

THE ACADIAN,

WOLFVILLE, N. S., MAY 22, 1885

THE INDEPENDANT JOURNAL.

There is probably nothing under the sun so hard to carry on as an independent, impartial newspaper. The world is fairly teeming with self-conceit and individuality. Everyone feels that they are the parties who are right in opinion. They are the imposed on parties and they are the people whose views and rights, or wrongs should be upheld by the press. A newspaper who has friends who can do nothing wrong, or political views which can never be doubted by themselves, whose party is always right, whose actions should always be lauded has a very easy time of it. They always know what to say and when to say it, or they should know. But the paper that would take the evidence of both sides and, after carefully considering them, sift out and condemn the wrong and support the right, is, to say the least in an unenviable position. This is more particularly felt by local papers. An accident happens and severe injury is inflicted. A particular friend of the paper is injured. A sworn enemy of the paper inflicts the injury. The paper must then, in the interests of humanity, sympathize with the one and severely censure the other. It must not inquire into the circumstances at all. Its friend was injured; its enemy did it. The latter must suffer to the full extent of the editors ability, or vice versa.

The ACADIAN has at all times tried to be impartial, and as a result it has been condemned by many who are opposed to it in its private views right through. It has frequently alluded to the crime of fast driving in the streets of Wolfville, and in no very gentle terms either. It has never shrunk from its duty in any respect with regard to this or other like abuses of public freedom, but when an accident happens the ACADIAN will give a square account no odds who likes it, or who does not.

A young lady was run over last week and by one, who has been on several occasions reprimanded by this paper for fast driving; but the ACADIAN after hearing both sides of the story, has decided that no one was particularly to blame, and that under the circumstances "the accident was unavoidable." If any one can show us the matter in a different light, by personal observation or conclusive evidence from an eyewitness, so as to prove that any blame could be attached to the driver of that team we will immediately give him such a notice as the offence deserves.

Our columns, or ears, are open, and you 'have the floor.' Go ahead!

All the papers on both sides of politics seem greatly agitated about Sir Charles Tupper's return to Canada. We feel perfectly indifferent about it. We did feel that it was not judicious to let him leave Canada, for it is an axiomatic fact that we have too few smart men in our Dominion Parliament and now if the government comes to the same conclusion the probability is they have too good sense not to act upon that conclusion.

Oh yes, Sir Charles you are only a drop in the mighty sea of great men in England so come back and help along your own country.

The editor of *Texas Siftings*, who is also a Nova Scotian by birth, seems to think it really smart to poke fun at the English government and its eastern affairs. Perhaps it is funny but we doubt if the fact of Mr. Sweet's poking fun at it will have any material effect on the English government. Don't be a fool Alex.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the question asked by GASPHER OUGH in another column. We have been too busy this week to work it out and would like some one to give us the correct answer for next issue. It appears to be quite simple.

The great event of the Northwestern campaign, during the past week, has been the capture of Louis Riel, the leader of the rebellion. This has been an event of great importance to the

government troops, and, although it will probably be some time yet before the trouble is fully settled, we may look upon this as "the beginning of the end."

The *Truro Guardian* will confer a favor by crediting us in the future with any items that they may make use of from our columns.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENQUIRY.

To the Editors of the ACADIAN.

DEAR SIRS,—My neighbor and I are in trouble and we would be very much obliged to you, or any of your readers, if you could help us. We bought a side of Beef yesterday weighing 200 pounds, at 15 cents per pound. Each one paid ten dollars, and then we undertook to divide it. The hindquarter being worth more than the fore we agreed that the one taking the hind should pay 11 cents per pound and the one who took the fore to pay 9 cents per pound. We want some one to tell us how many pounds each one is to have, for we are in an awful fix and can't figure it out ourselves.

Yours truly,

GASPHER OUGH.

COMMISSIONERS OF STREETS.

"Hear the other side."—*Lin. Fid.*
A writer in a late number of the ACADIAN, styling himself "Tax-payer," teaches some strange doctrines which ought not to pass unchallenged. After telling us that the roads of country districts are entrusted to officers called "Surveyors of Highways" each of whom has charge of a section a few miles in extent, he says that towns and considerable villages have been regarded as needing more care and attention, and therefore that two or more officers, styled Commissioners of Streets, are appointed and constituted a Board, and that they are expected and required to act as such and not in their individual capacity. According to this strange doctrine, there is no liberty even in a country which boasts so loudly of its freedom. In the view of "Tax-payer," a Commissioner of Streets is the veriest slave in creation, not being allowed, without the concurrence of one, two or three others to take any step belonging to his office. For instance he is not permitted to have a portion of the funds to deal with according to his own will and pleasure, but must obtain the consent of his colleagues, who may have views and purposes diametrically opposite to his. This is a great hardship, and we do not wonder that the arrangement has been rebelled against more or less frequently by some commissioners of a "certain village not a hundred miles from Wolfville." It is unreasonable that a man of independent spirit should be so hampered by the obstinate notions of others whom accident has associated with him in office, and whose best quality may possibly be their old foginess.

Again according to "Tax-payer," a Commissioner of Streets should render an account to the authorities of all the moneys that he has collected and disbursed, or rather of all that have come into his hands. Here is an intolerable hardship and one which directly curtails "the liberty of the subject." Few men would accept of public money on these terms, and submit to a requirement which would compel them to account for every dollar that came into their possession, when a good many might have been lost or gone astray, no one knows whither. The pleasanter and better mode certainly is not to give one's self such unreasonable trouble; but either to render no account at all, after the manner of some, or to send in a "block sum" account, in which the debit may be represented by any convenient figures that offer, and the credit by other figures as accommodating. After the no account plan, this is the next best.

And still again "Tax-payer" lays it down as a doctrine that in "the month of March or April," as soon as possible after the frost is out of the ground, the commissioners should inform themselves of the state of the roads and with the help of so many of the inhabitants as may be needed, should go on the ground in the mud and rain, perhaps, to repair temporarily any dangerous bridges or turn any water courses that might wear away the road; and that they should do such foolish things for no better reason than that it would "save" a few paltry, miserable dollars; "twenty" or "fifty," as he suggests. This is a small business and altogether unworthy of a public officer; and I do not wonder that Commissioners of Streets generally have thought it derogatory and degrading.

But I will not proceed, lest I lose my patience entirely. I always knew that the world was an unreasonable one, but I have been so disconcerted with the outrageous propositions of "Tax-payer" that I cannot pursue the subject further, although much else might be said, but will here abruptly and indignantly conclude.

RATE PAYER.

May 5th, 1885.

Our North West Rebellion.

WINNIPEG, May 14th.—A despatch from Fort Qu'Appelle says a letter is being circulated signed by Riel. The letter was written on the 30th April to a relative and dear friend, calling on them to come and help and plunder the houses and stores and take everything in the way of provisions. He tells them that he has met our troops and he had great success. The letter is concluded in the most touching language. Our Indians are all on their reserves and appear quiet. Col. Macdonald has been working day and night to bring this about.

BATOCHÉ, May 14th.—There is great bustle and excitement at camp. A great many half-breeds have come in and delivered themselves up, each and every one claiming he was obliged to fight, having the choice to do so or be shot. All join in charging Charles Notin now a prisoner at Prince Albert, with being the first to encourage rebellion, while on Albert Monkman, also a prisoner, is laid the blame of having incited the Indians to join. The report that the rebels were short of provisions and ammunition proves to be incorrect, as large quantities of both have been captured by our troops. Amongst other things captured by the troops is a large quantity of papers belonging to both leaders amongst which is a dispensation to all who were in rebellion. There is a feeling in camp that the prisoners should be given twenty-four hours to bring in Riel, or that the government should offer \$10,000 for Riel and \$5,000 for Dumont.

OTTAWA, May 16th.—A despatch has just been received here from General Middleton saying that Riel was made a prisoner last night and is now detained in close custody. The announcement has been received with unbounded satisfaction throughout the city.

LATER.

CLARK'S CROSSING, May 16th.—It was ascertained that Riel and some of his followers, after leaving Batoché, made toward the river intending to join those who had previously crossed over to the other side. The Northcote, with infantry and some of the girth, went down intending to head them off. A number of Major Boulton's scouts meantime patrolled the river bank. After they had heard a whistle from the steamer and some shots a party immediately went in the direction the sound came from, and a couple of miles below Fisher's Crossing espied a party of rebels. They challenged them, and in reply were fired at. The scouts answered and then made a dash. The rebel party quickly scattered, but Riel was recognized and at once became the object of attention. He was mounted on a stalwart pony and started off at a hard gallop. The scouts gave chase and finally overhauled the rebel leader who surrendered without firing a shot, but not without threats. He was brought into camp last evening and taken direct to Gen. Middleton's tent. There was no demonstration, the general having ordered the men to their tents fearing violence to Riel. No one is allowed to see him.

WINNIPEG, May 18th.—A telegram from Guardupis Crossing via Humboldt and dated Saturday reports Riel as looking tough and terribly disconcerted, as if he dreaded being shot by the troops. It would seem from this telegram that Riel is being taken to Prince Albert and not to Regina as at first supposed. Major Boulton and two hundred mounted police are scouring the country for Dumont, who was last seen Friday morning ten miles south of Guardupis Crossing. Batoché is described as presenting a desolate appearance. The houses are torn asunder with shells, while white flags surmounting the dismantled roofs meet the eye everywhere. The enemy have surrendered up to Saturday 150 guns. Most of the prisoners have been allowed to return to their homes, but the ring-leaders will be taken to Prince Albert to be tried.

WINNIPEG, May 18th.—George McLeod, a Prince Albert courier, reported that while on the way to Batoché, from Prince Albert on Wednesday afternoon, he met three Indians about twelve miles behind Lepine's crossing. He was talking to the Indians when Gabriel Dumont appeared at the end of the bluff and asked McLeod what he wanted. McLeod asked him to give himself up, saying that the general had promised him a fair trial. Dumont replied that he had taken up arms and intended to fight, he would not be taken alive. Dumont only had a few Indians with him.

TORONTO, May 19th.—A despatch received this morning from St. Paul, Minn., states that Col. Otter, yesterday, attacked Poundmaker, and after a severe battle captured him, and took 120 prisoners. The battle was fought in Eagle Hills, and Otter made the assault against the Indians. Twenty-one Canadians and nineteen Englishmen were killed. A despatch from Winnipeg, received later, says nothing is known there of the capture of Poundmaker or of a battle, and the story is not believed.

THE BOOKSTORE!

Eagle Building, Wolfville, MAY 19th, 1885.

Riel has been captured and the papers announce that the Rebellion in the North West is practically at an end. This is encouraging news and makes all loyal people feel good, but it is only a cipher in comparison to the joy we have felt during the last few months as we have supplied our customers with Room Paper at less than cost and seen them depart full of that joy and happiness which can only come to those who feel that they have done a good deed.

True it does not pay in dollars and cents to sell at cost but it does pay in the satisfaction we have of making families happy and homes clean and pleasant.

And still the great work goes on. People are coming daily and hourly to buy. They do so and go away happy. Probably never in the history of Wolfville has Room Paper been sold so cheaply as now. We have been (and will continue till our present stock is exhausted) selling our papers at the same prices as we paid for it at the factory in England. You cannot afford to lose the opportunity.

Just think of it, Room Paper at one-third the price you have been paying all your lives. Oh verily, in the words of Bardette, what is home without its wall paper.

We have no second price and ours is a "bona fide" cash sale. Come early! come 3 or 8 times a day, but come! and we will make you smile.

Ever keeping in mind the fact that we must work for the welfare of our customers we have after two years of patient waiting been enabled to secure the services of Mr. John F. Herbin to carry on a Watch Making and Jewellery business here. We can assert confidently that although he has spent two years and a half in the west he is perfectly harmless and that he can clean and repair your watch and repair your Jewellery with that neatness and thoroughness which can only be attained from a life-long study and practice of the trade. Give us a call and see for yourself. All his work is guaranteed and must give satisfaction.

When you come for your room paper at one-third the usual price bring that Watch that wont go and that clock that points to half past six and strikes 25 when it is only 3.15 and you will be able to get to Church in time to make a full inventor of Deacon Smith's wife's spring bonnet and silk dress and Squire Jones' whole outfit before your beloved pastor has thought of commencing on sixtieth. Oh yes time is a great herb but must be correct in its habits to be properly appreciated.

By the way, if John wants a new School Book you might also bring some change with you for we can fit him all out for the next term in about two minutes; and who knows but that he may some day be some kind of a governor if he lives and uses our books to advantage.

Ours is a work of love and we are bound to do it so long as people have homes to beautify, children to educate, and watches, clocks and jewellery that wont keep time.

Don't forget, we live in the Eagle Building and it is next door to the Oni-n House.

Beware of cheap imitations. Ask for the Western Book & News Co.'s and see that our name is on the sign over the door. None other is genuine.

Yours, muchly,

WESTERN BOOK & NEWS CO.,

A. M. HOARE, MANAGER.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
NEWSDEALERS, WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.

1885-CALDWELL & MURRAY.-1885

To our Customers in Wolfville and elsewhere.

We have not had time to paint our Store, whitewash the hitching post, or straighten up our wood pile this spring, but we have cleaned up the old paint, washed the windows, and are selling that unsightly pile of wood as quickly as we possibly can.

What has kept us so busy? Why we have been selecting, receiving and putting in shape one of the finest stocks of Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, and Furniture, etc. that we have ever had the pleasure of showing in this place before.

We are a good deal like the proverbial singed cat, better than we look, and don't try to look better than we are.

We now ask you to come in and see for yourselves that we can back up what we advertise.

Seasonable Dry Goods,

In Dress Goods we have a splendid variety of shades in the following fabrics:—Ottomans, Nun's Cloths (plain and fancy), Serges, Satens (plain and fancy), Galateas, Peques, etc.

House Furnishings

LACE CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, BORDERS, CRETONNES, DAMASKS, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.

DOMESTICS

GREY and WHITE COTTONS, PRINTS, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, HESSIAN OSNABURG &c.

Gents' Furnishings

READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, SHIRTS COLLARS, TIES, ETC.

BOOTS & SHOES

WE HAVE GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THIS DEPARTMENT AND HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT.

FURNITURE and CARPETS

Just come and see the improvements we have been making in our Furniture Store. Nothing stale or old to be seen, everything fresh and sparkling.

Come and see for yourselves and if you buy

WE CAN SAVE YOU SOMETHING!

CALDWELL & MURRAY.

WOLFVILLE, APRIL 16.

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