

THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., FEB. 17, 1888

Police and Lock-up.

Since the Municipal Council by a vote of its members has delegated to a committee of freeholders within the limits of Wolfville School Section power to assess the rate-payers residing within such limits in a sum not to exceed six hundred dollars for the purpose of providing a lock-up and employing a policeman in such section, various opinions have been expressed as to the power of the Council in authorizing such an expenditure. Some contend that such a tax cannot legally be levied and that the action of the Council in this matter is ultra vires and therefore void. The following extracts from the Statutes of the Province may throw some light upon the matter. In reference to lock-up houses, sec. 96, subsec. 29 of chap. 58, R. S., 5th series, gives the Municipal Council authority "For establishing lock-up houses in such parts of the Municipality as may be necessary and making regulations for the government thereof, &c." Now the Council have by their action deemed it necessary to establish a lock-up in Wolfville and have appointed a committee, delegating to them the same power as they themselves have in the matter. Section 7, of chap. 18 of said Statute provides that "The Municipal Council may appoint one or more police constables to act for the preservation of the public peace and order and for the enforcement of the law against crime, vice and immorality in such townships or districts as they shall see fit, and may make regulations as to the duties to be performed by them and may provide for their remuneration by salary or otherwise." Sec. 8—"The funds necessary for such purpose shall be raised by assessment upon the district wherein such officers are appointed in the same manner as other municipal rates."

By the above extracts from the Statute it is evident that the Municipal Council have full power to authorize a lock-up to be established in Wolfville and also to appoint a police constable for the district and have by their appointment virtually demanded that the same be done.

Recently, however, a rival society has been formed in Wolfville calling itself a branch of the S. P. C., but claiming for itself, through its secretary, power and authority that the parent society never dreamed of possessing. If this society has the right to deal with all matters affecting the public peace in as full and effectual a manner as is set forth in the official announcement of its organization there will be but little need of a police constable in this town.

Extradition Treaty.

The United States Senate has virtually rejected the extradition treaty. Why it has done so, says the Montreal Star, is a mystery to those who do not understand the intricacies and the dark and hidden ways of American politics. Never was such a treaty more needed or calculated to do more good than this unobjectionable one which the Senate has seen fit to shelve. The honor as well as the convenience of the people of the United States was involved in its rejection. It has been a reproach to them that they through their Government have connived at the escape of thieves, embezzlers and scoundrels of different degrees of criminality. For want of the extradition treaty, which Great Britain was not only willing but eager to ratify, men who have violated the laws of both the United States and Canada have provided for them a safe refuge within easy distance of the scene of their crimes. In Canada, the United States thief and swindler, who may have been the cause of the ruin and demoralization of thousands, find a home where they can live in safety and roll in luxury on their ill-gotten gains; and the Canadian offender against the laws of God and man has only to cross the boundary between the two countries to be in a position to laugh at the officers of the law he has outraged. The United States Senate by refusing to ratify the treaty which places these violators of the law within the reach of justice becomes in a sense a partner in their crimes. The Senators who voted for the postponement of the extradition treaty knowingly and wilfully gave aid and comfort to classes of offenders who are the pests of both the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies. We hope after this to see in the American papers no more sneers against Canada when dishonest bank cashiers, public defaulcers and other unscrupulous scoundrels find a sanctuary in Canada. They should be ashamed to mention the disgraceful fact when they know that it is made so by the deliberate act of the Senate of the United States against the will of the people of Canada.

How to Visit the World's Metropolis.

The difficulty with tourists is not how to get to London, but how to see it to best advantage when there. Many who make a prolonged stay leave without seeing many of the places of interest. It is the purpose of the writer to lay out London in four sections and by starting from Charing Cross as a centre to visit the metropolis in the direction of the four cardinal points.

LONDON WEST.

Charing Cross is of historic value as being the site of one of the crosses erected by Edward I. wherever the funeral procession of good Queen Eleanor rested. Immediately to the front of the cross is the famed Trafalgar Square so called in honor of Nelson's great victory. England has honored itself in honoring that great hero with a massive monument in this square, which monument is nearly 150 feet high and bears representations on its sides of the battles of the Nile, St Vincent, Trafalgar and the death of Nelson. The memories of Hawlock, Napier and George IV have been preserved to the generations following by goodly monuments in this vicinity while Lansdowne has left his own in the groups of lions that as sentinels watch the magnificent fountains. On the north side of the Square is the National Picture Gallery known as "The National Cricket Stand" from its resemblance to that commodity. Though inferior to many continental collections, yet when it is remembered that some of its paintings cost the fabulous sums of ten, twenty-five, fifty and seventy thousand dollars respectively, and that Hogarth, Wilkie, Landseer and Turner were among the artists, it will not be esteemed as a cheap, second-rate collection.

Leicester Square, which is to the immediate north, owes much of its present attractions to the indefatigable efforts of Baron Grant. It seems most fitting that such beauty should be linked with the memories of Newton, Hogarth and Reynolds who were for many years residents of this place.

Our direction is now west where will be seen the streets of London. As a faint illustration of the gorgeous beauty of these stores, which seem to contain the accumulated wealth of the world in rich and dazzling profusion, mention may be made of the gentleman who left his wife at the east end of Regent street bidding her look at the stores, while he went on his business. Being gone some four or five hours he returned to find that she had just begun the inspection of the second store. It is generally conceded that Piccadilly, Oxford and Regent streets are in advance of even the American streets for Arcade scenes to vie with Bazaar in presenting the varied splendors of art and nature. It is in this vicinity that the palatial dwellings of the nobility are situated and at Burlington House the various learned societies—Royal Academy of Arts, Royal Astronomical, Antiquarian, Chemical, Geological, and Linnæan Societies—assemble. Hyde Park, which is at the western end of Piccadilly, covers an area of 400 acres and is approached by a magnificent structure known as the Marble Arch. This park is the rendezvous of the Lords and Ladies who make a great display in the Rotten Row. This strange name is corruption of Route du Roi, the Road of the King, and by its remote removal from the original phrase strongly reminds one of the reply made to one who although disreputable claimed that he was descended from Miles Standish. What a decent! was the laconic answer. At Hyde-Park corner is the residence of the Duke of Wellington, a statue of Achilles made from cannon taken from the Crimean War, a statue of Wellington on his Waterloo charger and the Tyburn Gallows, so much in requisition in the days of yore.

At the extreme west of Hyde Park is Kensington with its Museum, Palace, Gardens and Memorial. The Museum contains many valuable collections, the great purpose being to facilitate instruction. This will be seen when it is remembered that the Science and Art department has its headquarters here. While no great beauty can be claimed for the place, yet to the student it is a priceless boon, for all its spacious courts are filled with contributions from the four quarters of the globe, all of which tend to stimulate the acquisition of the varied phases of knowledge. The first two locomotive engines ever built, the "Puffing Billy" and the "Rocket," are here, as is also the harpsichord which belonged to Handel. These buildings were erected from the receipts of the Exhibition of 1851. Part of the grounds used for that exhibition is now the Horticultural Gardens, the dimensions of which are as follow:—Length, 1608 ft., breadth varying from 120 ft. to 190 ft. The Kensington Palace was the residence of William and Mary, also Queen Anne; and here Queen Victoria was born.

To be Continued.

Mrs Baxter captivated her audience and it is no flattery to say that her equal as a lady lecturer we have seldom heard, her superior never. Her choice language, musical voice, graceful gestures and prepossessing appearance won all our hearts. She is a real woman, with all the sacredness the term implies; with a woman's heart, a woman's power of persuasion and appeal. May God bless her.—W. C. T. U., in Liston Banner, Canada.

Everybody at this season of the year should take a bottle of Dr Norton's Dock Blood Purifier, which is a great Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Cleanser, and is unequalled for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. 26-3m

Small Fruit.

DEAR ACADIAN,—A word or two on the raising and marketing of small fruits may be of interest to your readers. During the past three years this industry has grown wonderfully, especially in King's and Annapolis, from which counties Halifax draws the bulk of her fruit supply. How best to suit the requirements of this and other accessible markets is a problem worthy of consideration.

Strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants are the leading marketable small fruits. The experience of the Halifax trade during the past year has been in favor of the first two sorts, they apparently finding the most ready sale. A far larger quantity of gooseberries were received last season than formerly, which no doubt caused a dull sale, as in the case of the strawberry some three years ago, when first sent here in large quantities, the consumer not having been educated to its use until it became more common. However from observation I conclude, that while the inquiry for gooseberries and that class of fruit will be somewhat limited, the demand for raspberries and strawberries will continue to increase. The reason is obvious. While the former are considered more especially adapted for preserving, the other varieties named are highly esteemed for daily table use, which makes a corresponding daily demand. Growers of raspberries and strawberries need not be concerned about overstocking the market, as the experience of the past will no doubt continue, the demand fully keeping pace with the supply.

Two years ago raspberries were difficult to dispose of in the Halifax market. Last season they were always in demand, and will be in greater demand as they become better known. This applies however only to the red and white varieties, the black not being sought after. At the same time I believe that while the sale for gooseberries will be lower, and find a more limited market, it will pay very well to grow them.

A word as to packing. Could some of the growers be present on the arrival of trains each evening during the fruit season and witness the sharp competition of retailers in securing the stocks of certain favorite packers, and then examine those packages, they would at once be convinced that a good honest quart of marketable berries right down to the bottom, will bring them a far better profit than the box with high aspirations on its under side, and containing a promiscuous collection of large and small. If a grower is unfortunate in having a good proportion of small berries, they had better go to market in a separate crate, and marked "medium quality" right over his own name, with "first quality" on such that deserve the name. It won't take long for such a packer to establish his reputation and profit materially thereby.

The packing of fruit is each season being more carefully attended to, and the man who neglects this matter is going to get left.

ANON.  
Halifax, Feb. 9th, 1888.

A True Talelet.

BY LEE.  
(Seeing in magazines and other literary periodicals such headings as "Novelists" and "Sketches," the author thinks that with equal propriety his little piece may be called "Talelet.")

In a secluded hamlet in one of the eastern counties of our beloved Scotia some thirty-five years ago the bright eyes of a baby boy took their first look at this strange gladsome world. The baby proved to be the last born, and consequently the best beloved and most tenderly spoiled, of a family of twelve. They called him Napoleon. As the boy grew to manhood he developed the same propensities as other men—he desired to build a house; he also fell in love. The very day that, with the issuing forth of the early spring goings and congratulations from his numerous and encouragingly-sympathetic brothers and sisters and the hearty "God bless you" of proud father and ecstatic mother, he laid the corner-stone of his projected home; he also met in the glowing his gentle Abigail, and soft eyes gazed into eyes that looked, and spoke, their love. "Vows were interchanged—afterwards recorded in simple in their earnestness, and earnest in their simplicity, and two hearts beat in unison with the glowing hope of the future home-land. The cottage was to be completed by November and on Thanksgiving evening Napoleon was to lead his blushing bride across the threshold to be his mistress—his beloved Queen.

But alas for human happiness and human plans. In August Napoleon went as schooner's cook to Boston to earn the money for his wedding outfit, and while there he met a maid whose flowing tresses and coal black eyes burned an image on his heart beside which the gentle dove-like orbs and flaxen hair of his devoted Abigail were but faded toys. The siren Saiside drew into her toils the brave Napoleon, and before the schooner sailed for the eastern port, he had wrung a promise from her that in November she would return to her native land and would make her abode in Napoleon's new-made home—Napoleon's wife.

Time went rapidly and Abigail had not learned that she was not to be the bride till the day Napoleon hithled up his father's nag to his father's creaking chaise, and started to drive the twenty miles between his home and the port, to meet the boat on which the lovely Saiside was expected; and then her anger and disappointment knew no bounds. She visited the humble mansion of her recalcitrant lover and stamped its doors and

windows a lively hue with the red-mud from the road-side. She stormed and raved and told her mother that she longed for death.

Napoleon met the boat, but he met not Saiside, as he afterwards learned she had started, but had missed the boat at a port by the way, having got off to see a friend. He waited till the next day and seeing no signs of the bride-elect, the mighty genius of his name rose to aid the baffled swain. He hurried home and with eager haste sought the side of his injured Abigail. He protested; he wept; he prayed. His protestations, weeps, and prayers were not in vain, for in the gathering twilight of that same day—Thanksgiving Day—the youthful pair were seen in loving intercourse vouching their way to the nearest minister, when in his marriage licence the name of Saiside was changed to Abigail, who had decided not to die but to marry Napoleon, and two hearts were made to beat as one.

The cherishes that took place that night in and about the newly-indeed plantation of Napoleon will not soon be forgotten. For miles upon miles, from north, east and west the woods-lined roads re-echoed to the pattering feet of the gathering clans. The blatant tin-pail, and tinkling cow bell, and exquisitely-tuned devil's fiddle, and the long deep-toned cough, mingled their discordant notes with the belching fire-breathing musket to send up one thrilling squats of music, the like of which the ancient neighboring hills had never heard.

The morning after, the blushing pink-cheeked bride of Napoleon was seen with scrubbing brush and pail removing red mud-stains from the windows and doors of her newly-established home.

A Magnificent Offer.

IF ACCEPTED AT ONCE.

We have succeeded in making arrangements whereby we are enabled to offer the following unparalleled inducements to new subscribers. No such offer has ever before been made by a country newspaper, and advantage should at once be taken of it by those who desire to secure their own local paper, one of the leading agricultural magazines, a most useful book, and some handsome engravings for a mere nominal sum. Specimens of the American Agriculturist, which we consider one of the very best farm journals published, may be seen at this office. Read

THE OFFER — PRICE

No. 1.—The ACADIAN,	\$1.00
No. 2.—The American Agriculturist, postpaid, (English or German,) for the balance of this year and all of 1888—thirteen months. Price per year,	1.50
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We will furnish all the above, postpaid, for \$2.50. Send six cents to 751 Broadway, New York, for mailing you the current number of the American Agriculturist, containing four hundred and seven editorial contributions and descriptive articles, and two hundred and forty illustrations. Also specimen pages of Fences, Gates and Bridges.

Subscribers in arrears, by paying up arrears and one year in advance, can take advantage of the above offer.

LECTURE!

MRS MARION B. BAXTER, The celebrated lady orator of Michigan, will deliver a lecture in College Hall, Wolfville, Saturday Ev'g Feb. 18th, Under the auspices of Acadia Lodge, I. O. G. T., and Wolfville Division, S. of T.

This talented lady has lectured in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada, and is most highly spoken of by the press of both countries. The following is one of many flattering testimonials:—

"Mrs Baxter is a woman of great mental and moral endowments, and a lecturer of wonderful ability and power. It is safe to say that her lecture of last Sabbath evening was one of the finest ever delivered in this city."—[Harrisburg (Pa.) Daily Independent.

In order to give all an opportunity of hearing this interesting lecture, the admittance has been placed at 10 cents, Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. Lecture begins at 8.

DRESSMAKING!

The undersigned having taken rooms two doors south of Caldwell and Murray's store, in Wolfville, for the purpose of carrying on the dressmaking business, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to wait upon such customers as may give them their patronage. Having recently made themselves familiar with the popular system of cutting by the "Good Magic Scale," better themselves that they will be able to please the most fastidious.

Mrs F. E. DAVISON,  
Mrs FRANKLIN,  
Wolfville, Dec. 6th, 1887.

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

Bazaar & Teameeting

WOLFVILLE!

The ladies of the

PREBYTERIAN CHURCH

Intend holding a Teameeting and Fancy Sale in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on

Wednesday, February 22,

TEA will be served from 6 to 8 o'clock. Refreshments, Fruits, &c., throughout the evening.

Proceeds are to be devoted to funds for repairing Church.

PRICE OF ADMISSION, 10c; TEA, 25c.

If stormy, first fine day following.

Farm For Sale.

The subscriber will sell or trade for small property, his farm on old post-road, 2 1/2 miles from Berwick, containing 120 acres—30 Meadow, 4 Orchard, 20 Timber, remainder Pasture and Tillage. New House, well finished throughout; 2 Barns, Storehouse, etc.—This is a fine farm, easy to work and produces good crops. Offered very low. Anyone wishing to purchase, please apply early. No reasonable offer refused as the subscriber is anxious to sell.

Geo. Rainforth,  
Berwick, N. S.

HUE'S.

—BEGINNING—

Monday, Jan. 9th,

We shall offer the balance of our

FANCY

Holiday Goods 1887 COMPRISES 1888

—AT A—

MERE TRIFLE

COMPARED WITH THE COST

As they must be sold no matter what our loss will be.

Note prices:

Biscuit Boxes sold at \$1.50, now \$0.95

" " " 2.00, " 1.45

" " " 3.50, " 2.40

Plush-covered Brush

Comb and Mirror } 4.75, " 3.90

Toilet Set

Plate, Cup & Saucer

Sets, 1.50 " 1.20

Porridge Sets, 1.65 " 1.30

TO THIS GREAT

Marked Down

SALE

We add, rather than carry over to next season, the balance of our stock of

ALL WOOL BLANKETS,

ULSTERINGS & BED CONFORTERS

At 20 Per Cent. Discount, or in other words at 80c. on \$1.

We are bound to lose money by this sale, but, having overstocked ourselves, we must do so, and thereby learn a lesson for future guidance.

S. E. HUE,

Webster Street, Kentville, Jan. 1, '88

BUSINESS CHANGE.

The subscriber begs to notify his friends and the public generally that the business lately conducted by him in Wolfville has been sold to

MR E. C. BISHOP,

who will continue the same. All accounts now due the said business are payable to Mr Bishop, who will assume all liabilities.

We bespeak for the new Proprietor the same generous patronage that has been given to us.

F. J. PORTER,  
Wolfville, Feb. 23, 1888.

In Connection

With the above, we solicit a share of the public patronage. Our stock will be found complete in all lines of the general grocery business. We invite you to call and inspect for yourselves.

Mr F. J. Porter will continue to conduct the business for us and use his utmost endeavor to please. Our Motto is "Small Profits and Quick Sales."

E. C. Bishop.

Wolfville, Feb. 2d, 1888

KENTVILLE

Jewellery Store,

OPPOSITE THE PORTER HOUSE.

James McLeod, Watch Maker.

To be sold at manufacturer's prices, large stock of Gold and Silver

Waltham and Swiss Watches!

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Gold and Silver Jewellery.

The largest stock of SILVER PLATED WARE in the province. 400 Solid Gold WEDDING and GEM RINGS to select from.

ROGERS' SILVER KNIVES, ONLY \$5.00 THE DOZEN.

Kentville, January 1st, 1887

Burpee Witter's

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

1887 COMPRISES 1888

At 20 Per Cent. Discount, or in other words at 80c. on \$1.

BURPEE WITTER,

Wolfville, Dec. 2d 1887

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