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The Week's Doings.

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—OF—
THIS PAPER
SENT FREE
TO ANY ADDRESS
ON APPLICATION.

"Hew to the Line, Let the Chips fall where they May."

J. E. BIGNEY,
Editor & Proprietor.

VOL. 2.

ACADIA MINES, N. S., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1886.

NO. 74

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Poetry.

IN HARVEST DAYS.

"I gather them in; I gather them in,"
Is the song to-day the harvesters sing,
And their sickles are glancing here and
there,
While they bind the sheaves with an
earnest care
And bear them away to the storehouse
strong.
They sing over again the harvest song—
"I gather them in; I gather them in."
"I gather them in; I gather them in,"
Is the song to-day the death angel sings,
And his sickle is glancing here and there,
While he gathers his grain with diligent
care,
And bears our loves to his storehouse
strong.
He sings them to sleep with his harvest
song—
"I gather them in; I gather them in."
"I gather them in; I gather them in,"
Is the song to-day the old sexton sings,
And his pickaxe is glancing here and
there,
While he turns o'er the sod with tender
care,
And hides our dead in his storehouse
strong.
He whispers o'er them in his harvest
song—
"I gather them in; I gather them in."
Praise God—a voice not thine, oh sexton
gray,
Shall be heard o'er the earth in the last
great day,
And the doors of the storehouse shall out-
ward swing,
While the Lord his ransomed ones home
shall bring,
And gather them into His storehouse
strong.
He will cry aloud and this be His song—
"I gather them in; I gather them in."

The Formation of Coal.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ACADIA
MINES SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY
CLUB, SEPT. 25TH, 1886, BY
MR. C. C. FRESTON.

Mr. President, ladies and gentle-
men.—The subject which I have
the privilege of introducing for
your consideration and discus-
sion this evening is one replete
with interesting facts and startling
revelations.

Coal is commonly said to be
composed of vegetable matter, and
although the statement is quite
true, still it is well not to take it
entirely upon trust, but reasoning
from the known to the unknown,
patiently follow our subject
through every transformation from
the growing plant, perfect in its
vegetable organism, on the one
hand, to the glowing, sparkling,
scintillating diamond on the other.
Strange the change from the decay-
ing vegetable to the beautiful gem,
but I would beg you to reflect that
mixture provides us with illustra-
tions of changes, quite as great if
not greater. What could be more
different than the rough mass of
crude ore taken from any one of
our levels in these hills, and the
beautiful herrished steel which
meets our gaze at every turn, or
again, consider the field of green
wheat, and the loaves of bread
which are placed upon our tables?
Can anything appear more different
or unlike, yet no one doubts that
the steel was once ore, or that the
bread was once wheat. The differ-
ence lies in the fact that in the
case of our illustrations the trans-
formation is seen and noted at
every stage, while in the case of
our subject the change is and has
taken place, unseen by mortal
vision. Hence the necessity for
reasoning from the known to the
unknown.

The vast extents of known coal
deposits, which, notwithstanding
the fears of a few pessimist statisti-
cians, are enough to supply the
world for many thousands of years
to come, were formed at a very re-
mote geological period; scientific
men differ as to the exact age, but
their differences are trivial, being
only a few million years (unfortu-
nately I have forgotten the exact
date myself), but it was during the
carboniferous period of the world's
antiquity. In passing we may
note that the carboniferous system
is a name given to the strata
which, in geological order, rest
upon the Devonian measures, and
are capped by the Permian series.
They derive their designation from
the amount of carbon contained in
them, and to them the great coal

fields in the world belong. From
an economic point of view, they
are the most valuable series of
rocks in the earth's crust, forming
the great storehouse from which is
obtained the chief supply of coal,
iron and lime. Leaving the iron
and limestone, we will deal solely
with the coal measures, consisting
of shale (which was once a soft
blue mud), and sandstone and grit
(deposited by the action of water).
For a few moments I invite your
attention to a partial view of
the geographical formation of
the Northern Hemisphere,
as it is supposed to have
been situated in this remote period.
North-Western France, Belgium,
Holland and Germany were then
under the sea, Denmark and Nor-
way were joined to Scotland by a
continent, a tongue of which ran
across the centre of England and
into Ireland, dividing the northern
and southern coal fields, thence in
process of ages, it joined Green-
land, North America, with Scot-
land and Norway. This view of
the position of the land has been
founded on the fact, that all the
coal deposits in these modern
countries, although now separated,
are of the same geological age.
How far this supposition is beyond
or short of the truth, there are no
means of showing.

The records of that land, save
what these fragmentary coal
measures can give, are buried in
the vast abyss of countless ages.
We look back with awe, but derive
to ourselves comfort, from the
thought that "Time is not eternity."
The greater portion of this old
country was covered with dense
jungles and wide swamps, inhabited
by certain forms of animals,
some wholly aquatic in their
habits, some were arboreal and
others amphibious. Many of these
are unknown at the present day,
they performed their part in the
economy of nature and disappeared.
However, some of their remains
are frequently met with in the
coal measures and in the over and
underlying rocks. Some of the
reptiles were of an enormous size.
Several years ago I saw in the
British Museum the fossil remains
of what was said to be a lizard,
probably the Arthroposaurus or
ancient land lizard. To a great
length of body and tail was joined
an extremely open countenance, so
much so, that when its mouth was
pushed back it could experience
little difficulty in walking down
its own throat. It is however with
the vegetable life of this period
that we have to deal, because
to it we are indebted for our well-
known inexhaustible coal supply.

But, though owing to the won-
derful luxuriance of vegetation
then prevailing, the greater portion
of our coal beds seem to have
been formed in the period we are
now describing; we must remind
you that they have also been found
in other formations. In truth,
coal is the result of every period,
because it is simply the mineralized
result of vegetable accumulation,
which accumulation is due to im-
mensity of time rather than to
rapidity of growth. The teeming
waters ripple on the low shores of
many a pleasant island, most of
them covered only with rank dwarf
vegetation, but others and large
ones (almost continents), with vast
forests of fern trees and cycads,
sagittaria and others, deficient
in bud and bloom, but richly
adorned with light, symmetrical
feathery fronds. "The trunks of a
modern forest are rough and
gnarled; but those of the carboni-
ferous period spring up like the
sculptured shafts of a medieval
temple, graceful in proportion and
rich in ornament through endless
repetition of buttresses, spirals, zig-
zags, lozenges, ovals, and other
geometrical designs—these designs
being the persistent leaf-scars of a
vegetation simpler in structure
and more primitive in plan. Al-
though some 300 distinct varieties
of coal plants are known to Botan-
ists, we will only notice a few of

chief ones. The Lepidodendron
were large trees, of from 40 to 50
feet long, and more than 4 feet in
diameter. They taper upwards and
branch in a dichotomous manner,
i. e., their branches were arranged
in pairs. The surface is either
covered with narrow, sharp-pointed
scale-like leaves, or marked with
oval-shaped spaces, the scars of the
fallen leaves arranged in a spiral
manner. The fruits are elongated,
cylindrical bodies, composed of a
conical axis, around which a great
quantity of scales are compactly
imbricated. Lindley sees in the
Norfolk Island pines, the closest
resemblance to this ancient class
of plants.

Sigillaria.—To this order of
ancient plant life we are indebted
more than to any other, the roots
are found well preserved in the
shale, which forms the floor of all
coal seams. The stems, which are
found abundantly, are marked by
parallel longitudinal buttresses, and
regular scars, formed by the base
or leaf stalks which had fallen off.
They rose tall and stately to a
height of 70 feet, with a diameter
of 5 feet, without branching until
near the summit, when it branched
several times dichotomously. The
proportion of woody matter to
cellular tissue in the stem was very
small. Hitherto no foliage of any
kind has been found connected
with the trunks, and for this reason
the restoration of the genus has
been quite imaginary. Some have
supposed that the trunk terminated
in a crown of simple leaves, like
that of many palms, while others
considered that the fronds of a
"Pecopteris nervosa," which are
very abundant in the coal measures,
are the foliage, and they would re-
store it so as to have the appear-
ance of a modern fern on an
enlarged scale, and still others con-
sider that its affinities are nearer
to Lepidodendron, and that some
of the numerous fragments which
have been restored to this genus
may be really the branches of the
Sigillaria. There are other opin-
ions, but it is unnecessary to quote
them here.

Calamites are another genus of
coal plants whose true position has
not been satisfactorily ascertained.
They have been regarded by many
authorities as "huge horse-tails,"
but beyond the fact that 39 differ-
ent species have been determined,
little is known of them.
Trigonocarpon occur in all the
coal measures, and are very com-
mon. From their shape, which
varies in size from that of a pea
to a walnut, and from their occur-
ring in such quantities in some
localities, to admit of their being
gathered by the bushel, it has been
thought that they were palm fruits,
but recent investigations have
shown them to be the fruit of a
carboniferous tree, not unlike the
drupe bearing *Salisburia*, a native
of China and Japan. Dr. Dawson
has suggested that *Tricono-*
carpon is really the fruit of the
Sigillaria, but the suggestion has
met with little favor, as the latter
is held to be a cryptogam tree,
and therefore had spores and not
seeds for its fruit.

Ferns have been met with in
infinite varieties, no less than 900
distinct varieties have been deter-
mined, ranging through every con-
ceivable variety and size from the
gigantic tree ferns, with its crown
of feathery fronds, downwards.
Space forbids our noticing more
of these interesting plants, but let
us consider how and under what
process they were converted into
coal.

The generally accepted theory is
that the rank and luxuriant vegeta-
tion, a very small portion of which
we have noticed, grew and decayed
upon land but slightly raised above
the level of the sea. In process of
time the land with its heavy
burden of decaying vegetable mat-
ter sank below the water line, the
trees were killed, and the mud and
sand which were brought down the
streams enveloped their trunks, and
formed the bed or bottom for the

next layer. Perhaps the best evi-
dence we have of such sinking of
the earth, is that we have coal
seam above coal seam, each with
its under bed of clay, and that
therefore the land must have sunk
before the next bed of soil could
have been deposited, and the next
forest grown upon it. According
to many geologists each coal seam
represents a depressed swamp,
while the intervening strata of
sandstone, shale and clay mark the
various sediments which were
brought together by the action of
the waters. The convulsions of
nature, i. e., earthquakes, have
also performed their part in giving
these valuable deposits to the world.
The violent upheavals accompany-
ing the earthquakes would
raise these buried forests from
under the sea level and make them
dry land once more. Illustrations
of this nature are many and
widely separated. In 1819 an
earthquake shook in Cutch, at the
mouth of the river Indus, sunk a
tract of land larger than Lake
Geneva, in some places to a depth
of eighteen feet, converting them
into inland seas, while the same
shock raised, a few miles off, a
corresponding sheet of land 50
miles in length and 15 miles broad,
ten feet above the level of the
alluvial plain. Again, in the valley
of the Mississippi, the earthquakes
of 1811-12 caused large lakes to
appear suddenly in many parts of
the district amid the dense forests
of cypresses. One of these, the
"Sunk Country," is between 70
and 80 miles in length and 30 in
breadth. Sir Charles Lyell says,
"that as late as 1846 dead trees
were conspicuous, some erect in the
water, others fallen, and strewn in
dense masses in the shallows and
near the shore." In short we may
easily picture to ourselves the pro-
cess by which coal was laid down.
Conceive wooded marshes, in any
alluvial delta in a moist and warm
climate, suitable or favorable to the
rapid and luxuriant growth of
vegetation, situate these at the
mouth of great rivers, and imagine
these marshes to be slowly sinking
beneath the sea, the forests in them
killed by the water, and then cov-
ered up by layers of sand, brought
down from inland, until that new
layer became dry land, to carry a
fresh crop of vegetation. We have
thus all that is needful to explain
how coal measures were formed.

It may be of service if we here
introduce an estimate of the area
of the coal measures of the world:

Country	Sq. Miles
North America	310,500
Great Britain	6,200
France	1,550
Belgium	1,250
Bohemia and Westphalia	775
Spain	1,210
Russia	310
Australia, South America, New Zealand and the Islands—unknown	160
Total	322,255

In this connection (pardon the
digression), we quote the following,
taken from a descriptive catalogue
of a collection of the economic
minerals of Canada by the Geologi-
cal Corps, Alfred R. C. Selwyn,
C. M. G., L. L. D., F. R. S., etc.,
director Colonial and Indian Exhi-
bition, London, 1886:

"The aggregate area of the coal
bearing formations of the Dominion
of Canada is very great, the fuels
of economic importance occurring
not only in the rocks of the carboni-
ferous system, but also the cretaceous,
the laramie, and in strata
of Miocene age. The extent of the
coal bearing rocks in the Northern
and sparsely inhabited part of the
Dominion, is scarcely known.
For that portion of the country
which has been more or less
thoroughly explored geologically,
the subjoined table gives an
approximate estimate, which, though
far from complete, may be ac-
cepted as a probable minimum
statement:

Province	Square Miles
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, bituminous coals (carboniferous)	18,000
N. W. Territory, south of 56th parallel, area of coals and high class lignites (cretaceous and laramie)	50,000
N. W. Territory, St. Lawrence District, lignites (laramie)	15,000

Area in the Rocky Mountains, bituminous and anthracite (cretaceous)..... 500
Brit. Columbia, bituminous coals and anthracite..... 1,700
Brit. Columbia, lignite bearing (rocks south of the 52nd parallel (tertiary))..... 12,000
Total..... 97,000
The coals of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are bituminous in character, and referable to the carboniferous system, and it is possible that these measures may yet be found at a workable depth underlying P. E. I.
In the provinces of Ontario and Quebec coal is not found, although an anthracite mineral is occasionally found in small quantities in the vicinity of Quebec, on the Island of Orleans, and elsewhere in this province, and has given rise to considerable expenditure in fruitless search for workable coal in these localities, in all of which only rocks of Lower Paleozoic age occur. In the North-West Territory, the coals and lignites are of cretaceous and laramie age. In British Columbia the bituminous coal and anthracite of the coast region is of cretaceous age, while both on the coast and in the interior of the province, widespread tertiary deposits occur, yielding lignites which, in some cases, approach coal in composition.

As mentioned in our opening remarks, coal is said to be composed of vegetable matter. We will now consider the transformations in their several stages. As we have already shown, each layer was compressed beneath the enormous weight of the overlying strata, and while undergoing this compression, was compelled to part with some of its oxygen, in the shape of carbonic acid gas, or chok-damp, until the first stage was reached. A better understanding of this part of our subject may be had by giving the following approximate table of the composition of wood, and as each stage is reached we will notice its composition:

Wood	Carbon	Hydrogen	Oxygen
.....	50.0	6.2	43.8
.....	100.0	.....	.....

The first stage is Peat, which is composed of carbon, and is vegetable matter more or less decomposed.

Carbon	Hydrogen	Oxygen
.....	60.0	6.5
.....	.....	35.5
.....	100.0	.....

The third stage is Lignite, which is fossil wood imperfectly mineralized, and therefore not improperly described as intermediate between peat and coal. Its composition is:

Carbon	Hydrogen	Oxygen
.....	65.7	5.3
.....	.....	29.0
.....	100.0	.....

A fourth stage is common or bituminous coal, formed by parting with much of its hydrogen, chiefly in the form of carbonated hydrogen, the common gas used in cities for lighting purposes. It is composed of:

Carbon	Hydrogen	Oxygen
.....	70.9	4.3
.....	.....	24.8
.....	100.0	.....

A fifth stage is cannel coal, which in color is greyish black, kindles like pitch, and burns with a bright white flame. This coal is very clean, and scarcely soils the fingers when rubbed. It is chiefly found in Ohio and Missouri.

Before proceeding to another stage, we wish to make this general statement, that wood can become lignite, or wood coal, by parting with some of its oxygen, in the shape of carbonic acid gas or chok-damp, the common coal by parting with much of its hydrogen, and it is a fresh corroboration of the theory that coal has once been vegetable fibre, for it shows how vegetable fibre can, by the law of nature, become coal. And again, if we know this, does it not help us in reasoning from the known to the unknown. Further, this fact explains why in mines of the later coal measures, much chok-damp is given off, while in mines of older coal, not only chok-damp, but fire-damp (which is carbonated hydrogen and olefiant gases) is set free. And does it not

(Continued on fourth page.)



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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Truro, Oct. 7th, 1886.

The Week's Doings.

Friday, October 8, 1886.

The "Sentinel" and Protection.

The Maritime Sentinel in referring to the closing of the Rolling Mill, takes occasion to express its ideas on Protection and the Iron Industry. But like some other of our contemporaries it displays much ignorance of the facts in connection with this industry. It says: "For the last few years it has been fully protected." This is not correct. The Rolling Mill has not been protected and for want of Protection it has had to close. The department of the Iron Industry that is protected is doing very well. The free admission of scrap iron into this country has been one of the influences that has worked against the Rolling Mill. When the editor of the Sentinel becomes sufficiently acquainted with the manufacture of iron to know that scrap is better than puddled bar he will modify his remarks about iron being fully protected. When he finds out that scrap can be landed in Canada for a less figure than it costs to manufacture pig iron he will see in what way refined iron is protected. There is another point on which our contemporary wants a little light. It entertains the idea that when the Steel Co. went into liquidation it failed to pay the Railway Department a large amount of freight money then due. But such is not the case. Every cent due the Government for freight from the Company was paid, so there was no "indulgence in the part of the railway authorities in not collecting freights." We would also ask our contemporary to mention the "great many years that the Rolling Mill flourished without any special protection."

It is to be exceedingly regretted that there exists so many newspapers that are so ready to attack any of our industries when they possess little or no knowledge of the real subject at issue. They don't seem to realize the amount of injury they can do in this way. We would strongly urge all who are anxious to write up the industries of Nova Scotia to get a few facts before they write, so that false statements may be of much more occurrence than at present.

The Synod of the Maritime Provinces.

The Synod of the Maritime Provinces met at St. Andrew's Church, Truro, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 5th, at 7.30 p. m. The Retiring Moderator, Rev. Thos. Selgwick, preached an able and appropriate sermon, for which he received the thanks of the Synod. After constituting the Court with prayer, the roll was called, and about 200 ministers and elders answered to their names. The changes on the roll were noted, when it appeared that four deaths had taken place during the year, viz., Rev. John J. Baxter, of Truro, Rev. Mr. Forbes, of Hawkesbury, Dr. McGregor, of Halifax, and Agent of the Church, and Rev. Dr. Ross, Principal of Dalhousie College.

The first business was the election of Moderator. It is customary for Presbyteries to nominate their candidates for the office, which names may or may not be proposed at the Synod. This year two were nominated by Presbyteries, viz., Rev. Mr. McLean, of Hopewell, and Rev. Jno. M. McLean, of Char-

lottetown. On motion, Rev. Mr. McLean was unanimously chosen. The order of business was then adopted, and this meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock in the morning.

On Wednesday morning the Synod plunged into its long docket of business, with a determination to shorten it a good deal on the first day. After a half-hour spent in devotion, the Hunter Fund Committee reported, which shows that they have been able to help several weak charges during the year. After a little skirmishing on the MacLagan Trust, and a report on the McLeod Fund by Mr. Selgwick, the report of the committee on Systematic Benevolence was read. It recommended what is known by the classical title of the "Envelope System" of weekly offerings. This provoked a good deal of discussion, the feeling being that method was not of so much importance as the infusing of a benevolent spirit, yet it was suggested that a definite plan be adopted in every congregation.

The matter of proposed Ladies College was presented by Rev. Mr. Laing, in which it was proposed to establish one at Halifax, and that a subscription list be opened and \$40,000 raised in 25 shares. This drew out the most animated discussion of the Session. On motion the Synod unanimously gave the scheme its most cordial support.

The next item of business has been looked upon with deep interest, viz., the reference in regard to the appointment of an Agent of the Church. Rev. E. Scott led off with the view that Mr. MacGregor be continued as Secretary, and that the work of committees be carried on by Secretaries. Prof. Forster presented a different view, and adjourned to combat Mr. Scott's position.

On Wednesday evening a mass meeting was held in the First Presbyterian Church. It was an immense gathering of people, who came to listen to an address on Foreign Mission Work. Rev. E. Scott presented the state of the world, which he stated that we must maintain a liberal policy, must interest every one in the Foreign Mission enterprise, must evince faith in the ultimate triumph of Christianity. He presented the cause in a most eloquent speech. Rev. Mr. Anand, Missionary to the South Sea Islands, then addressed the meeting. He pictured to us a missionary on first landing upon one of these Islands, the foundation of the worship of the people of the New Hebrides is the worship of the spirits of the ancestors. In their feasts they give of the hogs killed, to the spirits the "tip of the tail," strangely reminding us of the amount given in more favored lands.

The Home Mission Meeting in St. Andrew's Church, on Thursday evening, was an interesting one. There are 31 vacant congregations, 120 mission stations, and 13 mission charges. There is a great difficulty in getting supply for the vacant congregations. There are 36 laborers for the mission stations; while the mission charges are all filled.

The St. John Presbytery is the great mission field of the Synod, there being about 80 stations. The Presbytery have ordained men on the most likely fields. Mr. Langille, Mr. Thos. Stewart, Mr. Ross, workmen there, gave interesting accounts of their labors there. They seem to be men of

the true missionary type. These were followed by Revs. Geo. Bruce and Edward Grant, who further presented the claims and work of different parts of the Home Mission field.

The Rev. Nell McKay presented the report on Temperance. It showed there was an advance in the line of Prohibition.

The Synod gives no uncertain sound in its advocacy of temperance and its confidence in the Prohibition law.

Rev. W. Archibald presented the Sabbath School report, "although many Schools have not reported. In the total number of schools reporting there are upwards of 22,000 pupils in attendance. The total number of teachers is 2,071—a little over 9 pupils to each teacher. There leads the list in the number of those where members have been gathered into the Church; nearly 88,000 was expended to the Schools. Presbyterial visitations were strongly recommended.

On Thursday evening it was agreed that the next meeting be held at St. James' Church, New Glasgow. There was a desire to go to Sydney C. B., but there was no assurance that members could get there early in the week without leaving home before Sabbath, which they do not wish to do.

The Challenge report came up, and provoked some discussion, which showed the loyalty of the Church to Pine Hill.

Rev. Jno. McMillan presented the Bursary report. This fund supplies frequently to help poor students and prizes. In this way \$758 were expended during the past year, and the scheme was recommended to the liberality of the Church.

Rev. Mr. Morrison being appointed Agent, he resigned his position as Synod Clerk, and Rev. Thos. Selgwick was unanimously chosen in his place.

The Synod regretted the encroachments made by France upon the New Hebrides. Rev. E. McCurdy reported on the Augmentation Scheme, which is now in its third year. So far it has been eminently successful. The object is to give to each minister \$750 and a manse. This has been done, and the committee has the requirements of the current year \$90,000 are needed. Of this amount \$9000 was appointed to be raised by the Truro Presbytery. This scheme commands the full confidence of the church.

Truro being central, as well as hospitable and attractive, there were a larger attendance than is usual.

In a general way the speaking was not tedious, although there are always some who multiply words and speeches without much counsel. The greater part of the work is done by a few members. It might be better if more participated; yet there is so much to be done that all cannot speak to every subject. If it is done, and well done, what matters it whether few or many had a hand in it.

St. Andrew's Church, where the meeting was held, is large and commodious, and the basement rooms admirably fitted for committee work. It has just been painted white on the outside. There is a difficulty in hearing the speakers, who persisted in speaking from the body of the church, and they had to be clapped up to the platform. There were very few dull hours or monotonous sessions. The interest was sustained to the close. An occasional passage-at-arms would occur to vary and enliven proceedings.

The committees are the hardest worked men at the Synod. The Rev. Mr. McLean presided with grace, gravity and marked ability, and his decisions were always cheerfully acquiesced in by the brethren.

The Foreign Mission Committee have accepted Miss Archibald, teacher in our schools, to go to Trinidad to labor in the Conva district.

The Synod gave a hearty vote of thanks to the Elders of Truro for their kindness and hospitality. They seemed to give themselves up to the work of making it pleasant for the visitors. Railway and steamboat companies, the Y. M. C. A. of Truro, and the members of St. Andrew's Church, received the thanks of Synod for their favors.

The New Recording Office.

The new Recording Office has just been completed, and on Thursday of this week was handed over to the proper authorities of the town of Truro. This building, which is situated on the south-west corner of the Common Square, is an ornament to that locality. It is built of red brick, with stone trimmings; the roof being slated, and the fine front entrance, as well as rear, of free stone. The building is 36ft. by 45ft. and 20ft. in height. It is well proportioned, has large heavy doors and extensive windows. Inside, one is struck with the large hall and the massiveness of the staircases. There are four rooms on the lower flat, with floors of white pine, large and commodious, with elegant grates; and in the upper flat are five rooms, which have been fitted up in excellent finish, to be used as offices for any person who may wish to rent them. No doubt the lawyers will be making a rush for them. There is a large basement to be used for coal and storing purposes. The main feature of the inside of the building is the large and spacious vaults, in which the records of the County will be laid up with safety. There are three of these, one large and two smaller ones. The main one is 7ft. 3 in. by 6ft. 3 in., and about 8ft. high. A wall 2ft. thick encloses this space, which has an arched roof equally thick, and so built that no weight will crush it in. The entrance is guarded by heavy massive iron door, fastened with a combination lock. The smaller ones just as substantial as the large one. The building may be kept in perfect safety. The whole building is eminently suited for the object intended. The contractors, W. E. McDonald & Co., began this building in July, and have pushed it forward with their accustomed energy. Their contract was for \$7,000, and they are to be congratulated on the handsome way in which they have performed their work.

The temperance folk are doing good work at Spring Hill. The Scott Act seems to work well there. In six weeks there have been ten convocations, and the fines have amounted to about \$600. Some of the offenders are now in jail for refusing to give evidence against each other. The work seems to be carried on by an unknown committee, and is progressing lively. It is to be regretted that the same law cannot be put in force in this place. What have become of our temperance workers? Where is the special act that could be put in operation here? It seems as though the time had fully come when this public nuisance should be driven from our town. We would like to know where the man is to be found in Acadia Mines that can afford to drink. We think drinking and selling might be put forth a little energy. The liquor interest here is not the formidable foe it once was, and might be overcome quite easily. Now, when times are dull, is this time to make a move in this direction. Let them all know (beer shops included), that the people of this place don't want them any longer.

Pig Iron and no Market. Mr. McClure quotes us as saying "that the stopping of the mill will affect the furnace, as it makes considerable pig iron for which there is no market, after the mill stops." The inference from this is that if this mill were kept a going, or if other mills would use the pig iron, Mr. McClure would be obviated. Mr. McClure, however, and we conclude, "that the government has for the past three years been paying the Steel Co. at the rate of \$1.50 per ton for iron which is wholly unfit for market." This conclusion is unwarrantable, and our correspondent would never be before an ordinary jury. The iron is fit for market. It is exactly the kind of iron required for puddling, and the only quality of pig iron

that can be used. The trouble is that it requires more work to put it into bar iron than it does scrap, and as long as this country is flooded with scrap iron, duty free, so long will our own iron industry remain dormant, and our men and money will go out of the country. This is what is ruinous. This very thing which many lift up as the golden principle, is what is draining our country of its elements of prosperity.

The Pictou News returns to its repeal cry this week with even more than its accustomed vigor. This week it finds a foe in its own household—no less a warrior than the Toronto Globe. It seems to be all the more vicious when it lays hands upon a friendly neighbor. It accuses its Ontario compatriot of gross ignorance and classes it along with the Tory papers of this Province. It throws light on the origin of the present Repeal movement; giving the credit chiefly to Mr. Fraser, M. P. P. and the News. This twin agency, we would observe, seem to have the contract on their hands still. The fact that the sensible people and papers in both political parties are opposed to it weighs nothing in our contemporary's estimation. It would do well to follow the example of that portion of the Halifax press which finds that silence on this policy is the wisest course, as the only result will be to produce a feeling of discontent in the minds of a few who are ever looking for a pretext to belittle our country.

Free Trade in Ideas. [Engineering and Mining Journal.] Mr. Paul Traesener, lecturer at the School of Liege, has recently published in the Revue Universelle an interesting summary of his personal observations in the iron and steel metallurgy of the United States, from the concluding paragraphs of which we translate the following:—The United States do not appear to be as yet disposed to be converted to free trade. It is probable that they will only be so when their duties, until their industry shall be strong enough to dispense with protection. Although our manufacturers think that this period has arrived they constantly, so far as industrial innovation, and the interests generally belong to the class of most determined protectionists.

There is, however, one kind of free trade which they practice in the most complete fashion, namely, free trade in ideas. They open wide the doors of their great works to the foreign visitor, and in this regard we have never seen more generous hospitality. The data which we have here published bear witness to the reception given to us, for which we desire to make acknowledgments to the managers who opened their doors to us, and to our friends at New York and elsewhere who facilitated our journey through their introductions.

M. Traesener comes very near raising here an important question, to which little attention has been given in tariff discussions. He does not declare, though perhaps he may have divined, that it is the protective tariff of the United States which permits our manufacturers to exercise the courteous hospitality and frankness which he acknowledges. A similar protection is given by our liberal patent laws against domestic competition; and the result is a free interchange of ideas with fellow-citizens as well as with foreigners. The two systems together make it, in most cases, the direct interest of an American manufacturer to show what he is doing and how he is doing it; whereas unrestricted competition, at home and abroad, would make it his interest to maintain secrecy. But it can be clearly proved that to free trade in ideas thus fostered by the restriction of competition in the industrial arts has been due; and it is worth considering whether commercial free-trade, if it involved secrecy as one of the incidents of fierce competition, would permit the same rate of national or of general progress.

Local and Provincial. Justin McCarthy will lecture in Amherst on the 26th inst. The Methodist Church has been clothed with a coat of paint. Over \$400 was realized at the festival at Oxford on Tuesday. We are pleased to see J. P. McDonald, Esq., who has been laid aside for a time, able to be out again.

Mr. Wm. Cummings, of Truro, will occupy the pulpit of the Baptist Church, of this place, next Sunday, morning and evening. WINNIPEG, October 7.—Garrett, the Prince Albert mail robber, was today sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment in the Stoney Mountain penitentiary.

STEEL EDGE DIVISION is again to the front, having organized a lecture bureau to provide Acadia Mines with lectures for the winter season. Committee in charge—L. D. Cook, G. W. Cox, J. E. Bigney. HALIFAX, Shelburne, Yarmouth, and Lunenburg have each held its County Exhibition during the present week. Good exhibits are reported from all, and the number of visitors attending the various exhibitions has been large.

The selection of a candidate to represent this District at the Council Board will form an interesting feature of the evening. We understand that a meeting of the electors will be held in the Court Room of this town on Friday evening next. Our friends of East Foleigh Mountain propose holding a Tea Meeting in their new church, on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, 16th inst. The proceeds will go towards furnishing the church. A good time may be expected.

NOTICE.—There will be the usual meeting of the Acadia Mines Scientific and Literary Club on Saturday evening next, October 9th, when a paper will be read by P. Fraser, Esq., Principal of the Academy, Acadia Mines and how they are worked. J. R. S. PARKINSON, Sec'y.

JOHN McDONALD met with quite a serious accident last week. While attempting to unload a gun, some part of it bursting, the powder was blown in his face and eye. It was thought at first that his sight would be injured, but we are pleased to learn that such is not the case. He is doing as well as can be expected.

THE season for Pairs is now upon us. Pugwash held one on Wednesday. Greenville celebrated its annual on Thursday. Wentworth advertised one on the 19th inst., while the one of the season is to come off on the 20th inst., at New Anson. It is quite probable that all the "aged and infirm steels" in the country will go the rounds.

PRINCIPAL McKay of Pictou Academy will please accept thanks for the catalogue sent us. This is neatly gotten up in pamphlet form containing 15 pages. The prescribed course of study for the ensuing year as well as the catalogue for the past year appears in it. A copy of the Academy is also given on the covering examination. We notice that the attendance for 1885-6 has been very large. Two hundred and ninety-three students have been enrolled in the various departments. Pictou Academy is excellently equipped and is doing good work.

Local and Provincial.

From the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the coal mines of Nova Scotia, it appears that the maximum earnings of a coal hewer, or as we would term him in this country, a miner, are 60 francs a month—say, roughly \$12. It was learned from some of the witnesses that a suit before this commission that girl 16, 17 and 18 years of age are kept at work underground in the mines of this district from 16 to 18 hours a day. For this exhausting labor they receive from 11 to 2 francs, or from 30 to 40 cents a day. It would appear from this report that all of the shocking stories as to the brutalizing and demoralizing influence of the labor of women and girls underground in the mines brought out in the investigations in England some years since are being repeated in Belgium.—American Manufacturer.

SOME LIQUOR CASES.—The temperance people of Spring Hill did a big business last week, in Amherst, in the prosecution and conviction of liquor sellers. On Monday there was a suit against Louis Madden, which broke down, however, as the memories of the several witnesses suddenly collapsed, or served them false. On Tuesday Geo. Leadbetter was tried and convicted; fined \$50.00 and 89 cents. On Wednesday Arch. Madden was committed to jail for contempt of court for refusing to give evidence. On Thursday John Hodges was committed to jail for having followed too closely Madden's example. Same day Arch. Madden was convicted of keeping liquor for sale and fined \$50.00 and costs. On Saturday morning Rolfe McDonald, Herriet Rodd, was convicted of selling and fined \$50.00 and costs. On Saturday afternoon Madden and Hodges were tried for selling; convictions were obtained in both cases. Madden was fined last April, but appealed from magistrate's decision. Last Tuesday Judge Morse confirmed decision of magistrate. The week was quite a memorable one for the temperance people.

Geo. Leadbetter's saloon has been turned into a butcher shop. The amount of fines inflicted last week was \$350, as follows: A. Madden \$150, Rolfe McDonald, 100, Hodges \$50, Leadbetter \$50.—Com. Trades Journal.

A Word for County Councillors. At the last meeting of Colchester County Lodge, I. O. G. T., the following resolution was adopted:—"This County Lodge, in view of the approaching Municipal Elections, desires to urge upon all temperance people in the county the importance of preventing by all lawful means, the use of intoxicating liquor at said election, and that to this end the members of this County Lodge pledge themselves to use their influence to secure the return to the Municipal Council only such men as are sincere friends of temperance."

In accordance with the above, we would hereby respectfully appeal to the electors of Colchester to select for candidates at the approaching Municipal elections, only such men as are known to be favorable to the cause of temperance. We believe there ought to be no difficulty in selecting men with a clear temperance record in each polling district. It is not going too far to say that the neglect of this in the past has resulted, in some cases, in the choice of representatives who brought discredit to their position as well as to their constituents, through intemperance. We are sure a repetition of this must be distasteful to all lovers of good order.

We would appeal to the electors who are members of the various temperance societies or otherwise interested in the cause, to put forth every effort to prevent the use of intoxicating liquor in connection with the election. The sad havoc, the free use of liquor on such occasions in the past has made in our societies—the record of broken pledges, and the general dissipation resulting therefrom, are surely sufficient to move us to guard with greater vigilance than ever before, the interests of the cause we profess to hold dear.

Lastly, we would appeal to those who are honored by being chosen as candidates, to have a sacred regard for the best interests of the society, and for the law of the land, by refusing under any circumstances to furnish, or cause to be furnished, any intoxicating liquors, in the hope of furthering their interests at the approaching election. Such a corrupt and deluding method of securing support ought to be beneath the dignity of any man aspiring to an honorable position in the service of his country; and we earnestly hope that none will so disregard the well-being of the community which he hopes to represent, as to violate the law which strictly prohibits the use of liquor on such occasions.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Executive, EDWARD FULTON, Co. Chief. A. S. DONOHUE, Co. Sec'y. Truro, N. S., Sept. 27th, '86.

SCOTIA

PRIZES. PRIZES. Each Ticket Takes a PRIZE!

Remember we must CLOSE OUT our stock before August 1st. ACCOUNTS OUTSTANDING TO BE SETTLED BEFORE THAT DATE. ACADIA MINES STORE. E. W.

Acadia Mines, July 20th, 1886.

DARING BURGLARY.—Early Tuesday morning J. S. Hickman, Esq., left home for Northport, and when passing Dr. Mitchell's house he noticed a box and some papers at the side of the road but did not think anything about it until he came to Moffat & Smith's store and saw the door open. He aroused Mr. Moffat & Mr. Smith, and when they came they found the safe had been blown open and between seven and eight hundred dollars in cash taken. The burglars had first taken a pane of glass out of one of the front windows of Delehant & Savage's carriage shop, and took three chisels and a brace, which were found in Moffat & Smith's office. The grating in front of the store had been moved and the front door pried open. A quarter inch hole was bored in the door of the safe just below the upper bolt, in which the powder was inserted which shattered the door, and with the aid of picks and iron bars, taken from the back store, they were soon able to get into the safe. The woodwork inside of the safe was broken and a small vault taken out. The books and other contents of the safe were scattered all over the office. The thieves had covered the safe with a couple of quilts and a web of factory to deaden the sound of the explosion; one of the quilts being considerably burned by powder. There were some checks taken which cannot be used, and there are some notes missing. There is no doubt but the parties who did this job are professionals, and well up in their business. It has been a long time since Amherst has been troubled by burglars and it is to be hoped the guilty parties may be overtaken and brought to justice.—Amherst Sentinel.

A TEA MEETING AND HOT SUPPER will be held in the NEW METHODIST CHURCH FOLLEIGH MOUNTAIN, ON Saturday, Oct. 16th. TICKETS 30 Cents. Doors open at 4 p. m. Music and Speeches in the evening. Proceeds—To furnish Church. By ORDER OF COMMITTEE. Folleigh Mountain, Oct. 5th, 1886.

Watches, Clocks, &c. G. MACALLISTER Begs to intimate to the public of Acadia Mines and Lunenburg generally, that he is prepared to execute orders in Watch and Clock Repairing. All orders left at ACADIA MINES DRUG STORE (opposite Blast Furnace), will be promptly attended to. 1877 All Work Warranted.

NOTICE. ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of Smith Boomer, late of Truro, in the County of Colchester, deceased, are requested to render the same daily attested within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARGARET BOOMER, Administratrix, WENTWORTH C. McDONALD, Administrator. Truro, Sept. 23th, 1886.

Dr. H. CLAY, SURGEON DENTIST. All kinds of Dental operations skillfully performed. Office, Inglis St., Truro, N. S. Will be at AMERICAN HOUSE, Acadia Mines, on the 16th and 17th of each month.

FALCONER & BURNING'S COLUMN!

WE ARE NOT SELLING GOODS AT OR BELOW COST! But, Ladies and Gentlemen, WE DO CLAIM That we are SELLING GOODS AT A SMALLER PROFIT

Than our competitors, and although not piling up any tremendous amount of this world's gear, still we manage to secure three square meals a day. Our aim is to supply our Customers with everything they require at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, consistent with FULL WEIGHT, FULL MEASURE and CHOICEST QUALITY. Below we enumerate some of our Leading Lines:—

FURNITURE—A Full Line! STOVES, of all kinds. TINWARE, CROCKERYWARE, and GLASSWARE in Great Variety, including PRESERVING CROCKERS and AIR-TIGHT PRESERVING BOTTLES, HARDWARE, WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES. ROOM PAPER & BORDERING. FOR GENTLEMEN: Tweeds, Worsteds, and Tailors' Trimmings, READY-MADE CLOTHING, UNDERCLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, FINE MERINO HOSIERY, WHITE AND FANCY SHIRTS, TIES, SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, in Celluloid, Linen and Paper, UMBRELLAS, TRUNKS AND VALISES.

FOR THE LADIES: We have a Large, Choice, CHEAP, and New Assortment of DRESS GOODS, in all the latest Styles and Shades. Also, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, and Trimmings to Match, LACE COLLARS, RIBBONS, HOOP SKIRTS, BUSTLES, DRESS IMPROVERS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, &c. Special Values in BLACK AND COLORED ALL WOOL CASHMERES, From 40 cts. to \$1.15 per Yard. Also in PRINTS, WHITE, GREY, AND FLEECEY COTTONS, SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS, AND FANS.

The New WILLIAMS Singer Sewing Machine We sell for \$25.00, and WARRANT every Machine to give satisfaction. In using the word "Warranted," we mean it in its fullest sense. Any Machine not giving the purchaser complete satisfaction, after a fair trial, will be taken back and purchase money refunded. EUREKA WRINGERS selling Lower than ever, also extra Rollers for same. Our Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES will always be found Full and Complete. FLOUR, OAT AND CORNMEAL always on hand, at Low Prices. FINE FLOUR, a few Barrels on hand, at \$3.90 per Bbl. 200 Boxes Confectionery.—Just In, For Sale Low, Wholesale Only. HAYING TOOLS, SCYTHES, SNATHS, RAKES AND STONES Highest Prices paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE, including WOOL, by

FALCONER & BURNING.

MARGARET BOOMER, Administratrix, WENTWORTH C. McDONALD, Administrator. Of the estate of the late Smith Boomer. Truro, Sept. 29th, 1886.

A New Offer!

Valuable to Farmers!

Every man with a Farm, Garden, Bee, Poultry, Flowers, Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Pigs should read the magnificent offer we make to all subscribers to THE WEEK'S DOINGS. From time to time we have been able to add to the value of THE WEEK'S DOINGS, and always it has been to the benefit of the readers rather than that of the editor. We have a further proposition to make to subscribers this time. It is chiefly in the interests of the farmers.

Along with the WEEK'S DOINGS we will send the American Farmer for one year, the subscription price of which is ONE DOLLAR. At what price? do you ask. At the same price for which you have been receiving the WEEK'S DOINGS, viz., for ONE DOLLAR a Year—TWO PAPERS FOR ONE DOLLAR. We have no hesitation in saying that this offer is unparalleled in this County. The American Farmer is a Sixteen Page Monthly Paper, with but one page of advertisements, and every farmer would do well to have it. It is full of practical knowledge, and there is not a number but any farmer could get a hint that would repay him many times for the price of subscription.

The number for August, for example, has large illustrations of a Holstein-Friesian Bull, of a Short-Horned Cow, of a Percheron Horse, of Oxford-Devon Sheep, of a Plymouth Rock Family of Hens, and of Poland-China Hogs. There is a department for the Farm, another for the Dairy, another for Horsemen, the Sheep, Poultry, Pigs, Apiary, and Ladies Department, and each filled with useful hints. We hope that this offer will be taken hold of by hundreds of our farmers, who are now beginning to study Agriculture more than ever before. At the low figure of ONE DOLLAR, it is to be paid strictly in advance, otherwise 25 cents extra will be charged.

We trust that this new effort to please our patrons will give, as we know it must, unbounded satisfaction, and we will spare no pains to make the WEEK'S DOINGS a new, interesting, valuable and reliable paper. ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you distressed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon this, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind and Colic, softens the Gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until noon of Thursday, Oct. 7th, for the purchase of the good will and business of the late Smith Boomer, late of Truro, Livery Stable Keeper, as follows:— 5 Horses; 4 single seated Carriages; 2 double seated Carriages (open); 1 Cab; 1 Commercial Express Wagon; 3 single Sleighs; 1 double Sleigh; 5 sets single Harness; 2 sets double Harness; 2 Goat Ropes; 1 Wolf Rope; 1 Bottle Rope; 2 Rubber Boots; 5 Spreads; 4 Whips. The above stock is all in good condition, and the business is well established and has been always managed profitably. There are several valuable contracts which can be secured. Purchaser can have immediate possession and can also rent the Stables and Blacksmith Shop at a reasonable rate. Parties intending to tender can examine the stock at any time. Part of the purchase money can remain on good joint note security if necessary.

MARGARET BOOMER, Administratrix, WENTWORTH C. McDONALD, Administrator. Of the estate of the late Smith Boomer. Truro, Sept. 29th, 1886.

FOUND AT LAST.

A SURE CURE FOR ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM,

and all kindred diseases. The subscriber has, after much effort, found a balmy for such diseases, and he offers to a suffering public a remedy that is warranted to cure every time. There is now no necessity for any one to suffer from the ravages of such loathsome diseases, when a remedy can be obtained from J. P. ARCHIBALD, Acadia Mines, Mar. 23, '86. 49 6m

J. P. ARCHIBALD,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps, (KENT'S OLD STAND), PRINCE ST., TRURO, N. S.

THE HALIFAX WEEKLY HERALD!

ENLARGED TO EIGHT PAGES! ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR!

The Weekly Herald will be sent, postage prepaid, to all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, and the United States, from date of order to end of December, 1886, for ONE DOLLAR in Advance. A special feature in connection with the Weekly Herald is the full and correct Shipping Reports, prepared from telegraphic and special sources by an efficient shipping editor. Also Market Reports, corrected weekly; and an epitome of the entire news of the week from all corners of the globe. The Weekly Herald, circulating in all parts of the Maritime Provinces, affords a first-class medium for advertisers. Advertisements inserted at Low Rates. Quotations furnished on application. Address: WEEKLY HERALD 68 and 60 Grandville Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

F. H. JOHNSON & CO.

Carriage Builders & Undertakers, ACADIA MINES & SPRING HILL, N. S. CARRIAGES and SLEIGHS made to Order. CASKETS and COFFINS in stock, and furnished at the shortest possible notice. Undertaking attended to at all hours. Special attention to orders from a distance. Burial Robes, Head Linings, Handies, Plates, and other Coffin requisites. Parties ordering Caskets or Coffins will receive the use of the Hearse free. Also, For Sale—Carriage Wheels, Gears, Bolles and Tops in all styles, Oak Plank Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Carriage and Furniture Varnish, Japan Dryer, Gold Leaf. Our Capstan Sausage Buggy, XXX Stock, at \$75.00. In Stock—1 Hearse and 1 Bread Wagon (will be sold low.) We guarantee all new work.

TRURO Marble, Freestone

AND GRANITE WORKS. COR. PRINCE & WADDELL STS. Why do you spend your money for cheap articles to mark your Graves, that will last but a few years, when you can get a good STOVE at a fair price at the subscribers. A. J. WALKER, Truro, Nov. 30th, 1885.

The Cream Of Life.

SEMI-DAILY DELIVERY. The subscriber begs to announce a BOOM in

MILK,

and is languishing for trade. Don't fail to order this important article of

DIET

from the proper quarter. "No second-hand goods sold to any customers." As I am possessed with A 1 facilities for conducting the Milk Business properly in this town, your patronage is respectfully solicited, which will receive the personal attention of the subscriber.

HARRY FORMAN. Acadia Mines, July 1st, '86.

THE ROAD TO FORTUNE!

Don't you know, that nobody ever made money (FAST) who didn't sell Goods, (BELOW COST.)

Our object at present is not so much to become rich as to make a CLEAN SWEEP, to continue for 40 DAYS

of all GOODS, prior to our Grand Opening, AUGUST 15th, on MAN Street, at our new premises. We therefore announce a genuine LET DOWN IN PRICES!

At the Old Stand. Come and get a BARGAIN in everything. This Sale is to continue until the Entire Stock is disposed of. We advise you not to compromise, by purchasing what you want, until you inspect our Goods and know our Prices.

Our Stock is complete, and all NEW GOODS, bought this Season Special Bargains in DRESS GOODS, WHITE, GREY & PRINT COTTONS, CHECKED & STRIPED GINGHAMS, BOOTS & SHOES.

Two Cases Clothing Opened To-Day, To be sold at the same great reduction. To Boys wearing pants, we say that

30 SUITS OF GOODS, Just Opened, Will be sold at PRICES greatly to their advantage. In conclusion, give us a look and see our Counters set apart for GOODS of this sale.

Acadia Mines, July 1st, '86. WANTED.—COUNTRY PRODUCE. P. S.—See Our \$2.50 Plum Suits.

NOW YOU WILL SEE!!



ACADIAN DRUG STORE, (OPPOSITE BLAST FURNACE.)

Are the Sole Agents for the sale of the above CELEBRATED PEBBLE and other SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in this vicinity. They are the very best to be had, and so acknowledged by the best authority, and by every one who has used different agencies in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the other Provinces. They are endorsed by all the principal medical men in the Dominion and in England. DR. J. W. MACDONALD, Vice-Pres. Medical Association of Canada, says:— "LONDON, N. S., September 16th, 1883. I have had many opportunities of judging of their excellent qualities. The rapidity with which they have gained ground is a convincing proof of their superiority, and it affords me great pleasure to recommend them to all who require reliable aids to vision. J. W. MACDONALD, Vice-Pres. Canada Medical Association; Medical Officer to Steel Co. of Canada. An immense number of testimonials from the leading men of the Dominion can be seen. Call upon our agents here, as above, and get fitted with the best and easiest Spectacles and Eye Glasses in the world."

G. W. COX & CO.

ALWAYS TO THE FRONT WITH GOODS OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, ARE NOW RECEIVING Spring and Summer Goods.

GROCERIES, FRESH AS USUAL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. DRESS-MAKING ON THE PREMISES.

ACADIA MINES TIN SHOP!

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES! TINWARE in great variety, at Greatly Reduced Prices, Granite Iron Ware, Cutlery, Crockery & Glassware, Parlor and Hall Lamps, comprising TWIN, MANTLE and Electric Burners, Eureka Clothes Wringers, CHEAP PER THAN EVER BEFORE. The Celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINE, With all the Latest Improvements. STOVE FITTINGS ON HAND. S. H. SMITH, ACADIA MINES.



CHARLES FISHER & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF WOODEN PIPING of Various Sizes for conveying water from Springs, Brooks or Rivers, to Houses, Barns, Mills or Factories, &c. We also turn out the BEST & CHEAPEST DRAFT PUMP in the Dominion. All Orders Promptly Attended to, and Satisfaction Guaranteed! Prices to suit the times. Write for particulars. Address all Orders to 32 SHILMICKAS.

(Continued from first page.)

prove to us that vast changes are still in progress, that the coal is steadily parting with its remnant of oxygen and hydrogen, to become at a sixth stage anthracite, which is composed of

Carbon..... 92.92
Hydrogen..... 1.83
Oxygen..... 5.05

Under the disturbing influence of earthquakes in the Pennsylvania coal fields, this has been done, for the coal, which is bituminous or common coal, to the westward where the strata is horizontal, becomes gradually anthracite, as it is tossed and torn by the violent earthquakes which resulted in the upheaval of the Alleghenies and neighboring mountains.

Two more transformation stages and we have laid before you, as we know it, the history of coal. Consider the anthracite coal cleared of all but its last atoms of oxygen and hydrogen, until it has become nearly pure carbon, and we lay before you, as it has become in rocks of immense geological age, graphite. Following this, one more stage caries us (after an almost inconceivable lapse of ages, of purification and crystallization), to the most wonderful and startling change of all, to a pure brilliant diamond. We may consider the coal we burn as a middle stage, and may safely conjecture that every diamond has at some infinitely remote period been, or formed, part of a growing plant. A strange transformation, and the more strange the more we consider it.

Gas and Subseams.—These the life of the plant laid hold of, and absorbed, buried them in itself, no longer as light, heat or water, but as invisible chemical forces to be locked for ages in its close embrace. What next? The plant dies, decays into vegetable fibre, is buried and tanned to coal. Even in death and decay it cannot free the subseams there imprisoned. Age after age they remain invisible, but strong, working at its own prison walls, and rendering them capable of being transmitted by man into the many products of coal, until the day of its deliverance comes. We dig it and throw it upon the fire dead, black lump,—the proper temperature reached, it awakens like a living being to a sense of its own powers, its own need, a terrible appetite is developed for that oxygen lost so many centuries ago in the bowels of the earth. And so the spell of ages is broken. The subseams burst their prison walls, and burst into a free atmosphere as light and heat once more, returning in an instant to the same form in which it entered the growing plant so many centuries ago.

Does Farming Pay?
This question, frequently ventilated in every agricultural paper, seems yet to be unsettled. Ask the farmer, who cannot bind his grain without binding-mittens, on account of the multitudes of thistles, or who cannot find lands long enough to bind a decent sheaf, whose pastures are gnawed down slowly to the ground, and whose cows have ceased to give more than just enough milk to cover the bottom of the milk-pail. This farmer will tell you, "No, Farming does not pay."

Ask the farmer, who raises twenty-five or thirty bushels of nice, clean wheat, sixty bushels of oats, or three hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre; whose cows, standing in clean, cool and well ventilated stables, pay with pailfuls of rich milk for the liberal rations of fodder and grain; whose garden furnishes the family with all the vegetables they desire, throughout the whole season. This farmer will tell you, "Yes; farming does pay."

Good farming still pays and will continue to pay. Bear that in mind in the selection and preparation of land for wheat. Do not undertake to raise a crop of wheat on any land except that which may be expected to bring forth a crop large enough to pay, at the present low rates, all the expenses of production, interest on investments, and labor included. Any field not capable of yielding such a crop should be improved before being used for wheat again. Never waste labor and seed on poor soil! If we discard the fields which "go" ten or twelve bushels

to the acre, we will easily reach a solution of the vexed wheat problem.

We like liberality in all things, especially in feeding the soil, in its preparation, and also in seeding. A few hundred pounds of some honestly compounded phosphate will give good results on the majority of soils, particularly, if not excessively rich. A thorough preparation of the soil by often-repeated harrowing and rolling always pays. As for that "two pecks per acre" seeding, our friends know that we don't believe in it. Four pecks of seed wheat per acre may do for very rich and carefully prepared soil. More is required for average fields, while even eight pecks may not be too much for ill prepared soil, or such, which is not in very good mechanical condition. The quantity of seed per acre should be regulated according to all these circumstances. The general rule is— heavier seeding for poor soil, lighter for rich soil.

When we find these thirty-looking weeds, reaching away above our heads, among our neighbor's crops (and, to tell the truth, sometimes even among our own), we are always impressed with the folly of buying and carting manure, or applying costly fertilizers, merely to feed these parasites. A strong weed growing near a stalk of corn consumes as much food as the latter, and robs it of one-half of its due allowance. Shall we suffer it? It never has paid and never will, to cart manure and make the land rich and productive, merely to produce large crops of weeds.—*Farm and Garden.*

The Farmer.
A man on his own farm well cultivated and kept well stocked with good modern dwellings and barns and out-buildings, master of both time and acres, tied to no hours by the calls of bells and whistles, free to go according to the necessities of none but himself, mostly in his own fields, performing his own healthful labors within the smoke of his own chimney, is surely as rich in the genuine sense of that word as any man can be. He has nothing to fear and nobody to envy. Of one thing he is sure all his days, and that is sufficient living and that is what other men are never sure of without a single pang of doubt or apprehension. There is his land; there is his home; there is all the animate and inanimate machinery of his establishment, and for the rest he looks in profound trust to the bounty of heaven.

Instead of this unworthy and demoralizing anxiety to get rich, if the average farmer, once being solidly established, would resolve to enlarge and exalt his life as it is, to make more out of that, to enjoy as much as possible of what there is to be enjoyed, to adorn and beautify his home—that only paradise on earth—within and without, he would find all his daily tasks far easier, even to the extent of being delightful, he would feel rich where now, with more money, he feels all the time poor, and he would rid himself of a false tyrant in the form of increasing parsimony that he has his nose to the grindstone till he is flung into his grave. If farmers only knew it they could be the richest men on earth.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Long Hair.
A MAINE GIRL WHOSE TRESSSES ARE WORTH \$1,000.

Miss Emily J. Whitten, of Topsnam, who enjoys the distinction of having the longest hair in the world, is visiting in Lewiston. Miss Whitten's hair is over 8 feet long, fine, soft and glossy. Whitten has been offered \$1,000 for her hair, but preferred to keep it herself. This offer was made by a New York dealer who was desirous of surpassing a rival firm, who had just before become possessed of some hair about 6 feet in length in the following manner: A member of the firm was travelling somewhere on the confines of France and Germany, when his attention was attracted by the wonderful length and beauty of the hair of a peasant girl. He entered into conversation with her, and in the course of the remarks, incidentally asked the question—"How much will you take for your hair?" The answer was prompt, "Three hun-

dre dollars, sir." Thinking there was probably some good reason for her mentioning this sum, so large for one in her station in life, the dealer further asked: "What would you do with three hundred dollars?" This brought out the whole story. There was a lover in the case. The girl's father had recently died, leaving a small estate badly encumbered. The girl loved and was loved by a young man in the neighborhood, one of her early play-fellows, but he was penniless. Her mother totally refused to give her consent to the match and had already selected what, to her, seemed a much more suitable husband, in the person of an elderly suitor, who in place of good looks had offered sufficient money to clear off the mortgage. To the girl, who saw no way of escape from the hated union, the New York hair-dealer's question came like a ray of light in a very dark night. The offer was accepted on the spot, the abundant tresses took a journey across the ocean, while their owner remained behind to marry the man of her choice, and it is hoped, to live happily forever after.

Cigarette-Smoking Girls.

THE INCREASING USE OF TOBACCO AMONG WOMEN IN NEW YORK.
Cigarette smoking is almost as prevalent among the girls as among the youths of New York. A certain popular actress is such an incessant smoker that her fingers are almost stained black from the burning tobacco and rice paper. She smokes cigars when cigarettes are not handy. She is positively addicted to the weed, so much so that she always smokes at the dinner table.

For a long time I noticed little spots of fire late in the evening in the windows on the opposite side of the street in which I lived. At last I saw two spots of fire close together in one of the windows, and ripples of female laughter reached me from that particular window. I strained my eyes, and saw that the two spots of fire, as well as the laughter, were produced by two girls. The spots, I may explain, were the lighted ends of cigarettes. I was not long in finding out that the other spots in the block indicated the presence of girls smoking cigarettes. They were taking their puffs on the quiet. They had put out the lights so that they could not be seen, and stuck their heads out of the windows so that the fumes would be carried away.

Not all the girl smokers buy their cigarettes ready made. Many have become so adept in making them that they buy tobacco and rice paper and roll them themselves. They smoke the mild, aromatic Turkish tobacco, and there are a dozen places where they can step in and buy either cigarettes made up or tobacco and paper. Some make no bones that the purchases are for themselves, while others, who have not grown blasé, say they want them for their brothers, in the innocent belief that they fool the clerks. Several kinds of cigarettes are now made with nontoxic, largely for the purpose of catching the female trade. Rice paper sticks to the lips. The mouth pieces, which are made of heavily colored paper, do not. The manufacture of cigarettes is increasing, but only because the demand is increasing. Three or four huge factories have recently been put up in New York.

Newspapers.
No newspaper ever published pleased everybody, and every sensible taker of a paper, in passing judgment upon it decides the matter upon the whole appearance of the publication from week to week, not condemning it because he finds something printed therein that displeases his exact views. Otherwise the only successful newspaper would be the one that never expressed any views on a point of interest, confining itself to mere items of news. These two classes of papers were never known to exist in an intelligent community, after being conducted upon that principle for any length of time, for a community is judged by the outside world by the newspapers it supports.

ONE DOLLAR will secure the WEEK'S DOINGS and American Farmer for One Year.

A New Offer!

Valuable to Farmers!

Every man with a Farm, Garden, Bees, Poultry, Flowers, Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Pigs should read the magnificent offer we make to all subscribers to THE WEEK'S DOINGS. From time to time we have been able to add to the value of THE WEEK'S DOINGS, and always it has been to the benefit of the readers rather than that of the editor. We have a further proposition to make to subscribers this time. It is chiefly in the interests of the farmers.

Along with the WEEKS DOINGS we will send the American Farmer for one year, the subscription price of which is ONE DOLLAR. At what price? do you ask. At the same price for which you have been receiving the WEEKS DOINGS, viz., for ONE DOLLAR a Year—TWO PAPERS FOR ONE DOLLAR. We have no hesitation in saying that this offer is unparalleled in this Country.

The American Farmer is a Sixteen Page Monthly Paper, with but one page of advertisements, and every farmer would do well to have it. It is full of practical knowledge, and there is not a number but any farmer could get a hint that would repay him many times for the price of subscription.

The number for August, for example, has large illustrations of a Holstein-Friesian Bull, of a Short-Horned Cow, of a Percheron Horse, of Oxford-Devon Sheep, of a Plymouth Rock Family of Hens, and of Poland-China Hogs. There is a department for the Farm, another for the Dairy, another for Horsemen, the Sheep, Poultry, Pigs, Apiary, and Ladies Department, and each filled with useful hints.

We hope that this offer will be taken hold of by hundreds of our farmers, who are now beginning to study Agriculture more than ever before.

At the low figure of ONE DOLLAR, it is to be paid strictly in advance, otherwise 25 cents extra will be charged.

We trust that this new effort to please our patrons will give, as we know it must, unbounded satisfaction, and we will spare no pains to make THE WEEK'S DOINGS a new, interesting, valuable and reliable paper.

TENDERS.
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until noon of Thursday, Oct. 7th, for the purchase of the good will and business of the late Smith & Boomer, late of Truro, Livery Stable Keeper, as follows:—

5 Horses; 4 single-seated Carriages; 2 double-seated Carriages (open); 1 Cab; 1 Wagon; 1 Commercial Express Wagon; 2 single sleighs; 1 double sleigh; 5 sets single harness; 2 sets double harness; 2 Goat Ropes; 1 Wolf Rope; 1 Buffalo Rope; 2 Rubber Boots; 5 Sprays; 4 Whips.

The above stock is all in good condition, and the business is well established and has been always managed profitably. There are several valuable contracts which can be secured. Purchaser can have immediate possession and can also rent the Stables and Blacksmith Shop at a reasonable rate. Parties intending to bid can examine the stock at any time. Part of the purchase money can remain on good joint note security if necessary.

MARGARET BOOMER, Administrator, WENTWORTH C. McDONALD, Administrator, Of the estate of the late Smith & Boomer. Truro, Sept. 29th, 1886.

Dr. H. CLAY, SURGEON DENTIST.
All kinds of Dental operations skillfully performed. Office, Inglis St., Truro, N.S. Will be at AMERICAN HOUSE, Acadia Mines, on the 16th and 17th of each month.

FOUND AT LAST.

A SURE CURE FOR ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM,

and all kindred diseases. The subscriber has, after much effort, found a balm for such diseases, and he offers to a suffering public a remedy that is warranted to cure every time. There is now no necessity for any one to suffer from the ravages of such loathsome diseases, when a remedy can be obtained from J. P. ARCHIBALD, Acadia Mines, Mar. 23, '86. 49 cm

J. P. ARCHIBALD,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps, (KENT'S OLD STAND), PRINCE ST., TRURO, N. S.

THE HALIFAX WEEKLY HERALD!

ENLARGED TO EIGHT PAGES! ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR! The Weekly Herald will be sent, postage prepaid, to all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, and the United States, from date of order to end of December, 1886, for

ONE DOLLAR in Advance.

A special feature in connection with the Weekly Herald is the full and correct Shipping Reports, prepared from telegraphic and special sources by an efficient shipping editor. During 1886, interesting Statistics by the most popular authors of the age, will be published. Also Market Reports, corrected weekly, and an epitome of the entire news of the week from all corners of the globe. The Weekly Herald, circulating in all parts of the Maritime Provinces, affords a first-class medium for advertisers. Advertisements inserted at low rates. Quotations furnished on application.

Address: WEEKLY HERALD, 65 and 67 Granville Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

F.H. JOHNSON & CO.,

Carriage Builders & Undertakers, ACADIA MINES & SPAIN HILL, N. S. CARRIAGES and SLEIGHS made to order. CASKETS and COFFINS in stock, and furnished at the shortest possible notice. Undertaking attended to at all hours. Special attention to orders from a distance. Burial Robes, Head Linings, Handkerchiefs, and other Coffin requisites.

Parties ordering Caskets or Coffins will receive the use of the Hearse free. Also, For Sale—Carriage Wheels, Gear, Holes and Tops in all styles, Oak Plank Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Carriage and Furniture Varnish, Japan Dryer, Gold Leaf. Our Common Sense Buggy, XXX Stock, at \$125.00.

In Stock—1 Hearse and 1 Bread Wagon (will be sold low.) We guarantee all new work.

TRURO Marble, Freestone

AND GRANITE WORKS. COIL, FRISCH & WADDEL, STS.

Why do you spend your money for cheap articles to mar your clothes, that will last but a few years, when you can get a good STONE at a fair price at the subscribers? A. J. WALKER, Truro, Nov. 30th, 1885.

The Cream Of Life.

SEMI-DAILY DELIVERY.

The subscriber begs to announce a BOM in

MILK,

and is languishing for trade. Don't fail to order this important article of

DIET

from the proper quarry. "No second-hand goods sold to any customers."

As I am possessed with A 1 facilities for conducting the Milk Business properly in this town, your patronage is respectfully solicited, which will receive the personal attention of the subscriber.

HARRY FORMAN, Acadia Mines, July 1st, '86.

Watches, Clocks, &c.

G. MACALLISTER

Begs to intimate to the public of Acadia Mines and Lunenburg generally, that he is prepared to execute orders in

Watch and Clock Repairing. All orders left at ACADIA MINES DRUG STORE (opposite Blast Furnace), will be promptly attended to.

All Work Warranted.

THE ROAD TO FORTUNE!

Don't you know, that nobody ever made money (FAST) who didn't sell Goods (BELOW COST.)

Our object at present is not so much to become rich as to make a

CLEAN SWEEP, to continue for 40 DAYS

of all GOODS, prior to our Grand Opening, AUGUST 15th, on MAN Street, at our new premises. We therefore announce a genuine

LET DOWN IN PRICES!

At the Old Stand. Come and get a BARGAIN in everything. This Sale is to continue until the Entire Stock is disposed of. We advise you not to compromise, by purchasing what you want, until you inspect our Goods and know our Prices.

Our Stock is complete, and all NEW GOODS, bought this Season

Special Bargains in DRESS GOODS, WHITE, GREY & PRINT COTTONS, CHECKED & STRIPPED GINGHAMS, BOOTS & SHOES.

Two Cases Clothing Opened To-Day, To be sold at the same great reduction, To Boys wearing pants, we say that

30 SUITS OF GOODS, Just Opened, Will be sold at PRICES greatly to their advantage.

In conclusion, give us a look and see our Counters set apart for GOODS of this sale,

Acadia Mines, July 1st, '86.

WANTED.—COUNTRY PRODUCE. P. S.—See Our \$6.50 Plum Suits.

NOW YOU WILL SEE!!



ACADIAN DRUG STORE, (OPPOSITE BLAST FURNACE.)

Are the Sole Agents for the sale of the above CELEBRATED PEBBLE and other SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in this vicinity. They are the very best to be had, and so acknowledged by the best authority, and by every one who has used them. Over 400 pairs were sold every working day in the year 1885, among the different agencies in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the other Provinces. They are endorsed by all the principal medical men in the Dominion and in England.

Dear Sir:—Since the introduction of your GLASSES into this Province, I have had many opportunities of judging of their excellent qualities. The rapidly with me great pleasure to recommend them to all who require reliable aids to vision. J. W. MACDONALD, Vice-Pres. Medical Association of Canada, says:—

LONDON, N. S., September 12th, 1885. An immense number of testimonials from the best of men of the Dominion can be seen. Call upon our agents here, at above, and get fitted with the best and easiest Spectacles and Eye Glasses in the world.

G. W. COX & CO.

ALWAYS TO THE FRONT WITH GOODS OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, ARE NOW RECEIVING

Spring and Summer Goods.

GROCERIES, FRESH AS USUAL

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. DRESS-MAKING ON THE PREMISES.

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STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

TINWARE in great variety at Greatly Reduced Prices; Granite Iron Ware, Cutlery, Crockery & Glassware;

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CHEA PER THAN EVER BEFORE. The Celebrated

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SHINIMICAS.