

THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., MAR. 2, 1888

A New Venture.

Having been solicited by a number of the inhabitants of the western portion of the county, we have decided to make a change in our business, and in the future the paper will be known as THE ACADIAN AND BERWICK TIMES and a portion of our space will be devoted each week to Berwick and vicinity. In this way we hope to make our paper more interesting to all our readers and of more value to those who patronize our advertising columns. We have established a branch office at Berwick and subscriptions and orders for advertising and job printing may be left with Rev. D. O. Parker at that place who has kindly consented to act for us. Mr Parker will also have charge of the editorial department so far as Berwick is concerned and we refer our readers to his salutary in this issue. We trust that with the addition of his assistance and the larger field open to us, we will be able to make our paper such as will merit the continued support of our people. From time to time we intend to make such changes and improvements as our business will warrant, and we are now putting in new type and machinery which will enable us to much better serve the public. We would ask our friends who have kindly aided us with items of news in the past to continue as we wish to keep our readers well informed on all matters transpiring in our county, and to make THE ACADIAN AND BERWICK TIMES equal to any paper in the Province.

The Fishery Treaty.

During the past week the full text of the treaty lately arranged by the Commission at Washington has been published and has been commented upon, favorably and unfavorably, by the press of Canada and the United States. With one party in each country it seems to have found favor, while with the other it is put down as a surrender of national rights. Canada has no doubt conceded some of her rights and the United States has done the same, and we are at a loss to see how it could have been otherwise. The quarrel has been going on long enough, and we are glad that there is a prospect of its being amicably arranged. In our mind the treaty appears to be as just and satisfactory as could be expected. The question now is whether the United States Senate will accept or reject the treaty, and it is quite possible that their action will be delayed until after the coming Presidential election. It is probable that Great Britain, Canada and Newfoundland will at once accept the treaty.

Our Law Makers.

The Local Legislature was opened on Thursday last week with all the éclat of former years. The Council and Assembly Chambers were thronged by spectators, making the attendance the largest for several years. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was received by cards of honor from the York and Lancaster regiments and 63d Rifles, and the salute was fired by a detachment of Garrison Artillery. The speech contained the usual congratulations of prosperity enjoyed by the labor of our people in the various branches of industry, the improvement in business activity of the mining industry and the increase to our revenues arising from it. Brief references were made to the conference at Quebec in October last and an intimation that the resolutions agreed to would be submitted for consideration. The contract for the completion of the Western Counties Railway and consolidation of the lines between Halifax and Yarmouth has been awarded. Progress is being made on the Nova Scotia Central between Middleton and Lunenburg and between Macdon and the Junction. It is contemplated to extend the system of agricultural education and to take some steps in the direction of technical education adapted to the mining industries. A general Town Incorporation Act including provision for the admission of such towns as may hereafter desire to become incorporated will be introduced, and bills to amend the Municipal Assessment Law for providing a tribunal of arbitration in certain cases, and for the improvement of the administration of justice, will be submitted.

On the same day His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, and the members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the Senate Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to open the second session of the sixth Parliament of Canada. From the tone of the speech from the throne it is reasonable to expect that the present session will be short and unimportant. The principal matters referred to are the negotiations between Her Majesty's government and that of the United States for the adjustment of the fishery question, the consolidation and improvement of the railway acts, the amendment of the Act respecting the election of members to the House of Commons, the Act respecting contrived elections, a measure for the purpose of simplifying the law and improving the details of the election franchise and bill relating to the judiciary, to the Civil Service Act and to the audits of the public accounts.

Some Things About Apples. A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse.—SHAKESPEARE. Query.—Are the fruit-growers of Nova Scotia "going it blind" in their persistent efforts to extend the area of apple-culture, or does their far-seeing prescience open up fruitful vistas of lasting prosperity? Possibly. At present the apple grower is having full swing at the English market. How long that loop will continue to oscillate in favor of the producer is a question not to be winked at. "Coming events cast their shadows." English farmers are having a hard time of it all round, and are becoming more and more reticent under the pressure of foreign competition. They have got up to the tricks and the ways of the free-traders who have ejected them long enough with their flat and insipid assertions of the revival of trade. Mr Gladstone regaled his Middlethian hearers with the comforting advice that to improve their condition and inaugurate a better time they should turn their attention to manufacturing "sausages." Lord Randolph Churchill told his hearers that a rise in pepper was a good sign of coming prosperity, and recently Lord Salisbury told the farmers that the price of corn had fallen suddenly, and would probably as suddenly rise. Such freer trade balderdash affords small comfort to the oppressed class of British agriculturists. Farming is John Bull's largest industry—his sheet anchor—and should be dropped that killock into the pool of protection—an event that is quite as likely to take place now as did the sudden repeal of the corn laws by Sir Robert Peel—foreign competition would get a snub. We subjoin an article from the London Daily Telegraph bearing on the subject, which may interest the fruit-grower, likewise suggest matter for thought both prospective and introspective:— Between the months of October and January inclusive it is a common occurrence in this metropolis for fifty thousand barrels of American and Canadian apples to be sold in a single week. Indeed, eight million pounds are now paid annually for supplies of foreign fruit imported into this country, for which less than one million pounds was paid in 1848. At present the United States and Canada are sending us about one hundred and fifty million pounds of apples per annum, which are sold in the London markets and streets at prices varying between sixteen and fifty shillings per barrel of three bushels. It is easy to perceive that even at the lower of these two figures—sixteen shillings—there must be a pretty good profit for the middleman and salesman. In one of our New York contemporaries several letters recently appeared from some Wisconsin and Michigan farmers, complaining that all they can get from wholesale dealers in the nearest town is seventy-five cents—or three shillings—for a barrel of what they call "the finest apples in the world," the farmers supplying the barrel. Yet, despite the smallness of this quotation, it pays the American farmer to sell his apples to wholesale commission merchants, instead of allowing them to drop from the trees and become food for the hogs, turkeys, and poultry which wander at will over the homestead. So vast, indeed, is the apple harvest of North America in favorable years that there is enough and to spare of the golden fruit to make any amount of apple "sausages," apple-jack, cider, dried apples, and butters, and also to export millions of barrels annually to foreign lands. For the apples brought to these islands from the United States, the sum of five hundred thousand pounds is paid annually, while those coming hither from Canada cost about one hundred thousand pounds a year. To Belgium, again, we pay another hundred thousand pounds for her pomaceous varieties, and it is a modest estimate to compute that foreign apples alone cost us a million sterling a year. Who can wonder, therefore, that a well-informed correspondent should complain, in the columns of a contemporary, that, with every inducement to grow fruit that soil, climate, and atmospheric conditions can supply, English farmers and landholders should refuse to become worshippers of Pomona? "If I want an apple in London," he adds, "I have to buy American or Canadian fruit. If I want pease or tomatoes, I have to be satisfied with French specimens, all of them sold by the retailers as English products."

Does it pay to grow fruit in these islands? Let those who entertain any doubt on this subject procure a copy of the interesting and exhaustive paper read lately before the Fruit Congress at Harpenden by Mr Dean. From him we learn that finely grown samples of English Ribston Pippin, Blenheim Orange, Codlin, and Cox's Orange Pippin are not to be surpassed in flavor and richness by any apples in the world. Few of us are aware that it is from the codard or codard apple, now no longer grown in these islands, that coppers or Costomongers originally derived their name. The soil and climate of many English counties, and especially of Devonshire, Somersetshire, Worcesterhire, Kent, Wiltshire, and Herefordshire, are admirably adapted for the growth of this delicious fruit, of which the flesh—sweet, aromatic, and subacid—is at once agreeable to the palate and eminently wholesome. In Britain the apple is grown either as a standard tree, an espallier, or a wall tree, and is variously trained. It is believed, however, that, daunted and discouraged by the vast numbers and cheapness of the American varieties, and especially of the green Newtown Pippin and rosy Baldwin brought in millions of barrels across the Atlantic, our English apple growers are withdrawing from competition and abandoning the field to foreign pomiculturists. In answer to the allegation that fruit-growing does not pay in England, the correspondent from whom we have just quoted replies indignantly, "Of course it will not pay if improper varieties are grown, and grown in the wrong way." He adds that "Our English orchards are a disgrace to the country, and until this state of things is radically altered we shall have to go on paying enormous sums to Continental and American growers for fruit which could be better produced in our own islands." Mr Dean says that, although American and Canadian apples are esteemed for their tender and luscious flesh, the Ribston and Orange Pippin of our southern counties can hold their own against any specimens brought hither from the other side of the Atlantic. As practised in these islands, the art of apple-growing is admittedly behind the time. The same approach applies to English, Scotch, and Irish raisers of poultry, who allow millions upon millions of foreign fowls and eggs to be brought to a country which might advantageously keep its money at home. Last year nearly eleven hundred million foreign eggs were imported to our shores from Continental lands, for which we pay every month about two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, despite the admitted fact that Ireland alone might easily raise three or four times as many eggs as she now raises. Not dissimilar is the lesson taught by the figures showing that eight millions of pounds are paid annually to foreigners for fruits which, under judicious management might be grown wholly or partly at home. Mr Gladstone recently pointed-out, in a speech delivered in the school-room at Hawarden, that Aberdeenshire, despite an unfavorable climate and barren soil, produces more strawberries than many English counties far better adapted for fruit-growing of all kinds. France enjoys a monopoly of pears with which the London market is flooded until the arrival of Christmas in each successive year, and is succeeded in March and April by the delicious Louise Bonne and Burre Superfine, sent hither mainly from the Cape of Good Hope. The fact that for four or five months in each successive year London alone consumes nearly ten thousand barrels of American and Canadian apples every day should serve to inspire our domestic pomiculturists, who ought to have no reason to fear foreign competition.

The Cornwallis Valley Railway.

A meeting of the ratepayers of Ward 2, called by Councillor Lyons, convened in the schoolhouse at Church Street, Cornwallis, on Feb. 23d, at 2 p. m. There were present about seventy-five ratepayers of Ward 2; also Councillor Chase and A. Pineo, Esq., from Ward 3. The meeting was called to order by Mr Jas. Marsters in the chair and E. E. Dickie, Esq., Councillor Lyons was called upon to explain the object of the meeting which he did in a lengthy speech in reference to the action of the Municipal Council at their last meeting in passing a resolution with regard to taxing for right of way for the Cornwallis Valley Railway, limited. After lengthy speeches from Councillor Chase, J. T. Jackson, A. G. Marsters, J. E. Starr, A. Pineo, and many others, upon Sec. 15 R. S., which says how money is to be taxed for railway purposes upon sections through which the roads pass, the following resolution was introduced:— "WHEREAS the Local Government did on the 3d day of May, 1887, pass an act to incorporate the Cornwallis Valley Railway Co. (limited); and

WHEREAS Sec. 15 of said Act says that moneys payable for lands for track, etc., shall form a County charge, subject however to resolution of Municipal Council, authority and acquisition of said lands; and

WHEREAS said Council at their last meeting passed a resolution that the taxes for said right of way, etc., for railway purposes be levied on Wards 1, 2 & 3, which is unjust and not in accordance with the meaning of the Act: THEREFORE RESOLVED that such taxes for right of way, etc., shall be assessed on County as the law directs, otherwise, we, the ratepayers of Ward No. 2, do pledge ourselves to resist such payment by all lawful means."

Our Ottawa Letter.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—The approaching session of Parliament now so nearly at hand is making things more lively than is generally the case in the capital of the Dominion. Everything is bustle and confusion in the House of Commons, fixing up things to look snug and tidy for the opening which, as your numerous readers are aware, occurs on Thursday next. Ottawa is a city of upwards of 40,000 inhabitants, about the same size of Halifax, and it compares favorably with the latter city in many ways. The buildings appear to be more massive, and the architectural designs of the same, far more so than in the latter city. Of course, being the political capital of the Dominion, it possesses an especial interest to all Canadians, none more so than to those who are proud to call themselves Nova Scotians. The attractions here are numerous as well as instructive and interesting. But the characteristic sight here is the magnificent pile of public buildings. They cover an area of four acres and occupy a commanding site on a bluff upon the bank of the river Ottawa. The central building is 472 feet in length and the tower over the entrance is 220 feet high. In this building all the legislative business of the Dominion is carried on, and all the departments connected with the Senate and House of Commons are located in it. The next building in order is what is known as the East Block, and contains the Governor General's office and the Departments of State, of Finance, of the Interior, of Justice, and of Inland Revenue. The West Block contains the departments of Customs, of the Post Office, of Railways and Canals, of Public Works, of Agriculture, and of the Marine and Fisheries. But as each of the several departments is now becoming overcrowded, another building is in course of erection on Wellington St. opposite the House of Commons, and when finished, in a few months, it will be occupied by some of the above-named departments. The new department of Trade and Commerce no doubt will be organized so soon as the new building is ready for occupancy. One word before leaving the subject of Departmental buildings, and that is in regard to the library, which is in the Central building just behind the House of Commons and Senate Chambers and connected with them by corridors. It is said to be the most architectural and beautiful building for the purpose in America. It is a polygon in shape with a buttress at each of its sixteen angles upon which are flying buttresses which support the dome. The height from the floor to the top of the lantern is 142 feet. The library contains considerably more than 100,000 volumes, and is in charge of Mr Lovells and M. J. Griffin, the latter a native of Nova Scotia and a journalist of the very highest rank. Of political news, the fisheries treaty is absorbing the most, if not all, of public attention here. Nothing definite is of course known concerning the nature of the treaty, but the general public will not be held in suspense much longer, for it will be one of the first items in order brought up in the House, no doubt. It is generally thought that the American fishermen have secured all the commercial privileges for which they have been contending, with the exception of the right of purchasing bait in Canadian waters, which is expressly withheld. The right of the American to winter over in fuel, water and repairs is conceded. Certain bays which are specified are to remain under the exclusive jurisdiction of Canada, so also the three-mile limit will still be adhered to. This of course is not authentic, but it is what is generally thought is the text of the treaty. But in a few more days, all will be known, and no doubt what has been done by the Fishery Commission in Washington will be satisfactory both to Canadians and Americans alike. The foundation for the new Printing Bureau is now rapidly being constructed. In the meantime another building has been erected by the Fishery Commission for new voters' lists for the entire Dominion under the Franchise Act will be commenced in a few days. About a dozen printers will be employed at the outset. The list will be increased to eighty at the end of the year so. The Secretary of State is deluged by applications for jobs in the new bureau. He (Mr Chapin) wants the bureau to be national in character. He proposes to proportionately select the printers from the various provinces according to population. I well, as this letter is assuming length, I must close. C. S. C.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Commercial Palace! 1887-SPRING & SUMMER-1887 WEBSTER STREET, KENTVILLE. We take much pleasure in informing our Friends and the Public that we are opening an Entire New Stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods in all the fashionable shades and materials; Gloves, in Silk, Tulle, Lace, Hosiery, for Ladies, Misses and Children, in all shades; Hosiery, Muslins, and Children's wear; Ladies' Muslins and Children's wear. Gent's Furnishings.—Cloths in Stock of all the best makes for Gents', Youths', and Boys' Suits. G. M. Donaldson, best Tailor in the county, is always ready to make up suits at short notice. A few tons Wool wanted in exchange for goods. F. W. Chipman, Agent.

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Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE FREEMAN'S PAIN KILLER. "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

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THE "BAILEY" FOLDED. THE BEST FRAME, THE BEST TOOTH, THE BEST FASTENING, THE BEST WORKING, THE MOST DURABLE, THE MOST COMPACT, THE BEST MODE OF ADJUSTING. THE BAILEY HARROW. THE GREAT ADVANTAGES OF THIS NEW-Sprung-Tooth-Harrow. For Sale by D. MUMFORD, Agent for all kinds of FARM IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES, Railway Depot, Wolfville, N. S.

CLOTHS! New Woollens FOR THE Spring Trade JUST RECEIVED AT Burpee Witter's. LATEST NOVELTIES IN Scotch Tweeds, English Dress Worsteds, West of England Trousersing, ALSO HEAVY STOCK OF Canadian Tweeds, Pictou and Yarmouth Cloths. AND A FULL LINE OF WELL SELECTED TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS! Elegantly designed Woollens for Ladies' SPRING JACKETS. NEW TAILORING DEPARTMENT. Opened in rooms north of Witter's Hall, under the supervision of MR. A. D. BRIGGS, of Boston, Mass. MR BRIGGS has had seventeen years experience in the Tailoring Business. He is therefore competent to produce garments in the most artistic style. Special attention given to cutting, fitting and making Ladies' Jackets and Ulsters. Highest prices paid for first class help. Apply at once to W. D. BRIGGS. Wolfville, March 2d 1888.

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