

THE ACADIAN

HONEST, INDEPENDENT, FEARLESS.

DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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Going to the laundry in getting up this Directory, no doubt some names have been left off. Names so omitted will be added from time to time. Persons wishing their names placed on the above list will please call.

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Select Poetry.

WEARINESS.

O little feet; that such long years
Must wander on through hopes and fears;
Must ache and bleed beneath your load;
I nearer to the wayside inn,
Where rest and food and rest begin,
Am weary, thinking of your road.

O little hearts, that throbb and beat
With such impatient, feverish heat,
Such limitless and strong desires,
Mine that so long has glowed and burned,
With passion into ashes turned,
Now covers and conceals its fires.

DREAMS ON THE SHORE.

She sat her down where the rocks are low
(The sun made a pathway across the sea)
And stretched, though the ships go to
and fro,

Is there ever a ship will come to me?
There is daily duty and daily care,
But nothing happens in glad surprise,
Shall I never gain my woman's share—
A beating heart and two dewy eyes?

"My mother folds her hands on her knees,
And sings, 'God gives to us our sleep,
Oh! I could wait, with a heart at ease,
Was I sure the future has sought to keep!'"

So young hearts chafe through the summer hours,
(Yet all slips and on down the golden way)
Waiting their season for gathering flowers,
The storms will break in the winter day!

She sits her down in the dead of night,
(And one star peeps through the tiny pane);
Her face is worn and her hair is white,
But she smiles, "We shall surely meet again!"

"For a ship came safe o'er life's pathless sea,
My heart beat high and dew filled my eyes;
Why had I doubted God kept for me
All I could crave of a glad surprise?"

"And so when the tide of life rolled out,
And took my ship to unknown shores
I learned to trust from my ancient doubt,
We shall meet again as we met before!"

"There's always work while we have to wait
(All ships are safe in the Master's hand);
The day is short, and it soon grows late,
(Who calls to-night for the far-off strand!)"

—Girls' Own Paper.

Interesting Story.

Sight Singing

BY S. W. COLE.

Our first duty in discussing this subject is to define what we mean by the term used. Sight singing is the art of obtaining, through the eye, a correct conception of the sound and movement of a musical composition.

We will know that the above is not the popular definition. To the average singer, sight singing means simply the ability to read one part correctly at sight; while, to the musician, our definition commends itself, as all such know that they can read and mentally hear many parts at a time, while they can only sing one. But we propose to discuss this subject in such a manner that all can comprehend it. Therefore, we will consider it from the standpoint of the average singer, who wishes to read correctly one part at a time. The easiest way for us to acquire a knowledge of any subject is to approach it through some kindred topic which we already understand. Doubtless, we can all read fluently our mother tongue, and of course we are able to read a poem or a story and yet not read it aloud. Our eyes run along the lines with lightning-like rapidity, and at the same time we have a correct conception of each word; and we have never thought of wishing that we could hear our story read aloud, that we might better comprehend it. But some will say music is different from our own language, and needs to be heard in order to be understood. Can you understand your story any better by having it read aloud? We grant that you may enjoy it more to hear it read by some fine reader, but understand it better we are sure you will not. Let us suppose that our story is being read to us by some well-trained reader with a beautiful voice, and yet to us in some language we do not understand; we may enjoy the beautiful voice and finished reading, but certainly we shall not enjoy or understand what is read. It is very evident that the difficulty is with ourselves and not with the language. Again, some will say, We can heartily enjoy listening to music that we could not read. No doubt of it, we reply; and so you enjoyed the sound

of your story read by the beautiful voice in the foreign tongue, but nevertheless, you did not understand it.

We insist that music is a language, and therefore that it is possible for us all to learn to read it at sight, if we will apply the same means to music which we applied to our own language when we learned to read it at sight. The limits of this article will not permit us to discuss the details of our method of teaching sight singing. The most we can do is to call to your minds the method which has already proved successful in the learning of your own language, and which will prove just as successful when you apply it to learning the language called music. You first learned to speak your mother tongue, or, rather, you learned the sound, or sound, of it so that you could make the sounds, and could distinguish them when you heard them made by others. Then you learned the characters which are used to represent those sounds. Then you practised every day, in one way or another, until you have become fluent readers. The question naturally suggests itself here, Why is it that there are so few who can really claim proficiency in sight singing? We answer, Because singers, as a rule, are contented to be imitators, rote singers, or anything but thinkers. This state of affairs did not always exist. Thirty or more years ago, the majority of those who called themselves singers in this country read music intelligently. They were obliged to read it intelligently, if they sang at all; for musical instruments of the piano and organ class were scarce outside the large towns and cities. But singers were not scarce; nearly every New England village had its singing-school, and, consequently, most of the churches had large choruses of boys.

As pianos and organs became more numerous, the singing-schools died out; and, as a natural result, sight singers became fewer and fewer in number, the sources of supply having been cut off. The singing-school, as conducted in these days, taught singers to read intelligently; while the tendency of the numerous pianos, melodeons, cabinet organs, etc., has been to produce imitators rather than sight singers. The subject applies to those who are studying piano, organ, orchestral instruments, and to the harmony student as well as to the vocalist. One recent writer says: "We would urge all students to practise vocal exercises. Pianists and piano pupils are very often reluctant to sing. But, if they would be truly musical, they must sing as well as play." Robert Schumann also says: "Try to sing without the help of an instrument, even if you have but a poor voice. In this way, your ear will constantly improve."

We wish now to speak of sight singing, as it is beginning to be taught in our public schools. Within a few years, it has been practically demonstrated that "ten or fifteen minutes judiciously devoted to music each day will enable the children in the public schools to acquire during school life the ability to read music at sight as intelligently as they read an English author." As a result of this we see a demand from many parts of the United States for teachers who are capable of teaching sight singing in the public schools. Great strides have been taken in this country in every other branch of music except sight singing, since the singing became a thing of the past; and those of us who live to see the close of the present decade will see a wonderful change in the feeling and action of the people toward this neglected art.

How many of those who are now fathers and mothers deeply regret that they had not learned to read music when they were children! How many school-boys feel the same need sorely in their public service in church and in chapel! In view of these facts, then, think what a mighty tide of popular favor will surge toward sight singing properly taught in the public schools, when it is once fully comprehended that the children are taught during their school life to read music as readily as they do their mother tongue! Are not action and reaction equal in opposite directions in every department of life? We may be sure that natural law will not be changed in this case;

for, if we know that this important study has been neglected in the past, so we shall surely see a renewed interest in it in the near future, until sight singing is taught in every town in the United States. In the time of the old-fashioned singing-school, only those who had good natural voices and an "ear for music" were taught to sing; but modern study has revealed the fact that there is such a thing as "voice building," by which naturally weak voices are made strong, just as a person with weak muscles is made strong. Modern study has also proved that a person with a poor "ear for music" can be taught not only to sing the scale, but to become truly musical. What good news is this, then, to the many who have well trained voices, and yet who are as incapable of sustaining their part against a free accompaniment as though they were blind! Then let no one be discouraged, for it is only because music has been considered from a wrong standpoint in this country that Americans are not a more musical people. It has long been conceded that anyone could succeed in law, medicine, mathematics, and many other professions, provided he had patience, energy, and perseverance enough, although he might not be specially gifted in any direction. But, to succeed in music, it is even now considered necessary that one should possess marked qualifications which plainly indicated that nature intended him for a musician.

We fully believe that, in the not distant future, music will be placed on a level with all other professions; and we also believe that the teaching of sight singing in the public schools, in accordance with the principles above mentioned, will be a mighty factor in bringing about such a condition of things. It is already pretty well understood that at least one law applies to music which applies to other studies; namely, that time and labor must be spent on any study or profession, in order to succeed in it. In sight singing, however, we fear that there is an idea in the minds of many that they can succeed without much effort. We wish to correct this mistake. We should not even dream of learning to speak and read German without much time and labor. We might, indeed, make a correct beginning in a comparatively short time; but that would only inspire us with new courage to press on, practising what we had learned and at the same time extending our knowledge until we had acquired a good command of the language. The above is nothing more than a rational, common sense proceeding; and the result just what would be confidently expected. We wish to say that the same common-sense course, and nothing less, is necessary, in order to acquire a knowledge of sight singing. To sum up what we have said: Music is a language. Consequently, we can acquire a knowledge of music through the same process by which we have already acquired a knowledge of languages.

Having a knowledge of language, we can obtain, through the eye, a conception of the sound and meaning of a literary composition. Having a knowledge of music, we can obtain, through the eye, a conception of the sound and movement of a musical composition, which is sight singing.—Musical Herald.

Foes United in Death

There was no fierceness in the eyes of those men now, as they sat face to face on the bank of the stream; the strife and the anger had all gone now, and they sat still,—dying men, who but a few hours before had been deadly foes,—sat still and looked at each other. At last one of them spoke: "We haven't either of us a chance to hold out much longer, I judge."

"No," said the other, with a little mixture of sadness and recklessness, "you did that last job of yours well, as that bears witness," and he pointed to a wound a little above the heart, from which the life-blood was slowly oozing.

"No better than you did yours," said the other, with a grim smile, and he pointed to a wound a little higher up, larger and more ragged,—a deadly one. And then the two men gazed upon each other again in the dim

light; for the moon had come over the hills now, and stood among the stars like a pearl of great price. And as they looked, a soft feeling stole over the heart of each toward his fallen foe,—a feeling of pity for the strong manly life laid low,—a feeling of regret for the inexorable necessity of war which had made each man the slayer of the other; and at last one spoke: "There are some folks in the world that'll feel worse when you are gone out of it."

A spasm of pain was on the bronzed, glacially fairs. "Yes," said the man in husky tones, "there's one woman with a boy and a girl, away up among the New Hampshire mountains, that it will well nigh kill to hear of this;" and the man groaned out in bitter anguish, "O God, have pity on my wife and children!"

And the other drew closer to him: "And away down among the cotton fields of Georgia, there's a woman and a little girl whose hearts will break when they hear what this day has done;" and then the cry wrung itself sharply out of his heart, "O God, have pity upon them!"

And from that moment the Northern and the Southern ceased to be foes. The thought of these distant homes on which the anguish was to fall, drew them closer together in that last hour, and the two men wept like little children.

And at last the Northern spoke, speaking more to himself than to any other, and he did not know that the other was listening greedily to every word:—

"She used to come—my little girl, bless her heart!—every night to meet me when I came home from the fields; and she would stand under the great plum-tree that's just beyond the back door at home, with the sunlight making yellow brown in her golden curls, and the laugh dancing in her eyes when she heard the click of the gate,—I see her now,—and I'd take her in my arms, and she'd put her little red lips for a kiss; but my little darling will never watch under the old plum-tree by the well for her father, again. I shall never hear the cry of joy as she catches a glimpse of me at the gate. I shall never see her little feet running over the grass to spring into my arms again!"

"And then," said the Southerner, "there's a little brown-eyed, brown-haired girl, that used to watch in the cool afternoons for her father, when he rode in from his visit to the plantations. I can see her sweet little face shining out now, from the roses that covered the pillars, and hear her about of joy as I bounded from my horse, and chased the little flying feet up and down the veranda again."

And the Northern drew near to the Southerner, and spoke now in a husky whisper, for the eyes of the dying men were glazing fast, "We have fought here, like men, together. We are going before God in a little while. Let us forgive each other."

The Southerner tried to speak, but the sound died away in a murmur from his white lips; and he took the hand of his fallen foe, and his stiffening fingers closed over it, and his last look was a smile of forgiveness and peace. When the next morning's sun walked up the gray stairs of the dawn, it looked down and saw the two foes lying dead, with their hands clasped in each other, by the stream which ran close to the battle field. And the little girl with golden hair, that watched under the plum-tree among the hills of New Hampshire, and the little girl with bright brown hair, that waited by the roses among the green fields of Georgia, were fatherless.

Under a Starless Sky

The night had shut down. No moon was in the sky—no star. A lonely wind sighed across the fields, and it seemed to the man, John Green, that he and the wind were alone, in a dark and empty universe.

Looking up into that unresponsive sky, he felt that in his own soul, also, there was no light. He had sinned, he had suffered, and he felt himself forsaken alike of God and man.

Times had been when he could say to himself that temptation had been too strong for him, and that he had not been to blame because in the way for a sail, "and yet no sail from day to

tion had come. Adam said long ago, "The woman tempted me, and I did eat;" and even so, for a long time, this son of Adam had excused and soiled himself. But the day for that was over.

First, the world had found out his sin, and made him pay its penalty in a prison; and now, at last, that penalty being over, his sin had found him out, and he stood face to face with it, and shrank dumbly from the sight. Released from the prison in which his fellow-men had put him, he felt that he was in another prison—in bondage to his sin, and there was no one to open the door.

He had come home to the old country town where his youth had been passed—that youth which had led the way to his forlorn manhood. It had been a youth of idle pleasure-seeking rather than of work; of little sins against his conscience, of petty disregards of other people's rights, and yet a youth so much better than his later life that he had come back to the scene a sinner which was passed, as one can fancy Adam going back to look through the closed gate of Eden.

Here, along this very road, he walked with his mother to church. The churchyard grasses grew above her now, yet he almost seemed to hear her faintly sigh, and he vaguely listened for her slow step beside him, that step of whose slowness he had become impatient once.

Great sobs burst from his heart at last, under the awful loneliness of the black sky. What, in all the universe, can be so desolate as a human soul, bereft of human love and estranged from God?

"I am a bad lot," he said to himself, "and there's not much use in trying to be better."

And still on he went, over the lonely road, under the desolate sky, towards the old schoolhouse where he used to go as a boy, while yet it might have been possible for him to become a good and a happy man.

As he drew near he saw lights shining through the windows—an unexpected sight in this black evening. What did it mean? He hurried on, and stood for a moment outside the open door. And he heard a voice, old and trembling, yet earnest with a passion of hope and faith.

"It is not too late!" the voice cried. "It is never too late. Though your sins be as scarlet they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool!"

Did the man listening outside go in then, of his own volition; or did some unseen force draw him? He never could tell; but in he went, and on toward the old, quivering, hopeful voice, and then down on his knees, there in the midst of the little prayer-meeting, and he cried aloud as one in sore peril,—

A Glimpse of Juan Fernandez

The island is accurately described, and the visitor who is familiar with Robson Cruise can find the cave, the mountain paths and other haunts of the hero without difficulty. It is covered with beautiful hills and lovely valleys, the highest peak reaches an elevation of nearly 3,000 feet. After her introduction in 1812, Chill made Juan Fernandez a penal colony, but thirty years after the prisoners remained, slaughtered the guards and escaped. Then it was leased to a cattle company, which has now 30,000 head of horned cattle and as many sheep grazing upon the hills. There are fifty or sixty inhabitants mostly ranchmen and their families, who tend the herds and raise vegetables for the Valparaiso market.

Great care has been taken to preserve the relics of Alexander Selkirk's stay upon the island, and his cave and hut remain just as he left them. In 1868 the officers of the British man-of-war Topaz erected a marble tablet to mark the famous look out from which Mr. Cruise, like the ancient mariner, used to watch for a sail, "and yet no sail from day to

Calendar for March table with columns for Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat and dates 7-28.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., MARCH 12, 1886.

CONTENTS.

A quantity of editorial which was prepared for this issue has been crowded out to make room for an interesting letter from Ottawa.—The paper "Past and Present" is concluded this week, and we would advise our readers to preserve the article for future reference.—A few weeks ago the members of the Pictou Society, of Acadia Seminary, debated the following question: "Resolved that a knowledge of house-keeping is better than a knowledge of books." We have been fortunate enough to secure two of the papers on the side of a knowledge of books, one of which we publish this week, and the other will appear in our next. We hope to receive some of the papers on the other side for publication.—Several very interesting articles have been received which will appear as we can make room.

OTTAWA NOTES.

DEAR ACADIAN.—If you can find space for other than the all-important classical and dignified expressions of "C. B.," "J. I. B.," "R. T. M.," and "X.," &c., allow me a line or two. But when I write nonsense, or about nonsense, or nonsense about nonsense, put me in the basket. I would about as soon go there as with some other company.

Our company at the capital appears to be good, but sometimes appearances deceive. I believe could we strip off the trappings—the stars and garters, the gorgeous apparel, the Windsor uniforms, the crinoline and the purple, we would find all—the statesman and toiler, the professional and peasant, the royal, lowly, the same old pervading—"human matter." As far as I can see the Lord made everybody, preachers and people, out of the same kind of ground. So, only "noble is that noble does." As in opening the British parliament, so here, the display was a little extra this year! And the popular attendance was the largest for years. Whether this was on account of growing faith worship, or whether from a growing familiarity with royal toys and mere pomp and show, we cannot tell, but judge it is the latter; as evidently the master spirit of Democracy from our Great Neighbor is pervading our hills and homes in Canada.

As usual the Commons met, were summoned by Mr Kimber with his little black, gold-headed stick and courtly bows, to appear before His Excellency the Gov. General in the Senate chamber where surrounded by the great men of Canada, he read his usual "speech." Then the Commons returned to their chamber where Messrs Everett and Ward defended the speech (pity that the Gov. General's speech should need a defense, but this is because it is not his own), Mr Blake criticised it, Sir John criticised Mr Blake. Blake's review was very severe and called forth Sir John's charge of disloyalty, unchristian spirit, stirring up strife and raking up garbage, &c. Sir R. Cartwright who followed thought these charges were on the other side. Each returned to his followers' triumphant. The address in reply to the speech passed without the expected division.

The air is full of rumor and prediction, and I think some minds of unreasonableness in connection with the coming fight on the "Riel question." The N. West rebellion is all to be fought over again, and Riel is to be again executed—or his executors will be if the disaffected Blues can have their way. Blake is waiting for papers to be brought down before making his charge. If there is "nuthin' in it" they will come soon, if otherwise they will come the day before parliament closes. But there will be a fight anyway. Riel's friends are itching for a fight.

The Dominion Alliance has just closed its annual session here. It passed a resolution calling upon all temperance men to vote only for known temperance candidates for all public places—school trustees, Co. Councillors, Prov. and Dom. legislators. And the Hon. Mr Pomeroy says this is the only way to obtain prohibition. There will be a grand old time at Rideau Hall to-night. I can describe it before I go.—Great bonfire—Grounds and woods full of torches and Chinese lanterns—Toboggan slides full of flying sliders—ponds full of flying skaters, but comparatively standing still—halls full of gay promenaders—dining halls full of hungry eaters—all hearts full of sport and gladness—read full of happy travellers—beds full of sleepy sleepers—morning full of—

March 6th, 1886. OTTAWA.

HOUSE-KEEPING vs BOOKS.

A knowledge of housekeeping is all very well in a woman, and is, in fact, absolutely necessary to a more or less degree; but, because her progress in that direction seems to be natural, it is no excuse for her neglecting the due development of her intellect, given her by God for a higher purpose still. Man does not live to eat, but eats in order that he may live; and progress in any direction whatever does not depend upon the neatness of his house or the perfection reached in the culinary department, but upon an increase of intelligence and the use to which that knowledge is put. As it seems to be, at least, one of the acknowledged aims of the majority of the female portion of our race to so conduct themselves as to become genial companions of the opposite sex, let us settle, at once, the question in which it may be most pleasing to them to have us advance. Laughing, if you can, a man, highly educated, fond of social intercourse with those equally as intelligent as he, taking to himself a companion who is acknowledged an accomplished house-keeper, and can even make the most delicious "Parker House rolls," but whose education in other respects is confined to the reading of the daily newspapers by skipping over the hard words. Instead of there being pleasure and help in her society she will be a continual drawback to his happiness.

Those who think that a knowledge of housekeeping is better than a knowledge of books will, of course, embrace every opportunity for becoming expert house-keepers, naturally looking forward to a time when they expect to be called upon to fulfil the home duties in some one's else house. What disappointment and elation will be felt when, after all the preparation for the coming event, no one asks for such house-keepers, and the sad reality is flashed upon them, as it often is, that they are free, and ever shall be free. Who would give up the freedom of a highly educated woman? If it should be her lot to be the sole possessor of herself, she has, by the superior education and cultivation of her intellectual powers, the means of a happy and prosperous life, and is capable of taking her place anywhere in society. Talk about women who care for nothing but books, books, and who can talk to you by the hour about physics and philosophy, and yet are deplorably poor and untidy house-keepers. If there was any possible way of doing it, deprive them of their knowledge and see what you will make of them. Where the dust was half an inch thick before, it will be an inch thick then; where chairs, sofa-cushions, and stidies were out of place in the first instance, they would be tippy-turvy in the second. No matter what may be the condition of woman in regard to house-keeping before education, an increase of intellectual knowledge cannot help but lift her up to a higher plane, in that as well as in all other respects.

But let us drop the mere physical comfort involved in this question, and turn our attention to the social and moral. You will probably agree with me that a large portion of the social and moral condition of the world is dependent upon her women. Now what we want to decide is this: Will a thorough knowledge of housekeeping be more conducive to the elevation and well-being of the human race, or the cultivation of the human powers through a knowledge of books? A well-ordered house will, of course, make the life at home very genial or happy, but surely it cannot have much effect upon those who are not in immediate contact with it. You know that men always say, when a number of women get together they talk of nothing but the fashions, how this one makes a certain cake, and what is the receipt for this dainty and that. And we do not blame the men for their opinions if they have wives and daughters who know of nothing but housekeeping. Now this need not be, for it is elevating neither to man nor woman.

What an influence for good is wielded by an educated woman, through her pen and voice! What greater source of good and happiness can be given to mankind by women than that which has been given by Frances Ridley Havergal through the numerous productions of her pen? She could never have done what she has if she had not been an educated woman. Mrs Browning is another who has helped to raise man's character by her intellect. But look beyond the seas to India, Africa, and other places, where, until lately, the people have been in a state of utter ignorance. Is their improved condition the result of an increased knowledge of the principles of housekeeping? Certainly not. It is because book knowledge has been diffused among them and their intellectual capabilities are becoming educated. It is said that the only hope of India is in the education of her women; and if this is true, in regard to one class of people it is true in regard to all classes. All that we have been saying on this subject has been on our own authority. But we must not rest content with our own decision in this respect if there is a higher authority to which we may look, and we will find this in the words of Solomon:— "Wisdom is better than riches; and all the things that may be desired are not to be compared to it."

At this season of the year every body should take an alternative, and there is no medicine in the market that is making such wonderful cures of Liver, Kidney and Blood diseases as Dr. O. W. Norton's Blood Purifier. See advertisement.

PAST AND PRESENT.

A PAPER READ BY ER HENRY CHURMAN AT AN ENTERTAINMENT IN THE METHODIST CHURCH, LOWER HORTON, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16TH, 1885.

Concluded.—The Cranes and Aveys and Hamiltons are old Horton families. James N. Crane, called Col. Crane, was a large land-owner, farmer and stock-raiser. The homestead was the old house in which his son Wm. Crane lived until it was torn down a few years ago to make room for the new one. The house occupied by Mrs Duncan was built for Colonel Crane and he and his family lived there some years before his death. Only one male member of the two large families remains in this place, Capt. Saml. Avery came here when his son Samuel was three years old. He secured the property now occupied by his grand-daughter, Mrs Dwyer. That old house was also torn down a few years ago and a new one replaces it. His son Samuel married a Miss McAlpine and lived for some years in a house which stood on the spot now occupied by James Avery's new house. After his father's death he moved back to the homestead where he died, an old man. Dr. Jas. F. Avery, of Halifax, is a brother and son of the above and is now 91 years old. The old house on the corner, which Saml. Avery left, was aged about eighteen years ago for a small-pox hospital. Alex Farris, a sailor, brought it from New York and went in and out among his relations, with the eruption well out, before it was known to be that terrible disease. A number of Farris and Munros and others took it and were shut up in that house and attended by Dr. Brown. There was only one death, and the house was burnt after it was over. The old Hamilton house has disappeared like the others and one of the largest houses in Lower Horton replaces it—the residence of George Hamilton, who is the only male surviving member of the old family in the place. It was a very large family and by marriage has become connected with many other families whose descendants are numerous. I have mentioned the old Horton house where Martin Duncan, crinson lives. It was the property of Perry Bolden, the father of Mrs Duncan, Andrew Bolden, the late Dr. Jonathan Bolden and others. In the front room of that house a Masonic Lodge once held its meetings and the Agricultural Society met there. The founders of all these old families and others on the north side, as the Lotrops, were originally of English blood and came here from the New England States. Time will not permit me to pursue this interesting research further, since I went to attend here a while generation has passed away, and we boys of that day are fast becoming the old men. We can hardly realize the time that time is playing with us. There are gray hairs and rheumatism and children growing up around us, but we are boys still like "The Eggs" of the poet.

Has there any old fellows got mixed with the boys? If there has, take him out without making a noise. Hang the almanac's cheat and the cat's logic's spite! Old Time is a liar! We're twenty to-night! We're twenty! we're twenty! Who says we are more? He's tipsy,—young jekkenapes! show him the door! "Gray temples at twenty?" Yes! White if we please! Where the snow flakes fall thickest there's nothing can freeze! Was it snowing I spoke of? Excuse the mistake! Look close,—you will see not a sign of a flake! We want some new garlands for those we have shed,— And these are white roses in place of the red. We've a trick we young fellows, you may have been told, Of talking (in public) as if we were old.— That boy we call 'Doctor,' and this we call 'Judge'; It's a neat little fiction,—of course it's all fudge. That fellow's the "Speaker,"—the one on the right; "Mr Mayo," my young one, how are you to-night? That's our "Member of Congress," we say when we chaff; There's the "Reverend" what's his name?— "don't make me laugh. That boy with the grave mathematical look Made believe he had written a wonderful book, And the Royal Society thought it was given by Francis Ridley Havergal through the numerous productions of her pen? So they chose him right in,—a good joke it was too! There's a boy, we pretend, with a three-decker brain, That could harness a team with a logical chain; When he spoke for our manhood in syl-labled fire, We called him the Justice, but now he's "The Squire." And there's a nice youngster of excellent pish— Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith; But he shouted a song for the brave and the free,— Just read on his medal, "My country, of thee!" You hear that boy laughing? You think he's all fun; But the angels laugh, too, at the good he has done.— The children laugh loud as they troop to his call, And the poor man that knows him laughs loudest of all. Yes, we're boys,—always playing with tongue or with pen; And I sometimes have asked, Shall we ever be men? Shall we always be youthful, and laughing, and gay, Companion drops smiling away? Then there's to our boyhood, its gold and its gray! The storms of its winter, the dews of its May! And when we have done with our life-lasting toys, Dear Father, take care of thy children, the Boys!

SIXTY OF TYPE IN BUTTER YIELD.

One of the most interesting features in connection with the Provincial and Toronto Industrial Exhibitions this season was the Ontario Agricultural Fair, which was held at the Agricultural Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, on the 10th and 11th inst. The milk of the different breeds of cattle on exhibition was carefully manufactured into butter day by day and the results posted. Of course the concern was worked at a disadvantage, but the results were on the whole satisfactory, and a comparison with the tests made at the farm shows a fifty of types better produces in the different breeds which cannot be mistaken. Here are the figures for the exhibition and the farm experiments, which show the same order of merit in all cases, with only slight variations caused by the individual character of the cows and other similar causes.

Table with columns: Exhibitions, Ontario Experimental Farm, Holstein, Devon, S. H. Grade, Ayrshire, Jersey. Values range from 2.23 to 5.10.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.] To the Editors of the ACADIAN. DEAR SIRS.—Will some of the fruit-growers in the county kindly inform me through your columns which is the best time to prune Apple trees. BALDWIN. We respectfully invite correspondence on the above subject.—ED.

MARKET REPORT.

FURNISHED BY BENTLEY & LAYTON, Produce Commission Merchants, Corner Argyll & Sackville Sts. (Opposite Mumford's Market), Halifax, March 4, 1886. Prices Current this day: Apples, Green, per bushel 1 25 to 2 25; Apples, Red, do 1 50 to 2 00; Beef in Qrs per lb. 06 to 08; Do on foot per lb. 7 00 to 8 50; Butter on boxes per lb. 18 to 20; Oats, per bushel 15 to 17; Chickens, per pair 05 to 07; Ducks, per pair 50 to 70; Eggs, per doz fresh 14 to 15; Geese, each 50 to 60; Hens, smoked, per lb. 10 to 11; Hides, per lb, inspected 07 to 07 1/2; Lamb, P. lb. 06 to 07; Mutton, per lb. 05 to 06; Pork, per lb. 45 to ..; Potatoes, per bus. 40 to 45; Peas, each 40 to 75; Turkey, per lb. 14 to 15; Corn Meal, per bus. 1 10 to 1 11; Veal, per lb. 05 to 06; Yarn, per lb. 40 to ..; Carrots, per bushel 90 to 1 00; Turnips, P. bus. 20 to ..; Parsnips per bushel 1 00 to 1 10.

Boston Market Report.

FURNISHED BY HATHAWAY & CO. FLOUR: Spring Wheat, Patents \$5 00 @ \$5 85; Choice Extras 4 25 @ 4 75; Common Extras 3 60 @ 3 85; Medium Extras 3 90 @ 4 25; Oat Meal 4 50 @ 5 25; Corn Meal, fresh g'd & k. 2 25 @ 2 35; Butter per lb. 20 @ 20; Cheese per lb. 05 @ 10; Eggs per doz. 20 @ 22; POTATOES, per bus.: Arrowstock Co. Rose 70 @ 75; Maine Central Rose 65 @ 70; Maine Hebrons 80 @ ..; Burbank Seedlings 65 @ 70; Potatoes, Eastern 70 to 75; Onions, P. bbl. 2 75 @ 3 00; Apples per bbl. 1 00 @ 1 75.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. N. Y. (13-11-85)

WOLFVILLE SKATING RINK.

Open every afternoon except Friday from 3:45 to 5:30 o'clock; and Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7:30 till 10 o'clock. The Rink will be lighted every Friday evening with Electric Light. Single Skater 10 cents. Promenade 5 cents. D. A. MUNRO, Proprietor. Wolfville, Dec. 25, 1885.

House and Orchard TO LET IN WOLFVILLE.

The House is in thorough repair, and contains 8 rooms, 4 closets and pantry, a Frost-proof Cellar containing a large milk room. There is a good Barn on the premises. The Orchard is stocked with over 100 Choice Graft Trees in Full Bearing, viz, Apples, Pears, Plums, etc. For particulars apply to JAMES WILSON, Jan'y 24th.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS. MAKE HENS LAY CHICKEN CHOLERA. It is a well-known fact that most of the loss and failure of flocks is due to cholera. It is a well-known fact that most of the loss and failure of flocks is due to cholera. It is a well-known fact that most of the loss and failure of flocks is due to cholera.

Great Bargains! DON'T FORGET THAT H. S. DODGE. In order to make room for SPRING IMPORTATIONS will sell the balance of WINTER STOCK of CLOTHING, FURS, HOSIERY, AND WOOLLENS At 20 Percent Discount. JUST OPENING! 10 Cases of New and Fashionable Goods, also 50 pieces Hamburg Embroidery, THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN KING'S COUNTY. Kentville, February 12th, 1886.

NEW SPRING GOODS! Burpee Witter HAS JUST OPENED 2000 YARDS CINCCHAMS, In a large variety of beautiful patterns for ladies' dresses. 1000 YARDS SHIRTINGS, For men's and boys' wear.

Ladies' Spring Mantle Cloths, 1 Case Clothing, 1 Case Scotch and Canadian Tweeds. WHITE AND GREY COTTONS, BROWN AND PLAID DUCKS, COTTONADES! Balance of Men's and Boys' OVERCOATS will be sold out AT COST! Oats, Butter, Eggs and Dry Apples taken in Exchange as usual. Wolfville, March 4th, 1886.

SAVE MONEY! By ordering your Hard Coal from us you will Save Money on every ton! And by giving me your order for the Celebrated Acadia Coal you will get the Best Soft Coal in the World at a low figure and Save Money. Remember that a few tons of the celebrated Acadia Coal will give as much heat and last as long as a whole vessel load of almost any other kind and will not choke you like other kinds do. We will sell for cash and sell low. Save money by giving as an early order. D. MUMFORD. W. & A. Railway Station, August 18, 1885.

WOLFVILLE SKATING RINK. Open every afternoon except Friday from 3:45 to 5:30 o'clock; and Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7:30 till 10 o'clock. The Rink will be lighted every Friday evening with Electric Light. Single Skater 10 cents. Promenade 5 cents. D. A. MUNRO, Proprietor. Wolfville, Dec. 25, 1885.

Caldwell & Murray. Clearing out balance of Winter Goods. Making room for New Spring Stock. Now is the opportunity to buy Remnants at Great Bargains. In order to make stock-taking as light as possible, we will give very Liberal Discounts on all our winter goods from now till March 1st. Now is the time to buy, come along and keep us busy. We guarantee to give you splendid value for your money.

WINCEYS. Flaid, Checked, Plain and Twilled, selling at a very small advance on cost. FLANNELS. White and Grey Shaker, Red, White and Grey All Wood. REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS SELLING AT COST! SACQUES, MANTLES, ULSTERS, STREET JERSEYS—A GOOD ASSORTMENT YET TO CHOOSE FROM.

WOOL GOODS. Clouds, Nubias, Squares, Shawls, Jacks, Children's Suits. We will not stick at any reasonable offer for the balance of these goods. FUR CAPES, MUFFS, CAPS, TRIMMINGS. Our customers will find it to their advantage to purchase these goods even if they have to keep them until next season.

GREY COTTON. We have just received a supply of Grey Cottons from Gibson's Mill. These cottons take the lead of any manufactured in the Dominion. For evenness of texture, width and weight cannot be surpassed by any at the same prices. Are you thinking of buying a new Carpet for the Spring? If so, come and look at ours. We are giving a discount of 10 percent on all our Carpets.

WE HAVE A SPLENDID STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES, AYER'S OIL-TANNED LARAKINS, LADIES' FINE KID, OIL GOAT, SWISSKID, ETC. Produce taken in exchange for Goods—Oats, Dried Apples, Beans, Wool, Eggs, etc. Wolfville, February 12th

WOLFVILLE SKATING RINK. Open every afternoon except Friday from 3:45 to 5:30 o'clock; and Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7:30 till 10 o'clock. The Rink will be lighted every Friday evening with Electric Light. Single Skater 10 cents. Promenade 5 cents. D. A. MUNRO, Proprietor. Wolfville, Dec. 25, 1885.

We are here

SEE SOME OF OUR PRICES! 16 lbs Beautiful Sugar, \$1.00...

NOW OPEN! A fine stock CHINA GLASS, EAR THEN-WARE and LAMP GOODS.

CALL AND INSPECT. No. 1 & 2 Shaw, Labrador and Bay Streets at

R. PRAT'S.

THE ACADIAN

WOLFVILLE, N. S., MARCH 12, 1886

Local and Provincial.

Look out for H. S. Dodge's new adv. next week.

A Judge of the I. O. G. T. (Loyal) has been organized at Gloucest.

DIED.—At Avonport, on Wednesday March 10, John Taylor, aged 94.

I wouldn't be found out, if I was you. Might be found out, if you know.

Mr M. B. Shaw preached in the Methodist church on Sunday evening last.

Mr W. D. Patterson has had a very pretty sign placed on the front of his shop.

The weather has been beautiful this week. March has assumed quite a handsome appearance.

The Editor of the Albert Mail has a "Ben Davis" apple in good condition, grown in 1884, and wants to know who can beat it?

To LET—7 ROOMS over Western Book & News Co's look store, suitable for offices or small family.

PERSONAL.—C. R. Burgess, Esq., left on Monday evening for Florida, to purchase timber for the ship to be built at Kingsport next summer.

Five copies of Fine Writing Paper for only 25c, at Rockwell & Co's, 17.

It is stated that Rev. E. H. Howe of Halifax will shortly take charge of the Lower Ashcroft, N. S., Baptist church—Maple Leaf.

Mr Wm. Wilson, of Pictou, is preparing ground on the Pictou Bay for the cultivation of cranberries during the coming summer.—Hans' Journal.

TAKE NOTICE.—If your tax is in debt, take it to J. M. Shaw's Barber Shop, and he will put it in first-class order for the small sum of 15c, 10c if

We would direct attention to Mr Wilson Wallace's new adv. in another column. He has a splendid new stock of cloths and will get you up a nobby spring suit. Go in and see him.

We notice that by an order in council the catching of smelts, in Nova Scotia, is prohibited from the 15th of April to the 15th of May, inclusive. This means that we are to have no smelt here, as they only come to our river between the two dates.

Amherst contributes a very fair quota to the Educational Exhibit which goes from this province to London. Bunches of writing, drawing, etc., have been supplied by the Amherst Academy. Eight small school desks of birch on cast iron stands, of excellent pattern and handsome workmanship, and a teacher's desk in black oak, cannot but attract the attention of educationalists. The work is by Photos, Curry & Co., and the iron by A. Robb & Sons.—Amherst Gazette.

Break the "TWINN," the best first-class cigar in town, at Shaw's Barber Shop. 9-4f

RAD ACCIDENT.—Lawson Fielding, aged 27 years, son of Hiram Fielding, was found dead in the woods last Wednesday. He was chopping for his father, and it is supposed that in falling a tree it lodged and in going up it to clear away the limbs so that it might come down, he fell and was killed, dying instantly, as there were considerable bruises upon him. He had returned from the United States only a short time ago on a visit to his people and expected to go back in a few days.

If you wish to color wool, cottons, silk or feathers, use the new Electric Dyes, Strongest and Best in the world. 10 cents at all dealers.

I. O. G. T.—Mr J. W. Cowan delivered a lecture on Temperance in the house formerly occupied by Mrs James Egan on Monday evening, March 8th, and organized "Sons of Hope" Lodge, I. O. G. T. with thirty-two charter members. The following are the officers for the present quarter:

W. C. T.—Thos. Brechenin; W. V. T.—Pauline Crawford; W. R. B.—P. H. Murphy; W. F. B.—C. R. Murphy; W. T.—John Morine; W. Chap.—James E. F. Lett; W. M.—Fred Harris; W. G.—David Crowell; W. R.—Lewis Harrison; W. R. H. B.—Emma Morine; W. L. H. B.—Bessie Caldwell; W. A. Rocky Minda Martin; W. D. M.—May Homer; P. W. C. T.—J. W. Follen; Night of meeting, Wednesday, J. W. Follen, Lodge Deputy.

Local and Provincial.

Try Trenholm's molasses—new crop. Choice. 30-4f

Mr A. McN. Patterson preached in the Lower Horton Methodist church on last Sunday evening.

The Canning Evaporating Co., have sent a quantity of their goods to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

Mr Bernard McKenna, of Mill Village, caught a salmon in the Medway on Wednesday last weighing 18 lbs.—Lunenburg Progress.

Lumber, Shingles and Bricks for sale low at S. R. Slope's.

Our climate is surely becoming tropical. Yesterday we were shown a nice bunch of mayflowers picked back of the town, and blooming fresh and beautiful. Pretty good for the first of March!

Colonial Standard.

Last week's Grip has a very suggestive illustration on the fishery question. In the foreground in Canada represented as a young girl bearing a large basket of fish on her head. Just behind her with a fish in one hand and in the act of removing another from the basket with the other is Uncle Sam, represented as saying: "The old man won't interfere, I know; and as for the gal here, I kin thrash her if she tries to stop me from stealing her fish." In the distance is John Bull—"the old man"—standing in his doorway looking calmly on.

Rockwell & Co. are still framing pictures at reduced rates. 4f

DEFEAT OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.—Rumors have reached us of an interesting event having taken place on the Hill. The college debating club was resolved into a mock parliament last Friday evening, and the Opposition brought in a vote of want of confidence on some 6 or 7 counts against the administration. After a lengthy debate in which we hear, Canada's young politicians acquitted themselves nobly, the vote was taken, and resulted in 35 votes being cast in favor of the motion, and 31 against—the government being defeated by a majority of 4. All the members present voted, with the exception of the speaker, and one who had been bribed to vote for the Government. His vote was therefore not counted. We feel sorry for Sir John, but hope he will hold up bravely under this heavy blow.

Canning.

A fire was discovered in the workshop of John A. Ward last Saturday evening. It was soon extinguished without any damage resulting.

John C. Cyprien, Milton master, is loading potatoes at the "Picket" wharf, shippers, G. Franklin and C. P. Eaton.

John C. Cyprien, Hunter master, is at Kingsport pier loading potatoes—shippers, Grangers.

The Grangers will also load the sloop, Melinda, now at the "Picket" wharf.

Elenezer Rand, Esq., is at Brunswick, Georgia, on business in connection with his vessel.

Bridgetown.

Your readers will no doubt remember about a boy by the name of Wallace Carter who mysteriously disappeared from Pinery Mountain, Annapolis County, in November last. The Lieutenant Governor issued a proclamation, offering two hundred dollars reward for the body, or the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator of the deed, as he was supposed to have been murdered. The result was the arrest of a colored man named Jones, who after three days trial has been sent to the Annapolis jail to await trial at the next session of the Supreme Court, in June. The boy Carter was sent to this colored man's house for a space and never returned; but spots of blood on the bars and other places, with the evidence, make it appear strongly that the colored boy split his (Carter's) head open with the spade and among them they secreted the body.

Times are very dull, and money scarce. Apples are selling at a low figure. People however seem to find lots of money for attending pig tails and skating carnivals, which are all the rage; and since getting right on bed runs there is nothing that seems to change the system and put them on their feet again as well as Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier, for which there is a great demand at present.—Gaz.

Berwick.

Berwick, N. S., is a model village. The inhabitants are industrious and temperate. The sale of intoxicating drinks is not allowed—consequently there are no paupers. It has good Churches and pastors, first-class teachers and doctors, honest shoemakers and black smiths obliging merchant and tailors, intelligent farmers and carpenters. The Iron Foundry is turning out superior stoves, plows, lay-outters and castings in great variety. T. A. Clark has had a larger number of logs hauled to his mill this winter than usual and the outlook for a successful summer's work in the manufacture of shingles, staves and lumber of the various kinds is very encouraging.

A number of fine horses are owned here, among which are Nichols' "Gaz" and "General Sherman." The former has been fortunate in the get of a large number of fine colts during the past five

Local and Provincial.

years and his popularity as a horse for all purposes is unaltered. The latter is a new comer of faultless color, good size, fine style and action and is attracting considerable attention. There is quite a number of good Jersey and other well bred cows owned now—as well as other thoroughbred Durham stock. Fruit-growing is being reduced to a science. The capabilities of the place, for the successful growing of the various kinds of large and small fruits are becoming more generally known and appreciated, perhaps there is no other locality in the "Annapolis Valley" which offers greater inducements to intending fruitgrowers than this section.

Berwick school has one hundred and sixty pupils in its three departments. In the advanced department, ably taught by Mr Lorenzo Robinson, there are sixty pupils—two are preparing to matriculate at Acadia next Autumn—eight are studying for Grade B. School License, and twelve for Grade C. License. This school is believed to be one of the best in the county.

Clubbing Offer.

Having made special arrangements with the publishers of a number of the leading periodicals of Canada and the United States we are enabled to make a large discount to subscribers. We will send any of the publications named and the Acadia year for the following "Clubbing Prices," which as will be seen is in some cases giving two papers for the price of one. Cash must accompany all orders.

Publication Regular Clubbing Price Price

Farmer's Advocate \$1.00 \$1.75

Toronto Weekly News 1.00 1.50

Toronto Daily News 4.00 4.00

Albert's Journal 1.50 1.60

American Agriculturist 1.75 2.00

do with Cyclopaedia 2.40 2.40

Toronto Weekly Globe 1.00 1.75

London Free Press 1.00 1.75

Young's Companion 1.75 2.25

Book Worm 25 1.15

Weekly Messenger 50 1.40

Weekly Witness 1.00 1.75

Canadian Dailyman 1.00 1.50

Grip 3.00 3.00

Family Herald & Weekly Star, Montreal, 1.00 1.75

do with Premium 1.25 2.00

Light Brahmas!

Mated for best results. No other varieties kept.—Eggs until July 1st at \$3.00 per "setting." These fine Cockerills for sale.

A. deW. Barss.

Wolfville, March 11th '86.

Great Bankrupt Sale.

Four, Meal, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Dry Goods, Tinware and Crockery, which must be sold about cost to raise money.

Will take Butter and Eggs in exchange for Goods.

SILAS FADDER, Agent.

Port Williams, March 12, '85 4f

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

DOMINION DEPOSIT \$100,000.

HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO, ONT.

The "Ontario Mutual" is the only purely mutual company chartered by the Canadian Government. It is also the only Life Co. doing business in the Dominion that attaches to its policies a definite cash and paid up policy value, which forms an important part of its contract. The effect of this liberal and equitable provision will be readily gathered from the following example: Policy, No. 777, \$5,000; age 27; ordinary life premium \$5.88; 15th year premium reduced by application of surplus to \$3.47.

Total paid in 14 years.....\$633.07

Present cash value.....492.36

Total cost 15 yrs. assurance.....\$140.77

Average annual cost \$4.69 per \$1000.00 Paid up policy value \$626.00. Full information at Avonport, N. S.

J. E. Newcomb, General Agent Nova Scotia.

Assistant agents at Halifax ARBER HARR B. L. HARR. 12-3-'86

William Wallace Merchant Tailor,

Has one of the finest stocks of Cloths to select from in the County.

WORSTEDS in all Shades and Prices.

TWEEDS in Every Variety.

Cloths purchased elsewhere made up as usual. Suits bought of me cut free of charge.

Wolfville, March 12th, 1886 17f

Real Estate For Sale.

Tenders will be received until April 1st for purchase of lands lately owned by James Pick, of White Rock, comprising Homestead Farm, Thos. Pick Farm, a lot lying southward of Homestead Farm, containing 100 acres; and lot on Grand Pre Dyke, containing 95 acres. Offers will be received for the whole property, or for portions. If not sold before April 1st both dyke and upland will be offered at Public Auction. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender. For further particulars apply to

A. deW. BARSS, Assignee.

Wolfville, March 1, 1886 4f

NEW Grocer Y WOLFVILLE.

The subscriber, having leased the store formerly occupied by JAMES S. McDONALD, and stocked it with Fine Family Groceries, is now prepared to furnish the trade at bottom prices for cash or merchantable produce at current rates.

W. D. Patterson, Wolfville, March 5th, 1886.

Flour! Flour!

JUST RECEIVED. Another Car-load of "CROWN OF GOLD" The best flour made in the Dominion.

Every Barrel Warranted. For sale low for cash by G. H. Wallace.

Wolfville, Oct. 23, 1885.

A YOUNG HORSE,

Rising four, broken to all kinds of harness. Will be sold low. Apply at this office. 7 if

DISCOUNT.

WESTERN BOOK & NEWS CO. Are making a discount of 5 percent off all cash purchases up to \$5.00, and over that amount 10 percent—with exception of the text books used at the College and Academy, which we are selling so low that we cannot discount them.

Wolfville, February 19th

FERTILIZERS.

Great Reduction in Prices. Jack & Bell offer their Celebrated "Ceres" Superphosphate \$4.10 a hd on time. "Ceres" Superphosphate \$4.75 a hd cash.

"Popular" Phosphate \$4. a hd on time. "Popular" Phosphate \$3.75 a hd cash.

Above Fertilizers are put up in barrels of 250 lb net, and above prices are at what for depot, Halifax.

No reduction in quality of "Ceres" and also offer our Celebrated Bone at usual rates. Send for circulars.

JACK & BELL, Halifax, N. S. G. H. WALLACE, Agent, Wolfville. Halifax, Feb 12th 4m

The Little Sweethearts.

This beautiful picture of which we have heard so much is without doubt far superior to the ordinary premium chromes. In fact it will pay all who receive the "Little Sweethearts" to take it at once to Rockwell & Co's and have it framed, as they are in a position to frame these pictures at from 10 to 20 percent less than any other firm in the County.

You may ask Why?

1st.—We import our mouldings and fittings direct from the manufacturers.

2d.—We have framed more pictures in the past year than any other firm in this County, "and five times as many as those who merely dabble in the business," therefore we use more stock and are thereby able to import in large quantities, thereby getting extra discounts. This also shows that our prices are right or we would not be patronised so largely.

3d.—We have every facility for making frames, and therefore can do the work cheaper than most others.

Our Frames are all made by first-class workmen who have had long experience in the business, therefore customers will find our work neat and more durable than that done by amateurs who put frames up from a saw in a rough manner.

Now if you have any pictures to frame don't fail to give us a call, and we will show you our work and give any further information required.

A full line of Rustic Frames, Cabinet Frames in plush and wood always on hand.

ROCKWELL & CO., Booksellers & Stationers, Main Street, Wolfville, N. S. January 23d, 1886.

Silver Ware.

We have a fine stock of Silver Ware, including Castors, Cake Baskets Butter Dishes, Pickle Castors, Card Receivers, Knives, Spoons, Forks, Napkin Rings, etc., which we are selling at extremely low prices. These goods are warranted first quality quadruple plate.

Rockwell & Co., MAIN ST., WOLFVILLE.

The Celebrated Electric Dyes are the most lasting of all colors. Warranted strictly pure. 10 cents at Druggists and Grocers.

New Tobacco Store!

Having made some changes in my business, I am now prepared to supply the

Tobacco Using Public with all the finest brands of Imported and Domestic CIGARS, CIGARETTES, SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCOS, ETC., ETC.

—ALSO—A full assortment of BIRCH ROOT and MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

FIRST CLASS BARBERING & HAIRDRESSING AS USUAL.

Give Us a Call J. M. Shaw. Wolfville May 21st, 1885.

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

PEACE, TRANQUILLITY, HAPPINESS!

and at least a moderate competence, come to those who follow the teachings of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This world-renowned periodical, in addition to the other great features, has now employed the leading American Writers to describe The Rural Lives of our American Presidents, nearly all of whom were reared on farms, or retired to them from active life. Donald G. Mitchell (St. Mary), R. H. Stoddard, James Barton, Julian Hawthorne, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and others equally eminent, are now preparing these supplemental Historical Papers.

Illustrating the Rural Homes and surroundings of our former Presidents, comprising a Magnificent Portfolio collection for every house, rich and poor alike. These Special Papers and Special Engravings will be of absorbing interest to all interested in country life, and likewise constitute an important Acquisition to the historical knowledge of the country.

R. H. Stoddard writes: "I am sure they will be popular in a literary sense, and equally sure they will be of great value to the boys of this country, who have a right to look forward to becoming our future rulers."—Donald G. Mitchell: "I write about Washington's farming, in respect of which I have some copies of unpublished letters.—Jayman Abbott: "It is an admirable design, showing the close connection of our former Presidents with the soil."—Julian Hawthorne: "An attractive scheme. I shall be glad to have a hand in it."—James Barton: "One of my articles will be ready in three weeks."

Every subscriber to the American Agriculturist for 1885 is entitled to these descriptions and Engravings of the Rural Lives of our Presidents, forwarded without additional cost with the numbers of the American Agriculturist, as they appear; or specially executed on heavy, highly finished paper, and forwarded with the additional trifling cost for packing and postage.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00, TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS \$1 EACH. For further information, if desired, send six cents for Specimen American Agriculturist, Description of Engravings, Special Terms to Clubs and Conventions. Address Publishers AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

READY!

Wolfville, Oct. 9th, 1885

Our Fall Stock is now complete and your inspection of the following lines is respectfully invited:

BOOTS & SHOES in latest American and Canadian Styles, embracing Ladies' Curicoa Kid, Fr. Kid, Hand Sewed Fr. Oil Goat, Pea, Goat, Peb. Grain, Men's Nova Scotia Hand Made Coarse Boots, Men's Fine Boots in great variety. American and Canadian Rubber Goods now in stock.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS, Gent's Wool Underclothing from 40c. up, positively the greatest selection in Wolfville Fine Shirts, Wool Top Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Cuffs, Suspenders, Archbalds celebrated Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

HATS & CAPS! Latest styles American Stiff and Soft Hats. Respectfully yours, C. H. BORDEN.

Sole Agents for King's County for the Celebrated FRENCH LUSTRE Dressing, for Ladies' Boots.

HIGH CLASS CLOTHING!

I beg to call attention of the critical public to the following interesting facts in connection with the CLOTHING handled by me:—

—All material used in its manufacture is thoroughly shrunken before cutting.

—The trimmings used are of the best quality;

—It will not shrink or lose its shape from getting wet or fair wear;

—In styles, fit and workmanship it is equal to best Custom Made.

—The PRICE, owing to my facilities for handling a large quantity is the LOWEST IN THE MARKET, notwithstanding its high character or finish and durability.

J. W. RYAN. Main Street, Kentville; (Oranville Street, Halifax)

NEW STORE.

The subscriber has recently opened a Store at Grand Pre, and has constantly on hand and for sale low for cash or merchantable produce a choice stock of staple and fancy

GROCERIES, FLOUR, MEAL, ETC. O. W. TRENHOLM.

Grand Pre, Feb'y 12th, 1886

HOLSTEIN BULL.

The subscriber has for service the noted Prize Holstein Bull, Lord of Gasperan which he imported direct from Holland, so as to get the very best milking strain possible.

Terms \$5.00 at time of service. Fred Annand.

Grand Pre, Jan. 1st, 1886.

Notice of Assignment.

James Pick, of White Rock, in the county of King's, has by deed dated the 16th of November, 1885, assigned to me all and singular his real estate, goods, chattels, and effects in trust for the benefit of his creditors as therein set out. All creditors wishing to benefit in such deed are requested to sign and execute the same within three months from the date thereof. Said deed is on file at the office of the Registrar of deeds in and for the county of King's aforesaid, and a duplicate thereof can be inspected and signed at my office in Wolfville. A. deW. BARSS, Wolfville, Dec. 10, 1885. Assignee.

PUMPS!

The subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to furnish the Celebrated Rubber-Bucket Pump, the best in the market, at his usual low rates. Address—J. B. WORTHYLAKE July 31, 3m. Grand Pre, N. S.

DR. O. W. NORTON'S BURDOCK

BLOOD PURIFIER!

Purely Vegetable!

A Valuable Compound

FOR RESTORING HEALTH

Hundreds have been cured by us

it for

LIVER COMPLAINT,

COSTIVENESS,

DYSPEPSIA,

SALT RHEUM,

CATARH,

RHEUMATISM,

IMPURE BLOOD,

LOSS OF APPETITE,

KIDNEY DISEASE,

—AND—

GENERAL DEBILITY.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS

Weymouth, Sept. 14, 1885.

DR. NORTON: Dear Sir,—For twenty-five years I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum, and last Summer my head and part of my

Clois Mistral.

MAKING A HOME.

At a reception in Washington lately, a woman famous in the last generation, fell under the discussion of a certain of her old friends, one of whom spoke of her with a power of repartee, another of her kind, generous charity, a third of her keen instinct in reading character.

"To me," said General P., "she was most remarkable for her ability to make a home. Pat her (as I have seen her in the West) in a log cabin, with nothing but some wooden chairs, a piece of muslin, and open fire, and the odds and ends which she had stored in her trunk, and she would turn it in a few hours into a charming dwelling-place. Of all her gifts, that was to me the most attractive and womanly."

An American who saw in his youth an Englishwoman pre-eminent at that time for her learning and genius, was questioned as to his impression of her. "She overwhelmed me with her knowledge; her broad, liberal views and her philanthropy opened a new world to me. Yet the most distinct recollection I have of the visit is the torn and dirty tablecloth, the greasy carpet, the ashes strewn half-way across the floor."

Carlyle, who had been used to coarse surroundings in his early home, was deeply impressed by the refinement, the pretty "bits of pleasing," the gentleness, in the home of the woman he afterwards married; and the most pathetic part of his wife's history is her heroic effort to give this daily charm to the rough dwellings in which he placed her.

There is no trait in the Englishman stronger than his love of home, and hence he is apt to value in women the quality of "making a home" above all others. The editor's wife "makes the hearth clean" to show her joy at his return. It is the "household nations" of Woodworth's ideal women that are "light and free," and all Shakespeare's, Livelle heroines are domestic women.

"Let me see your home, and I will tell you what you are," the Russian Paulovitch says to his country-women. Our American girls, in their zeal for music, art, or it may be authorship, are sometimes apt to forget this. They leave the oversight and the details of housekeeping to servants, forgetting that the solid tablecloth and greasy carpet tell tales of character as loudly and emphatically as do dress and taste.

They forget, too, that while their picture or song-story may prove a failure, a dainty, cheerful home is a poem which any woman may give to the world, and one which all men can understand and will certainly take to heart.

WHAT THE LILLY DID.

A traveler in British Guiana was sailing one day in a boat up the river Berbice, when he came upon a magnificent flower, which for the time completely captivated him. All difficulties and discomforts were counted as nothing in his enthusiasm over this new treasure, which no botanist had ever before described. The river was full of water lilies, whose numerous petals were shaded from snow-white to the deepest rose, and measured frequently fourteen inches across. The green leaf was from five to six feet across, and its lower edge was of the deepest crimson. All possible pains were taken to introduce this wonderful plant to England. It was named the Victoria Regia and a little glass house was designed for it, which should effectually receive it with regard to its new habitation. The point was to make it imagine itself in its native waters, a little ripple was given to the stream by means of a wheel, and the temperature was most carefully attended to. Its successful were the efforts, that the giant lily outgrew its house of glass in a month. Then Mr. Paxton set to work to build another conservatory sixty by forty feet in dimensions, which was a model of beauty and convenience.

About this time a worthy stiffs was going on about a building for the World's Fair. It went to the hearts of the Londoners to have their beautiful Hyde Park invaded by such an array of brick and mortar workers as would be necessary to make a building for the great exhibition. The fashionable roads must all be cut up by the thousands of carts going and coming, and then there was little time in which to buy such an amount of brick as would be needed.

It suddenly occurred to Mr. Paxton that a succession of green houses like this, made of glass and iron, would solve the whole difficulty. He laid his plan before the commissioners, but they rejected it. Prince Albert and many others were greatly in favor of the glass palaces, the illustrated newspapers spread the plan, and at last the commissioners "came down," and the wonderful palace was built, and proved a perfect success. How many buildings have been erected after it since that memorable 1851! How much the world has been indebted to that grand South American lily, which brought such an innovation in architecture.

Two Essays.—When a small boy, I was carrying a not very large ladder, when there was a crash. An unlucky moment had brought the rear end of my ladder against a window. Instead of soothing me my father made me stop, and said very quietly: "Look here, my son, there is one thing I wish you to remember, that is, every ladder has two ends. I never have forgotten it, though many years have gone. Do not let us carry things besides ladders that have two ends? When I see a young man getting 'feet' habits I think he sees only one end of the ladder, the one pointing toward pleasure, and that he does not know that the other is wounding his parents' hearts. Ah, yes, every ladder has two ends, and it is a thing to be remembered in more ways than one.

A NOVA SCOTIAN VINDICATED.

We have been asked to republish the following letter to the Halifax Morning Chronicle. It speaks for itself:

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

SIR,—A short time ago an item appeared in some of the papers that Charles S. Hamilton, a lawyer in New Haven, Conn., had been suspended from practice for an alleged misappropriation of the trivial sum of \$45, or \$25—the amount seems to be in dispute. As Mr. Hamilton is a Nova Scotian—a graduate of King's college, Windsor, where he obtained high honors—it is but just to him and his friends to give the facts in the matter and let the public judge for itself. Mr. Hamilton is a practicing lawyer in New Haven, where he has resided some dozen years, he is also a graduate of Yale College, and has always borne both here and there an unblemished character of uprightness and integrity, as well as ability as a lawyer. The treatment he has received in this matter has caused great excitement, and just public indignation, no one for a moment believed that he would be guilty of a dishonest or dishonorable act in any event, but especially over such a trivial sum; and as soon as what the judge had done was made known 75 to 100 of the foremost citizens of the place—bankers, wholesale merchants, manufacturers, presidents of railroads, &c.—signed and presented to him the following address:

To CHARLES S. HAMILTON, Esq. New Haven, Conn.

We, the undersigned, remembering your former successful career at the bar in New Haven, and the entirely unblemished character you have always borne, do hereby express our complete sympathy for you, our still unshaken confidence in your uprightness and integrity, and our feeling (without in any way reflecting on the fairness of the judge) that a great injustice has been in some way done to you by the recent decision of the superior court.

We trust that you will not consider such decision any reason for not continuing to reside with us and practicing your profession in New Haven in the future. New Haven, Feb. 24th, 1886. (Signed) E. S. Bradley, president Yale National bank, and about 100 others.

A small clique of petty attorneys whose methods of practice are more to their own advantage than to the advantage of such clients as they have, were at the bottom of the whole affair and worked up this case against Mr. H., because he did not fall in with their ways, and hence the indignation on the part of the citizens who have no respect for this class.

All the best class of lawyers in the city and state are on Mr. Hamilton's side, and some forty of them in New Haven alone, including Ex-governor Ingersoll, Judge Morris and J. S. Beach, have signed an address to the judge endorsing Mr. Hamilton's character, and asking him to open the case, which it is to be hoped will be done, and justice done to our countryman. The only witness against him is a man of bad character, and the public cannot understand how the judge came to be so imposed upon, unless it is that he did not understand the character of the witness, and Mr. H., and his friends believed the whole matter so utterly trivial that they did not go it to a full defence as they should have done.

Mr. H.'s success as a lawyer and popularity with his clients has caused a good deal of mean jealousy on the part of the petty attorneys who made this attack, and as he had come in a stranger from another country they have made this attempt to destroy him; but we are glad to learn that all of the best of the bar of the state and public opinion are entirely on his side.

The vestry of St. Paul's church—the largest and most influential church in the city, of which Mr. H. is a member—immediately took the matter and organized a committee of five—composed of solid business men of integrity—to investigate the matter, and after a full investigation required him of everything in consistent with uprightness, integrity and good morals, and unreservedly placed the following:

To CHARLES S. HAMILTON: Dear Sir,—Your associates in the vestry of St. Paul's church feeling deep sympathy for you, desire to assure you of their unbroken confidence in your integrity; they find no reason to withhold the words you so honorably bear.

They would also express their earnest wish that some way may be found for reopening the case and relieving you from the great hardship which the judgment brings. (Attest) WILLIAM F. COBURN, Clerk. JUSTICE.

DON'T LOAF. It was the poet Cowper who flung a whole volume of philosophy into this couplet: "Ab-sence of occupation is not rest: A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed."

This idea is worth a moment's thought. Not one of the thousands of our readers, it is to be hoped, would deliberately set out to be a "loafer." The very word makes one shudder with a feeling of contempt. Yet the loafer is a product of our times. He begins with "absence of occupation." That is, in his leisure hours he does not turn himself to something, he loaf, if you will, which taxes his powers. Soon he comes to have a mind quite vacant, and then he is on the high road to success in the world of loafers.

The true way to rest is to be active in diversion. The invalid needs pillows and repose, but the healthy boy and girl takes rest more naturally by change of occupation. "Snip" is worth a good deal in recreation as well as work.

A correspondent writes: "I have used EAGLE'S WISE OF REMEDY for my children, and find it to be the only preparation which will keep them in health. I have also sent it to friends in Baltimore and they say that it enables their children to digest their food and saves them

from those summer stomach troubles so prevalent and fatal in that climate. I find it also a delicious and nutritious dessert.

If there is a person in this country who does not know of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment we hope this paragraph will reach that person's eye and that he will write us for particulars of it. It is more valuable than gold, silver or precious stones.

The manufacturers of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition powders inform us that their powder will effectually prevent hog cholera and all other diseases in hogs and that they will increase the size and weight one-quarter.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

Circulation over 200,000 Copies.

The Farmer's Advocate is published on or about the 1st of each month, is handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and profitable information for dairymen, for farmers, gardeners, or stockmen, of any publication in Canada. \$1.00 PER ANNUM \$1.00

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GRAND OFFER!

By Special Arrangement we are enabled to offer the

A ACADIAN AND THE DETROIT FREE PRESS 4 MONTHS

FOR 40 CENTS.

This will give the opportunity of getting the two papers on trial at a very small price.

The Detroit Free Press is acknowledged to be the Best Dollar Weekly in America.

NOTICE.

All Persons Having Legal Demands against the Estate of Anderson C. Martin, of Herton, Kings County, deceased are requested to render the same, duly attested to the undersigned within three months from date hereof. And all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to settle their accounts immediately with

JAMES B. MARTIN } Admrs JOHN L. MARTIN }

Wolville, Oct. 16, 1885.

American Agriculturist.

100 Columns and 100 Engravings in each issue.

44TH YEAR. \$1.50 A YEAR.

Send three 2-cent stamps for Sample copy (English or German) and Premium list of the Old and Best Agricultural Journal in the World. Address: Publishers American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, New York.

BOX OF GOLDEN NOVELTIES

12 fast-setting articles, and 12 12 magic water pens, all by return of mail for 25c, or nine 3-cent stamps. Package of 250 articles to agents for 5c, and this slip.

A. W. Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.

W. & A Railway. Time Table

1885—Winter Arrangement—1886. Commencing Monday, 16th November.

Table with columns: GOING EAST, Acem. Daily, Acem. T.F.S. Daily, Exp. Daily. Rows include Annapolis, Bridgeton, Kentville, etc.

Table with columns: GOING WEST, Exp. Daily, Acem. Daily, Acem. M.W.F. Daily. Rows include Halifax, Bridgeton, Kentville, etc.

N. B. Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. One hour added will get to Halifax time.

Steamer "Severn" leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, and for Digby and Annapolis, returning from Annapolis same days.

Steamer Empress will leave St. John for Annapolis and Digby every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, returning same days.

International Steamers leave St. John at 8.00 a. m. every Monday and Thursday for Eastern, Portland and Boston.



The Western Book & News Co. wish in this to thank all who have favored them during the past 5 years for their generous patronage, and to wish them and all our fair Dominion a prosperous and happy year.

They would also call the attention of the public to the fact that they intend to keep their stock during the coming year Full, Complete and Good.

They are, in addition to the regular lines of

- School Books, Miscellaneous Books, and a large stock of Staple and Fancy STATIONERY, Blank Books, etc., making a specialty of

Picture Framing.

They are only charging \$1.25 each for framing "Crown Pictures" in 2 1/2 in. Rose & Gilt; \$1.00 in 2 in. R & G; and \$3 cents in 1 1/2 inch R & G—Gilt a few cents more. They are also framing the new picture,

"LITTLE SWEETHEARTS,"

in 2 1/2 inch Gilt for \$1.50 each. They claim these prices to be from 20 to 50 per cent less than the regular retail prices of any other house in Nova Scotia.

They have two or three special lines of Note Paper at 20c and 25c for Five Quires, and Envelopes from 25c for 250 up to any price. They have an assortment of Winsor & Newton's

Oil Paints

in tubes, and Water Colors in cakes; also Academy Board and Prepared Canvases.

They have a few volumes of Bound Books which are slightly shoptorn, and are selling them at

LESS THAN COST.

They have a good assortment of Reading and Recreation Books suitable for temperance and other societies.

Come in and give us a call. We will guarantee our prices to be cheap and our goods first class.

Now is the time to subscribe for Magazines and Periodicals. We guarantee to get you every number and you can pay by the year or by the single copy as you like. We are pleased to give all the information in our power regarding Periodicals and Books published.

The 'Acadian' Stands Ahead AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

Western Book & News Co., 'The Bookstore,' WOLVILLE, N. S.

THE ACADIAN, HONEST, INDEPENDENT, FEARLESS!

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED!

\$1.00 per annum.

THE ACADIAN HAS NOW ENTERED UPON ITS FIFTH VOLUME,

AND It is Acknowledged by all

THE MOST POPULAR PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

PATRONIZE The Local Paper

AND SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ACADIAN!

ADVERTISERS

Will find it particularly to their advantage to Patronize the Acadian.

THE ADVERTISEMENTS ARE READ EVERY TIME.

Parties wanting a County Paper will do well to send for a sample copy, AND COMPARE THE ACADIAN With the other County papers.

The 'Acadian' Stands Ahead AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

The Acadian ob Department is Very Complete.

FINE NEW TYPE, TASTY WORK, AND LOW PRICES!

WHEN YOU WANT PRINTING DONE COME AND SEE US AND WE WILL MAKE YOU GLAD. ADDRESS—

"THE ACADIAN," WOLVILLE.

Nearly opposite the Post Office, WOLVILLE, N. S.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY



Do you want a splendid, handsomely bound story book? You can have your choice out of the best that has been published. If you will obtain two subscriptions for The Western Book & News Co. you will receive a handsome book of 100 pages, given as a prize for putting up clubs for The Western Book & News Co. It has now over 100,000 subscribers. Specimen copy and price list sent free. Address The West, Toronto, Canada.

FRUIT GROWERS! BUY YOUR DRY APPLE BARRELS

J. D. MARTIN, GASPETEAU.

He is selling them at 23 Cents Each!

With a discount of 5% for cash, and expects to manufacture 6,000 this year.

N. B.—Orders by mail promptly filled. Gaspereau, Sept 18th.

Money to Loan!

The subscriber has money in hand for investment on first-class real estate security. Good farm properties in Horton and Cornwallis preferred.

Wolville, Oct. 9, A. D. 1885. E. SIDNEY CRAWLEY.

GEORGE V. RAND, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY AND SOAPS, BRUSHES, SPECTACLES, JEWELRY, ETC., ETC.

Main Street, - Wolville, N. S.

ROOM PAPER! ROOM PAPER!

Don't forget that the WESTERN BOOK & NEWS CO. are selling the balance of their ROOM PAPER at cost to make for new importations.

150c. PAPERS FOR 10c.

GOOD HORSE SHOEING!

J. I. BROWN

CASH 90c CASH

J. I. Brown took the premium on his Horse Shoes at the Dominion & Centennial Exhibition at St. John, N. B., in 1883.

Carriages & Sleighs

MADE, PAINTED, and RAIPAIED At Shortest Notice, at A. B. ROOD'S, Wolville, N. S.

C. A. PATRIQUIN HARNESS MAKER.

Carriage, Cart, and Team Harnesses Made to order and kept in stock

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

None but first-class workmen employed and all work guaranteed.

Opposite People's Bank, Wolville.

EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE,

For the Cure of Consumption, Paralysis, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and other Skin and Blood Diseases, Rickets, Anemia, Loss of Flesh, Wasting both in Adults and Children, Nervous Prostration, etc.

Two sizes, 25c and 75c—FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.