

THE ACADIAN

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

THE ACADIAN

WOLFVILLE, N. S., OCT. 15, 1886.

THE PROJECTED SUBWAY.

The projected subway which is intended to connect Prince Edward Island with the mainland, has the prospect of being successfully built in the near future. Archibald O'Brien, who is quite enthusiastic over this matter, believes that five years will see the work completed. He bases his belief upon the fact that by survey the bedway has been found to be really good, that a company is ready to build for a subsidy equal to the loss on the P. E. Island railway and cost of mail transport, and finally that justice to Prince Edward Island requires that the project must be carried out to a successful ending. Living as we do in this age of engineering and scientific wonders, the matter of building such a subway is an undertaking of no too much difficulty as was once thought. Prince Edward Island, especially in the winter time, has every reason to complain of the manner of communication which now exists as it is, particularly during some portions of a severe winter, completely cut off from the rest of the world. We hope that this undertaking will be brought to a successful issue and that the "tight little island" will have full justice meted out to it.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.

The immigration into Canada so far for the present year, from the United Kingdom and the Continent, compares in point of numbers with the same period of last year, but will not be so great as in 1883 and 1884. In 1885 it was ascertained that the wealth brought over by immigrants was in excess per capita of any former like period. This year it is more characteristic in this desirable feature than in any preceding year. Therefore, taking it on the whole, the immigration for 1886 will prove most satisfactory both as regards adding to the population and wealth of the Dominion. In the United States the authorities have made a wise enactment which prevents pauper immigrants being landed, and the steamers bringing them over are compelled to carry them back again. We have sufficient and to spare of this class of people and the Dominion has no need of any more of the pauper class coming over from the "old country." A case occurred recently in Montreal where a batch of fifty-four Roumanians came from Liverpool on the steamer *Servia*, all of them perfectly helpless and utterly penniless, and since their arrival have been compelled to depend upon charity for support. A few of them physically able to earn a living know no trade and are thus as helpless as the others. One woman, a helpless widow, has eight children, all of whom are too young to work; and none of these immigrants can speak a word of English or French. It is about time for the Dominion government to put a stop to this kind of thing and make some such provision as the Americans have done. When this is done and the owners of the ocean steamers find they have to return their pauper passengers they will refuse to take such unprofitable passengers under any consideration, and we will be thus relieved of a very undesirable class of people.

"CHRISTY'S OLD ORGAN."

A splendid moonlight evening succeeding a charming autumn day found us comfortably seated in the Baptist church listening to the prose, poetry and music of "Christy's Old Organ." This piece has been acceptably presented to the public several times in England, and certainly the story and music are such that one could hear a repetition of both without feeling bored. An outline of the story is as follows: An old organ-grinder named "Treffy" in one of the garret rooms in a lodging house in London, suddenly yields to age and exposure and finds himself unable to follow his old occupation. He is tenderly cared for by a little lad Christy (a chance occupant of the same house), who has a great reverence for the old man, and especially for the organ. One of the pieces played on the organ, "Home, Sweet Home," excites a curiosity in the old man's mind as to where is "Home, Home, Sweet Home." Christy who now carries the organ finds a kind physician who frankly tells the old man that he has but a month to live. Old Treffy, anxious to know what will become of him, eagerly stimulates Christy to seek some one who can tell him of "Home, Sweet Home," and his future.

From a city missionary both learn that "No one that sineth can enter heaven," and a little later "that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." Old Treffy is comforted and assured, the darkness chased away; and in the silent hours of the night while Christy plays "Home, Sweet Home," the toil-worn old man crosses the "dark river" and passes through the "golden gates." The performance was admirable throughout; from the entrance of the twenty-six lady singers, in white, marching up the aisle to the music of the organ, to the final "Onward Christian Laborers," the audience seemed almost spell-bound. Miss Hattie Wallace's charming renderings are so well known that criticism is unnecessary, the marked attention of the audience during the entire reading was in itself sufficient praise. Competent judges say that the music was unusually good. To mention any names would be injurious, but we notice as particularly good the solo and quartette "Home, Sweet Home," also "Happy the Young" and chant "Happy they who early seek" (both quartets), and the full choruses "London Streets" and "Forward Christian Laborers." It has been hinted that in the "Sweet Bye-and-bye" the performance will be repeated, if so, we will be pleased to make one of the audience.

WOLFVILLE W. M. A. SOCIETY.

A meeting of a social character, with special reference to the departure of Rev. R. Sanford and Mrs. Sanford, was arranged and carried out successfully by the members of this society on Friday evening, Oct. 1st, when a large number of friends assembled in the vestry of the Baptist church, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion. The pastor, Dr. Higgins, being absent, Dr. Sawyer presided, by request of the ladies, and, after some preliminary remarks, called upon several gentlemen to address the meeting. The first speaker, J. W. Bars, Esq., interested the audience by special reference to the number of missionaries who have been identified in some way with the institutions at Wolfville, giving the names of a long list, many of whom were well-remembered by those present. Dr. McNair of Greenwood, Scotland, then made an address, advertising to his first meeting with Mr. and Mrs. Sanford in Glasgow when our missionaries left their native land many years ago, and the singular coincidence of being present when they were again about to depart and resume their labors in the foreign field. The presence of Dr. and Mrs. Lyall lately returned from Swatow, China, added greatly to the interest of the meeting, and an address of welcome was given to Mrs. Lyall (well known here formerly as Miss Normood) by Prof. Jones, to which she responded in an interesting manner, followed by some appropriate remarks from Dr. Lyall. On behalf of the members of the W. M. A. Society, Dr. Sawyer then presented Mrs. Sanford with a gift, intended as a slight expression of their regard. A few fitting words of acknowledgement from Mrs. Sanford, and a farewell address of great interest from Mr. Sanford, listened to with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret, concluded this portion of the entertainment. An interval for conversation, enlivened by tea, coffee, and accompaniments, gave opportunity for social intercourse and the proceedings closed with prayer by Prof. Keirstead. The exercises throughout were interspersed with appropriate selections of music and singing.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., about fifty ladies met for the monthly meeting of the W. M. A. Society, and were favored with an interesting address from Mrs. Lyall, giving a graphic description of the condition of Chinese women, after which Rev. A. L. Therrien, from the province of Quebec, was introduced, and presented the claims of the Grande Ligne Mission.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

WHEN AND HOW TO SET THE PLANTS. Concluded.

After the first crop has been picked, runners may be allowed to grow and fill the bed still more closely. These beds require hand-weeding, but they are convenient for watering, require less protection in winter, and yield fine berries. The big berries grown by E. B. Shaw, Hantsport, were from plants in beds. If plants are bought of a nurseryman, the roots will be free from earth; they should be spread out when set and the earth pressed firmly on them and around the plant, care being taken not to cover the crown. If there is a patch already in the garden from which to take plants, the plant (which is the most vigorous) should be chosen. Dig them up with a ball of earth attached and in the least. Just after a rain is the best time to dig them, or, if a rain doesn't come, water the plants thoroughly, and they can then be easily dug up with the earth adhering to the roots. When our rows, or beds, are completed, they must not be neglected. Keep down the weeds and the runners so long as they grow, and early in December cover them for the winter. Material of various kinds is used for this purpose—brush, leaves, straw, and coarse manure. I very much prefer coarse, straw manure from the horse stable. I have used it for some three or four years and proved its usefulness. It answers a double purpose by protecting

and fertilizing at the same time. Spread it over the land broadcast until the plants are lightly covered from sight. The frost will not harm them under that blanket. In the spring rake off the coarsest, and leave the rest between the rows. Uncover in April and dig the ground over lightly between the plants. Spring cultivation loosens the soil, destroys weeds, and is beneficial to the plants, provided care is taken not to lift, loosen, or disturb their roots in any way. The digging should be done early in the spring, however, in April; when the buds and blossoms come in May only the five is allowable among the plants. Cut up the weeds as soon as a blossom shows and mulch the plants. Mulching serves a twofold purpose; it retains moisture, retards weed-growth, and keeps the fruit clean. A dashing rain in summer "patters the berries with dirt, and washing destroys the delicate bloom and fragrance which are the ambrosial qualities of the Queen of fruits. Clean out straw run through the hay cutter makes a good mulch, but I think salt-hay is better than anything else. After the berries are all picked, rake it off and use the hoe to keep down the weeds, and cut off the runners as fast as they grow, except when you wish to raise some plants. A top-dressing of ashes, bone-meal, or good compost in the autumn, or spring, or both, will stimulate the growth of the plants and increase the size and quantity of the fruit. Nothing, however, will swell out the fruit trees like irrigation. After the berries begin to ripen, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder's three requisites are the all-important factors in the crop. After three years, plants, as a rule, lose their productiveness, and should be dug under. Allow the plants to throw out runners after picking the third crop of berries from them, and use these runners for a new plantation to be made that same summer, and then the old patch can be dug up, and a crop gathered from the new the following summer, and in this way no season will pass without the annual supply of berries from our garden. New land is better for the new plants if it can be obtained, but the same old patch will do very well. Dig up one row and manure it and set it with plants from the next; dig the next row and manure and set it from its neighbor as before, and keep on until the whole is re-set. I shall close this part of my subject here. I hope I have made the "When and How" clear to your readers who may be interested in "Strawberry Culture." In my next I shall write of varieties and their qualities, and whether our soil in Horton is as well adapted to the growth of strawberries as the soil in West Cornwallis where so many are grown.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.]

THE PESSIMISTS REPLIED TO BY THE ACADIAN.

To the Editors of the *Acadian*: There is a school of carpenters in Nova Scotia, furnished with a press which press is constantly employed in belittling the province and in representing her as "going to the dogs," or rather, as having gone there already. There was in the last *ACADIAN* a partial, though not a formal or exhaustive reply to these pessimist and dishonest slanders, which reply may properly be supplemented by a few additional remarks. "Facts are stubborn things," and the most convincing of arguments; and as the *ACADIAN* rested its case in a few of them. It looked across the Basin and mentioned the remarkable prosperity of the Amherst shoe factory; it came near home and noticed the late pleasing increase in the operations of the cotton factory of Windsor. But the *ACADIAN* needed not to go so far as even Windsor for its proofs; Wolfville itself could have furnished a respectable quota. A person would only require to go through the streets of the village to see that business is lively and prosperous. There is not but one vacant house in Wolfville and that has been inquired for, and not a single store or shop is unoccupied. If there has not been much building of late there has been a great deal of repairing and painting, and smarting-up generally, so that the whole village has a rejuvenated appearance. Two of the churches have been renovated and two others are about to follow the example. Will the croakers tell us that all this denotes hard times? It has been found necessary to enlarge the principal boarding-house of the village by the addition of a dozen rooms or more, and it is filled to overflowing with occupants. More than one mechanic has lately established a business in the place and all are employed. Two new stores have been opened and are doing a large business seemingly without having interfered with the operations of the older ones. And two physicians have lately joined the medical staff of the village, which would appear to argue that there has been no decay, at least, in the population! how it may be in the future, now that there are four doctors instead of two, "who kill or cure us," as Byron rather unkindly has it, remains to be proved.

If it would be allowable to be somewhat less serious, one might refer to the great number of concerts and other entertainments indulged in by the villagers. Such amusements seem to prove that money is not scarce, for they cost both time and money. Certainly no one's "nose is" visibly "on the grindstone," as the pessimists and carpenters would have us believe is the case with ninety-nine out of every hundred of the population of Nova Scotia. Is any one still unconvinced that Wolfville does not

feel itself "ground down to the dust" by the croakers as it is? Let him look at the gay and fashionable and costly dresses of the ladies, young and old, as they crowd the streets and the churches with their cheerful, joyous faces, and learn on the testimony of his own eyes that politicians can, and sometimes do lie. I refrain from mentioning the numbers of exquisitely dressed young gentlemen and dudes, who from the other side of the street, and at respectful distances, as required by the regulations of the Seminary, look on through their opera glasses, as they gracefully pose the gold-headed canes, at the entrancing panorama! They, at least, would like plenty of this same kind of poverty and ruin; and cannot but wish "long life and wealth" to a government which has made the country so prosperous and both directly and indirectly rendered such good times possible to them. The *ACADIAN* should continue on its laudable course of representing the country as it is, not however forgetting Wolfville. It would be in order next to devote an editorial to Grand Pre and Lower Horton, both of which in their late advances have challenged the attention and admiration of intelligent on-lookers.

THE MAIL AND PROHIBITION.

DEAR ACADIAN,—In your last issue you notice the fact that the *Toronto Mail* is advocating prohibition, but you do so in such a way that no one would even suspect that the *Mail* had been a bitter opponent of prohibition until a few weeks ago; and that nearly everybody believes that its present advocacy of the temperance question is nothing but a scandalous political trick. Everything points to this conclusion; and there has as yet been no grounds shown for a change of base on temperance principles. You also utter the hope that Sir John Macdonald's government will add a prohibition act to their many noble acts. ("So mote it be.") But you should have specified the noble acts lest people think you include their noble "liquor license act," which was evidently framed for the purpose of killing off all the prohibition legislation we now have; which required a "two-thirds majority" to obtain prohibition in any locality, and which fortunately was like several more "acts" pronounced "null and void" by the Privy Council. You, I fear, in uttering this expectation, have forgotten the vote on "Small's amendment," which was virtually for and against the Scott Act, during the session of 1885. Allow me to remind you, and inform your readers, that every minister of the present government, save two, and all the supporters, save thirty-five, voted against the Scott Act; or in favor of the amendment, which was regarded as the same thing by the Alliance. And that all the Opposition, save five, voted for the act and saved it by a majority of eight. It would not be any harm, Mr. E., for you to publish this historic vote as you have it in the Hansard. The Hon. Mr. Foster says we must send the right men to Parliament before we can get prohibition! I also notice in same issue a letter from "Anti-Humbog" concerning Sir J. Macdonald at the Methodist Conference. All I have to say is that it is a pity we have such public men that they cannot go into a liquor saloon or doubtful house without all the people jering, winking, and judging each other; nor even into a religious assembly without their motives being suspected.

INDEPENDENT PROHIBITIONIST.

MARKET REPORT.—FURNISHED BY—BENTLEY & LAYTON, Produce Commission Merchants, Corner Argyle & Sackville, Sts. (Opposite Mumford's Market.) Halifax, October 14, 1886.

Prices Current this day:

Apples, per bbl.....	75 to 175
do Dried, per lb.....	.. to ..
Beef in Qrs per lb.....	06 to 09
do on foot per lb.....	70 to 80
Butter sm boxes per lb.....	18 to 20
do Ordinary per lb.....	13 to 17
Chickens, per pr.....	35 to 50
Ducks, per pr.....	50 to 70
Eggs, per doz fresh.....	14 to 16
Geese, each.....	.. to ..
Hams smoked, per lb.....	10 to 11
Hides, per lb, impetated.....	07 to 07 1/2
Lamb, P lb.....	06 to 07
Mutton, per lb.....	05 to 06
Oats, per bus.....	45 to ..
Pork, per lb.....	.. to ..
Potatoes, per bus.....	.. to ..
Pelts, each.....	30 to ..
Turkey, per lb.....	15 to 17
Tomatoes, per bunch.....	.. to ..
Yeast, per lb.....	.. to ..
Yarn, per lb.....	40 to ..
Carrots, per bbl.....	.. to ..
Turnips, P bus.....	.. to ..
Pumpkins per bbl.....	.. to ..

Boston Market Report.

FURNISHED BY HATHAWAY & CO.

Spring Wheat, Patents \$4 65 @ \$4 90	
Choice Extras.....	3 90 @ 4 25
Common Extras.....	3 10 @ 3 20
Medium Extras.....	3 20 @ 3 35
Corn Meal.....	4 75 @ 6 20
Corn Meal fresh g'd & k'd.....	3 30 @ 3 35

POTATOES:

Houlton Rose, per bus.....	48 to 50
Hebron, Eastern.....	45 to 53
Hebron, Northern.....	40 to 45
Burbank, N. Y.....	45 to 50
Butter per lb.....	20 @ 24
Cheese per lb.....	06 @ 10
Eggs per doz.....	22 @ 24
Onions, P bbl.....	2 25 @ 2 50
Apples, Graven, per bbl.....	1 75 @ 2 25

Read Carefully.

Burpee Witter's Dry Goods store and Millinery Department presents an unusually attractive appearance this season. The Autumn and Winter goods are arriving every week, and each department is being replenished with new stock from the best markets. Customers are delighted with the exhibition of Wool Goods, embracing a large variety of Wool Squares, Cloths, Jerseys, Facinators, Hoods, Vests, Fringes, etc.

The West window of the main store is filled with Grey Cottons from the Windsor and Gibson mills. The Gibson cottons are equal in quality to the best American unbleached cloths; and as they were bought previous to the advance in cottons will be sold at the same price as last season.

The East window is tastefully dressed with Black and Colored Velveteens, Dress Goods, Wool Shawls, etc.

The first thing that attracts your attention at the West counter is the large stock of Corsets. No lady can fail to get suited here for every size is kept in stock from 18 to 36, and the prices range from 50c to \$2.25.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.—Particular attention has been paid to this department. A new stock of Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Gloves and Handkerchiefs has just been opened. Latest styles; low prices.

Ladies' Gossamers, Wool Hosiery, Oxford Yarns, Ladies Under Vests, Men's and Boys' Underclothing fill the other shelves at this counter.

The Black and Colored Dress Goods occupy a large space at the East counter. Mourning Goods are made a specialty. There are now in stock 25 pieces of Black Cashmere, Ottoman, Crape and Canvas Cloths from 18c to \$1.75 per yard; and all the latest styles in Colored Dress Goods from 10c to \$1.00.

The Cloth Department is overstocked! and in order to reduce the stock a discount of 10 percent will be allowed on cloths of every description including some very desirable Mantle Cloths just opened. Gentlemen requiring cloths for a new Overcoat or Suit should look through this stock before making their purchases, as positive bargains will be given for cash.

In the Clothing and Carpet Rooms upstairs will be found a large stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats and Ulsters, Men's and Boys' Suits, Hemp, Wool and Tapestry Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Trunks and Valises, Oil Cloth Goods in Wagon Boots, Horse Covers, Coats and Pants, Aprons, etc.

Large Discounts will be made on Men's Overcoats.

WANTED—200 lbs Good Table Butter every week. Eggs and other Merchandise Bought taken as usual.

Burpee Witter

Wolfville, September 17th 1886

New Goods, New Goods,

—FOR—

The Fall Trade!

FIVE CASES STAPLES!

COMPRISING

Men's Heavy and Fancy Underclothing,

Top Shirts, St Croix Shirtings, Sheetings, Fancy Quilts, Cottonades, White Canton Flannels, Shakers, All Wool Flannels, Great Variety of Breakfast Shawls.

SPECIAL!

Call and see our New ASH CHAMBER SUITE. It is a Beauty.

We have a few of the celebrated White Mountain Hammock Chairs for sale.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

Caldwell & Murray.

Wolfville, Sept 17, 1886

MY STOCK

—CONSISTS OF—

Flour, Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts, Chopped Feed, Salt, Molasses, CIDER OR FISH BARRELS, Mowers, Wheel Rakes, &c.

All of which are first class and will be sold low for cash.

WANTED!

In exchange for the above, good sound ROSE, PROLIFICS, CHILLIS and BULL BANK POTATOES, also a few good WOOD.

Johnson H. Bishop, Wolfville, Oct. 1, '86 AGENT.

B. G. B.

Better—Go—to Bishop's.—FOR YOUR—LEADS, OILS, COLORS, VARNISHES, GLASS, &c.

English Stock a Specialty

We sell a good LEAD for \$5.75.

Make up Orders for Glass!

PAINTING, GRADING CALSOMING, PAPER-HANGING, &c., as usual.

We are Bound To Act On The Square!

B. C. BISHOP,

(30-4-86-1f) Main Street, Wolfville.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING!

—THAT—

MILNE & CHRISTIE,

Fashionable Tailor,

have just received direct from England a complete variety of all kinds of Tweed Trousers and Diagonals, etc., which they are prepared to make up in the latest Styles and at the lowest prices. All work guaranteed and finished when promised.

Webster Street, Kentville.

CUT 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 401 City Novelty Co. Yarmouth, N. S.

1886 SPRING 1886

The subscriber wishes to say to his numerous friends and customers in King's County that he has now completed his Spring Importations of

Hardware, Builders' Material, Lumber, Shingles, Brick, Lime, Calcine Plaster, Portland Cement, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes, Nails, Sheathing Paper, also METALLIC ROOFING PAINT.

His stock of Shelf Hardware will be found complete. A fine stock of Table and Pocket Cutlery, bought in the best markets, will be sold low.

The largest variety of Tinware ever shown in the County. Prices are very low. Anything wanted and not found in stock will be made to order in short notice. All jobbing in his line will be promptly attended to.

Farming Implements:

A large variety of Manure Forks, Shovels, Hay and Garden Forks, Scythes, Bird Cages in variety and prices to suit purchasers. Also the INTERNAL CRANK, the best and cheapest in existence a new and reliable pattern. Also the celebrated AMERICAN CUTTING in three sizes. Agent for Frost & Wood's celestiated FLOWS, Window and Picture Glass of all sizes, Hay and Clover Seed.

S. R. SLEEP.

Wolfville, April 2d, 1886

C. C. RICHARDS & CO. SOLE PROPRIETORS.

It is an invaluable Hair Renewer and cleans the scalp of all Dandruff.

The Dreadful Disease Defied

GENTS—I have used your Minard's Liniment successfully in a severe case of eczema in my family, and I consider it a remedy no household can afford to be without.

J. E. BURNINGHAM, Cape Island, May 14, 1886

Minard's Liniment is for sale everywhere. PRICE 25 CENTS.