

London Ferry Light.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1889.

The *Eastern Chronicle* and its subordinate contemporary the *Halifax Chronicle*, takes objection to our article of a late issue, relative to our iron industry, and with their characteristic inconsistency and unfairness endeavours to show that the manufacture of water pipes here is an injury to the country. But their articles are really an advertisement for the London Ferry Iron Company.

In the first place it is not long since the *Morning Chronicle* was whining about the duty on iron not increasing the price of the manufactured article, and it cited the fact that bar iron could be purchased for a lower figure than before the duty was placed on it. We remember noticing a reply to the *Chronicle's* then position, on the duty in the *Halifax Morning Herald*, which said that was the grounds the advocates of the duty always took and referred to the reports of the duty on hard coal to substantiate their argument. Now it (the *Chronicle*) endorses the statement of its great leader, the *New Glasgow Chronicle*, that the price of pipes is advanced by this duty. Why would the duty affect these two classes of iron so differently. One would naturally suppose that if either were increased in price it would be the one upon which the greater amount of labour had been expended, viz. the bar iron. From this anyone can see the value of the *Chronicle's* argument about the duty increasing the price. At one time it argues that the duty is not good, as the price is not increased, and at another it is ready to weep over the iniquitous tariff that increases the price of the same article. This is the consistency that the *Chronicle* has been so distinguished for. Now can it expect its readers to have any faith in its own argument when they undergo such a change in a few months.

Again the estimate made is most unfair as it is made upon the article that pays the highest duty and then applied to the entire output as though pig iron, bar iron and water pipe all paid the same duty. The tariff is graduated according to the amount of labour expended in the various classes of iron, which requires the greatest amount of labour to produce it, pays the highest duty, and is the largest part of the iron Co's production. The duty on which is not near one half what our contemporary place it at. Now we ask is it fair, is it an honest agreement to take and apply the duty recoverable upon the smallest part of the iron productions here to the entire output, even supposing the argument were valid?

Again suppose their argument were valid why should all the increase be upon water pipes. We should think the greatest part should be upon what the company produce the greatest quantity of, viz pig iron, but this would spoil their argument as it would reduce their figures above 60 per cent. It has ever been that the enemies of our iron industry misrepresent it when they attempt to attack it.

It is a fortunate thing that all American diplomats are not as sensitive as the Persian minister at Washington, who left his post disgusted at the fun poked at his sovereignty, the shak, for if they were the Yankees would have to muzzle themselves. Dr Yow, of the Chinese Legation, is one of the most agreeable men who has been among us, and he is what the Persian certainly is not—a man of the world. One evening last winter this sociable celestial invited some of his neighbors in to spend the evening. The invitation was an informal one, and those thus honored never for a moment thought they were asked for more than a cup of tea and a sociable hour or two, so they went dressed accordingly. The man of the family was, of course, in evening costume, while his wife went in her home dress, toilet, a pretty house dress of some dark silk, cut high in the neck. This good lady was much surprised on the evening in question to learn from the arrival of the guests in full evening toilet that she had been invited to a ball. Turning to Dr. Yow she pressed her charge that she should have paid the invitation so little honor as to have come in her modest dress, and explained that it was because she did not understand they were asked to anything so formal. "Oh, do not be in the least distressed," said the gallant attaché, "but if it will make Mad. Amos more comfortable, pray go up stairs and lay aside your dress."

Washington Letter.

The order issued by Postmaster General Wamamaker fixing the rate which shall be charged by telegraph companies for transmitting Government messages at a figure which makes a reduction of 1,000 per cent, is generally regarded as far from an ultimatum on that subject. A vexatious question which has come up as a possible contingent before the controversy ends, is whether the company will have the legal right to refuse to send Government messages if they base their bills on not duly settled the order of the Postmaster General having laid up such bills until a rate of compensation is determined upon.

Department officials seem to be convinced that Mr. Wamamaker's order fixing the rates for the companies which in past times have objected to the rates established for carrying the mails, in every instance of this kind they having been obliged to except the official ruling, however unjust they might regard the action.

Room No. 44 at the Ebbitt House was the scene of a number of politicians last night, and especially the room was Congressman William J. McKinley, one of Ohio's foremost statesmen and a candidate of the Buckeye State for the Speakership of the next House. Major McKinley was "at home" to all who called during the early part of the evening, and when your correspondent put in an appearance he was surrounded by a number of his constituents, who are temporarily in the city, and one or two local admirers.

"I am in the city for a few days only," said the champion of protection to American industries, as he turned from his group of callers for a few moments. "I have been spending the past few weeks at a Pennsylvania mountain resort, have not seen the newspapers, and hence am not posted on political affairs."

In response to a query as to the Speakership of the next House, he replied—"Now you have got me, but the major could not suppress one of his most innocent smiles as he continued: "I am not making the least effort in that direction, feeling that if I am wanted for that place my colleagues will make their desire known without my advice from me."

"There is a story going the rounds to the effect that the President has decided to call an extra session of Congress and has sent for the candidates for Speaker, that he may make known his decision and consult with them, thus giving them all a fair show."

"That's a good story," The Ohio Congressman laughed heartily this time. "And I suppose I am the first man on the ground, according to the same authority. Well, if there is any arrangement like that I am very much afraid that I have been left out in the cold. I know absolutely nothing concerning the plans of the administration in this respect."

The reported seizure of the English sealing vessel *Black Diamond* by the revenue cutter *Rush* has not caused the amount of excitement among the officials of the State, Navy, and Treasury departments that such an incident might be expected to create. Beyond the brief dispatch of Tuesday from the command of the *Rush* reporting the seizure of the *Black Diamond*, the Treasury Department has received nothing concerning the matter. Within the past few days a dozen letters have been received from the commanders of the revenue vessels on the sealing grounds, but none of these give any information concerning the movements of masters or the condition of matters about Behring street. Some of these letters were dated as July 1. They relate to working but routine business matters.

Chicago Ship Railway.

AN ARCHER GIVES A DESCRIPTION OF THE WORKING OF THE LINE.

Engineer H. G. U. Ketchum, of this city, the builder of the ship railway, now under construction between the Bay of Fundy and Straits of Cansu, has been giving a description of the working of the railway, in a speech delivered at the end of the line.

Mr. Ketchum said the line runs on a straight line from the shore to the water, and is a mile long. It is a double track, with a gate 60 feet wide and 30 feet high, to cross the water when the tide is in. The water when the tide is in is to be a lifting dock, 250,000 feet, of first class masonry. The whole basin will be 40 feet deep or 50 feet below the grade of the railway.

The lifting dock will contain 20 hydraulic presses, for lifting vessels with their cargoes, sails and passengers, a height of forty feet. The vessel will be brought up when the tide permits and admitted to the dock. It will then be floated over the gridiron, which is then raised to the bottom of the vessel. This is furnished with cradle blocks, which form a support to the hull at distance of about 20 feet apart. The process of raising the vessel by hydraulic power is continued until it is brought up to the level of the rails when it is locked securely to the gridiron, which is made of solid blocks, supported by a double track. The vessel is then hoisted off by a hydraulic capstan and placed upon the track, the rails of which coincide with those of the gridiron. The extreme weight proposed to be raised is 3,500 tons, including the gridiron, and the estimated weight in vessel and cargo which may be carried is 2,000 tons.

The railway will be a double track, measuring eighteen feet from centre to centre. The rails will be about double the size and weight of any used in this country, and will weigh 110 pounds to the yard. The cradle will be carried on these rails by a large number of wheels—probably 240—so that the weight of the load will be well distributed and each will have to sustain but a small load.

The locomotives will be very heavy, and will be calculated to move with great ease at the rate of ten miles an hour, the largest wheels being 60 inches in diameter. After a vessel is moved across, the locomotive will be hauled out of way by a travelling shunt, and it will then only be necessary to lower the cradle to the water. The mode of operation at the end of the line is directly opposite to that at this end. Here we operate, there we have to build out to sea, build a wooden dam, and rig up in the form of a horse shoe, as a support of the masonry, being put up dry. We expect the traffic here to be principally in steamers. The *Maurois*, which flies between St. John and Annapolis, can be easily transported as a schooner. The small *St. John*, 100 feet in length, and will accommodate two schooners at once.

If that lady at the house, whether high or low, says that her hair would remove, she should improve her hair with the *Black Diamond* hair oil.

The schooner *Black Diamond* arrived at Victoria, B. C., Sunday evening from Behring Sea. She gives the following particulars of her seizure by the American revenue cutter July 11, 1889, in 53 seals. At 4 p. m. sighted the revenue cutter *Rush*, which came up to us and ordered us to have up. We did so. The chief officer came aboard and demanded our papers. We refused to give them to him. He got a screw driver, secured off the hinges on the locks in the cabin, took the papers, 105 sealskins, all our Indian spears, that ten bags of salt, and put John Hawkins, an able seaman, aboard, with instructions to get to interfere with him as sailing master. A seaman in the *Rush* was lost sight of a few hours course was steered right for Victoria. Hawkins from the first saw it was impossible to attempt to take charge of affairs in his own hands and consequently lay in his bunk nearly the whole time, not attempting to interfere. Hawkins says he was treated kindly by everybody. Hamley, collector of customs at Victoria, said he was of the opinion that when Hawkins was put aboard the *Black Diamond* he did not care whether she came to Victoria or not, so long as she got out of the Behring sea and stopped destroying seal. Hawkins told everything to the American consul, who wired the Washington authorities.

Britain's Big Flotilla.

THE GREATEST NAVAL REVIEW THE WORLD EVER SAW.

New York, Aug. 6.—The Herald's London despatch says:—The greatest naval review that England or any other country ever saw took place yesterday at Spithead. The sea-shore upon a sea of brilliant flags and changing craft. In the wide water picture there were thousands of moving vessels, great and small. There were big ocean steamers, steam yachts, tow boats and shanty steam launches, all brilliant with tauting of all colors. There was a great fleet of sailing yachts, five hundred of them and more, dancing along over the bright green surface under a crisp, fresh breeze. There were three or four lines of battle ships. It was the greatest fleet of war ships that has ever gathered together—greatest in number by far the greatest in power. The ships made an impressive sight that compelled every observer to stop and think. There were thousands of people afloat, visitors from London and from other cities, towns, and villages, and a heavy contingent from Southampton, Portsmouth, Gosport, Ryde and Cowes. There were one hundred thousand people on shore, the whole of England being represented. Her Majesty, miles away, looked from the round tower of Osborne. The Prince and Princess of Wales and their sons were on the water. There were hereditary lords and naval lords and famous commanders, there were admirals and captains, and commanders galore and there was as guest visitor the centre of all eyes the young monarch of the foremost military kingdom of the century, William the Second of Germany. The Emperor wore a cocked hat and the full uniform of an admiral of the fleet; the Prince of Wales wore the same. The Emperor had a telescope which he was constantly using, he inspected all the ships minutely and with great interest. He was constantly in motion, ever in conversation and took a business like interest in a ship which was extremely afforded him much gratification. On occasion he took off his hat. Whenever the royal yachts passed one of the battle ships, every tar on board joined in a cheer which went ringing away to seaward with a hoarse enthusiasm truly British. The commanders on the bridge uncovered and the Emperor uncovered also. The Emperor takes off his hat very often and does it extremely well for a king. After the presentation of the commanders, the following signal was hoisted from the royal yacht: "The Emperor and the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Queen, wish to express to the admirals, captains, officers and men of the assembled fleets their highest approbation of the appearance and efficiency of the magnificent fleet assembled." The condition of the Prince of Wales is attracting much attention. On Sunday he was compelled to rest while the German Emperor conducted his inspection of the fleet. It is not understood he may not take an active part in the inspection of the manoeuvres at Aldershot on Wednesday. The prince is troubled with a gouty affection of the eye, which he has had more or less since his attack of typhoid fever in the winter of 1871. Emperor William has telegraphed to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg that he is extremely gratified by his reception here. He also refers to the naval review, and expresses admiration of the British fleet.

Special Locals.

A new Stock of Tinware, just opened at Falconer & Durning's. Prices very low.

Cox & Co. have just received a car of celebrated "Crown" Flour.

Ladies Waterproof Garments and Parasols. A very large stock, cheap at Smith's.

CRACKER & TINWARE.—Falconer & Durning show the finest and largest stock in town.

Gents furnishings, a full line at Falconer & Durning's.

OPENING! OPENING! OPENING! We have the largest and cheapest stock in town at greatly reduced prices. Falconer & Durning.

World in Brief.

T. Moore, lately a clerk in the Kingston post-office, and charged with unlawfully opening letters, was tried yesterday and fined \$25 and costs.

The two hundredth anniversary of the massacre of the Indians was celebrated at Montreal this week by a popular demonstration.

In starting out to sea yesterday from Pictou the merchant Black Prince, a large and favorable came into collision off Spithead, and both were much damaged.

Hon. John Robson, provincial secretary, was in the city as a member of British Columbia on Saturday. Theo. Davis, brother of the deceased premier, has been appointed adjutant-general, and C. E. Pooley, speaker of the council.

Bishop Williams, of Quebec, on his recent visit to Lake St. John, returned to Montreal, and is to be succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of the Indian reserve there. A subscription is being raised to erect a chapel for them at Pointe St. Charles.

George Bickel, a trimmer on the steamship *Texas* from Montreal, fell from aloft during his passage down to Quebec and broke his back. He was landed and placed in the Marine hospital.

In connection with the buglarie committed by boys in Montreal, a warrant was issued yesterday against a dealer on Notre Dame street for selling a revolver to a child ten years old.

Joe Lamarch and Eugene Manry, carrying on business in Montreal, under the name of the *Black Prince*, were arrested yesterday at the instance of J. R. Wilson. The liabilities amount to about \$11,000.

HARDWARE!

We can supply you with all kinds of HARDWARE, OILS, PAINTS, TINWARE, CROCKERYWARE, A I HARNESSES, ETC.

S. H. Smith & Son
PLEASANT STREET.

HARDWARE!
S. H. SMITH & SON.

G. W. COX & CO.,
GENERAL STORE

Now Stocked with a Complete Line of FIRST-CLASS GOODS, which are offered at the LOWEST PRICES.

The public are most respectfully invited to call and examine. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Acadia Mines, Dec. 20, 1888.

Opening This Week
F. H. JOHNSON'S.
Glass and Earthenware, Tea and Dinner Sets, Elegant Glassware, Beans, Pots, Syrup Jars, Glass Preserver Bottles, (at cost) Globules, Trusslers, Comports, Nappies, Rattles, Ivory Stoppers, etc.

Why "Go to Town" for the latest styles and beautiful Patterns at Lower Prices at F. H. JOHNSON'S. Selling at Cost, at the remaining Stock of J. B. Gillis & Co. Cast White Wine Vinegar at 30 cent per gallon. Royal Paper for sale. Small Profits and Quick Sales.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd.
ACADIA MINES, LONDONDERY, N. S.

Wanted to purchase Best Fresh Butter and New Laid Eggs, Potatoes and other country produce, to be delivered at this Store. Names and other details of supplying any of the above will please do so at once.

H. S. Sutherland.
HORSE SHOE and General Blacksmith.
Near corner Main and Furnace Sts.
ACADIA MINES, LONDONDERY.

Carriage and Sleigh Trimming, in first-class style. Particular care taken with harness and leather goods. May 1, 89.

MILLINERY!
MRS. NICOL.

Has removed from the old stand on Church street to the corner of Furnace and Broadway street.

Hats & Bonnets
trimmed in the most appropriate style. The stock has been carefully selected by an experienced person from the leading houses in the Province. The Ladies can rely upon getting satisfaction both in material and style of work. Acadia Mines, April 15, 89.

Fresh Fish Market.

THE Subscriber will have on hand for Lent on or about the 12th of March, a choice lot of Fresh Halibut, Cod Fish and Fresh Herrings, Finnan Haddies etc.

T. H. MCKENZIE.
Acadia Mines, March 4, 89.

FREE! 16 Grand Love Stories, a package of goods worth two dollars to manufacturer, and a large 1000 Picture Book, that will surely pay for the cost to a handsome return. Write quick, and send me silver for the price. The following: A. W. KENNY, armstrong, N. B.

M. L. STURK

Local News.

The building boom at Londonderry Station is still going on.

The Public School of this town will reopen on Monday next Aug. 19.

A face encounter took place last Sunday by the bridge. It was quite hot while it lasted.

Halifax Chronicle has our thanks for the free advertising they have given to us for the past six weeks.

Everything around the rolling mills, blast furnaces, etc., is looking neat and tidy.

The New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Company propose to proceed at once to prospect their iron properties, and if they are found of sufficient capacity, they will proceed to the erection of furnaces and necessary plant.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by purifying and enriching the blood, improves the appetite and the assimilative process, strengthens the nerves, and invigorates the system. It is therefore the best and most thoroughly reliable alternative that can be found for old and young.

The coal shipments from Cape Breton collieries are some 50,000 tons ahead of last year. The outlook for August is good. The mines are now working to their full capacity. A number of the collieries are averaging over 1,000 tons a day. The supply of shipping tonnage is fair at present and as fall orders are coming in the demand is increasing.

We think some steps should be taken at once to have some of our streets lighted. Main street, just above the bridge is in a scandalous condition. One doesn't know whether after night if he is on the street or on some rocky beach. This is a terrible state of affairs, to have our town in. What impression would a stranger have of it when visiting town. This is an important matter, and should not pass by without something being done to it at once. We will have good roads when a few feet of snow falls and get well beaten down and not before. We think the citizens should take this matter in hand and have a few lights erected on the main streets. It will give the town a better appearance, and give outside a good impression of this, our beautiful town.

Quite an interesting event took place in our town on Wednesday of this week, when Miss Almira McDonald and Mr. A. W. McLeod, were married. They were married at her home, which was left by train for Moncton, prior to their departure for their home, in the United States. Miss McDonald received a great number of - very nice presents, which show the esteem in which she is beloved by those who know her. We hear many expressing regrets that Acadia Mines is to lose such a popular young lady. The Baptist Sabbath School, (where she has long been a prominent member) presented her with a teachers bible and some other small articles in gold accompanied by an address. We have secured a copy of the address, which is published below.

ADDRESS

Dear Miss McDonald:- We, the members of Acadia Mines Baptist Sabbath School, have learned that your connection with our little school is soon to be severed. While we realize fully that your labors with us have not been for reward on this side the Dark River, yet we cannot permit you to leave without expressing, in some humble way, our highly appreciation of your services with us as well as our love and esteem for you.

We know that many discouragements surround a teacher here and the fruit of the best-directed effort often seems very small yet good faithful honest work, such as you have rendered this school, cannot be overlooked.

It is not for us to fret about the recalls the Master, Himself, in whose service you have so cheerfully engaged, will take care of them; your removal from our school will cause a blank that cannot be easily filled, and we trust that, in your new home you may be as highly appreciated as you have been here and that your christian efforts may be richly blessed and your life as eminently useful as it has been at Acadia Mines.

Please accept this modest volume as a token of our sincere regard and affection for you, and though separated from us by many miles may it be a link binding you to the little school in Acadia Mines where our intercourse has been so pleasant and we trust, profitable.

That every earthly happiness may be yours and that Heaven's richest blessing may follow you through life is the heart wish of every member of this school.

The presentation was made at the close of the Prayer Meeting on Wednesday of last week, by Mr. G. H. Lawrous - Superintendent of the school. Miss Macdonald, although taken very much by surprise made very suitable reply.

Smith's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 Cents. Sold by T. E. Atkins.

A Touching Editorial - The editors are anxious to get up their summer suits, or as much of them as they can. We therefore ask our delinquent subscribers to do the square act. Come forward and plunk down the hard cash, so that we can lay in a supply. Owing to the hard times our wardrobe will not be very extensive this season; however, we hope to be able to purchase for each a pair of striped homespun breeches and a linen duster each, a couple of straw hats at 14 cents apiece, a celluloid collar, which will be worn by first one and then the other, two pairs of second hand

shoes, Nos. 11 and 13, and possibly a few other minor articles of dress which, if we could only purchase, would relieve us of lots of embarrassment, and add very much to our personal appearance. We feel sure that this appeal will move to action those of our subscribers who are due us for back rations, and we will wake up some of these mornings and find our office besieged with delinquents.

KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM.

The distinction which exists between Knowledge and Wisdom is very often forgotten and the two are taken to be the same. It is perfectly true that Knowledge is closely allied to wisdom, being in fact its foundation, and as the Wise Man said 'all things are double one against another.' So it is the case here, but it is well to point out the distinction and to insist upon it.

Upon further consideration we shall find that Knowledge is a collection or accumulation of a mass more or less large of material at the best, it is of course, highly to be valued for its own sake, but Wisdom is the right perception and the right use of what has been stored in the mind in the shape of Knowledge, and leads to the gaining of more and more. The wise student fashions all his knowledge into use and beauty praising and blessing God with it and receiving from him a fuller measure in consequence. Wisdom is knowledge applied to life, a thing of good uses for when goodness is absent so is wisdom. Wisdom has this as one of its consequences that it opens the way to the highest of all knowledge of God.

With the foregoing thoughts by way of introduction may we be allowed this opportunity of urging the institution in this community, and not only the institution but the convenience of a Reading Room and Literary Club, some centre where good and useful work in many ways might be done where the working people of this place might cultivate knowledge and develop wisdom, and gain habits which would be a great benefit to all concerned in the well being of those occupied in any capacity here about. We would in all respect and due difference urge upon the Londonderry Iron Co., to take the initiative among their staff a strong committee followed by immediate and strenuous work would very soon command success, and it would give a permanent character to the enterprise which in its time would outlive any change of officers or institution might (like all other similar institutions) from time to time sustain. We say this with diffidence because those in authority here know the needs of the community probably better than any one else, but at the same time they will be the first to acknowledge the sincerity of an suggestion, the motive of which is the desire to promote the moral and intellectual progress which they in common with all who live here have at heart. Those in authority anywhere know well that any influence which tends to increase in all classes the sense of mutual relative obligation, the force of example and precept, will also tend to produce a higher appreciation and love of duty and therefore the best class of work in all degrees and proportions of trust.

"Work makes the man, the want of it the fellow. The rest is all but either or penance."

A TRUE STORY.

OVERHEARD IN TRURO BETWEEN TWO COLORED DAMSELS.

"Hello, you Phoebe! I hasn't see ye 'to de Salvation Army dis long time, is you neglectin' to sabb yer precious soul?"

"No, I 'sist. I 'e a lookin' after my precious soul by 'tending to my precious body too. I isn't agoin' to drag myself 'trod de mud an' wet, an' 'like as not, get 'trod wid a cold, 'trod to 'lear dem concert chaps bang away on dere new fongled music."

"Ah, Phoebe! I fear you is 'thinkin' more of yer po' mis'rab' body, den you is ob yer mortal soul. What's a drop o' rain, or a bit ob mud, to gettin' yer soul 'sabad. You'd better come along o' me to night, an' give yer heart to de Lo'd."

"I gived my heart to de Lo'd quite a spell ago, in de Baptist church, an' he didn't fling it back to me y'et, as I knowes on, an' I don't believe in goin' round to chary church, an' givin' my heart to de Lo'd in a new way every 'too or two months."

"But I don't believe you is sabbid y'et, Phoebe, or else red' come to de Salvation Army an' give yer 'perience. I'll never believe you is on de Lo'd's side, till I hear ye say 'to de whole Salvation Army."

"Dea, ye'll n'ever hear me say 'o' 'cause why, I don't believe in de Salvation Army religion, anyhow. I calls myself a 'respectable called puseon, an' don't care to 'sociate wid de shaman, an' 'sist, what is perished ober by dem concert chaps wid stripes down dee trousers legs. Neber seen no 'respectable minister wearin' a red shirt, whakinson, a baggin' away on ole 'pans, an' call dat music. I worked two months at a minister's house once, an' a good religious, pious minister he was to, an' I didn't hear him a shoutin' or a hollerin' 'Anen' Hallelujah!' an' de like every two or tree minutes. He was one ob de quiet, 'respectable sort ob ministers, an' dat's de kind I believe in."

"You is not a happy christian, Phoebe, or you'd sing ob about too; but I'll pray fer ye, may see de error ob yer ways y'et 'forelong. Jus' think what a awful thing it would be, if you would die to-night. You'd go straight down to de bad place, an' burn-up fer shure. Don't yer 'sist

fancy ye can feel de fat on yer bones a sizzlin' an' a fryin' some?"

"No, I don't even fancy dat I can smell de smoke ob it; 'cause why, I isn't no more afraid ob hell den you is, wid all yer shoutin'. Clar' to goodness I some ob you cullid people are nigh about crazy." Cant go into yer houses now days, but store ye get de do's about behavin' ye, some one will say, "Here's dat pot' las' sinner, lets pray fer her," an' den dey will begin such a shoutin' an' a hollerin' as would wake de dead. Pears to me de Lo'ds got powerfu' deaf, if he cant hear widout so much noise."

"I guess de Salvation Army have about deafened Him wid dere ole loud hollerin' an' 'Oh! Phoebe, you is a scuffer, sure nuff, you is on de broad road to ruin, dat's plain ob wid neber say a word, 'gainst de good men who's come wid such powerful music to sabb de los souls."

"Well I is on de good ole Baptist road, an' if dat is de broad one, I is in a 'respectable company, anyway. Guess dere ob people who will get t'aken on de old Baptist road ater all! I don't believe in goin' roun' stryin' ebery religion to see what suite me bes. I picks it out de fast time. Some ob you folks tried de Methodist religion fer ye want all sabbid cause ye want dipped under de water, ye had to jine de Baptist church. Den ye thought de English church more tomy and ye tried dat, on now you craked ober de army. Like to know what yer 'next religion, 'll be, fer its bad to wuss every time, after ye pass de Baptist church."

"But I is sabbid now, far sabbid, Phoebe, even if I did 't'abe ter go roun' to ebery church, for I was sabbid ob dat fac it was woff de while. But I'll stick to de Army; why, de berry songs would sabb yer soul, Oh, I'm happy all de day since."

"Drop dat song here! I hears ebery ob dem chary church songs, den why do you shoutin' it in my ears here! Clar' to goodness I don't see what we christian people ob de town mean, when dey allow you army people to sturb de quiet ob de Sunday, in de way ye do, would dey allow de circus to march de streets wid der drums ringin' ob chary church songs, den why do dey allow de same kind of a noise under de name ob Salvation Army? Cant think why."

"But Phoebe, dat noise as you calls it, is oner bell to call de people to prayers, havent de church got bells, on dont dey ring 'em chary church songs, de drum has as much right to be heard as de bell."

"Do de Baptist people carry de bell troo de streets, an ring it in de ears of ebery body? guess not, Den why dont yer beat all dem chary church drums, stand ob going roun' by other peoples churches an' sturbin' eberybody so dey cant think: 'Pears to me de vil goes roun' dis town, in a different skin den a roarin lion, on if I was white people an could read no' write. I'd find de same law fer Truro as dey has in Querebec."

"Why de law dat says yer army is a nuisance, an ye must quit de noise on de streets. Dat de law dey need her."

"Couldn't say dat here, no way." Will beat de drums, Well."

"Quit dat, an' dont be too shure about yer drums, cause why, dey uses 'em, 'em de hounds of men ruled de town, but dey do it now? guess not, an may be if ye dont quit yer everlasting noise on de Sabber days y'd find dat dey in a few christian people in de town, who hab a bit ob back bone left. Now get home out of my way an' if you is wise you'd take my advice an' leav dat passed of trash, dat open all de time at Salvation Army an' stay home on clean up yer house agen. It's not much like what it used ter be fore ye went to de army meeting. Den de stores was brashid blacker den yer face, an de dishes was spread out on de cupboard all clean an' shinin, while you was dat sick and spruce looking as to turn de heads ob nearly all de cullid gentleman roun' but now, you is so took up wid de army songs on a prayin fer ebery body but yer self, dat yet cant find time to take up de sabbid itself an' de dishes stay on de table from meal to meal, while de cupboard looks like de pigs had been rootin' it. But dea me; I spects you has left de things of dis work so far behind, dat de house work dont concern you, fer you hab got so holy dat yer cant bear a flower on yer hat or a shiny button on yer shoes. Guess I'd better go to de Baptist Church tonight an' pray fer ye to be saved back into yer old religion."

Livery stable

JAS WAUGH wishes to inform the public generally, that he has opened a livery stable, north of the Company's foundry. He is prepared at all times, to furnish first-class teams, at reasonable rates. I take this opportunity of thanking the public for their past favors and would solicit a continuance of the same. Wedding and Funerals specially attended to. Acadia Mines, Aug 2, 1889. 1 yr.

For Sale.

The VALUABLE property directly opposite the American House and owned by the undersigned will be disposed of at a BARGAIN. The house is well finished, with FIRST CLASS accommodations and is especially adapted for a BORDING HOUSE, being closely situated to the works.

For particulars apply to STEPHEN TURNER, Acadia Mines, Dec. 20. 88.

BLACK SMITHING!

The subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public that he has opened a General Blacksmiths shop on the corner of Broadway and Argyle street. He is prepared and intends making horse shoeing a speciality. He will give prompt and personal attention to the shoeing of horses trouble with contracted and flat trotting shoes always on hand. He will do all in his power to despatch with promptness any work entrusted to me. J. MOORING, Acadia Mines, July 12th.

Annual CLEARANCE SALE

NOW ON

FALCONER & DURNING'S

FURNACE STREET, ACADIA IRON MINES.



AS the Season has now arrived when a BIG RUSH has to be made to dispose of surplus stock to make room for

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

we will for THIRTY DAYS sell all goods in stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, either for CASH OR COUNTRY TRADE.

Our stock will be found the Most Complete in the town. But special attention is requested to our large stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

for Boys, Youths and Men, which will be disposed of at Actual Cost for Cash.

LADIES COSSAMERS

A splendid lot just in, at prices which cannot be beaten.

Gentlemen Plain & Tweed Rubber Coats

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

We purchase our Underclothing by the case and consequently get the lowest figures, and are bound to give our customers the benefit.

Hardware, Glassware, Crockery

AND TINWARE.

A complete assortment at prices which defy competition.

Furniture,

Carpets,

Oilcloths,

Curtains.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Ginghams from 6cts. per Yard. Shirts, from 6cts. per Yard. Seersuckers from 8cts. per Yard. Hosiery, from 10cts per Yard.

WHITE & GREY CLOTHS

PRINTS,

PIQUES,

TOWELS & TOWERINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

FALCONER & DURNING, FURNACE STREET.

Tailoring Department.

Our stock of TWEEDS AND WORSTEDS, etc., is abnormally large. We use nothing but the best Trimmings and GUARANTEE a fit every time.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

GROCERIES,

The most complete stock. The choicest quality. The lowest prices in the town. Try a 1lb, 3lb, or 5 lb. Basket of choice Tea. This The Camp Basket is a work of art, and is given away with the Tea.

Straw Goods.

Straw Goods,

A large stock on hand, will be disposed off below cost.

And Now; Last, But Not Least.

We have still remaining a large portion of the Great

BANKRUPT STOCK

BOOTS

AND

SHOES

The sale of which at prices far below the cost of Manufacture, fairly paralyzed the Boot and Shoe Trade of this section during the past three months, and to close out the balance we will make a

Large Reduction,

On the already marvellously low prices, at which we have been almost giving them away.

If you want to ascertain the wonderful purchasing power of a



Why call at the Old Stand

Falconer & Durning, ACADIA IRON MINES.

