THE ACADIAN
One Year to Any Address for $1.00.

The Acadian.

No better advertising medium in the Valley than THE ACADIAN.

HONEST, INDEPENDENT, FEARLESS.

VOL. XXX. WOLFVILLE, KINGS CO., N. S., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1911. NO. 25

THE ACADIAN.

ublished every FRIDAY morning by the Proprietors,

DAVISON BROS.,
WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Subscription price is $1 00 a year in ivance. If sent to the United States, $1 50.

Newsy communications from all parts of the county, or articles upon the topics of the day, are cordially solicited.

ADVERTISING 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.

RULES.

Copy for new advertisements will be received up to Thursday noon. Copy for changes 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 n full.

Job Printing is executed at this office in the latest styles 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.

TOWN OF WOLFVILLE.

T. L. HARVEY, Mayor
A. E. COLDWELL, Town Clerk.

OFFICE HOURS:
9.00 to 12.30 a. m.
1.30 to 3.00 p. m.
Close on Saturday at 12 o'clock

POST OFFICE, WOLFVILLE.

OFFICE HOURS, 8.00 a. m. to 8.00 p. m. On Saturdays open until 8.30 P. M. Mails are made up as follows:

For Halifax and Windsor close at 6.15 a. m.
Express west close at 9.50 a. m.
Express east close at 3.50 p. m.
Kentville close at 6.15 p. m.

E. S. CRAWLEY, Post Master.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. D. Webber, Pastor. Services: Sunday, Public Worship at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School at 3.00 p. m. Mid-week prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30. Women's Missionary Aid Society meets on Wednesday following the first Sunday in the month, at 3.30 p. m. The Social and Benevolent Society meets the third Thursday of each month at 3.30 p. m. The Mission Band meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 3.45 p. m. All seats free. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. G. W. Miller, Pastor: Public Worship every Sunday at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Sunday School at 9.45 a. m. and Adult Bible Class at 2.30 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Services at Lower Horton as announced. W.F.M.S. meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 3.30. p.m. Senior Mission Band meets fortnightly on Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Junior Mission Band meets fortnightly on Wednesday at 3 30 p.m.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. W. Prestwood, Pastor. Services on the Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, a. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.45. All the seats are free and strangers welcomed at all the services. At Greenwich, preaching at 3 p. m. on the Sabbath.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH CHURCH, GASPEREAU.—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. Wednesday Evensong, 7 30 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, Rector.

Geo. A. Prat, } Wardens.
J. D. Sherwood, }

ST. FRANCIS (Catholic)—Rev. William Brown, P. P.—Mass 11 a. m. the fourth Sunday of each month.

THE TABERNACLE.—During Summer months open air gospel services—Sunday at 7 p.m., Tuesday at 7 30 p.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. Splendid class rooms, efficient teachers, men's bible class.

MASONIC.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, A. F. & A. M., meets at their Hall on the second Friday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.

A. M. WHEATON, Secretary.

ODDFELLOWS.

ORPHEUS LODGE, No. 92, meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in their hall in Harris' Block. Visiting brethren always welcomed.

H. M. WATSON, Secretary

TEMPERANCE.

WOLFVILLE DIVISION S. of T. meets every Monday evening in their Hall at 7 30 o'clock

FORESTERS.

Court Blomidon, I. O. F., meets in Temperance Hall on the third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 p. m.

This May Interest You.

Last year the sale of Pelham's Peerless fruit and ornamental trees increased 40 per cent in Nova Scotia because we deliver standard trees and to contract grade. Our agents made money in proportion to the increase in sales. We want now a reliable agent for Kings county.

Pay Weekly. Exclusive Territory.

Write for best terms

PELHAM NURSERY CO.
Toronto, Ont.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Hutchinson's Express & Livery

UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY RESPECT.

Buckboards, Barouches, Single and Double Carriages. Good Horses; Careful Drivers; Fair Prices. Teams at all Trains and Boats. Baggage carefully transferred. Boarding Stables. Telephone No 58.

T. E. HUTCHINSON, Prop., WOLFVILLE, N. S.

FOR SALE!

500 Tons Muriate Potash, 80 per cent. basis	$41.00 per ton	
50 " Sulphate " 90 " "	50 00	"
50 " Nitrate Soda 95-98	50 00	"
1000 " Bilston Basic Slag, guaranteed 20 p.c. minimum	15 00	"
500 " Acid Phosphate, 14-16 per cent.	14.50	"
Genuine Ground Bone	26.00	"
10 per cent. Potato Fertilizer	35.00	"
6 " " "	30.00	"

We are direct Importers of these goods. You can save all middle man's commission and get reliable goods by placing your order with us. Ask for quotations on car lots. Place your order now.

Illsley & Harvey Co., Ltd.
PORT WILLIAMS, N. S.

Professional Cards.

DENTISTRY.

Dr, A. J. McKenna
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College
Office in McKenna Block, Wolfville.
Telephone No. 43.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

Dr. J. T. Roach
DENTIST.
Graduate Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons. Office in
HERBIN BLOCK, WOLFVILLE, N. S.
Office Hours: 9—1, 2—5.

Dr. D. J. Munro,
Graduate Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. 47
Office Hours: 9—12 a. m.; 1—5 p. m.
Barss Building, Wolfville.

Leslie R. Fairn,
ARCHITECT,
AYLESFORD, N. S.

W. E. ROSCOE, K. C. BARRY W. ROSCOE, LL.B.
ROSCOE & ROSCOE
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC.
KENTVILLE, - - N. S.

C. E. Avery deWitt
M. D., C. M. (McGILL)
(One yearpost graduate study in Germany.
Offices hours: 8—10 a. m.; 1—3, 7—8 p. m.
Tel. 81 University Ave.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills
A reliable French regulator. never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont. Or at Rand's Drug Store.

KING EDWARD HOTEL
Corner North & Lockman Sts, HALIFAX.
Fitted with all modern improvements, magnificently furnished. Situation and view unsurpassed in Halifax. Within five minutes ride by street cars to the centre of the city
Terms—$2.00 to $2.50 per day, according to location.
WM. WILSON, Proprietor

F. J. PORTER,
Licensed Auctioneer,
WOLFVILLE, N. S.
Will hereafter accept calls to sell in any part of the county.

FOR SALE.
The property on Gaspereau avenue, lately occupied by Mrs. Foshay. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply for terms, &c. to
MRS. A. GREEN, Wolfvill.

The Best Resorts Along the South Shore
Are reached by the
Halifax & South Western Railway
Lockeport, Shelburne, Chester, Hubbards, Barrington
and all the other incomparable summer retreats for
Trout and Salmon Fishing
Caledonia is the gateway to the finest section in the peninsula—lakes Rossignol and Kejimkujik with their uncommed, and practically unfished tributary waters.
For illustrated booklets and general information write P. MOONEY, Gen. Pass. Agent, Halifax.

A Dream That Comes.

When the presses have rusted to silence
And the rollers are shrunken and dried;
When the Linotype slumbers quiescent
And the long-running ads. are all pied;
We shall rest—and, be jabers, we'll need it—
Lie off for a cycle or twain,
Till the Master of all the Good Craftsmen
Shall set us our tasks once again.

When those who were good shall be happy—
Their notes never go to protest;
And the folk who subscribe for the paper
Will pay at the paper's behest.
Then never a 'kick' will be suffered,
And ne'er a subscriber will quit;
And the Editor's slightest effusion
Will score a most palpable hit.

The Fiend of a thousand suggestions,
The Egotist wild for a puff,
The sinner who borrows the paper;
Then calls it the rottenest stuff;
The Chump with a pill advertised off
Who wants half a column for naught,
Then kicks when a battered electro
Doesn't show like a zinc etching ought;

O'er these, and the host of their fellows
Who burden the paper man's soul,
In the day of the Great Resurrection
The tide shall o'erwhelmingly roll.
They will go, they will vanish forever,
Their places will know them no more;
In the scheme of the New Dispensation
No room will be left for the Bore.

The C. P. R. and Reciprocity.

WHAT SIR WILLIAM VAN HORN HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT.

This province, and the Annapolis Valley in particular, is expecting great things from the advent of the C. P. R. Our readers will, because of this expectation, be interested in reading the opinion of the most influental representative of the great railway upon the reciprocity question. It will be noted that he makes special reference to the Maritime Provinces in his letter, which was addressed to Charles Chaput, the chairman of the Anti-Reciprocity League:

Sir,—I regret having to leave for England on Thursday, I shall not be able to attend the meeting of the Anti Reciprocity League next week, and to give my views in person on the question of Reciprocity.

What I have to say on the subject has no relation to party politics (for I have nothing to do with politics,) nor to any particular interests. I speak only as an individual who, for the past thirty years, has been working heart and soul for the upbuilding of this country and one to whom the great development of the past two decades has been a source of immense pride and satisfaction.

To my amazement and distress and shame I now see the magnificent work of a generation traded away for a vague idea or a childish sentiment—the splendid commercial and industrial position we have reached and our proud independence bartered for a few wormy plums, and I feel it my duty to join in the protest which is heard from every section of the country.

To-day we are in an enviable position, with a commerce three times as great per capita as that of the United States, and without a cloud in our sky save the one which has just now been raised. Does not common sense tell us to stay where we are and to let well enough alone?

The termination of the old reciprocity arrangment by the United States in 1866 was a heavy blow to Canada, and the fourteen years that followed were full of trials and despondency, for Canada then had no west; she was thrown back on herself by the great lakes, and she had not in herself a market for the support of any manufacturing concern of any consequence. She cut her trees and lived as best she could.

During these years annexationists were bred of hopelessness and many good and honest people urged annexation as the only future open to the country.

Then came, in 1879, our national policy, and factory chimneys began to appear above our tree tops and their number rapidly increased; and then came the Canadian Pacific Railway, opening up the great west, and from that time Canada advanced by leaps and bounds.

The United States, by the McKinlay tariff added brick upon brick to her walls against us, but Canada prospered more and more.

Then came the Dingley tariff, which crowned the United States' tariff walls with broken glass bottles and barbed wire, and then Canada quite found herself.

Hear what Senator Beveridge, the chief mouthpiece of the administration at Washington in the Reciprocity matter, says about this policy of his government:

'Not the Bourbons of France in the time of Louis XVI., not the tories of England in the period of George III., ever carried on a policy so blind, so foolish, and so ruinous as that so-called statesmanship, which instead of fostering a purchasing market in Canada, is making Canada a manufacturing competitor.'

And hear Senator Beveridge again:

'There must be reciprocity with Canada. Our tariff with the rest of the world does not apply to our northern neighbor.

'That policy already has driven American manufacturers across the Canadian border, built vast plants with American capital on Canadian soil, employing Canadian workmen to supply trade.

'That capital should be kept at home to employ American workingmen to supply Canadian demand. We should admit Canadian wood pulp and Canadian paper free in return for Canada's admitting our agricultural implements, our engines, pumps and other machinery free. We should freely admit Canadian lumber to American planing mills in return for Canada's freely admitting other American manufacturing products to Canadian markets.

'We should have a special tariff arrangement with this intimate neighbor and natural customer. This would mean millions of dollars of profit every year to Indiana's factories. Reciprocity would mean vast increases in Canada's purchases from us.'

As I said twenty years ago, in speaking of this same subject of reciprocity, it is not necessary that a smallpox should be a schoolboy to know what this means.

And if Indiana, which is a second rate state, is to gain millions by reciprocity, what millions must the great manufacturing states gain? And who will pay these millions? Canada. Who else?

It isn't much, and our neighbors expect reciprocity to bring the price down. On the other hand, there are easily reached and ample markets for these things where the farmers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick may with a little effort, secure twice as much as they are now getting for their potatoes and apples and at the same time quadruple the demand by reducing prices one half to the consumer.

Take Cuba, for instance, where a barrel of potatoes yielding the Canadian farmer about seventy-five cents, reaches the consumer at seven dollars; and so with apples.

The Canadian trade commissioner at Havana will verify this statement. Our farmers count on exporting potatoes and apples to the United States while these same things are exported from the United States to Cuba and elsewhere. Ontario suffered in her butter, eggs, cheese and such things until the Dingley tariff compelled a turn to other markets, which proved to be more profitable.

Aside from the fisheries, of which I do not know enough, I do not believe that there is any industry anywhere in Canada that cannot find a way to be better off without reciprocity than with it; and with many industries the question is a vital one. And even with our codfish, judging from the prices to consumers in the West Indies and Central America, it may be that we are, as with potatoes and apples, overlooking what might easily be made our very best market.

Let us not run away with the idea that it we make a mistake in this matter of reciprocity we shall be able to correct it at pleasure. We may not be permitted to do it. It should be remembered that there are such things as vested interests with nations as with individuals and corporations and that the vested interests of nations, real or alleged, are terribly binding upon the weaker party. When Mr. Hill has extended his seven or eight lines of railway into the Canadian north-west—lines which have for some years been resting their noses on the boundary line waiting for reciprocity, or something of the kind to warrent them in crossing, and when other channels of trade have been established, affecting our territory, and when the American millers have tasted our wheat and the American manufacturers have got hold of our markets, is it probable that we shall be permitted to recede? Not a bit of it. We are making a bed to lie in and die in. Sincerely yours,

W. C. VAN HORNE.

Nervous Were Exhausted

Wants others to know of her remarkable cure by use of DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

Mrs. Martin's condition as described in her letter below gives some idea of the extraordinary reconstructive power of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Such cures as this have placed Dr. Chase's Nerve Food where it stands today as the most popular and most effective nerve restorative that money will buy.

Mrs. Edwin Martin, Ayer's Cliff, Que., writes:—"Before I began using Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food I was in a terrible condition. Dizzy spells would come over me and I would fall to the floor in a faint. I could not even sweep the floor without fainting and my nervous system seemed to be entirely exhausted.

"The use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food has built up my system wonderfully so that I can do my housework and washing without any trouble, and I want others to know about it." Insist on getting the genuine Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cts. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

During Its Experience of Over Twenty Years

By its conservative management.
By its security to policy holders in excess of Government requirement.
By its low mortality rate unexcelled in Canada or elsewhere.
By its splendid record in all other features from which profits are derived.
By its prompt payment of all claims.

The Excelsior Life Insurance Co.
OF TORONTO

Has recommended itself to the insuring public. Its policies are liberal and up to date and deserve your consideration before placing your business elsewhere.

CAPT. S. M. BEARDSLEY, Wolfville.
Manager for Nova Scotia. Offices: Herald Building, Halifax.

The other day Mr. Fielding in a cable message to the Canadian high commissioner in London, said that for fifty years the people of Canada and both of its political parties had wished for reciprocity.

That was true of the sixties and seventies, but it has not been true since.

For the past twenty years we have heard only an occasional whine from some survivor of Canada's dark age. We have heard nothing for many years back of commercial union, reciprocity and all those lads which grew from empty pockets.

The liberal party came into power sixteen years ago. The tariff was accepted by them as a national need. It was improved in many ways and with great intelligence, and preference was given to Great Britain, and our whole country applauded and was content. Everybody felt secure and the country advanced prodigiously.

Our commerce and manufactures reached a height never before dreamed of. The government, and particularly Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding, had the respect and confidence and good will of everybody, even of their political opponents. Now, out of a clear sky comes Mr. Fielding plunging like Icarus into darkness and threatening to take us all with him.

Was there ever such an exhibition of crawling and cringing as Canada's representatives have just now given us at Washington? We have heard much of the dignified attitude of our government which was assumed after repeated snubs.

We have been told that if there was anything more to be said about reciprocity it must be said at Ottawa; but at the very first signal from Washington we have seen Canada's representatives hurrying there, and without consultation with one of our business interests, and apparently without consultation with their colleagues, hastily assenting to terms vitally affecting our vast and complicated trade and commerce and perhaps involving our political future.

I refuse to believe that our honored premier was a willing party to what has been done; but whether he was or was not the certain consequences to the country are not so serious as to quite overshadow all personal considerations and these consequences should be averted somehow, anyhow. The well being of the country and its self-respect are at stake and the shameful thing that is proposed is surely against the wishes of four fifths of its people, and I doubt if it would, if clearly understood, find a dozen supporters in the Dominion.

It is perhaps not possible to make a tariff quite satisfactory to every community, every interest and every individual; but, rightly considered, our tariff has come pretty near to this. Some of the farmers in the Canadian northwest want reciprocity in the hope that it will bring them better prices for wheat and cheaper agricultural implements. It will do neither to any appreciable extent. They should remember that our tariff wall has made a home market which has made them prosperous. They have only to compare our exports of wheat and flour to foreign markets with our total production of wheat to realize the extent and value of this home market. And as regards agricultural implements they have only to compare the prices they have to pay with the prices paid immediately south of the boundary to see that in most cases the American manufacturer pays the duty and the extra freight and he can do this because the cost at his work is only a fraction of what the farmers pay, nearly all of the rest going to his profit and to that of the middlemen. Reducing the tariff will not cheapen the implements—it will only add to the American manufacturer's profit. But it a comparison is made with the selling prices south of the boundary cash prices should be compared with cash and not cash with credit prices.

We are told that some farmers in the maritime provinces favor reciprocity in the expectation that it will bring better prices for their potatoes and apples.

All the possible gain in that way may be easily known by looking at the prevailing prices of those things in the New England states.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

The official Government tests show Royal Baking Powder to be an absolutely pure and healthful grape cream of tartar baking powder, and care should be taken to prevent the substitution of any other brand in its place.

With no other agent can biscuit, cake and hot-breads be made so pure, healthful and delicious.

Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price per pound, and is cheaper and better at its price than any other baking powder in the world. It makes pure, clean, healthful food.

Royal Cook Book—800 Receipts—Free. Send Name and Address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

It Grows Hair.

HERE ARE FACTS WE WANT YOU TO PROVE AT OUR RISK.

Marvelous as it may seem, Rexall '93' Hair Tonic has grown hair on heads that were once bald. Of course, in none of these cases were the hair roots dead, nor had the scalp taken on a glazed, shiny appearance.

Rexall '93' Hair Tonic acts scientifically, destroying the germs which are usually responsible for baldness. It penetrates to the roots of the hair, stimulating and nourishing them. It is a most pleasant toilet necessity, is delicately perfumed, and will not gum nor permanently stain the hair.

We want you to get a bottle of Rexall '93' Hair Tonic and use it as directed. If it does not relieve scalp irritation, remove dandruff, prevent the hair from falling out and promote an increased growth of hair, and in every way give entire satisfaction, simply come back and tell us, and without question or formality we will hand back to you every penny you paid us for it. Two sizes, 50c. and $1.00. Sold only at our store—the Rexall Store. A. V. Rand.

The Stanhope gold medal, which goes to the person accredited with the bravest act of the year, was awarded by the Royal Humane Society recently to Frank Fraser, of Aberdeen, G. B., chief engineer of the steam trawler Donside. Fraser saved the life of his brother, who had fallen overboard at midnight. There was a heavy sea running and it required 15 minutes' hard work to get them aboard.

Knicker—Jones is what they call a book farmer. Booker—Yes; he has used up two check books already.

Trained Nurse on Zam-Buk.

READ WHAT SHE HAS FOUND.

Miss J. Keith, of Olds, Alta., a trained nurse, who has had a wide experience of Zam-Buk, speaks of it as follows: 'I wish to express my high appreciation of Zam-Buk. I have personally tested it in a great number of cases and find it excellent. I have introduced it to several patients, with highly satisfactory results. Indeed, in many cases I have been warmly thanked for its introduction.

'Speaking professionally, I would give all sufferers from skin disease, the following advice: Cleanse the parts affected and apply Zam-Buk freely and regularly. Use clean lint and clean, soft rags for dressing. Zam-Buk and cleanliness will be found sufficient for the most stubborn case of skin disease.'

Zam-Buk will also be found a sure cure for abscesses, ulcers, blood-poisons, varicose ulcers, scalp sores, eruptions, children's rashes, piles, cuts, burns, abrasions, scratches, scalds, and all skin injuries and diseases. 50c. box, all druggists and stores. Try Zam-Buk soap, 25c. per tablet.

A Hospital Record.

Out of 29,817 cases treated in the London temperance hospital during the past thirty-seven years, alcohol has been considered necessary in but eighty-five. The per centage of deaths during that time has been but 8.3 per cent. The chairman of the last annual meeting of the hospital was the Lord Chief Justice of England, and the speakers included Sir J. H. Roberts, M. P., who declared that the record of the hospital had been the means of annihilating the belief that alcohol was still an essential necessity in the world of medicine and surgery.

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise mucus in the morning? Do you want relief? If so, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you will be pleased. Sold by Rand's Drug Store.

Copper may be cleaned by rubbing with lemon peel and salt. Wipe off quickly and polish with dry chamois.

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