

THE ACADIAN,

WOLFVILLE, N. S., NOV. 21, 1884

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We have been requested by several persons to call the attention of the authorities to the extremely dangerous condition in which the new Gaspeau bridge work has been left. The abutments on both sides have been finished and a railing built, and the whole nicely fixed all ready for travel. This work has been carried right up to the face of the abutments. The result is that anyone driving there after dark or even in daylight would be led to think from appearances that the whole bridge was finished, and drive on until they pitched headlong into the river. There is, we understand, no barrier except a very narrow board laid loosely at the edge of the abutment, and even this is removed during the day.

It has been generally understood that the contract for the superstructure was to have been finished last month. Under this state of things the county is running the risk of having some human repairs to pay for and possibly some widows and orphans to keep. Why the approaches to the bridge have not been closed in some way it is difficult to imagine and savors strongly of criminal neglect in some quarters. Meanwhile as far as the contract is concerned a very small storm may swell the river so that traffic will be closed altogether and we should suppose the contractors would be liable to action for damages on that account.

And now it is reported that the Government has issued orders that the Port Williams Bridge shall not be closed at all but that the new bridge shall be built and the old one removed as it progresses.

If this is true what will be the probable effect of the County Council's notice of any action that may arise should any damage result from the unsafe condition of the old bridge.

The amount of liquor drinking seems to be on the increase again in Wolfville. On last Saturday night there were a number of young men very drunk and noisy on the streets.

A little more Scot Act would be a good thing just now. It is, to look at it from one side, perhaps a pretty tough medicine, but the liquor business is a pretty bad disease and requires a very strong herb to drive it out of our social system.

Some of our village subscribers would like to know very much what has been done by the Trustees or the ardent advocates of the "Compulsory Education Act" towards carrying it into operation.

Perhaps our friends up the street, who frequently allude to us by various names; and who advocated this act so strongly, can enlighten them.

The Municipal elections in the several Counties of the Province took place on Tuesday last. In this County several Wards have been very keenly contested and majorities exceedingly small. We subjoin the following as the results of the various Polling Districts:

WARD 1.—Jonathan Steel, votes cast 230; Daniel Cox, votes cast, 213. 2.—J. R. Clark, majority, 17. 3.—J. M. Roscoe, maj. 22. 4.—J. N. Fitch acclam. 5.—Nathan Fisher, maj. 34. 6.—B. Webster, votes cast 192; N. E. Bishop, 110. 7.—Jehiel Davison, maj. 9. 8.—R. F. Reid, acclam. 9.—F. G. Curry, acclam. 10.—Stephen Taylor, maj. 44. 11.—T. G. Mack, acclam. 12.—S. L. Fitch. 13.—Noble Lyons, acclam. 14.—James Northup, maj. 15.

For the ACADIAN.

AN AESTHETIC VILLAGE.

Arcadia is an aesthetic, a very aesthetic, village of the Western Continent. It is pleasantly situated, commanding a view of varied and beautiful landscape which comprises hill and dale, mountain and valley, with a noble arm of the sea; some of which objects, at least, enjoy a classic celebrity. The principal street of the village is planted with ornamental trees, of native and foreign growth, which with the gardens that are attached to most of the houses render the village more than ordinarily attractive.

Some of the principal residences are remarkably fine and display much taste, and with the accompaniments and surroundings are evidently the abodes of competence and wealth. The village has another great attraction—it is unusually quiet and free from the annoyance and discomforts of business. This is indeed one of the chief attractions of the place, particularly with the moneyed men who reside in it. That it may so continue is their desire and aim; and to this end they resolutely oppose every thing that would tend to disturb the delightful quiet and repose by which it is characterized. To secure this object it is necessary to discountenance and discourage every undertaking that would interfere with the prevailing stillness. In this age of activity and enterprise there will always be some who will desire to increase their means by lawful active industry; but most kinds of industry are accompanied by noise, and noise is sadly out of place in an aesthetic village; hence there must be no factories or manufactories, for they necessarily are antagonistic to the stillness and quiet which are demanded; and consequently they are resolutely frowned upon. Especially is this the case where steam is the motive power of the machinery needed. Steam, as all know, is noisy and therefore steam is distasteful to the gentle and cultured inhabitants of the place. And steam is not only noisy, but is closely allied to smoke, and smoke darkens and defiles the air, and so we have another reason why steam and steam-engines and the machinery driven by steam, can have no proper place in an aesthetic village. And banished therefore they are, and most determinately and effectually. A mill was established a few years ago in the neighborhood, to be driven by steam power; but the mill was starved to death, though it would have fed, not only its proprietor but many families besides. A mill, we know, is a noisy affair, and noise was not to be tolerated in the aesthetic village alluded to. A foundry too was started in the vicinity, but its existence was as short-lived as was that of the mill; it had just got nicely to work when cold water was thrown from all directions upon it, the fires were extinguished and all operations were forthwith terminated. And so with other industries. The village could once boast of a furniture factory but it also had to succumb to the aesthetic tastes of the villagers. The same was true of a shoe factory, which was started under very favorable auspices, but the making of shoes is not a very suitable employment for an aesthetic village, and so the shoe factory was driven to the wall. A tannery was once projected by an enterprising and industrious young man, to be placed in the outskirts of the village; but as every one knows, two, at least, of men's "seven senses" are offended by a tannery, and so the young man was compelled to abandon the undertaking, and wrap himself up in the mantle of repose, though a large family was dependent upon him for subsistence. The village is most favorably circumstanced for ship-building, and enterprising and wealthy ship-owners have more than once thought of establishing a business in the place, but who is not aware that vessels cannot be built without noise? and noise, as has been already intimated, is intolerable in an aesthetic village. If, like the Jewish temple, ships could be built "without sound of hammer or axe" it would, we may suppose be different, but until they can be so constructed there will assuredly be none built in the aesthetic village of Arcadia. There is one industry in the village which thus far has been tolerated. It is represented by two printing offices, one of which is very quiet in its operations, the other of which is employed chiefly with "the harmony of the spheres," and so neither of them occasions much noise, and are therefore allowed to exist. But it may yet be discovered that a printing office is not a very aesthetic place; and presses and papers may therefore soon receive notice to quit. It is principally to a few considerate individuals that the village is indebted for the continuance of the prevailing quiet and noiselessness and aesthetic attractions generally for which it is noted and known far and near, and it doubtless will remain in this most enviable condition, as long as these, its friends, are spared to protect the place from the abominations of business and the noise and bustle of vulgar enterprise.

Nov. 16, 1884.

AESTHETIKOS.

Science, Literature, Criticism.

Sayings, wise and otherwise of Scientists and Scientists.

WITH CASUAL NOTES.

(Continued.)

Let us hear the illustrious Scientist again upon the subject. He says:

"Unless we will fully close our eyes, we may with our present knowledge approximately recognize our parentage; nor need we be ashamed of it."—Darwin.

As regards the first proposition in the last extract, we may say, that our "present knowledge" of man's "descent" from the "ascidian," or from any thing else but man, is no knowledge at all. The only knowledge whatever that we have upon the subject is that our first father was much like "his sons since born"; though according to the poet he was our superior in goodness and manly grace. And as respects the second proposition, we may remark, that whether we have cause or not, "to be ashamed of our" assumed ascidian "ancestry," we have some reason not to be particularly proud of certain of our near relatives on his side, namely, the materialistic genealogists.

But Mr. Darwin is not yet done with speaking, or we with listening. He thus proceeds:

"I believe that animals have descended from at most only four or five progenitors, and plants from an equal number or less. Analogy would lead me one step further, namely, to the belief that all animals and plants have descended from some one prototype. I should infer from analogy that probably all the organized beings which have ever lived on the earth have descended from some one primordial form, into which life was first breathed."—Darwin.

One cannot refrain from asking, why it is that materialists are so anxious to trace the "descent of man" up to some low, contemptible type? Could not the Creator form him as he is, and as all attainable records prove him ever to have been? But here it must be remarked, that development genealogists are not in harmony among themselves as to the course or stages of the descent, or even as to the starting-point from which their labors should begin. Some commence with the ascidian; others ascend many thousand steps further up the ladder to the *Monera*; and others still pursue their toilsome, dim, uncertain course through chaos, and a "molten globe" to an invisible, imaginary, mysterious atom to which they grandiloquently assign "the promise and potency of all terrestrial life." Nice words! We involuntarily think of Swift's "Liberatus et natale sohum."

But why should our officious Scientist trouble himself with the question, whether "all forms of terrestrial life" were derived from "one" original or from "four or five"? He and all his confederates might as well leave the "Species" as they came from the hand of the Creator; for with all their determined and crooked endeavors they have succeeded neither in "deriving" one from the other, nor in "transmuting" one into the other.

But let us hear Mr. Darwin again. He says:

"Geology assuredly does not regard any such finely graduated organic chain, "as the development theory requires," and this is perhaps the most obvious and greatest objection that can be urged against my doctrine. The explanation lies, as I believe, in the imperfection of the geologic record."—Darwin.

This is a very adroit and original method, it must be acknowledged, of getting out of an inextricable difficulty. The chain of being from man up to the ascidian must, according to the development theory, have consisted of many million links, for "Natura nunquam favit;" of which links some millions at least are missing. A few of these, say a thousand or so, ought certainly to be found somewhere among the "Geologic Records"; but unfortunately for the theory and for the character and fame of its apostles, these are not forthcoming, when summoned; though every art of the conjurer is tried, and with a determination worthy of a better cause. Baal is invoked by his mad votaries; but "there is none to answer" for there is "none to hear." Our philosophers shout for the "Missing Link," for example between man and the troglodyte; but all the response is—"Missing Link"—feebly uttered by faithful Echo. Well may Mr. Darwin speak of "the imperfections of the Geologic Record!"

As Geology therefore is silent, nothing remains but to allow our Philosopher to speak for himself. This he does in the following words:

To be continued.

Pianos Organs Sewing Machines

Knitting Machines

Imported by
A. G. REDDEN CO.,
WOLFVILLE.

Full value allowed for old ones in part payment.
Wolfville, Nov. 17, '84. tf

CROCKERY!

F. L. BROWN & CO.

OFFERS FOR SALE
**The LARGEST,
CHEAPEST, and
BEST SELECTED**

STOCK OF

Crockery and Glassware

IN THE COUNTY.

LAMP GOODS A SPECIALITY.

GLASSWARE!

Wolfville Sept. 20, 1884.

COAL COAL!

In Store and for sale at lowest possible rates, a good supply constantly, from all the best mines. Good facilities for loading cars to go by rail.
All orders promptly attended to.
Price-list on application.

W. J. HIGGINS.

Wolfville, Aug. 22d.

BICYCLE FOR SALE!

A 54 inch Standard Columbia Bicycle, nickel plated, nearly new. Cost \$125. Will be sold cheap.

Inquire at this office.
Sept. 25, 1884.

Sweeping Reductions

In SUITS made by me
For 1 Month.

Having a large stock on hand I wish to clear out to make room for New Stock.

A. McPHERSON,
KENTVILLE.

Sept. 25, 1884.

Burpee Witter

Has opened this week

Ladies' Cashmere Gloves,
Ladies' Fur Capes,
Ladies' and Childrens'
FELT HATS.

OTTOMAN RIBBONS,
BLACK AND COLORED VEL-
VET RIBBONS,
FLANNEL SUITINGS,
BED TICKING,

Damask Brocade Mantle
Cloth, and a large variety
of other

New Goods!

Wolfville, Oct 23d, 1884.

THE "ACADIAN,"

HONEST,

INDEPENDENT,

FEARLESS.

—PUBLISHED AT—

WOLFVILLE, KING'S CO., N. S.

DAVISON BROS.,
Publishers & Proprietors.

Devoted to the interests of the people of King's County in particular and to the Province in general.

Aims to give its readers a condensed summary of the Local and General News of the day.

Nothing to offend the taste of the most fastidious will be found in its columns.

Having a large and rapidly increasing circulation, it offers special inducements to advertisers. No Advertisement of any but thoroughly reliable parties will be received. Our rates are exceedingly low and advertisements receive particular attention and

TASTY DISPLAY.

Its extreme low price,

FIFTY CENTS

PER ANNUM,

Places it within the reach of all and all should have it.

JOB WORK

We make a specialty of all kinds of

COMMERCIAL PRINTING:

Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Bill Heads,
Statements,
Receipts,
Business Cards,
Checks,
Envelopes

Pamphlets,

Catalogues,

Circulars,

Billets,

Flyers,

Tags,

Programmes,

etc., etc.

SOCIETY PRINTING,

BANK WORK!

We feel assured that we can give perfect satisfaction. All orders will be filled in BEST STYLE and at CHEAPEST RATES.

Address—

"Acadian" Office.

Wolfville, N. S.