ 1 62 Onions, P. B. 00 @ 00 Apples per bushel 1 25 @ 2 50

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known. Cures—Cataract, Cholera, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Pains. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS. MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD. Cures—Cataract, Cholera, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Pains. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MAKE HENS LAY. CHICKEN CHOLERA. IMPORTANT QUESTIONS: WHAT will you want in Dry Goods this season? WHERE are you going to purchase? WHY not call and see our stock?

IMPORTANT INFORMATION: WE have a large and carefully selected Stock! WE are prepared to give you good value for your money! WE will trade with you for all kinds of marketable produce!

Special DRESS GOODS in the following fabrics: Jersey Trico, Amure, Chuddas, Taffeta, Binges, Nun's Cloth, Cashmere, black and colored. MANTLE CLOTHS: Fancy Cloths for Spring Wraps, beautiful Black Silk Brocade and Ottoman Mantle Cloths. TWEEDS AND WORSTEDS: Black and Fancy Worsted Coatings, Fancy Tweed Suitings.

Light Dress Goods: Lace Bunting, Lace Striped Piques, Muslins and Satteens. LACE CURTAINS: Splendid assortment of Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Curtain Net, etc. CRETONNE AND DAMASK: Twelve beautiful patterns in Cretonne, also Colored Damask. PRINT AND GINGHAMS: We have one of the finest assortments of Fancy Prints we have ever shown, Fancy Plaid and Checked Gingham.

TABLE LINENS & NAPKINS: Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens with Napkins to match, Colored Table Cloths, Fancy Table Cloths, Crumb Cloths, etc. GLOVES AND HOSIERY: Beautiful Silk and Taffeta Gloves, Lisle Thread for women and Childr.

Caldwell & Murray. Wolfville, May 14, 1886. RULER HUGO, The Percheron Stallion, will make the following route during the present summer. At R. M. Puzanick, P. M., June 2-16; Jas. Wall's, Hantsport, June 17-31; Chas. Reid's, Avonport, June 1-17; Edward Bishop's, Wolfville, June 18-31; A. M. Orr's, Port Williams, June 1-17; Wm. Brady's, Canning, June 1-17 (calling at) E. P. Armstrong, Church St., June 18-23; J. McIntosh's, Kentville, June 24-29; J. Melno's, June 24-29. Every fortnight from these dates, during the season, he will be at the stands named. PURCHASER OF RULER HUGO—Age 6 years, was bred by the Agricultural Society of N. B.; sired by the thoroughbred Percheron stallion "Victor Hugo," imported from the State of Illinois, U. S., by the New Brunswick Government, sired by thoroughbred Suffolk Percheron stallion "Young Ruler." Stands 16 1/2 hands high; weighs 1275 lbs; color Gray. For general purposes he cannot be surpassed in the County. TERMS:—Single Service, \$5.00; Season, \$8.00. D. W. McLEAN, Owner, Pictou.

1886. SEEDS! SEEDS! GEO. V. RAND has received his supply of Garden and Flower Seeds for this season and custom 2% can be supplied in quantities to suit. They have been procured from reliable sources and can confidently be recommended. Wolfville, April 29 th, 1886.

1886 SPRING 1886. The subscriber wishes to say to his numerous friends and customers in King's County that he has now completed his Spring Importations of Hardware, Builders' Material, Lumber, Shingles, Brick, Lime, Calcine Plaster, Portland Cement, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes, Nails, Sheathing Paper, also METALLIC ROOFING PAINT. His stock of Shelf Hardware will be found complete. A fine stock of Table and Pocket Cutlery, bought in the best markets, will be sold low. The largest variety of Tinware ever shown in the County. Prices are very low. Anything wanted and not found in stock will be made to order in short notice. All jobbing in his line will be promptly attended to.

Farming Implements: A large variety of Manure Forks, Shovels, Hay and Garden Forks, Scythes, Bird Cages in variety and prices to suit purchasers. Also the IMPERIAL CREAMER, the best and cheapest in existence a new and reliable pattern, in three sizes. Agent for Frost & Wood's celebrated Patents. Window and Picture Glass of all sizes, Hay and Clover Seed. S. R. SLEEP. Wolfville, April 2d, 1886

Ah There! Now we can supply you with fine LEADS, OILS, COLORS, VARNISHES, GLASS, &c. DO NOT Buy cheap paints when you can buy Braum's Best for the same money. PLEASE Remember that I am prepared to carry on PAINTING, GRAINING, CALICO-M