

ache and
Disease

Dr. Chase's
Kidney-Liver Pills
prompt and
effective
treatment
of
all
cases
of
this
disease.
It
is
backed
up
by
the
highest
authority
of
the
country.
See
the
Sabbath
School
for
two
years
I
tried
a
great
deal
of
various
medicines
but
did
not
obtain
relief.
Since
having
used
Dr. Chase's
Kidney-Liver
Pills,
I
am
free
from
all
trouble
and
enjoy
a
most
wonderful
benefit.
It
is
certainly
the
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I
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ever
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and
I
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whenever
I
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The
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my
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will
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If
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THE ACADIAN
One Year to Any Address
For \$1.00

The Acadian

THE ACADIAN

HONEST, INDEPENDENT, FEARLESS.

VOL. XXIII.

WOLFVILLE, KINGS CO., N. S., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1904.

NO. 37.

THE ACADIAN

Published every Friday morning by the Proprietors,
DAVIDSON BROS.,
WOLFVILLE, N. S.
Subscription price is \$1.00 a year in advance.
News communications from all parts of the county, or articles upon the topics of the day are cordially solicited.
Advertisements Rates
\$1.00 per square (2 inches) for first insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Contract rates for yearly advertisements furnished on application.
Reading notices ten cents per line first insertion, two and a half cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
Copy for new advertisements will be received up to Thursday noon. Copy for change in contract advertisements must be in the office by Wednesday noon.
Advertisements in which the number of insertions is not specified will be continued and charged for until otherwise ordered.
This paper is mailed regularly to subscribers until a definite order to discontinue is received and all arrears are paid in full.
Job Printing is executed at this office in the latest style and at moderate prices.
All postmasters and news agents are authorized agents of THE ACADIAN for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, but receipts for same are only given from the office of publication.
POST OFFICE, WOLFVILLE.
Office Hours, 8:00 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.
Mails are made up as follows:
For Halifax and Windsor close at 6:30 a. m.
Express west close at 9:45 a. m.
Express east close at 4:30 p. m.
Kentville close at 6:10 p. m.
Geo. V. Rand, Post Master.

ETTUCE

At Freeman's Nursery.
Bedding Out Plants
of all kinds.
ROSES, CARNATIONS
and other cut flowers.
Wedding Bouquets and Funeral designs made up at short notice.
W. A. Freeman,
WOLFVILLE.
Telephone 32.

\$10 REWARD!

As we are under considerable expense in repairing street lights that are maliciously broken, we offer the above reward for information that will lead to the conviction of the guilty parties.
Offenders will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
ACADIA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.
Leslie R. Fair,
ARCHITECT,
WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Edwin E. Dickey, M.D.,
WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Office: Two doors east of Manual Training Hall. Telephone No. 5.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. L. D. Morse, Pastor. Services: Sunday, preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.; Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. B. Y. P. U. prayer-meeting on Tuesday evening at 7:45, and Church prayer-meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Woman's Missionary Aid Society meets on Wednesday following the first Sunday in the month, and the Woman's prayer-meeting on the third Wednesday of each month at 8:30 p. m. All seats free. Ushers at the door to welcome strangers.
PERSEVERANCE CHURCH—Rev. E. M. Dill, B. D., Pastor. St. Andrew's Church, Wolfville. Public Worship every Sunday at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Women's Missionary Aid Society meets on Wednesday following the first Sunday in the month, and the Woman's prayer-meeting on the third Wednesday of each month at 8:30 p. m. All seats free. Ushers at the door to welcome strangers.
METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Geo. F. Johnson, Pastor. Services on the Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer Meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. All the seats are free and strangers welcomed at all the services. At Greenwich, preaching at 3 p. m. on the Sabbath, and prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. on Wednesday.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
St. JOHN'S PARISH CHURCH, of HONTOU
—Services: Holy Communion every Sunday, 8 a. m.; first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. Matins every Sunday 11 a. m. Evensong 7:15 p. m. Special services in Advent, Lent, etc. by notice in church. Sunday School, 10 a. m.; Superintendent and teacher of Bible Class, the Rector.
All seats free. Strangers heartily welcome.
Rev. R. F. Dixon,
Robert W. Storrs, Wardens.
Frank A. Dixon,

Ayer's

Sometimes the hair is not properly nourished. It suffers for food, starves. Then it falls out, turns prematurely gray. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a hair food. It feeds, nourishes. The hair stops falling, grows long and heavy, and all dandruff disappears.
It is a hair food. It feeds, nourishes. The hair stops falling, grows long and heavy, and all dandruff disappears.
It is a hair food. It feeds, nourishes. The hair stops falling, grows long and heavy, and all dandruff disappears.

Poor Hair

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY CO.
ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1st, 1904, trains will run as follows, connecting at Truro with J. C. E. trains and at Windsor with trains of the D. A. R.:
Leaves Truro at 7:40 a. m. arrive in Windsor 9:45 a. m.
Leaves Truro at 11:15 a. m. arrive in Windsor 1:20 p. m.
Leaves Windsor at 7:55 a. m. arrive in Truro 10:10 a. m.
Leaves Windsor at 10:45 a. m. arrive in Truro 1:20 p. m.
Leaves Windsor at 4:45 p. m. arrive in Truro 7:55 p. m.
H. V. HARRIS,
General Manager.

20 YEARS
In the business of
SELLING and REPAIRING of WATCHES.
WATCHES GOLD, SILVER & NICKEL
From \$1.25 upward.
J. F. HERBIN,
Optician and Jeweller.

what of the future?
Do You want to be better off than you are now?
In your old age do you wish to live in ease and comfort?
In the event of your death do you wish your family to enjoy in some degree the comforts you can now provide for them?
IF SO Apply at once for a policy with
THE ROYAL VICTORIA LIFE INSURANCE CO.
TO-DAY you are in good health— **BUT**
WHAT OF THE FUTURE?
JOHN T. PURDON,
General Agent
Wolfville, N. S.
C. M. VAUGHN, F. W. WOODMAN.
Wolfville Coal & Lumber Co.,
GENERAL SALES IN
Hard and Soft Coals, Kindling-Wood, Etc.
Also Brick, Clapboards, Shingles, Sheathing, Hard and Soft Wood, Flooring and Rough and Finished Lumber of all kinds.
AGENTS FOR
The BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., BOSTON.
And Haley Bros., St. John.

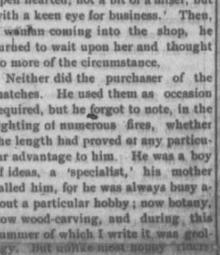
Do You Want Money?
The Nova Scotia BUILDING SOCIETY.
Can supply you at the lowest rates and on most advantageous terms.
95 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.
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W. F. PARKER,
AGENT,
Wolfville, N. S.
Dentistry.
Louis Saunders, D. D. S.
GRADUATE and LATE ORIGINATOR OF UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.
Crown and Bridge work a Specialty.
Anæsthesia administered for Painless Extraction.
Will be at Wolfville Friday and Saturday of each week.
Office one door east of Dr. Bowles.

Surety Bonds.

(Sic Curam.)
The wind on the hills,
The breath of God over the face of the ground
Whisper a word,
The tribes of his heavy dominion rejoice having heard.
Crisis of Indian willow
Orange of maple plume,
As a web of endless pattern,
The wide green mist of summer
Breath from earth and flesh,
So silently, only a spirit
Could guess at the spirit beneath.
For these are the movent people,
Who only add to the splendour
Yet so less fast the heart beats
To the life of the spirit above.
These are the keepers of alms,
Who only add to the splendour
Yet so less fast the heart beats
To the life of the spirit above.

The Length of a Match.

"I think that I will take these, they are the longest."
The storekeeper laughed as he received the money over the counter. "I never knew anyone to select a match on account of its length before," he said.
"I never did it before myself," replied the boy, "but these are unusually long, and in making a fire it may save the trouble of lighting a second match, which is often a bother."
"That lad's going to make his way in the world," mused the proprietor of the store as he stood by the door watching his late customer racing up the village street. "He's generous and open hearted; not a bit of a miser, but with a keen eye for business. Then, a swiftness coming into the shop, he turned to wait upon her and thought no more of the circumstance.
Neither did the purchaser of the matches. He used them as occasion required, but he forgot to note, in the lighting of numerous fires, whether the length had proved of any particular advantage to him. He was a boy of ideas, a specialist, his mother called him, for he was always busy about a particular hobby; now botany, now wood-carving, and during this summer of which I write it was geology. But unlike most hobbyists he did not give up till he had accomplished a good deal in each line. He was very much interested now in collecting specimens for his school work in the fall, and his search carried him far and wide, on long delightful tramps through the country. Some days he would be gone from morning till night returning footsore and weary with his success.
"I'm bound for the Cliffs, mother," he announced one morning at breakfast; "so you must not expect me back till late. It is a long distance, and I shall want to be there two or three hours."
"Then you will need some lunch," responded his mother kindly. "And, Harry, dear, do be very careful, for the Cliffs are steep and slippery; and above all do not be absent-minded."
"You mustn't worry, mother. You know I always turn up all right. But I will be careful," he added. "And now good-by; and thank you for the lunch."
But when he was half way to the gate he turned and went back to the porch where she stood watching him, and gave her a hearty boyish kiss as a sort of seal to the promise.
The walk, though long, was very beautiful and a constant delight to the young naturalist, who had formed the habit of using his eyes to the best advantage, a habit, by the way, which is worth hours of book study to any girl or boy. Once among the rocks, however, he forgot all else in his eager search, and it was long past noon



Nerves Exhausted
Body Emaciated
Tired feelings and terrible weakness—suffered five years and restored to health by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.
"Mrs. GEORGE COOK, Wolfville, Ont., writes: 'For five years I was troubled with nervousness, tired feeling, headache, and terrible weakness. I tried to do my work, but I could not stand it. I was a great sufferer and became much emaciated. I was treated by a good doctor with no change for the better and so I turned to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I had used it six weeks and I feel a great deal better. I have gained weight and am now in good health. I believe it saved my years of misery.'"
Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great blood builder and nerve restorer. 30 cents a box. The most potent medicine for nervousness and weakness. It is made of extra good stock, supplied by Hand, and the mountings are of superior grade.
Wm. Regan,
HARNESSE MAKER,
HOUSE TO LET.
Central Avenue, near the modern improvements.
Fitted up with all the modern conveniences.
Rent reasonable. Possession immediate.
Apply to C. S. STEWART.

when he dropped his hammer and sitting himself down beside a little ledge to rest and eat his lunch, and he decided, meanwhile, a question which was troubling him not a little. It should be or should he not carry for himself a certain fascinating plan on which his heart was set? In the side of the cliff, reached by a winding passage of some two hundred feet, was a rich in certain specimens which was anxious to secure. But the condition was attended by a certain amount of danger, and that fact, in connection with his promise to his mother, was the cause of his hesitating. The passage was rough and steep, but the danger was confined to a spot where the way was cut by a deep ravine some twelve feet in width: a sort of fissure in the rocky floor. Across this had been placed a thick, firm plank, safe enough so to speak, but rather a giddy crossing for any but a very steady hand; with that the risk was not slight. This Harry knew himself to possess. It had been one of his amusements to walk the narrow board leaces at high elevations, and he could stand on or cross the contracted rocky ledges on the sides of the mountains with perfect ease. Moreover, he had been in the cave with one of the professors and looked forward to the enterprise without the slightest nervousness or apprehension. He had promised his mother to be careful, and he would keep his promise, but he could not conscientiously say, he finally concluded that this excursion was in reality no more hazardous than many which he had made with out question during the summer. After this which had troubled him, he finished his lunch, and taking up the staff which he always carried when climbing, proceeded at once to the mouth of the passage leading to the cave. Here he paused to light and adjust in his cap the candle which he had brought with him for the purpose, after which he pushed forward and soon reached the bridge. Pacing his foot upon it, careful only that the light from his taper fell fairly upon the plank, he made the crossing without difficulty, and was soon safe upon the rocky floor of the passage again and making the best possible speed over the obstacles—in the form of loose stones and rocky ledges—with which it was strewn. Above at the cave, his delight knew no bounds; his practiced eye recognizing at once its wealth of treasure. He fell immediately to work with his hammer, breaking off bit after bit, discovering new riches at every stroke. But he made the mistake common to most young workers—that of securing far more than he could possibly carry, and moreover, forgetting the last, and to his mind least, important part of his mother's warning,—lost all account of time and remained in the cave far longer than he had intended or could afford to do. Of this fact he was rarely, and in the most appalling manner, made conscious by the sudden flaring up, and then dying out of his candle, leaving him in profound and terrible darkness. For the first time in his life he realized the full meaning of that word, and though it would have been difficult to find a better, or more courageous boy, a sensation of horror came over him, which it would be impossible to describe. To get out into the blessed sunshine was his only thought. But where was the passage?
Thrusting his hand into his pocket he drew out his box of matches, and fumbling in it to find one, discovered to his consternation and dismay that but five remained! One he must certainly use to find and gain the passage, for the cave was full of loose stones over which he might trip and break his leg before coming upon its opening. With deep disgust at the carelessness which had brought him to this pass, but with every sense alive at last, he selected one of the previous matches. With great care not to break it, protecting the flickering flame with his curved hand, he lit it and looked quickly and eagerly about with a gasp of keen delight at having once more the use of his eyes. The passage was close at hand, and slowly, that the blessed light might not be extinguished, he made his way across the little distance and entered the path just as the dying blaze burned off his finger tips. But with a wall on either hand he could manage imperfectly without a light, though what had been comparatively easy with the help of his candle now presented many difficulties. Slowly and cautiously he moved forward till he judged he must be near the bridge, then carefully struck the second match. But time and distance are deceptive under such circumstances, and to his keen disappointment he found that there were still some feet between him and the plank, and that he must use another match before venturing to place his foot upon it. Dropping to his knees he crept for-

ward, pausing now and then to feel his way with his staff. Presently the point met with no resistance, and then he knew that the end of that stage of his journey had been reached. Raising himself carefully to his feet he struck his match. Whether his hand had trembled or the wood was imperfect, it mattered little, but it snapped in two and fell among the splinters of rock at his feet. But two now remained, and with a terrible sinking of heart Harry placed one in the inside pocket of his jacket and struck the other on the box. It caught and blazed, showing him the bridge not two steps beyond, and without the loss of a second he was upon it, and now the bridge extended literally upon the length of that last match. If it did not break in the lighting—it was not blown out in the passage—would it last till he reached the other side? To insure himself against the first mentioned catastrophe, he must light it at the expiring spark in his hand, and in the second time thus employed his mind flew back to his mother and a feeling of thankfulness filled his heart that he had given her that parting kiss. Oh, if he had but heeded her earnest warning! But the match had caught and there was not an instant to be lost, so, protecting the blaze with his hand as before, he stepped firmly forward. Twelve feet is but a short distance, an absurdly short distance under some circumstances, but when one's life is hanging, so to speak, on a tiny splinter of wood which each moment is shortening when one must walk slowly not to fan the flame or to make a mistake, it is well, not short.
The match was burning evenly and well, but it was burning down only an inch remained. But that inch—by which it had exceeded in length that other match between which and it the choice had lain on that bright morning long ago—that inch served to show the plank's end and to save the life of the boy who held it till his feet were planted on the solid rock, all danger past. That he sank then, a half-conscious heap on the floor of the passage, mattered little. At the flutter end the blessed daylight was glimmering when faintly he opened his eyes; and slowly, for he was still weak and trembling, he made his way toward it, and came into the glorious afternoon, radiant with the setting sun. The cool, delicious air revived him, and then he gathered his strength together and hurried homeward, a great hunger to be near his mother's possessing him.
"You are much less absent-minded than you used to be, dear," his mother said to him one day a month later.
"One time I feared that only some hard lesson would teach you how really serious a failing it was, but I am thankful to see that you have overcome without that help."
And then, for the first time the danger being so long past that he thought he might safely do so, Harry unfolded to his mother the story of that terrible day. "I thought first I'd spare you the knowledge of the danger I encountered, fearing you would never feel like trusting me again. But I think, mother, I learned more than one lesson in that hour of danger. I can never, it seems to me, be again the thoughtless boy I was."
The mother reached and laid her hand on her boy's shoulder.
"God be thanked you spanned that narrow bridge in safety. And may a light guarder than the one your hand then held be used by you in life's greater dangers."—Annie L. Hannah in Young People's Weekly.

Meat on the Farm.

Much valuable information regarding the butchering, curing and keeping of meat is given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 183 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled 'Meat on the farm.' The many illustrations enable anyone to follow closely the directions for killing and cutting up cattle, sheep and swine. The general advice given is worthy of close attention by all farmers who do not depend on the butcher for their meat supply.
SELECTION OF ANIMALS. The author of the bulletin points out that in the selection of animals for meat health should be given first consideration. No matter how fat an animal may be, how good his form, if it is not in perfect health the best quality of meat cannot be obtained. If suffering from fever, or any serious derangement of the system, the flesh will not be wholesome food. Flesh of animals that have recovered from the ravages of disease before slaughter is not likely to cure well and is very difficult to keep after curing. Bruises, broken limbs, or like accidents all have the same effect on the meat as ill health, and, unless the animal can be killed and dressed immediately after such accidents, it is not best to use the meat for food. A rise of two degrees or more in the animal's temperature at or just previous to slaughtering is almost sure to result in stringy, gluey meat and to create a tendency to sour in curing.
CONDITION. First class meat cannot be obtained from animals that are poor in flesh. A reasonable amount of flesh must be present to give juiciness and flavor to the flesh, and the latter an animal is, within reasonable limits, the better will be the meat. The presence of large amounts of fat is not essential, however, to wholesome meat and it is far more important that an animal be in good health than that it be extremely fat. It is not wise to kill an animal that is losing flesh, as the muscle fibres are shrinking in volume and contain correspondingly less water. As a consequence the meat is tougher and dryer. When an animal is gaining in flesh the opposite condition obtains and a better quality of meat is the result. Also a better product will be obtained from a healthy animal than from a very fat animal that is at a standstill or losing flesh.
BREEDING AND QUALITY. Quality in meat is largely dependent on the health and condition of the animals slaughtered and yet the best quality of meat is rarely, if ever, obtained from poorly bred stock. The desired 'marbling' or admixture of fat and lean is never of the best in scrub stock, nor do the over fed showings furnish the ideal in quality of meat. There seems to be a connection between a smooth, even and deeply fleshed animal and nicely marbled meat that is not easily explained. Fine bones, soft, luxuriant hair and mellow flesh are always desirable in an animal to be used for meat, as they are indications of small waste and good quality of meat.
AGE FOR KILLING. Age affects the flavor and texture of the meat to quite an extent. It is a well-known fact that meat from old animals is more likely to be tough than that from young ones. The flesh from very young animals lacks flavor and is watery. An old animal properly fattened and in good health would be preferred to a younger one in poor condition. Cattle are fit for beef at eighteen or twenty months if properly fed, though meat from such animals lacks in flavor. The best beef will be obtained from animals from twenty to forty months old. A calf should not be used for veal under six weeks of age, and is at its best when ten weeks old and raised on the cow. Hogs may be used at any age after six weeks, but the most profitable age at which to slaughter is eight or twelve months. Sheep may be used when two to three months old and at any time thereafter. They will be at their best previous to reaching two years of age, usually eight to twelve months.
PREPARATION OF ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER. An animal intended for slaughter should be kept off feed from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, otherwise it is impossible to thoroughly drain out the veins when the animal is bled, and a reddish colored unattractive carcass will be the result. Water should be given freely up to the time of slaughter, as it keeps the temperature normal and helps wash the effete matter out of the system, resulting in a nicely colored carcass.
The care of animals previous to slaughter has a considerable effect on the keeping qualities of the meat. In no instance should an animal be killed immediately after a long drive or

after a rapid run about the pasture. The flesh of an animal that has been overexcited is usually of a pale colour and very unwholesome. It also acquires a rancid odor within three or four days after being dressed. Bruises cause blood to settle in that portion of the body affected, presenting an uninviting appearance, and often cause the loss of a considerable portion of the carcass. Therefore, a thirty-six hour fast, plenty of water, careful handling, and rest before slaughter are all important in securing meat in the best condition for use.
Yours very truly,
J. A. CLEMENS,
Publication Clerk.

Catarrh of the Head
Is very common, but awfully dangerous because it causes deafness and leads to consumption. Cure is as certain to follow the use of Catarrhose as day is to follow night. You simply breathe the fragrant healing Catarrhose which spreads through the nasal passages, throat and lungs, driving out every vestige of catarrh. 'I was cured of chronic catarrh of the nose and throat' writes Ernest M. Wilkinson of Laurenceton 'after many years of misery by Catarrhose which is a splendid remedy to free the air passages from mucous. Catarrhose relieved quickly and my cure has been permanent.' Price \$1.00 for two months' treatment; trial size 25c.

The Old Oaken Bucket.
A young man of New England entered college. He was associated with other students in numerous wild pranks. One night they stood before the bar of a low drinking saloon. He was the leading spirit of the party, and the man at the bar said, 'Young man, you never tasted anything better than that in your life.'
A poor, bloated, bear-eyed drunkard, half asleep, croaked out from his corner, 'Except the water that you drank from your father's well.'
It was too much for the young man. He set down his glass, and asked to be excused. When next day the company met him, they did it by invitation, and he read to them his apology for having misled them. You have read it often, but perhaps did not know the connection:
'How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view;
The orchard, the meadows, the green tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot that my infancy knew.
The wide-spreading stream, and the mill that stood high,
The bridge and the rock where the catarract fell,
The cot of my father, the dairyhouse by it,
And e'en the rude bucket that hung in the well.
'The moss-covered bucket I hail as a treasure;
For often at noon, when returned from the field,
I found it from the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield;
And now far removed from the loved situation,
The tears of regret will intrusively swell.
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket that hung in the well.'
—Dr. C. W. Sims, at Chautauq.

The Best Lintment.
'I have derived great benefit from the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and lumbago,' says Mrs. Anna Haglins, of Tuckahoe, N. J. 'My husband used it for a sprained back and was also quickly relieved. In fact it is the best family liniment I have ever used. I would not think of being without it. I have recommended it to many and they always speak very highly of it and declare its merits are wonderful.' For sale by G. V. Rand.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S
CATARRH CURE 25c
It is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Sneeze. Inside the nose, where the air passages are, where it drops in the throat and immediately comes out of the nose as a powerful sneeze.
All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Dr. H. Lawrence, Dentist, Wolfville, N. S.
Office in Herbin Block.
Telephone No. 30.

EVERYBODY SHOULD READ THE ACADIAN.
IT GIVES ALL THE NEWS.