

THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., AUG. 3, 1888.

The Morning Chronicle of the 28th ult., contains a long article on "Acadia Iron Mines," in which the writer makes a strong plea for unrestricted reciprocity and thus indirectly a bid for votes for the Liberal candidate at the coming contest in Colechester. Comparisons are made between Pennsylvania, Alabama and Nova Scotia with reference to their iron industries, which are most unfair and unjust. The two former places have enjoyed, for a period of years, a very high production, and under it have grown and developed until they have become great iron centres, while Nova Scotia may be said to have had but very little protection till 1887, and the present Canadian duties on iron are very much lower than the corresponding ones in the United States. It could hardly be expected that the same result could be produced in Nova Scotia in one year, that it took many years to produce in Pennsylvania, were the circumstances equally favorable. But when we consider that the Canadian tariff is only about two-thirds of the American, the comparison becomes still more unfair. To make a fair comparison both places should have the same protection, the same length of time. Another element also enters into our consideration which is quite an important one. In Pennsylvania a ton of coke will produce a ton of pig-iron, while in Nova Scotia it takes very nearly a ton and a half, the latter containing much more ash than the former. So granting that a ton of coke can be produced in Nova Scotia as cheaply as in Pennsylvania (which we doubt), the latter has still an advantage of nearly 50 per cent in its favor.

The friends of unrestricted reciprocity seem to think that it is a matter that is entirely at the disposal of Canadians and that the neighboring Republic has no say in the matter at all. We have no reason to believe that the United States will listen to the proposal at all. Past experience would teach that unless it is greatly to the advantage of the Americans they will have nothing to do with it. We think those who are in search of some political platform should adopt one, about the accomplishment of which there can be no doubt. Those who have caught on to this cry, have abandoned the cry of free trade altogether. If their argument means anything it is that Canada is insufficiently protected and in order to become more prosperous she must cast in her lot with a country that has a much larger protective tariff.

It will be time enough to talk about opening the markets of the world to our iron industry, when we produce more than enough to supply the home market. It will, however, be a good while before that can be done. It will be some time before we can produce even half the quantity required in Canada. Since Confederation Canada has imported, annually, iron, to the value of \$20,000,000.

The St. John, N. B., Evening Gazette says: "Speaking of his recent visit to Wolfville, Edgar Wakeman, the poet tourist, has said: 'Along with the intense enjoyment experienced in visiting the village, there almost instantly came a sense of regret that the full measure of poetic historic interest attaching to it is lost in practical value to its inhabitants and delight to the visitor in the unfortunately inappropriate name of the place. It should be Acadia, Acadia, Acadia, or perhaps better than all, Acadia, &c.' We believe there is not a town or village in the Province of Nova Scotia bearing the name of Acadia and certainly there is none the name could be applied with so much accuracy and appropriateness as Wolfville, and Mr. Wakeman's suggestion is worthy of careful consideration. There is a value in names which cannot be ignored. No matter how commonplace a name may be, if it is published over the signature of one who has acquired fame, it is read. The veriest nonsense if found within the covers of the Nineteenth Century, is at once credited with profundity. But Wolfville is Acadia, the village and its surroundings are worthy of the name: here is the theatre of Longfellow's immortal idyl and why should its identity be longer concealed? Let Mr. Wakeman's suggestion have a careful consideration."

M. General in the American Geographical Society Bulletin shows that the world is not yet overworked. He finds, allowing five acres to each inhabitant, that Europe has yet room for an additional population of 115,000,000; Africa for 1,336,000,000; Asia for 1,402,000,000; Oceania for 515,000,000; and America for 2,000,000,000. This estimate does not include the frozen regions of Asia and Europe, but Arctic America is assumed to be fit for cultivation.

Teachers' Convention.

Continued.

Dr. Allison introduced Dr. J. G. Fitch, of London, who read a paper on "Hand Work and Head Work in Schools." "There had of late been a strong wave in favor of technical or manual training. The demand is a popular one and it is well to examine its different meanings. The desire to obtain instruction in handicraft to prepare workmen for their calling. 2d, Seeking to prepare a scholar in any special line of manual work meant to make him generally useful. 3d, In fitting the child for life, that purely intellectual faculties should not be exclusively cultivated. These three ideas can be defended on general grounds." Dr. Fitch sketched, at some length, the work done by the Belgium schools, which he visited last year,—in the line of technical education, showing that at these schools two or three hours a day were spent in cognate studies, to the development of the student's faculties. The object was technical instruction in its definite relation to the pursuits the students would follow in actual life, but from the very first technical culture was deemed indispensable to this training. Head and hand work are closely united.

"The supreme aim of education is the development of the whole human being. It is not merely by receiving ideas but by giving them expression that we advance. A thought may be expressed in words or by some product of the finer senses, or of the skilled hand. Every school has pupils who rebel against verbal exercises, but who delight in object lessons, in realities. We ought to accord individual preferences more scope than is now given in our school programmes. It would be a queer world if all boys and girls liked the same things. By technical education we give a better chance to all scholars. Two results had followed the introduction of the kindergarten system. First, the infant schools were made more attractive to children and their parents, and the schools were made more happy. Second, it was found that the children progressed more rapidly and more easily in the three R's than before, despite the withdrawal of some hours weekly for manual exercises. There was no antagonism between manual and physical training. It must be admitted at once that for all scholars some general training in hand work is useful, but intellectual culture is the first business of a school. There was room in our schools for increasing manual training, but the change should be made with caution. The world can never be set right by dethroning the schoolmaster to make room for the artisan." In this address Dr. Fitch evinced a complete knowledge of the live-school questions of the day. To sit at the feet of a man of such varied experience and knowledge is a treat the common school-teacher seldom enjoys.

Colonel F. W. Parker of Cook County Normal School, Illinois, was the next speaker. He uttered many stirring truths in a humorous and forcible manner. His subject was, "The Artist or the Artisan, Which?"

THE EVENING SESSION. The subject for the evening was, "The Influence of the College on Industrial and Social Life." The speakers, except Prof. Roberts, were the Presidents of Acadia, Dalhousie, N. B. University, Mt. Allison, and Prince of Wales Colleges. It is impossible to give anything like a correct idea of the excellent addresses made by these leading educators in the Maritime Provinces. It was admitted, that the bringing together of the college men at a Convention of this kind, will be productive of great good to schools of all grades. The meeting was large and the various points discussed will provide thought for reflection and topics for discussion for a long time to come.

THURSDAY MORNING. The Convention met in sections in different rooms, in the school buildings, throughout the city. The sections thus meeting were the Normal School, Inspectors, High School, Advanced Common School, and Primary School Sections. Each of these attended to special work in its own line, and by the reading of prepared papers and the discussion of such topics as these suggested, accomplished one of the grandest aims of a Teachers' Convention. All the meetings heard from proved successful in a high degree.

AFTERNOON SESSION. One of the most interesting features of the Convention was the address of Mrs. F. W. Parker, the subject of which was, "The Delart system of Expression." The Delart system, she said, takes into consideration the idea of development. It recognizes that the voice and body must be trained. It also deals with the study of character through these expressions. It recognizes the language of expression. Mrs. P. illustrated certain forms of expression—the pose of the head, the expression of the features, the manner of speaking, the carriage of the body and other outward forms of expression. The primary teacher should take care that children learn grace of motion, learn to avoid a needless waste of energy, and avoid reading in that awful way so common among us. They should insist in reading, that the child first master the thought. Form without the thought in the Delart system is not allowed. By special request she illustrated the system, by reciting a dialect piece, "Katie's Answer."

Miss Harriet C. Macge, of the Oakbrook, Wisconsin, State Normal School, read an interesting paper on "Art Education," which contained many useful and practical suggestions.

Dr. Allison, the closing meeting of the Convention. He addressed words of encouragement and congratulation to the teachers composing the Convention. The speakers of the evening were, Dr. Fitch, Sir W. Dawson, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Dr. Allison, and Col. Parker. Dr. Fitch spoke of the pleasure the Convention had afforded him, and of the kindly recollections he would carry across to England with him. He extolled the object of the Convention, eulogized the teaching profession, and dwelt briefly upon the art of teaching and the philosophy that underlies it. He emphasized the point that the science of teaching was a progressive art, and was yet in its infancy. Sir William Dawson discussed the College question raised by Dr. Schurman, relative to substituting history and literature for Greek and Latin in the college curriculum, and concluded by urging the younger teachers to follow the injunction, to be gentle to all, apt to teach, patient, in meekness instructing those who oppose themselves. Hon. G. E. Foster, Finance Minister of Canada, was next introduced. Without disparagement to any he thought the teaching profession was higher and better than any other. You may talk, he said, of ministers and their work, but it seems to me that take them high and low the schools are the greatest institutions in the world. The preachers get hold of the gnarled trunk; but the teacher gets hold of the child in its tender innocence. He has the fertile soil in which to sow the good seeds to produce good fruit in an ever-broadening development. He condemned the cast-in-system of college and university teaching which closes the life out of a man by compelling him to study mathematics, when he has no aptitude for it. He pleaded for more appreciation of the teachers and their work, more salary and more holidays.

Evening Session.

Sir Leonard Tilly, Lieutenant Governor of N. B., presided at the closing meeting of the Convention. He addressed words of encouragement and congratulation to the teachers composing the Convention. The speakers of the evening were, Dr. Fitch, Sir W. Dawson, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Dr. Allison, and Col. Parker. Dr. Fitch spoke of the pleasure the Convention had afforded him, and of the kindly recollections he would carry across to England with him. He extolled the object of the Convention, eulogized the teaching profession, and dwelt briefly upon the art of teaching and the philosophy that underlies it. He emphasized the point that the science of teaching was a progressive art, and was yet in its infancy. Sir William Dawson discussed the College question raised by Dr. Schurman, relative to substituting history and literature for Greek and Latin in the college curriculum, and concluded by urging the younger teachers to follow the injunction, to be gentle to all, apt to teach, patient, in meekness instructing those who oppose themselves. Hon. G. E. Foster, Finance Minister of Canada, was next introduced. Without disparagement to any he thought the teaching profession was higher and better than any other. You may talk, he said, of ministers and their work, but it seems to me that take them high and low the schools are the greatest institutions in the world. The preachers get hold of the gnarled trunk; but the teacher gets hold of the child in its tender innocence. He has the fertile soil in which to sow the good seeds to produce good fruit in an ever-broadening development. He condemned the cast-in-system of college and university teaching which closes the life out of a man by compelling him to study mathematics, when he has no aptitude for it. He pleaded for more appreciation of the teachers and their work, more salary and more holidays.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Provincial Secretary of P. E. I., delivered a plain, common-sense address, which was notable for the stress he laid upon the importance of teaching subjects bearing upon agricultural pursuits. Referring to the statement sometimes heard that the diffusion of education among the people was one cause of the much-talked-of exodus, he denied its truth and remarked that so far as the exodus was concerned a movement of population was not a subject of regret. Let it be our proud boast that we fit our children, before they leave us, to fill positions of trust and responsibility wherever they go and not become heavers of wood and drawers of water.

Dr. Allison was the next speaker. As President of the Convention he expressed his gratification at the presence of the distinguished educators of England and the United States. He also felt it a matter of congratulation to have present at the meeting two men, of one of whom New Brunswick, and of one of Nova Scotia, and of both the whole Dominion was proud—Sir Leonard Tilly and Sir William Dawson. Each in his own line had achieved success, and the lives of both had been marked by integrity, by temperance and righteousness. All would unite in wishing that the evening of their days might be unclouded and that others would follow them who would bless succeeding generations as they had blessed theirs. In discussing the question of Greek in colleges, Dr. Allison waxed warm in its defence. He demanded that before something else was substituted for it, there be given unmistakable proof of its superior value. Then he said he would be glad to see it cast overboard, but not till then. He detailed at some length the benefit conferred upon the world by this language. As to the Convention, he felt that one of its most valuable results had been the bringing together the heads of the various colleges, which needed to be brought closer together and also articulated with the common school system to produce the best results.

The reception of the Natural History Society in honor of Sir William Dawson and one given by Mayor Thorne of St. John, gave the teachers an opportunity to shake the hands of these noted men.

FRIDAY. At 7 a. m., about 100 teachers, principally from Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, embarked from Indiantown on board the steamer May Queen, for Fredericton. The day began with a rain but cleared away before noon and afforded the excursionists a grand opportunity to drink in the beauties of scenery on the magnificent St. John river. Upon arriving at Fredericton, Major Hazen, Drs. Harrison and Bridges, of the University of New Brunswick, and several of the leading citizens met the teachers and placed carriages at their disposal to drive to the various points of interest. The University, Normal School Buildings, Parliament Building, the Governor's residence, churches, &c., were visited and inspected, and the principal streets driven through. The view from the top of the college was worth the trip to Fredericton. Adjectives are not at my command to portray its beauties. Beautiful, splendid, magnificent, superb, were tried and then the task given up. It was a sight not to be forgotten. On the home trip the sight-seeing was indulged till a thick fog prevented. Then the managers, who seemed determined that all should be done for the pleasure of the excursionists possible, provided a literary entertainment consisting of songs, recitations, and short speeches. This continued till we arrived in St. John, 11 p. m. The Convention was well planned, well conducted and was in all respects a decided success.

COLIN W. ROSBOR.

Berwick Camp Meeting.

The Annual Meetings will be held on the well-known grounds at Berwick, commencing at 8:30 a. m., Wednesday, 1st, and closing at 10:30 p. m., Tuesday, 7th August. These meetings will be conducted under the superintendence of REV. JAS. STROTTHARD, of Halifax, the appointee of the Nova Scotia Conference of the Methodist Church. Several leading ministers are expected to preach, and Christian workers who have been eminently successful in soul winning will render assistance in evangelistic work. PROFESSOR J. H. HATHAWAY and Mr. J. CLEMENS, the popular Singing Evangelists have been engaged to lead the singing during the entire encampment.

The Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. In the interests of this society a sermon will be preached by Rev. W. C. Brown, of Dartmouth, on Friday, 3d August, at 10:30 a. m.; and at 1:30 p. m., a meeting for Women only will be conducted by Miss A. S. TUTTLE, President of the Aylesford Auxiliary.

Boarding Tent.—In the Dining Room, Breakfast and Tea will be served at 25c each, and Dinner at 35c. Special terms for persons boarding by the week. In the Restaurant Refreshments may be obtained at moderate rates on the European Plan. N. B.—The Restaurant will be positively closed for the Sabbath. In the Boarding Tent provisions will only be made for those who have obtained tickets from the Manager, Mr. S. H. Nichols not later than Saturday night.

ADMISSION TO THE GROUNDS.—Season Tickets (admitting bearer to all the services) 25c., Single entrance 5c. N. B.—On Sabbath, the Ticket Office being closed, persons who have not been able to obtain tickets, will be admitted to the services on payment of 5c at the gate.

Railway Arrangements. The W. & A. Ry will issue Return Tickets at all Booking Stations at One First Class Fare and One Third from 1st July to 6th August, inclusive and good to return till the 9th August. On Saturday, 4th August, the afternoon train from Halifax will run through to Berwick. Returning will leave Berwick at 5 a. m., Monday, 6th August, connecting with morning train at Kentville, and arriving at Halifax at 9:30 a. m., Railway Time.

N. B.—Persons occupying tents are requested as far as possible to complete their erection not later than Tuesday, 31st July, as no work will on any consideration be permitted to be done on them during the hours of public worship. F. H. WICKLES, President. WM. AINLEY, Secy.-Treasurer.

THE "DAISY" CHURN. People buy the "Daisy" Churn because it makes a superior quality of butter and fully ten per cent. more of it than any other churn in the world. And because it saves half the labor and is perfect in material and workmanship and is so easily cleaned. And because it is so simple and durable. And because it is warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Over 80,000 sold in the United States last year. Try one and see for yourself. For sale by D. MUMFORD. Wolfville N. S., July 12th.

1883. 1888. MUSIC! PIANOS From \$200 to \$350. PARLOR ORGANS 2 full Sets of Reeds, \$75.00 to \$150.00 Chapel Organs, 4 Sets of Reeds, \$100.00 to \$400.00 The Baby Organ, for Children, price only \$50.00. Cabinet Roller Organs from \$7.00 to \$15.00 with music free.

BAND INSTRUMENTS From \$10, \$20, \$30 and upwards. Special prices of same to Bands. Address—John S. Jones & Co., Music Warehouse, Halifax, N. S. April 13th, 1888. REMOVAL. Miss Taylor, Dress Maker, Has removed her rooms to Mr. D. Minard's, Clippin Hall, where she will be pleased to attend to the wants of her customers as formerly. Wolfville, June 11th, 1888.

Wallace, the Tailor.

My Spring Stock is now complete. These goods have been personally selected for custom trade. All Wool Worsted Suits \$15 and upwards. Worsted Pants from \$4 upwards; Tweed Suits from \$10 upwards. Tweed Pants from \$3 upwards. You will find it to your advantage to give me a call before purchasing. Your Obedt. Servant, W. WALLACE. P. S.—I will be pleased to make up goods purchased elsewhere as usual. Wolfville, March 16th, 1888.

H. S. DODGE'S QUERIES.

H. S. DODGE ASKS QUESTIONS! QUIZZICALLY NOT QUERULOUSLY! Do you trade with H. S. Dodge? If not, why not? Does any merchant make such low prices? Does any merchant sell such low goods? Is any merchant so obliging? Has any merchant so complete a stock? Don't you want to get the most for your money? Have you ever given H. S. Dodge a trial? If not, why not? H. S. DODGE, waits your answer. 5 Cornwallis Street, Kentville, N. S. July 13th, 1888.

NOTICE. The office of Registrar of Deeds is removed to the Court House at Kentville, and will remain there until the new office, now in course of erection in the vicinity, shall be completed. FRED BROWN, Registrar of Deeds for King's Co. Kentville, June 18th, '88 4i

If You Want The Very Best Quality ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES GO TO G. H. WALLACE'S Wolfville, Nov 11th, '87

ASSIGNEE'S SALE! THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, HARDWARE, ETC., OF F. L. Strong & Co., SOMERSET, To be closed out. Parties looking for bargains will find plenty of them here. By order of JOHN A. JOHNSON, Assignee. Somerset, June 20th, '88 3m

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PICTOU AND YARMOUTH CLOTHES

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CLOTHING

Straw and Felt Hats, Boots & Shoes

Burpee Witter

Wolfville, June 22d, 1888. Store closed at 7 P. M., on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

FOR SALE!

PLUM & PEAR BOXES, by S. Vaughan. Wolfville, August 2d 6

Village House, WOLFVILLE.

Mrs D. H. NEWCOMB, having removed from BLOMIDON, to the above house, is prepared to provide for permanent and transient boarders by the day or week. Wolfville, July 1st, '88

Vocal Music.

MISS M. G. BROWN will be prepared to give lessons in Vocal Music, after 1st June. Wolfville, May 15th, '88

"INDUCEMENTS!"

We want your trade and in order to secure it we are placing our goods at unusually low figures.

LADIES' ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS from 20c per yard upward. Seersuckers, Swiss Checks, Gingham, Prints, Shirtings, etc.; a choice range down fine. CLOTHING! Cut and quality equal to tailors make, and prices lower than ever. Clothing never before so low; do not fail to see it; All-Wool Scotch Tweed Suits at a Bargain.

Boots & Shoes! We study to please, and in so doing keep nothing but solid goods, and a daisy lot we have, well worth an inspection.

Wool Wanted! CHASE, CAMPBELL & CO., Port Williams, March 30th, '88.

WANTED. Live, Energetic Men to Sell Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Rose Bushes and Shrubs. Salary and Expenses Paid. State age and name references to insure a reply. Address S. T. CANNON & CO., Mention this paper. August, Me.

\$1 One Dollar Less. \$1 INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.



BOSTON DIRECT.

The Favorite Side Wheel Steamer, NEW BRUNSWICK will leave Annapolis (calling at Digby) for Boston direct every Tuesday and Saturday p. m. after arrival of Express Train from Halifax. Returning will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every Monday and Thursday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Fare from stations on the W & A Ry's One Dollar Less And Return Tickets Two Dollars Less than by any other route. On Saturdays the right to call at St. John for passengers is reserved. By this line passengers for Boston avoid all changes and transfers after leaving Annapolis. The only line running Side Wheel Steamers from Nova Scotia to United States. State Rooms secured by application to agent at Annapolis. For tickets and further information apply to your nearest ticket agent or D. MUMFORD, Agent W & A Ry's, Wolfville.

TO LET!

The Corner Store occupied by Johnson H. Bishop. Frost-proof Cellar. Possession given 1st June. Apply to WALTER BROWN. Wolfville, 1st May, '88 4f

Jersev Bull "EUREKA"

The subscriber offers for service the Thoroughbred Jersey Bull, "EUREKA" (148) Sire, "Victor Hugo" (445); Dam, "Dairy Queen" (165). TERMS:—\$2 00 at time of service, by the season. G. H. PATRIQUIN. Wolfville, March 28, '88

L. J. DONALDSON, BREEDER OF PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMAS & WYANDOTTES. Stock for sale at all times. PORT WILLIAMS, N. S.