

THE ACADIAN

Calendar for September with days of the week and dates.

THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., SEPT. 18, 1885

In this age of engineering skill it would be difficult to conceive of any undertaking that could not be accomplished if sufficient funds were provided. Our readers will remember the projected scheme of building a dyke from the western part of Long Island to Kingsport a few years ago and the very many sanguine opinions expressed in reference to it; and even those who doubted the accomplishment of the undertaking, did so more on account of the great expense for so small an equivalent than from any serious engineering difficulty. The promoters appeared to be very confident that the work could be performed and a sufficient area of land reclaimed from the sea to make the undertaking a financial success. At one time it appeared that a company had been formed and the money guaranteed to begin operations, and parties had even gone so far as to bargain for land on Long Island on which to erect workshops and also to stipulate for the purchase of large tracts of marsh land on the banks of the Cornwallis, river and the undertaking seemed to be an assured certainty; but for some cause or another the whole scheme collapsed and nothing has been heard of it since.

Other great engineering schemes have, in various places, been projected and accomplished; others are now in course of projection; whilst some few of a entirely new creation are about to be entered upon. One of the latter is the project of building a ship railway across the seven miles wide peninsula of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy. A number of years ago a scheme was suggested of making a canal across the peninsula, and at one time it appeared that the work of constructing was about to commence, surveys and estimates having been made; but it now appears that grave doubts were apprehended as to the practicability of constructing a canal on account of the great difference of the tides in the Cumberland Bay and those in the Gulf. So great appeared these difficulties that the canal project has been abandoned for the more feasible one of building a ship railway; the accomplishment of which would be of very great commercial importance as it would shorten the distance from

WOLFVILLE, N. S., SEPT. 18, 1885. Gaspé to St. John, N. B., 420 miles to Boston, 200 miles. Escuminac to St. John, 482 miles. Charlottetown to St. John, 400 miles. " " to Boston, 220 miles. " " to Wolfville, 455 miles. Pictou to St. John, 340 miles. " " to Boston, 170 miles. Great as the saving in time would be, it would be but secondary in importance to the much greater saving that would be assured to vessels sailing round Cape Breton and the Nova Scotia coasts, which are literally strewn with wrecks. The cost of operating the road is variously estimated by competent engineers at from one tenth to one half of a cent per ton per mile, and should these estimates be doubled, tripled, or even quadrupled, the rate would still be sufficiently low even with the present volume of traffic as to justify its construction, and we hope for it a better result than that of the long-talked-of Long Island and Kingsport dyke.

Simultaneous with the above another and greater scheme is proposed and is being pushed with considerable vigor, that of connecting the Island of Prince Edward with New Brunswick by means of a subway from Cape Traverse to Tormentine—a distance of some eight or nine miles—at an estimated cost of \$5,000,000. It is proposed to extend the pier at Cape Traverse, which is now 1,800 feet long, to within 150 feet of the head ice. At the outer end, overlapping and adjoining the wooden pier, will be an iron wharf filled with concrete into which the mouth of the tunnel will be completely headed for some 50 feet, thus making an anchorage of it of 325 tons, as it weighs 64 tons to the foot. From this pier the tunnel or tube, will descend to the bottom of the Strait at an angle of about 1 in 100. On the Cape Tormentine side, the pier will run out to the north of the Jourdain reef, or until it strikes six fathoms of water inside the board ice, as at Cape Traverse. The whole distance proposed to be tunneled between piers will be something over four miles. The tube will be 16 feet in diameter, so as to receive a 4 foot 8 1/2 inch train. The tunnel of four miles will be ventilated from either end with shafts of four feet in diameter. At the lowest part of the tunnel in the middle there will be two duplicate pumps worked with compressed air for forcing it of air water and impure air and filling it with pure air.

Now we observe that co-extensive with the increase of knowledge has been the increase of human power, and addition to human comfort and convenience. The luxuries of modern life, the comforts that adorn our houses, and the delinities that load our tables, are brought to us as

SMILING

For the ACADIAN.

Smiling is the prettiest exercise of the mouth. It shows the teeth and the heart of a good advantage, and frightens away. From the faces of those we meet every day we might conclude that it is natural to the young, but as unnatural to the old, as keeping silent. The infant smiles, and is disappointed if it gets not one in return; the full-grown don't smile, and thinks any one who does, canvassing or courting that does. But we can all smile if we like; and we all like smiles. We recognize them with a considerable of thankfulness between the crying spells of the children; and in insolvency and sickness we appreciate the honest ones of friends. When we like smiles so well ourselves it is strange we have so few for those around us. We meet, and smile, and talk about one another a good deal, but smile very little. We forget we must smile to get a smile. We never think that there are only three things in this world we are sure of—death, the rate collector, and retribution. But we do not ask atheists or the unjust or unhappy to smile; but only those who are satisfied with themselves and mankind, and at peace with their wives and the bank. These we expect to smile at everybody—at home as well as away. Any one who can't smile at home, will not smile long over at the neighbors'. Home, where we spend most of our time, that is where we want plenty, and don't send her out among strangers for them. She always has more for you than strangers had, and she always will have. Give the rest their share too, and when the funerals come there will be no tears of regret.

A melancholy-looking man told me once that it was wicked to smile. He said "our Savior never did when he was on earth," and spoke as emphatically as if he had been one of the disciples. But a little girl says this is a mistake, for He must have smiled when he took little children in his arms or they would not have gone to him. When I see a man too religious to smile, I don't feel like trading horses with him. Christianity has no tendency to gloominess. It allows us to smile on our friends while we have them. It is better to smile with the living than weep with the dead. I have more respect for a human being than a corpse. If I can't respect a friend while alive, I will not help erect a monument to keep me from forgetting him when he is gone. "I would rather have a rose while I live than a wreath at my funeral. I don't care whether I am buried in a rain-box or a little rosewood casket, whether a lilac or a thorn shadow my grave; but I want my friends to smile while I am here. Smiles are the sunshine of life, and it must be dark and cloudy and look like thunder where they don't live. We will soon be leaving; let us look kindly toward each other till we go. Let us smile not because our summer visitors have gone, nor to show our dimples; but because we like to see others smile. H. H.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

For the ACADIAN.

It is our privilege to live in the most glorious period of the world's history—a period of great commercial activity and intellectual progress. If our great-grandfathers could only pay us a visit they would wonder what the world was coming to, and possibly they might shake their heads in approbation, and sigh for the return of the "good and bad days" of yore; but they have gone, never to return, and their slumbering dust rests peacefully in many a quiet churchyard. What rapid advancement we see in science, art, politics and religion. Who ever dreamt of the power of the steam engine, of telegraph electricity, or of telephone communication a century ago? Great indeed have been the developments of science since the days when Newton watched the falling apple, and Watts observed the steam escaping from his mother's kettle, and mightier still have been the social and political problems which have claimed the attention of reformers, and found their happy solution during this period; whilst not the least advancement is to be seen in the growing unity of the church in her missionary enterprise and spiritual influence. Mathematics have been carried to an extent, and have attained to a power and facility of investigation, of which the ancients formed no conception. Astronomy, by the aid of mathematics and optics, has opened up the system of the universe, subjected the various heavenly bodies to weighing and measurement, and accounted with mathematical precision for all the phenomena that have been discovered by the more powerful instruments which optics have placed at her disposal. Natural history in all its branches—animal, vegetable, and mineral—has been cultivated with a zeal and success altogether unprecedented. New subjects of investigation have been opened and pursued to a surprising extent. The science of political economy and of chemistry may be regarded as the creations of this period, whilst the attractive science of geology is in its infancy, and is only beginning to attain to the form and consistency of a science. Geography, too, has explored the surface of our planet in every direction.

Now we observe that co-extensive with the increase of knowledge has been the increase of human power, and addition to human comfort and convenience. The luxuries of modern life, the comforts that adorn our houses, and the delinities that load our tables, are brought to us as

the direct result of scientific discovery and progress. Look, if you please, at the progress of machinery in every department of labor. The beef carried to great perfection. The invention of the steam-engine has placed a power at the disposal of man to which it would be difficult to assign limits, and this mighty instrument has been applied to manufactures of every description with most gratifying results. The more delicate machines, such as clocks and watches, although not the invention of this period, have been brought to high perfection in it, and the improved discoveries in gas light and electric light, turn night into day in our large cities and towns. In London they are introducing the electric light into the churches, and lighting up the principal thoroughfares and public buildings. No longer is it thought to be a tedious task to circumnavigate the earth! And why is this? Why has distance thus lost its terror? Because our modern steamers span the ocean, our railways cross mighty continents and dash through Alpine mountains, whilst the telegraph will send messages to our friends at the other end of the globe in a few minutes.

The power of intellect that is still employed in improvements in every department of art is unexplained in the history of mankind. Men are thirst for knowledge, and even our sisters are challenging us in holy rivalry in the pathway of intellectual pursuits, and the importance of higher education is being urged with an eloquence almost Demosthenic and with an earnestness worthy of its importance. The school-children of our day are better educated than the school-teachers of the "good and bad days," which some disoriented people are everlastingly sighing for. What the practical outcome of all this activity and intellectual progress is to be, would take a wise head than that of the writer to prognosticate.

One great social reform of the nineteenth century is the abolition of slavery—the sin-cursed traffic in human beings which commenced at an early period and extended from the west coast of Africa to the American continent and islands. The prosecution of the nefarious traffic created a mass of human misery wherever it was practised. What heart-rending accounts are handed down to us of human oppression, crime and misery; and it is humiliating to think that the agents and abettors of this traffic were natives of countries professing to have adopted the benign principles of our holy religion, which teach so emphatically the brotherhood of the human race, and the fatherhood of God. But in course of time the cry of oppression aroused the Christian world, and throughout the length and breadth of this wide American continent there went up one universal cry "emancipate the slave." The eyes of the British public were first opened to these enormous crimes by a few benevolent individuals, amongst whom we would mention the name of Harriet Beecher Stowe, who afterwards became the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and whose noble life-work is but another example of the powerful influence exerted by women in shaping the destiny of the race. The result was that the nation was roused to righteous indignation at the fearful dishonour, and because determined to wash its hands of the foul stain, and after a determined struggle against the parties interested, humanity triumphed and in 1838 eight hundred thousand slaves breathed the air of freedom! The manner in which this last act of justice was effected is, perhaps, unique in the history of the world. The British nation purchased the freedom of the slaves from their masters, who were subjects of the empire, and advanced to them £20,000,000 sterling to set the wretched captives at liberty.

Let no one think that this great social and moral conquest was the work of a day, far from it. Even as early as the year 1787 a movement to set free all slaves in the British Colonies had been at work in the House of Commons. William Wilberforce, member for the county of York, first brought forward the motion, and through a long life he clung, with noble perseverance and undaunted courage, to the noble work. It was not until the question was forty-six years old that the Bill finally passed the British Parliament. But the noble-hearted Wilberforce lived to see the triumph of his life's work, and then calmly fell asleep, in the year 1833.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—1. Please write on one side of the paper only. 2. Give full name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. 3. Do not expect anonymous communications to be noticed. 4. Mark letters "Printers' Manuscript," leave one end open and postage will be only 10c per half ounce. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views of our correspondents.

GREAT EXHIBITION ON N. S.

OR CANADIAN APPLES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON. To the Editors of the ACADIAN.

SIRS,—Herewith please find copy of special notice issued by the managers of the Crystal Palace Co., London, and to which we desire to call the attention of Fruit Growers. NOTICE.—Messrs Notthard & Lowe, 20, Tootley street, and Cottol's wharf, London, S. E., offer for competition, on November 6th, 1885, and following days, for collections of Nova Scotia or Canadian Apples, two cups, guinea respectively. Class A.—Best collection of five guineas and three guineas respectively. The Crystal Palace Company adding eleven guineas, to be awarded as follows: Class A.—Best collection of five guineas or Canadian apples, not less than 70 or more than 90 sorts, six fruits of each sort. First prize, five guinea cup and 2 guineas; second prize, 3 guineas; third prize, 2 guineas. Class B.—Best collection of 25 dishes of Nova Scotia or Canadian apples, 6 fruits of each sort. First prize 3 guinea cup and 1 guinea; second prize, 2 guineas; third prize, 1 guinea.

At the last meeting of the N. S. Fruit Growers' Assn. the undersigned was instructed, by a unanimous vote, to forward all collections, for this competition, from members of the Assn., free of expense. Entries should be made with the Sec'y, on or before the 30th day of Sept., and from whom all information can be had. We hope very shortly to be able to announce an increase in the value and number of the above prizes and trust that many of our fruit-growers will take advantage of this opportunity to bring N. S. apples thus prominently before the London public. I am, gentlemen, yours truly C. R. H. STARR, Sec'y F. G. A. Port Williams, Sept. 8th.

SALE

Quite a time has elapsed since I last took up my pen to write something for your columns. However, I have not entirely forgotten you. I have watched each one of the ACADIANS with a keener eye; and have often wished to record my praises of your efforts to give to the public a first-class paper. Now that it has come forth full grown; and second to none other paper in the tasteful manner in which its advertisements are displayed; and with every column so replete with select matter for reading, my raptures cannot be controlled. Feign would I endeavor to restrain them at this time; but would let them mingle with the praises of various others.

"Great things have small beginnings." The ACADIAN has evidently built for itself a sure foundation. Beginning at the foot of the ladder, it has steadily, though rapidly pushed its way up, always adhering to the motto which it has chosen, to be Honest, Independent, and Fearless; in principle, Fearless in action, inflexible as regards character, accommodating as regards methods, waiting without intolerance when the conservative nature of mankind will not easily submit to the reforms which you propose. Endeavoring to promote the welfare of our historic valley, Messrs Editors, you have won for your paper a corner in every one of our homes.

Sincerely your friend, ROBERT CORNWALLIS, SEPT. 14th 1885.

To the Editors of the ACADIAN. GENTLEMEN,—I notice in your issue of the 11th the wonderful progress in Saxony, in the manufacture of pig-pens and all every necessary sort of buildings of large and smaller dimensions, some of the latter wanting still. This Saxony is a most wonderful place—one of the greatest discoveries of the age. Valuation of property increased 280% within the last year of hard times. Apple trees grown a hundred years in the open high ways, thirty and flouring still, when there was no restrictions on cattle running at large; but now of late since the law forbids people from pasturing their animals on the streets not even native trees can be grown there for cattle, although the numbers are few comparing the present with the past. I have always been simple enough to consider nature's laws unchangeable, as was said of those of the Modes and Persians, but must now change my opinion and agree with the great poet Burns, "Nature's mighty law is change." I don't know if this great discovery is of a mushroom growth or some of our sages who have claimed to have passed their scores (simplicity or design) one thing seems certain which we must all believe, a great revolution has taken place in the natural laws of the animal and vegetable kingdom. I suppose some may pretend to doubt this apple-tree story, which if true and acted upon would interfere with the rights and convenience of the traveling public by making a change in the road for the worse. A little longer round and a sharper turn on an acute corner; and also the orchard on the opposite side of the road; the distance between the trees is seventy-eight feet, which leaves nine feet outside each opposite tree and a sixty foot road between them. —But part of the correspondents marked wrong is wrong, and the tree being always on the road-side and the road found in lately is —to say the least of it is a gross misstatement upon which I invite investigation. Trusting you will give this publicity, and thanking you for past favors, I remain, gentlemen, Yours truly W. HARRINGTON.

By Special Arrangement we are enabled to offer the ACADIAN AND THE DETROIT FREE PRESS 4 MONTHS FOR 40 CENTS. This will give the opportunity of getting the two papers on trial at a very small price. The Detroit Free Press is acknowledged to be the Best Dollar Weekly in America.

SAVE MONEY! By ordering your Hard Coal from us you will Save Money on every ton! And by giving me your order for the Celebrated Acadia Coal you will get the Best Soft Coal in the World at a low figure and Save Money! Remember that a few tons of the celebrated Acadia Coal will give as much heat and last as long as a whole vessel load of almost any other kind, and will not choke you like other kinds do. We will sell for cash and sell low. Save money by giving as an early order. D. MUMFORD, W. & A. Railway Station, August 18, 1885.

New Advertisements.

TEA MEETING The members and friends of White Rock Division intend holding a Tea Meeting in their New Hall, on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, if fine, if not on the first fine day. In connection with the Tea Meeting they will have a REVOLVING SWING. They humbly ask the Friends of Temperance and the public at large to aid them in their undertaking. Doors opened at 4 o'clock p. m. TEA 35 CENTS. R. S. KEHOE, Com. White Rock Mills, Sept 12th.

NEW GOODS! FOR THE FALL. Burpee Witter Has opened a large proportion of his FALL STOCK in the following Departments:— DRESS GOODS! 100 pcs., embracing all the newest styles from 14c. to \$1.75 per yard. Every lady in Wolfville should see this magnificent new stock. WOOL GOODS! 20 doz. WOOL SQUARES, CLOUDS, SCARFS and FASCINATORS in new Designs and Colors, from 50c. to \$3.25. These goods are cheap and very handsome. 25 pcs. 'BRUNSWICK' VELVETEENS, IN BLACK, NAVY, SKY, BROWN, CARDINAL, PRUNE, BRONZE, OLIVE, GARNET.

1500 Yards Flannels, BRONZE, BROWN, CLARET, FAWN, NAVY, SCARLET, WHITE, and Light and Dark GRAY. Price from 25c. to 50c. CLOTHS! This Department is heavily stocked with English Worsteds, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, and Cloths from the best Nova Scotia Mills. DOMESTICS! White and Grey Cottons, Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens, Prints, Flacey Cottons, Bed Ticks. CORSETS! 28 Varieties American and Canadian Corsets, including the Celebrated Dr. Warner's Health Corset. MANTLE CLOTHS! Black and Broeze Ottoman. Black and Brown Astriochan. Black, Navy, and Brown STOCKENENTE. A Full Line Black and Colored MITTENS. 1 Case Yarmouth Underclothing. NEW GOODS ARRIVING EVERY WEEK! OATS, BUTTER, and EGGS taken in exchange. BURPEE WITTER. Wolfville, Sept 18th, 1885.

Special Offer. 50 Newly imported Verse & Motto all Chromo Cards, with name and a water pen for 10c. 5 packs, 5 pens for 50c. Agents sample pack, outfit, and illustrated catalogue of Novelties, for a 3c. stamp and this slip. A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

House and Orchard TO LET IN WOLFVILLE. The House is in thorough repair, and contains 8 rooms, 4 closets and pantry, a Frost-proof Cellar containing a large milk room. There is a good Barn on the premises. The Orchard is stocked with over 100 Choice Craft-Trees in Full Bearing, viz, Apples, Pears, Plums, etc. For particulars apply to JAMES WILSON, on the premise Jan'y 29th.

FOR 3 MONTHS THE WESTERN BOOK & NEWS CO. Will frame the Crown Pictures, or others same size, at following prices each: 1 1/2 inch Rose & Gilt, \$0 85 2 " " " " 1 00 2 1/2 " " " " 1 25 All other Mouldings marked down to prices that cannot be equalled. August 18th. COAL, COAL. Having made especially favorable terms with the best mines I am prepared to sell Coal at unusually low rates, and hereby request parties in want of Fall and Winter supply to communicate with me before purchasing. Satisfaction guaranteed, both in quality and price. Good facilities for loading cars to go by rail. Persons wanting Hard Coal please send in their orders at once. W. J. HIGGINS. Wolfville July 30, 1885. EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE, For the Cure of Consumption, Paralysis, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and other Skin and Blood Diseases, Rickets, Anemia, Loss of Flesh, Wasting both in Adults and Children, Nervous Prostration, etc. Two sizes, 25c. and 75c. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS & DEALERS. JOB PRINTING of all kinds executed at shortest notice.

New Advertisements.

FRUIT GROWERS! BUY YOUR DRY APPLE BARRELS— J. D. MARTIN, GASPETEAU. He is selling them at 23 Cents Each! With a discount of 5% for cash, and expects to manufacture 6,000 this year. N. B.—Orders by mail promptly filled Gaspereau, Sept 18th.

RESERVED FOR THE— WOLFVILLE BOOKSTORE! Opposite Miss Hamilton's Millinery Store. MAIN STREET. FOR SALE! The subscriber offers for sale 1 yoke of superior Working Oxen in good condition, and perfectly kindne Harness. Weight 2800 lb. Apply to ALEXANDER FULLERTON, Long Island, July 31, 1885. Sweeping Reductions In SUITS made by me For 1 Month. Having a large stock on hand I wish to clear out to make room for New Stock. A. McPHERSON, KENTVILLE. Sept. 25, 1884. THIS OUT and return to us with 10c. or 4-3c stamps, and you'll get by return mail a Golden Box of Goods that will bring you in more money in one month than anything else in America. Either sex make money fast. 40 City Novelty Co. Yarmouth, N. S.

PUMPS! The subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to furnish the Celebrated Rubber-Bucket Pump, the best in the market, at his usual low rates. Address—J. B. WORTHYLAKE, July 31, 3m. Grand Pre, N. S.

William Wallace, TAILOR Corner Earl and Water Streets, WOLFVILLE. Flour! Flour! IN STORE 200 Bbls. FLOUR, Among which are two of the best Bread Making Flours made in the Dominion. Every Barrel Warranted. For sale low for cash by G. H. WALLACE. Wolfville, June 12, 1885.

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