

THE ACADIAN

WOLFVILLE, N. S., JAN. 13, 1885

The annual meeting of the Council began on Tuesday last at the Court House, Kentville. We have decided to wait this year till the session is through before publishing the report, and consequently next issue will contain the proceedings in full.

Under the Municipal Act the centralization of municipal affairs becomes easy of accomplishment and every step in that direction tends to bind the interests of the county together and to lessen taxation. On the contrary, every matter which is treated of in a sectional manner only tends toward the opposite. The members of the Municipal Council, although elected by different wards, are, or ought to be, interested in the welfare of every ward in the county as well as in the particular ward in which they have been elected. The practice, however, generally adopted is for each councillor to control every appointment and appropriation made in his own ward, often allowing appointments and appropriations to be made in other wards that his better judgment disapproves, excusing himself for his non-interference on the ground that each councillor should exercise the patronage of his own ward without interference from any other. The practice, however, agreeable to members of the Council, is often productive of evil as it not infrequently happens that an unwise appointment or appropriation is allowed simply for the reasons above mentioned.

From the reports of the different boards of overseers of the poor in this Municipality there appears to be a considerable improvement under the present system over that of the past. The poor are better kept and the expenses are lessened. Yet the local objection is here apparent as well as in other matters, each striving to get the best of the bargain when any business is to be transacted between townships. The difficulty could easily be overcome by amalgamating the three townships under one management and thereby destroying all sectional jealousies which now exist. An asylum should then be provided for our insane, which now have to be sent to the Provincial Hospital for the Insane at Dartmouth at a heavy expense to the county. The number of insane paupers appears to be largely on the increase from year to year, and the expenses for the past year will nearly amount to the interest on sixty thousand dollars. This sum would be lessened by fully one-half that amount had we suitable accommodation for them here. The support of our poor and the protection of our insane are matters of vital importance and should receive that consideration which their importance demands.

Since writing the above we learn that Mr. Church, Commissioner of Mines and Public Works, telegraphed the Council on Wednesday regarding the necessity of this Municipality providing suitable accommodation for the harmless insane. The matter was discussed by the Council yesterday.

For several years past the need of a policeman and lock-up has been manifest in Wolfville. The matter has often been discussed and sometimes it has appeared as though our hopes in this direction were about to be realized. Last winter a petition was presented to the Council asking that Wolfville be set off as a police district and authority be granted to assess ourselves for an amount sufficient to defray expenses. This was received by the Council and a committee was appointed to set the bounds for the district. The committee have performed their work, and reported to the Council in due form. But in the meantime some of our people have been "counting the cost," and a second petition has been circulated asking the Council not to grant the prayer of the first. This petition was unanimously signed, we believe (though we have not seen it), by the citizens of Wolfville, and as a result the whole matter has been laid over till the April session of the Council, with the prospect of the first petition being then disallowed. We are sorry that the matter is assuming this form, but not very much surprised, and if the people of this town prefer the present state of affairs to exist it is not for us to complain. The state of affairs in Wolfville for the past few months has been a disgrace on the previous record of the place. We have hesitated to record the rookery that has prevailed, hoping that in a short time the people would see the need of making a change. It seems however that the fact that it will cost a few dollars is sufficient excuse for no attempt being made to prevent property being destroyed and our mothers, wives and sisters being openly used on the street.

Notes.

There are a great many different ways of judging a man. Some people take the eyes, some the hand, some the countenance, and some the face in general. But there is only one way laid down in the laws of nature for the rich and poor alike, for the ignorant and the unlearned, for the philanthropist and the miser, the throb—one really scientific method of judging the character of the human family. As you judge a tree by its fruit, so the nose is the symbol by which the character of a man can be discerned.

Noses differ in shape, size and color, the most diversity being in the first quality. It is one of the laws of nature to be different. There are no two blades of grass, no two leaves of a tree, no two men's characters, and consequently no two noses exactly alike. The word "nose" is derived from the Latin *naso*, signifying to acquire a knowledge of, from the fact that from a man's nose one can acquire a thorough knowledge of a man's character.

Here is a nose that is only too common. This is a hard nose to suit. You can't tell the carrier of it, nor do you know how it left her. Take a good look at it. Here is the plow-cutter. The man behind this beak is always a very good man—to outward appearances. This kind of a nose resembles the tax-collector in one respect—people always want him to keep his distance.

When you've spent all your money and want more, never go to this nose, for as a general thing he isn't very charitable. All the Pharisees mentioned in the Bible wore noses like this. This nose belongs to that class whom Lord Bacon describes in his "Merchant of Venice" as being "of such a vinegary aspect that they will not show their teeth by way of smile though Nestor swear the jest be laughable."

But this is a nose that we all like to see. It isn't very pretty, but it's better to look at than the last. Our judges and lawyers as a general thing don't wear this kind of a nose; neither do our M.P.'s or councillors. This is an honest nose. When a man walks into your office and wants to subscribe for the *ACADIAN* for a year and hasn't the tin, don't hesitate to trust him—if the security is good. He'll pay you if he ever gets the money.

But don't work on the same terms with this kind of a nose. He can't read and he'll never pay you. This scoundrel object will always give way to any proposition you may make, and will agree with you on every point. But all the time he is looking at you and saying that what you say is just exactly what he thinks, he is trying to establish a plan whereby to effect your ruin. All the very bad men of this and all previous generations wore this kind of a knob. Steer clear of him as you would the father of lies. You find this style most abundantly around Prats' corner and the wharves on Sunday.

Here is a nose not very pretty, neither is it very agreeable. When you see a man who wears a bill like this you may depend on the fact that he'll have his own way. Unlike the one above, he will never agree with anyone. This is the give-me-liberty-or-give-me-death nose. The chief qualities of it are determination and inflexibility. When you meet a man with a nose like this, give him his own way. Our loyal old grandfathers who come over from the Revolution all wore noses much resembling this in shape. They generally have their share of this world's riches, but their children always go bare-footed to school—when they go—and eat bread-and-milk for breakfast, dinner and tea. There is nothing that will increase the population of a town more than the influx of a large number of these noses, but I wouldn't care to live in such a town.

It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and so the drummer has to be there. Here he is. People rarely want to see this kind of an antenna. This kind belongs to agents in general. Never trade horses with a man whose nose is shaped like this, unless yours is spavined on three legs and has the distemper in the other one. He hasn't enough courage to lie, but he'll tell you a good many things that are not true, which amounts to the same thing in the end. When a man with a nose like this wants you to take a paper, subscribe at once, or he'll talk you to death. Never plan on going to heaven with a man with this make of nose; if you do you'll get disappointed.

This kind of nose, again, is different from any I've yet mentioned. They are quite common in Wolfville. I saw one of the Sunday teachers driving a large herd of these noses down the street the other day. They are found in large numbers in the Back on Saturday after-

noons and in the Baptist church on Sundays. As a general thing they are fond of caramels and young men. This is the nose that our grandmothers wore when they went to singing-school, but as they changed in other respects, their noses changed with them. It's a great pity that this cast of nose don't stay any longer than it does, but that is the way with all beautiful things. The autumn leaves stay with us but a few weeks, and so it is with all our summer flowers. But as the next year's flowers take the place of those of the preceding year, so do the noses of the next generation grow up to take the place of those of the present one, and as we all know, very often to excel them in beauty.

From Gravesend to Hampton Court.

Associated with the Abbey is the Westminster School in the front of which is an elegant memorial, 70 feet high, to Lord Raglan and other Westminster boys who fell in the Crimean War. On the right bank of the Thames is the St. Thomas' Hospital, erected at a cost of \$2,500,000 and having accommodation for 600 patients.

Lambeth Palace, built in 1200, is largely associated with the persecution of the Lollards. It is the town residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lambeth will ever be famous because of its being the place where the wood and gunpowder were stored by Guy Fawkes prior to it being ferried across the river and secreted in the cellars of the Parliament Houses. The Bridge we crossed at Westminster was 1160ft. long by 85ft. broad; is constructed of iron, and was built by Page at a cost of \$2,000,000.

The Albert Embankment, stretching from Westminster to Vauxhall, on the right bank, was erected to the memory of Prince Albert at a cost of about \$5,000,000. The places of greatest interest in our journey from this point are Battersea with its sub-tropical gardens, covering an area of 185 acres and costing \$1,500,000.—Chelsea, Kew, and Hampton Court. Chelsea has been rendered famous by its hospital or home for old soldiers, who are known as Chelsea pensioners. This home was established by Charles II. and accommodates about 500. A large number of flags taken by the English in various battles are preserved in the chapel connected with the hospital. With Chelsea and Cheyne Walk will ever be associated the name of Carlyle.

In the remainder of our journey we shall see on both banks of the river the magnificent mansions "the stately homes" of England's nobility. Kew, our next stopping place, contains the finest Botanical Gardens in the world. They cover seventy-five acres and the pleasure grounds in connection therewith contain about 300 acres. There are several large conservatories; the largest, the Palm-house, being 360 feet long, 90 feet wide and 60 feet high; erected at a cost of \$1,500,000. The Temperate House is 212 feet long, 137 feet wide and 60 feet high, with two wings. Besides these there are numerous other buildings, three of which are fitted up as a Botanical Museum. The beds of flowers are exceedingly numerous and beautiful.

In leaving Kew we pass in quick succession Richmond, Twickenham, Teddington, and Kingston. Richmond is a nestle in the hill can boast not only of the famed "lass o' Richmond Hill," but of the finest scenery of the Thames. Twickenham is associated with the names of Pope and Walpole. Teddington or Tedington is the last place up the river where the tide is felt—hence its name. It is sixty miles from the mouth of the Thames and the lower course of the river is connected with the upper by a lock.

It is not long after leaving this place that you reach Hampton Court and enjoy the pleasures of its palace and park. This palace was built by Cardinal Wolsey and presented by him to Henry VIII. Considerable alterations and additions have been made to the building since that time. In the State Apartments is an extensive collection of valuable pictures and relics of bygone kings and queens. The Grand Staircase is beautifully painted in allegorical subjects. The view from the central window of the east front is very fine. Three avenues of trees, each about three-quarters of a mile long, stretch away at different angles in such a manner that they can all be surveyed from this spot at the same moment. Some portions of Lord Nelson's *Flagship Victory* have been removed from an outbuilding and are now placed in the Queen's Guard Chamber. In the Gardens the flower-beds vie in beauty with those at Kew. The viney is an attraction to visitors as it is nearly 150 years old. The average weight of grapes per annum is from nine to ten hundred pounds, although it has often borne twice that quantity. At the lower end of the grounds is the maze, which is a source of much amusement. Much time is frequently spent in endeavoring to thread through its devious windings to the centre, and when the desired goal is reached, as much time and often more is required to get out. The chief attraction of the Park is a beautiful avenue of chestnut-trees, nearly a mile long, planted by William of Orange.

Hampton Court is pregnant with historic associations as well as scenic beauty, and visitors will find in either or both of these ample to repay a visit to its antique shades.

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The Acadian, WOLFVILLE, N. S. 42 YEARS.

Steadfastly for forty-two years the WEEKLY WITNESS has held to principles which have stood the tests of time, ridicule, and of opposition, fair and unfair, and the WITNESS to-day speaks to sixty where in 1846 it spoke to one. Its growth has been both rapid and steady. Its publishers, desirous of still further increasing its circulation, have this year gone to large expense to secure a production of THE LATEST MASTERPIECE of Davidson Knowles (who was selected by Queen Victoria to paint the scene at Princess Beatrice's wedding), entitled

Suffer the Little Children to Come Unto Me.

It depicts the memorable scene with startling realism, reproducing in oils all the richness of ORIENTAL COLORING. The picture, executed by the greatest artist in England, would bring \$1,200 if sold, but is reserved EXCLUSIVELY FOR SUBSCRIBERS TO THE WITNESS. The price of the WEEKLY WITNESS and picture is \$1.25; the paper alone, \$1.00. In 1860 the DAILY WITNESS was launched, and, like the WEEKLY, to advance the same principles regardless of cost. The picture "Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me," and the DAILY WITNESS, \$3.25 a year; the paper alone, \$3.00. THE NORTHERN MESSENGER still continues to be the favorite in the home circle and Sabbath school, and commencing with January first with new type, finer paper and other improvements, will be more attractive than ever. Prizes of books are given to friends who canvas for it. Annual subscription, 30c, with reduction to clubs.

Sample copies of the different publications mailed on application. Agents wanted in every town and village. JOHN DUGGALL & SONS, Publishers, Montreal.

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BURPEE WITTER. Wolfville, Dec 2d 1887

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HUE'S. Monday, Jan. 9th. We shall offer the balance of our FANCY Holiday Goods 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, 3.30. 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 COMFORTERS. 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

Just Received: 1 POU. DIAMOND N MOLASSES, 1 POU. BARBADOS MOLASSES, 5 CHESTS EXTRA TEA, 5 DOZ. BROOMS, 5 DOZ. PAIRS and TUBS. ALSO—CHEESE, SUGARS, RAISINS, NUTS, DATES, FIGS, ORANGES, LEMONS, CONFECTIONERY, AND SYRUPS, PRINCESS FLAVORING EXTRACTS, Pure Spices, CHOICE JAVA and GERMAN Breakfast Coffees. SOAPS: ELECTRIC, MYRTLE, CENTURY, SURPRISE, AUTUMN LEAF, PALE YELLOW, AND TOILETS. F. J. PORTER, Decmbr 9th, 1887

To All My Customers. I have just completed and sent the Schooner *Lyra* with Burbanks and Prof'les. Come and get your money. I am now loading the Schooner *Glow* with Burbanks, Prof'les and Culls. Good stock and fair measure I ask. FLOUR, MEAL, & C. LOW. Cash Cash, Cash paid to any and all who may favor me. Come One, Come All. Don't forget Schur Glen Don't forget Johnson H. Bishop, AGENT. Wolfville, Dec. 19th, 1887.

NOTICE! P. CHRISTIE, TAILOR, begs to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has on hand a choice lot of Disgolds, Tweeds and Pantings in great variety and at prices To Suit Every One. These goods he is prepared to make up in the Latest Style and a perfect fit guaranteed, and all work finished when promised. Special Discounts given to Clergymen and Students. Don't forget the place—over J. E. Blanchard's Dry Goods Store. Kentville, Feb. 16, 1887