

THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., MAR. 23, 1900.

One Man One Vote.

Particularly in municipal affairs do we hear the protest of the man of property that his voice should be listened to with more attention and that his vote should carry more authority than that of his more lowly neighbor who like himself is entitled to the privilege of the franchise. In federal or provincial concerns the theory of "one man one vote" is pretty well recognized and it is very seldom argued that a candidate should be regarded as elected because his candidature was supported by the vote of a magnate who perhaps owned more property than the rest of the constituency put together. But when it comes to town or county matters, as any citizen of Wolfville has noticed, the supporters and opponents of any project will each cast the assessment with the greatest care and will endeavor to make out that their side of the question is supported by the most property, and about this as an unanswerable argument for or against.

The people who talk so much about this kind of property representation are perhaps ignorant of the consequences which would result were this principle carried into general effect. As "the little floss which dies as it grows" so are the ambitious citizens even of our wealthiest towns eclipsed throughout the country by those who own dollars for their cents. It is the dollar therefore and not the man who is to vote even the Dives among us might find himself disfranchised and some wealthy syndicate ruling the country. Few we think would relish the idea of our democracy being converted into a plutocracy. Yet if this principle is to be followed at all it should be carried to its logical conclusion.

The people who talk so much about the representation of property in town affairs would probably be surprised were they to be told that property as such does not figure at all in our representative system. Yet such is the case.

When the reform bill of 1832 was brought in, Sir Robert Peel objected that the franchise should be left as it were or be rid of property qualifications altogether. It was then that the supporters of the bill, the spirit of which rules to day, pointed out that it was not to allow representation to property that the Englishman was compelled to have property qualification before he could vote but that this was a precaution taken to ensure stability of government. It was unsafe they argued to admit to the franchise the miserably poor who on account of their poverty would be more susceptible to discontent and a desire for radical change. Property as property has no voice in the rule of our country, and this is as it should be.

However, the objection may be raised that as the wealthy man pays a greater amount in taxes than his more lowly neighbor, he should have a greater voice in saying how those taxes shall be expended. But if the wealthy man pays more taxes than the one who does not own as much, he gets the full equivalent of his greater contribution in the greater protection which his property receives without any greater franchise privileges. It costs the state more to protect the mansion of the rich than it does to guard the hovel of the poor, and it is only just that the owner of the mansion should pay more for such protection than his less fortunate fellow citizen pays for the protection of his lowly home. The man who counts his income in millions gets much more out of the state than does the day laborer and it is only just that he should pay more for it and be content without looking for other favors.

But it may be argued that the financially poor voter who has little property at stake, is not a safe guardian of the greater interests of the capitalist. Here too is a fallacy. The contribution which the poor man has to make to the revenue of the country is a much greater sacrifice to him than the taxes of the rich is to him. A ten dollar tax is a heavier burden to a man with an income of a thousand dollars and who cannot live within his income than a tax of a hundred dollars would be to a man with an income of ten thousand. The wealthy man might very readily, if he had large enough authority, ruin his poorer neighbor by heavy taxes brought on by rash expenditures. The poor man however, cannot so ruin the rich for he is the first to feel the keenness of the sacrifice.

It will be found wise we think to stick to the good old custom, and ever in civi matters give to man only one vote.

The world famous mare and former queen of the light harness turf, Miss S. second 2,084, fell dead in her stall at Shuteburn, the stock farm of John H. Shuteburn, at Port Chester, about ten o'clock Saturday morning. For a few days before her death she had not taken her food regularly, although she appeared to be quite as well as usual. She died of heart disease, which bore out the diagnosis of a veterinarian who was called to see her last Wednesday and pronounced that organ affected.

Miss S.'s farewell appearance in public was made last month, at the Grand Tip-top sale at Malton Square Gardens, during the disposal of the horses belonging to the estate of the late Robert Bower, she being the only one of that famous collection to be reserved. Mr. Bower purchased the noted mare from Wm. H. Vandenberg, paying \$10,000 for her.

To Rent.—First 6 rooms on corner opposite Baptist church. A. V. FINEO.

Spring Pruning.

The coming six weeks comprise the season best adapted for the general pruning of orchards and now that the time has arrived for this all-important operation it is worth our while to consider carefully what we prune for and how we can improve on old methods. It is surprising how many men there are who seem to measure their success in this operation by the amount of brush they cut out. It is usually these same men, too, who do their pruning with an axe. As a result of this system (1) of pruning the tree soon loses all the branches in the centre of the head and becomes a collection of long bare poles with some bearing wood at the end of each.

Yet in a climate like our own where trees make so rank a growth it is imperative that more or less pruning should be done each year if the trees are to be kept healthy and are to give fruit of the best quality. Of what shall this pruning consist? This question must be answered a little differently for every individual tree in an orchard, yet a few suggestions may be of assistance in arriving at a decision. We must remember first that a too severe pruning will only cause the tree to grow more rankly and that our object should be to avoid this and yet take out sufficient wood to accomplish the following objects: 1st.—To let the sunlight into the tree to color and perfect the fruit (everyone knows that the finest apples grow at the top of the tree and this is largely due to the fact that they receive an abundance of light and air). 2nd.—To keep the tree within bounds and prevent it encroaching on its neighbors. 3rd.—To remove superfluous and injured parts, and 4th.—To facilitate spraying, cultivating and harvesting. With these objects in mind let us begin operations. First remove any dead limbs or any that have been broken. Next take out all branches which cross one another, tending to rub against their neighbors. This may be all that is necessary but as a rule some further thinning of the top is desirable and this is where the judgment of the pruner is demanded. Then, too, the tree may require some pruning from below which will depend on its previous training and on the personal preference of the grower. None of our other orchard trees require such severe pruning as the apple but all are better for a certain amount of attention.

PRUNING TREES WHEN SET. Young trees at the time they are set require a much more severe pruning than they usually receive. To appreciate the necessity of this we have only to reflect that before the tree is dug in the nursery the roots and the top just balance one another, there are just enough roots to supply the top. But during the process of digging nearly all of the feeding roots are left in the soil and therefore the top should be cut back to correspond. This pruning is more easily done after the tree is set as it is then stationary and one can better decide how to shape the top. There are two methods of procedure in this first pruning. 1st. If the young tree is well grown we may begin immediately to shape the future head, selecting a few of its branches to form the main ones of the tree and removing the rest. Even those which are retained should be cut back one-half or two-thirds. This may seem like heroic treatment but if any one will test the matter for himself, cutting back one tree as indicated and setting a similar one without pruning, he will find that at the end of two years the pruned tree will be the stronger of the two. 2. If the young tree is not well grown it may be best to cut it back almost to a bare pole which will cause it to "feather out" during the first season and from these branches the permanent head may be formed a year later.

In all our pruning we should observe the following rules: Use a sharp saw with comparatively fine teeth. In removing branches cut as close to the tree as possible so that the wound made may be as nearly in line with the surface of the tree as possible. Cover all large wounds with thick lead paint. Gather up and burn all trimmings to get the brush out of the way and to destroy insect eggs and fungus spores. And above all put thought and study into your work. Observe from year to year the effect of what you have done and so gain knowledge for future use. Prof. Bailey most truly says—"Of all the operations connected with the growing of trees and shrubs, pruning and training bring the person into closest contact and sympathy with the plant. One shapes and thoughtfully, working out his ideals as he would in the cradling and guiding of a child. If a person cannot love a plant after he has pruned it then he has either done a poor job or is devoid of emotion."

F. C. SEARS.

Wolfville, N. S. The transport Monterey sailed from Halifax at 11 o'clock last Saturday morning with Strathcona's Horse and 100 recruits for the first Canadian contingent. The city was again en fête, and thousands crowded the streets to witness the pageant and lend their cheers to the departing heroes.

WANTED.—A good live spent to sell the New Williams Sewing Machine in Wolfville and vicinity. Good commission. If you are a hustler and mean business, write at once to J. STRAINY ELLIOTT, Lock Box 48, Kentville, N. S.

Wolfville Drug Store. We have secured the Agency for two of the Best Bicycles Made, The STEARNS and CRESCENT. They are Standard wheels, Fully Guaranteed and prices Right. Call and see Samples. NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

THE FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN THE SPRING HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH THE CASE. Many people say they intend to buy Pianos in the Spring. We will make it to your interest to buy now, as we have a large stock, and must move it.

W. H. Johnson Co., Ltd. 157 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S. AND ST. JOHN, N. S. Agents for Chickering, Newcomb, Mason & Rich and Bell Pianos; Mason & Hamilton and Bell Organs.

My New Stock OF WALL PAPER JUST OPENED. ARTISTIC PATTERNS. LATEST COLORS. LARGEST VARIETY. LOWEST PRICES. Flo. M. Harris.

THE WHITE. Made of the Best Material, is Most Accurately Adjusted, has the Finest Attachments of any Sewing Machine made. Is made with Ball Bearings and Drop Hoods. Will do Heavy Work Without Removing the Feet. For Sale by DR. E. N. PAYZANT.

H. PINEO. Will continue the practice of Dentistry as before, in his residence near the station. Appointments can be made at his residence. Special fee for extractions of teeth. March 20th, 1900.

BRITISH WAR LOAN. The popularity of the new war loan, known to investors as the "Khaki," was most clearly shown by the rush of applications which were poured in immediately the issue was listed. The £30,000,000 was soon many times over covered, exclusive of large orders from the colonies and the continent. Preparing orders for a large part of the issue were received from the United States.

RALSTONITES. Or those who value health, will find RALSTONITES "HOMEMADE" Floor Polish ideal. Samples to any address. R. J. Ralston, Grand and Flour Mills, Dartmouth, N. S. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. A small property at New Minas known as the 50-acre place, containing about 4 acres, house and barn, and orchard of 40 or 50 trees in bearing. Low price for cash. Half purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired. Apply to E. S. CRAWLEY, Solicitor, Wolfville, March 23, 1900.

WOLFVILLE REAL ESTATE AGENCY. Desirable Properties for Sale: 6. Small Farm at Hantsport—15 acres. House 10 rooms, heated by furnace. Stable. Suitable for Summer Tourists or Country Residence. 7. House and Lot on Central Ave.—6 rooms and bathroom. Price reasonable. 8. Farm near Wolfville—70 acres Orchard 200 trees. Good buildings. 9. Land at Wolfville—3 1/2 acres 3 1/2 acres Orchard. 10 acres Dyke. 16. Modern House on Main St.—Nine rooms, Bath room, furnace, hot and cold water. Small garden. 19. The Wallace property at corner Front street and Central Avenue. Two houses, six and seven rooms each. 25. House and Orchard on Main St. House, 2 at 75, 9 rooms. Stable. 2 acres land in orchard producing apples, pears and plums. Trees in full bearing. Also a quantity of small fruits. 29. House—2 stories, with Stable and Garden, in Acadia street. Also building lot 60x120 adjoining.

WANTED. An experienced man is wanted to take charge of a farm, either on a salary or on shares. An unmarried man is preferred. Apply to C. H. BORDEN, Wolfville, N. S. BUILDING PLANS. Plans and specifications carefully prepared; estimates if required. Apply to GEO. A. PRAT, Wolfville.

NOTICE. Up to April first applications will be received by the Town Clerk for the position of policeman for the town of Wolfville.

Pear Trees. The excellent market that has been opened up in England for Canadian Winter Pears, makes pear growing a very profitable industry. The kinds to grow are the late Autumn and Winter varieties, that can be shipped before and during the winter holidays. Money in Pears. Canadian Pears have sold on the other side as high as \$4.00 per bushel. The wide-awake fruit-grower should note this and add to his income by planting a large Pear Orchard. We offer for spring planting all the leading and Choice Kinds.

Newport Nursery Co., Newport, N. S. Cooking Class. Standa-t Circle of Kings Daughters have arranged for a public class in Practical Cooking, under the direction of MRS. SEARS, to be held in the rooms in McKenna Block. Next meeting Thurs., March 22, from 3.30 to 4.30 p. m. Course of TEN LECTURES etc.

TENDERS. Tenders will be received by the subscriber up to April 2nd for the building of a dwelling house for himself in the village of Gasperaux. Plans and specifications can be seen on application to Geo. A. Prat, Wolfville, on and after Tuesday, March 20th. The subscriber will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. GEO. HUNTER, Gasperaux.

"Earncliffe Gardens." Fruit Trees for planting in the Spring of 1900. Grown here and imported from Ontario. Apple Trees, 1st Class, price \$22.00 per hundred. Pear Trees, Standard, price \$27.50 per hundred. Pear Trees, Dwarf, price \$22.50 per hundred. Japan Plum, price \$35 per hundred. A rebate of \$1 per hundred allowed on trees delivered at the Gardens. On lots of 500 a further rebate will be allowed off. Letter orders invited. W. C. ARCHIBALD, Wolfville.

For Sale or to Let. The house and premises now occupied by J. D. Chambers, adjoining the "campus." Possession given April 1st. Apply to SIDNEY BORDEN, Port Williams.

NOTICE. Having recently put in a Scissor Grinding Machine, I am prepared to grind and put in order all kinds of Scissors, also new rivets put in if required. All kinds of Outley Ground, Hasse's Round, etc. —ALSO— A full line of Razor Straps, Scaps, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Cream, Dore's Dandruff Cure, Shaving Brushes. Shaw's Barber Parfiers, Wolfville.

UNTIL STOCK TAKING At the end of March We Will Give SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. Some Lines to Clear at COST.

Peoples' SHOE STORE N. M. SINCLAIR. THRIFTY BUYERS Consult their Best Interests & Pockets Every Time DO YOU?

PORT WILLIAMS HOUSE, CHASE, CAMPBELL & Co. March, whether lamb-like or lionlike, is the first month of Spring, and I am commencing to make the SPRING PHOTOGRAPHS. Drop in and see the Samples.

W. W. Robson, Photographer. NEXT TO ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION. THREE GOOD THINGS. HIGH GRADE. That's what our Canned Goods are. Our Corn, Peas, Beans and Tomatoes are the "Miss Canada" Brand.

COMFORT SOAP POINTERS. 2 ozs. heavier than most others, which makes a case weigh 200 ozs. more than others. Just think of it. Just as good in quality and at prices that defy competition. Get our price on a case. "SALADA" TEA. Is a pure Ceylon machine-rolled Tea. Cleanest and Best Flavored Tea on the market. 30c, 40c, and 50c.

H. W. DAVISON. A CHANCE FOR ENTERPRISE. The AMERICAN HOUSE PROPERTY is for SALE. This valuable property which can be purchased at a reasonable figure affords a good opening for a man of enterprise. For Hotel Purposes it has magnificent grounds. For Business Sites it is the best available situation in town.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO AVARD V. PINEO. A. E. GOLDWELL. G. W. BORDEN.

Coldwell & Borden, HARD AND SOFT COALS, WOLFVILLE, N. S. KINDLINGS ALWAYS ON HAND. Telephone No. 7.

FOOTWEAR. NE TRUN VA ASSORTME You can Sa Buying Yo

C. H. SLATER THE ACADIAN. Local and Provin

The "Browning Club" will the house of Miss Burgess on evening, March 26th.

When you buy Union Blues sure and get the key; every page contains one; 25, 30, 35 and 40 per pound.

The Biograph pictures will Wolfville without fail in a week's time. Wait for them will not regret it.

The first man-flower of the been sent us by Mrs. D. M. Greenfield, who picked it on Mrs. Vaughn has our thanks.

Owing to the bad state of the Wolfville Division did not go on Friday evening, as has been declared off for the purpose.

Mr. E. G. Gertridge, of Gasperaux, bought out the most business carried on by Mr. John Wolfport, and takes possession April.

The students of the College direction of the instructor, Mr. Curly, are making repairs to the Grand Gymnasium Exhibit given April 6th.