THE ACADIAN
AND BERWICK TIMES.

DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Vol. VII. WOLFVILLE, KING'S CO., N. S., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1888. No

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

THE ACADIAN.

Published on FRIDAY at the office WOLFVILLE, KINGS CO., N S

TERMS:

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Local advertising at ten cents per line for every insertion, unless by special arrangement for standing notices.

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The ACADIAN JOB DEPARTMENT is constantly receiving new type and material, and will continue to guarantee satisfaction on all work turned out.

Newsy communications from all parts of the county, or articles upon the topics of the day are cordially solicited. The name of the party writing for the ACADIAN must invariably accompany the communication, although the same may be written over a fictitious signature.

Address all communications to
DAVISON BROS.,
Editors & Proprietors,
Wolfville, N S.

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POST OFFICE, WOLFVILLE

OFFICE HOURS, 8 A. M to 8 P. M. Mails are made up as follows:

For Halifax and Windsor close at 6 50 a. m.
Express west close at 10.35 a. m.
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Kentville close at 7 15 p m

GEO. V. RAND, Post Master.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

Open from 9 a m. to 2 p.m. Closed on Saturday at 12, noon.

A. DEW. BARSS, Agent.

Churches.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev T A Higgins, Pastor—Services: Sunday, preaching at 11 a m and 7 p m; Sunday School at 2 30 p m Pastor's Bible Class & Prayer Meeting on Tuesday at 7 15; Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7 30.

Mission Hall Services.—Sunday School at 2 30, followed by Service at 3 30 Prayer Meeting, Friday evening at 7 30.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. R D Ross, Pastor—Service every Sabbath at 300 p. m. Sabbath School at 11 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7 30 p m.

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev Fred'k Friggens, Pastor—Services every Sabbath at 11 00 a m and 7 00 p m. Sabbath School at 9 30 a m. Prayer Meeting on Thursday at 7 00 p m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, (Episcopal) Services on Sunday next at 3 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

ST FRANCIS (R. C.)—Rev T M Daly, P. P.—Mass 11 00 a m the last Sunday of each month.

Masonic.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, A. F & A. M., meets at their Hall on the second Friday of each month at 7½ o'clock p. m.

J. W. Caldwell, Secretary

Temperance.

WOLFVILLE DIVISION S OF T meets every Monday evening in their Hall, Witter's Block, at 8.00 o'clock.

ACADIA LODGE, I. O. G. T. meets every Saturday evening in Music Hall at 7.30 o'clock.

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM.

Registered Percheron Horses and French Coach Horses.

Percheron Stallions and Mares, Imported and Registered. French Coach Stallions and Mares, Imported and Registered. Stallions from Wayne County, Mich., Will offer a very large stock of Percherons just from the importation, and French Coach Horses, all of which are sold on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Correspondence free. Address Savage & Farnum, Bangor, Maine.

DIRECTORY

—OF THE—

Business Firms of WOLFVILLE

The undermentioned firms will use you right, and we can safely recommend them as our most enterprising business men.

BORDEN, C. H.—Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

BORDEN, CHARLES H.—Carriages and Sleighs Built, Repaired, and Painted

BISHOP, E. G.—Dealer in Leads, Oils, Colors Room Paper, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Brushes, etc, etc.

BLACKADDER, W. C.—Cabinet Maker and Repairer.

BROWN, J. I.—Practical Horse-Shoer and Farrier.

CALDWELL & MURRAY.—Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Furniture, etc.

DAVISON, J. B.—Justice of the Peace, Conveyancer, Fire Insurance Agent.

DAVISON BROS.—Printers and Publishers.

DR PAYZANT & SON, Dentists.

GILMORE, G. H.—Insurance Agent. Agent of Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of New York.

GODFREY, L. P.—Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes.

HAMILTON, MISS S A.—Milliner, and dealer in fashionable millinery goods.

HARRIS, O. D.—General Dry Goods Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

HERBIN, J. F.—Watch Maker and Jeweller.

HIGGINS, W. J.—General Coal Dealer. Coal always on hand.

KELLEY, THOMAS.—Boot and Shoe Maker. All orders in his line faithfully performed. Repairing neatly done.

MURPHY, J. L.—Cabinet Maker and Repairer.

PATRIQUIN, C. A.—Manufacturer of all kinds of Carriage, and Team Harness. Opposite People's Bank.

ROCKWELL & CO.—Book-sellers, Stationers, Picture Framers, and dealers in Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines.

RAND, G. V.—Drugs, and Fancy Goods.

SLEEP, S. R.—Importer and dealer in General Hardware, Stoves, and Tinware. Agents for Frost & Wood's Plows.

SHAW, J. M.—Barber and Tobacconist.

WALLACE, G. H.—Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

WITTER, BURPEE.—Importer and dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery, Ready-made Clothing, and Gents' Furnishings.

WILSON, JAS.—Harness Maker, is still in Wolfville where he is prepared to fill all orders in his line of business.

J. B. DAVISON, J. P.
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE,
CONVEYANCER.
INSURANCE AGENT, ETC.
WOLFVILLE, N. S.

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NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, ETC
Also General Agent for FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE.
WOLFVILLE N S

Campbell's Cathartic Compound

IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

BRIDGEWATER, MAS., 21st Oct., 1886.—I find Campbell's Cathartic Compound the best article I have ever used for sensitive men of bilious habit, and easy to take. I am, yours truly A. N. McDONALD.

Sold by dealers in family medicines everywhere. 25c. per bottle

Select Poetry.

PLANT A TREE.

He who plants a tree,
Plants a hope,
Rootlets up through fibres blindly grope,
Leaves unfold into horizons free.
So man's life must climb
From the clods of time
Into heavens sublime.
Canst thou prophesy, thou little tree,
What the glory of thy boughs shall be?

He who plants a tree,
Plants a joy;
Plants a comfort that will never cloy—
Every day a fresh reality.
Beautiful and strong
To whose shelter throng
Creatures blithe with song.
If thou couldst but know, thou happy tree,
Of the bliss that shall inhabit thee!

He who plants a tree,
He plants peace.
Under its green curtain jargons cease,
Leaf and zephyr murmur soothingly;
Shadows soft with sleep
Down tired eyelids creep,
Balm of slumber deep.
Never hast thou dreamed, thou blessed tree,
Of the benediction thou shalt be.

He who plants a tree,
He plants youth.
Vigor won for centuries in sooth;
Life of time that hints eternity!
Boughs their strength uprear,
New shoots, every year
On old growths appear.
Thou shalt teach the ages, sturdy tree,
Youth of soul is immortality.

He who plants a tree,
He plants love;
Tents of coolness spreading out above
Wayfarers, he may not live to see.
Gifts that grow are best,
Hands that bless are blest.
Plant! Life does the rest!
Heaven and earth help him who plants a tree,
And his work its own reward shall be.

—*Lucy Larcum.*

Canada as a Part of The British Empire.

AN ESSAY DELIVERED AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF ACADIA COLLEGE, JUNE 7TH, 1888, BY H. L. DAY, OF YARMOUTH.

The British Empire has long occupied the highest position among the nations of the earth. Her prestige and her strength are the natural outcome of those noble institutions founded upon justice and liberty, which the English people have ever enjoyed, and which are their undisputed birthright and grandest possession. These institutions carry with them the evidence of their own permanence, and these must be regarded as the source of England's greatness, and her hopeful prospect of a happy destiny. From her well-regulated policy has grown a commerce which includes one of largest trades of the world; and in every port the welcome British flag floats over more than half the harbored ships. England, too, ranks the first in naval importance, and to her all praise is due for developing a force which protects her commerce, which strengthens her national interests, and secures her honored name from the machinations of an alien power. "But it is the true glory of England to have planted over the face of the world communities growing into nations," where English laws, the English language, and the English religion are a common possession to all. Among these growing communities of English origin and English rule, in position, in civilization, and in maritime greatness, the Canadian Dominion,

THE LAND OF OUR NATIVITY,

and the home of a free people, claims the leading place. This Canada of to-day is not the Canada it was when the Frenchman's flag waved the Frenchman's last farewell. Then that term was applied only to one province extending indefinitely into the west, and known by the name of the province of Quebec. But now there stretches out on every side a perfectly ideal prospect of agricultural wealth and beauty, and its expansive boundaries now require the Atlantic and the Pacific for their outer confines. As a result of this extraordinary growth the narrow and autocratic administrations of the royal representatives in this country has been superseded by the safer and less obnoxious regime of parliamentary government. In this condition, and as a part of the British Empire, Canada bears varied relations to the British Isles. In a far-distant age, in the world of Grecian life, there was instituted a grand colonial system which has long since become dismembered; yet its glory still remains as a living evidence of Grecian knowledge and Grecian power. But the relations that were manifested between the Greek city and its native centre widely diverge from those which exist between the British province and its original source. From a geographical, commercial and political standpoint, these differences are most clearly observed. The Greek colony was but a city, usually situated within the guardian pale of the Athenian mother. Around its outer walls was the swarthy sea of the barbarian invader, and the trackless waste of unexplored and untenanted forest and desert. Sybaris, a city in Magna Grecia, which vied with and for a time overshadowed the splendor of the Spartan capital, is a favorable illustration. In our colonial system, Canada, the best representative, is not a city. Situated at the north of the great American Republic, away across the broad expanse of ocean, with her five millions of progressive and intelligent inhabitants, with her picturesque and fertile territories extending over an area of three millions of square miles, is

CANADA, THE FOUNDATION OF A GREAT AND GLORIOUS NATION.

The Grecian city could not look for subsistence within its own boundary. It had no wide and tillable lands, no fishing facilities. From other more favorable parts the elements of livelihood were to be obtained. But in that thinly-settled province, the great Northwest, Canada possesses a belt of land which is destined to become one of the chief granaries of the world, and which will be to her as its extensive and fruitful fields become gradually opened by industrial toil, a prolific source of national subsistence and national wealth. The vast Canadian fishery is also a grand possession. It forms the foundation of the varied progress in the eastern provinces. In the men who now sail her fishing fleets, Canada has acquired the essentials of a powerful marine, which in any national tumult will be found to add no less to the defensive strength of the Dominion than it now does to its commercial enterprise. The commercial relations that existed between Greek colony and parent state were not of a reciprocal and extensive nature. There were no bands of merchantmen or commercial traders passing to and fro with their merchandize, save now and then a caravan or friendly ship, bearing to the dependent city the bare necessities of life. But between England and her colony there exists to-day an immense commerce, which, under the present system, is gradually developing, and which secures for each an equal profit. From the forest, field, and the abounding waters of the wide Dominion, lumber of every kind, wheat and unexcelled fruit and large amounts of fishing produce, find ready and accessible markets in the English port. From the British manufactories is returned to Canada manufactured goods equal to her Canadian imports, and in view of this relation England and her British American dependency are equally valuable to each other.

THE COMMERCIAL POLICY OF THE DOMINION

is a highly-protective one; and bearing this relation to England's free trade system, Canada secures a large amount which supplies her with an extensive revenue. This adoption of a protective tariff was not indicative, as some believe, of a desire to sever connection with the home authority, but rather to strengthen and enhance the commercial welfare of the Dominion. England has willingly indulged our Canadian statesmen in allowing them to adopt a scheme which she herself has long since abandoned, in order that they might learn by the true method of experience, which is the more advantageous plan. She, too, secures our proud commercial fleet from all injurious interference, by the promise to protect our interest with her imperial navy when necessity demands. May this extensive commercial relation which gives to our industrious worker a bountiful livelihood, which secures for our land a prosperous element to a prosperous nation, long exist between England and her Canadian colony. The political relation of Canada to the empire affords but a slight analogy to the city colony and the Greek metropolis. The Greek city was generally independent, but not alone exposed to the greedy avarice of the Vandal invader. If liable to fall to the barbarian lot, through physical distance, through political perfidy and wasting war, the loyal Greek would come to protect his afflicted brother. Canada is not independent, but dependent; and this dependence is largely manifest in her political relation to the island of the sea. Our Canadian constitution was once a perfect model of that of the British monarchy, but one by one its principles, illy adapted to meet the requirements of Canadian life, were replaced by the more suitable elements of democratical independence. At present the Governor General and Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada represent the sole remnants of autocratic rule in the Dominion. These changes in the Canadian constitution were recognized and sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament, and without its assent the workings of our parliamentary body must remain unchanged.

THE CANADIAN TREATY

must also receive the Imperial seal, and although our statesmen have often pleaded with their English guardian to be freed from this necessity, yet fortunately to no purpose. To the United Kingdom, Canada is indebted for her national safekeeping; but that little garrison of British regulars in the city of Halifax, or those four Imperial men-of-war, have never been required to discharge a shot against a foreign or domestic trespasser. To this political extent, then, is Canada dependent upon the wise and kindly British rule. For her own internal affairs she is left alone to work and model her own peculiar destiny. In the future that lies all unrevealed before our young and thrifty land, one of four courses must be adopted and pursued. Will our grand inheritance pass to our American neighbor? Not while the loyal British heart beats in the breasts of a loyal Canadian people! This land was never destined to lose its national significance in the wide extended bounds of the American Republic, or to be other than the permanent abode of the noble descendents of the noble Saxon Father. Position may profitably change our commercial relations to this adjoining power. Time may reveal a nation by our side exceeded by none other. National feeling may grow into earnest brotherly love; but the throbbing pulses of the two great peoples will never beat as one! Will Canada pass from under British rule? This question, too, must receive a negative reply.

OUR NATIONAL ARM

is yet too weak to sway a nation's sceptre, and our internal strength is not sufficient to meet an invasion of a dauntless and avaricious assailant. The fortress, the military and the foreign representative, parts necessary to independent national life, would only be a means of burden to our present Dominion exchequer. Situated thus, we are not prepared to repeat the historical example set by the Greek, when scattered communities were wont to gather in one equal and common brotherhood around the altar of the Delphian Apollo or the Olympian Zeus. Neither will the Dominion of Canada ever form a part of an Imperial federated empire. The power of her government, so distinct in character and so widely diverse in its interests, from that of the other colonial offspring, could never be centered in an Imperial parliament. The various members of a British federation could not judiciously deal with each other's reciprocal claims, or fairly decide colonial disputes, although perhaps they might reward the gallantry of any local resistance to a foreign enemy. Such a prospect as an empire thus federated, although it may serve a good purpose in inviting mutual good will, is at best only a visionary ideal caused by the "patriotic love of union and the growth of unifying principles."

THE ONLY PROSPECT,

then, that is open before the Dominion of Canada, is that of dependence; not the dependence of forced conscription of central supreme authority, not the dependence born of a weak and unworthy spirit, but the noble and elevated dependence of a common brotherhood. As the sterner elements of subordination are gradually being pruned away, England and her Canadian colony are being more closely knit together. Canada, observed from her past achievement, reveals but the prelude of her future exertions and her future destiny. Beside her kind protectress, Canada, the land of the maple-leaf, so progressive, so untrammelled in action, and so abundantly blest, must as she advances along the lines of experience and reform, grow and develop into a grand and glorious nation. May the good old British flag still continue to wave over our fair Dominion, inspiring every true Canadian heart with deep-born Saxon loyalty to its sovereign and country, and may our Canadian possession as a part of the British Empire still be guided by the same all-wise hand which has thus far moulded her course and shaped her destiny, ever broadening and expanding under the light of the Curistian faith and the elevating elements of a noble civilization!

Better Die than Lie.

Always tell the truth, whether you please the pigs or make them grunt. It is the best plan always, and nine times out of ten it is the easiest in the long run. If truth costs more to begin with, a lie will cost more in the end. Truth may be blamed, but it cannot be shamed. For a time, people may think you are a fool for being so outspoken; but before many new moons they will respect you for your honesty.

I have met with people who lie as naturally as they eat their dinners. You cannot believe anything they say. That Miss Arabella Bounce has the bump of wonder, and if she doesn't see wonders every day she will make them up. I would say she was brought up upon Old Mother Goose, and weaned on novels. Such makers of wonderful tales are a plague in a house, and a pest to a parish; they ought to be transported to the Fools' Paradise, where they could lie on the clouds, or lie on the sea, or lie on the back of a dragon.

Some have a deep design, and lie one way to gain their end in another. Double, double; wheel within a wheel; you never know what they are at, but you are sure they are up to no good. These foxes will be trapped at last, and serve them right. A thief you may pity, if he steals because of hunger; but a liar is a mean rat that every dog may hurt if he likes. But where there's one scheming liar, there are a dozen who tell falsehoods because they have never learned to care about truth. They have got into a way of exaggerating, or coloring, or making up as they go along, and they never wander into truth, except it be by sheer accident. This comes on by degrees. At first they just added on a word or two, and they went on by degrees until now they can lie as fast as a horse can trot. It is a shocking habit to tell falsehoods in jest. White lies are black sins; and those who lie in fun will find it no fun to answer for them.

Above all things, be true. You can cure a man of a great many faults; but it is very seldom that you can save one who is downright false. A cunning rascal is rotten at the core, and there's no doing anything with him. I have known hundreds cured of swearing; but hardly one of lying. The grace of God can cure this habit, but it seldom does: the liar makes his calling and election sure for hell, for he becomes by adoption the child of the father of lies. Hate the ground that a lie lies upon. The air around a falsehood is tainted with something worse than typhus fever. Flee every vice; but above all things abhor lying. Be true thyself if all around thee lie!

—*John Ploughman's Almanac.*

Should Be His Best.

It is very common for young men, I think, to determine the quality of their work by the price which they are paid for it. I only get, says such a one, $5 a week, and I am sure that I am giving $5 worth of service; if my employer wants more, let him give better wages. This is specious reasoning, but it is false; and it is destructive to the best manhood. No man can afford to do anything less well than his best. He who always strives to do his best work, in the very process of striving, will grow better and better. Not only will he grow more skilful in that particular workmanship, but he will be better equipped for other workmanship. This is an absolutely universal law, it is the absolutely universal road to promotion.

The man who is careful to give nothing more than he gets, rarely gets more than he gives. The man who works for his own sake, who puts the best part of himself into every blow he strikes, who mixes all his work with brain and conscience, who studies to render the largest possible service regardless of the compensation which it brings, sooner or later will find his way on and up. The world learn his worth and calls him to higher service. Nor is this all. By stirring himself up to do always the best that he can, he grows into a power to do better and ever better.

BEST ON EARTH
SURPRISE SOAP
THE GREAT SELF WASHER TRY IT

Send 25 Surprise or Sea Foam wrappers to us and get either the beautiful picture or ½ doz. Surprise lead pencils

A marvel of economy in time, labor and money.

For the laundry and general household use.

Ask your grocer for SURPRISE Soap and take no other.

The St. Croix Soap M'f'g Co., St. Stephen, N. B.

A Grave Matter.

"Kin I hev a man 'rested fur making threats?" asked a colored man of an officer on Champlain street the other day.

"Who is he?"

"He's a bad nigger, named Moses."

"What threats has he made?"

"He shakes his fist under my nose an' says he will live to spit on my grave."

"What's your age?"

"Twenty-nine, boss."

"And his?"

"Ober forty, sah."

"Well, don't you see that you have a dozen chances of outliving him? The chances of your spitting on his grave are at least sixty-five out of a hundred."

"Hu! But I never figgered on dat! Of co'se dey are. Why, sah, de chances are dat I kin jump on his grave wid boaf feet at de time I spit. All right. Jist let him threaten an' blow all he wants to. When it comes to spittin' on graves dat African will be left way behind."—*Free Press.*

Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever.—Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and,

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine, have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Kendal T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look steadily at a brilliant light without pain. Her cure is complete.—W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles $5.