

THE WEEK'S DOINGS,
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Acadia Mines, Colchester Co., N. S.
J. E. BIGNEV, Editor & Proprietor.

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The Week's Doings.

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“New to the Time, Let the Chips fall where they May.”
J. E. BIGNEV,
Editor & Proprietor.

VOL. 3. ACADIA MINES, N. S., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1887. NO. 6

Falconer and Durning's
AND
SPRING ANNOUNCEMENTS!
NEW GOODS
FOR
Spring & Summer!

Tailoring Department!
Tweeds, Worsteds & Tailors' Trimmings;
a New and Complete Stock. We will not mention
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BELOW any heretofore given, in fact we will make this
A LEADER,
as our STOCK IS LARGE AND WELL BOUGHT.

A LARGE LINE OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
to be sold at very small advance on Cost.
SEE OUR MENS' TWEED SUITS at \$5.00!
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Acadia Mines!

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PRINTS & CRETONNES,
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW
GOODS,
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A Large New and Fresh Stock
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NEW STOCK OF
ROOM PAPER & BORDERING!

NEW STOCK OF
AMHERST BOOTS
AND SHOES!

Our Stock of Flour, Feed, Meal & General
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and Complete.

A LARGE STOCK OF
CROCKERY
JUST IN, AND MORE TO ARRIVE!

ORDERS TAKEN FOR E. T. SIBLEY & CO.'S SLAT BLINDS.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Beautiful faces are those that wear—
It matters little if dark or fair—
Wholesomely honestly pleased there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show,
Like crystal panels where heart-things glow
Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words,
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,
Yet whose utterance makes gentle friends.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest, and brave, and true,
Moment by moment the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministries to and from—
Down lowly ways, if that wills it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Ceaseless burdens of homely care,
With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless,
Sincere rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountains few may guess.

THIS LIFE IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.

Let's oftener talk of noble deeds,
And rarer of the bad ones,
And sing about our happy days,
And none about the sad ones.
We were not made to fret and sigh,
And when grief sleeps to wake it;
Bright happiness is standing by—
This life is what we make it.

Let's find the sunny side of men,
Or be believers in it;
A light there is in every soul,
That takes the pains to win it.
O there's a slumbering good in all,
Or we perchance may wake it;
Our hearts contain no magic wand—
This life is what we make it.

Then here's to those whose loving hearts
Shed light and joy about them!
Thanks be to them for countless gems
We've had known without them,
O this should be a happy world,
To all who may partake it;
The fault's our own if it be not—
This life is what we make it.

"NOTHING TO DO."

Nothing to do in this world care!
Where waste spring up with fairest flowers,
Where smiles have only a fitful play,
Where hearts are breaking every day!

Nothing to do, then Christian soul!
Thou'lt take the pains to win it.
O with the garments of kindness and sin;
Christ thy Lord hath a kingdom to win.

Nothing to do! There are prayers to lay
On the altar of incense, day by day.
There are tears to moist within and without;
There is error to conquer, strong and stout.

Nothing to do! There are minds to teach,
The simplest form of Christian speech;
There are hearts to lure with loving words,
From the grimest haunts of sin's delirium.

Nothing to do! There are hands to feed,
The precious hope of the church's need;
Strength to be borne to the weak and faint,
Vigils to keep with the doubting saint.

Nothing to do! And thy Savior said,
"Follow thou me in the path I tread."
Love, lend thy help the journey through,
Lost, faint, we cry, "So much to do."

In Spite of Himself

BY E. P. ROE.
(Continued.)

Mr. Martell, in the spirit of the most friendly interest, soon learned these facts after his return, and also the gossip, which brought a sudden paleness to his daughter's cheek, that he was engaged, or the same as engaged, to Addie Marchmont.

While Clara was kind, she seemed to avoid him; and he found it almost impossible to be alone with her. She had always dwelt in his mind, more as a cherished ideal, a revered saint, than as an ordinary flesh-and-blood girl with whom he was fit to associate, and for a time after her return her manner increased this impression. He explained the recognized fact that she shunned his society, by thinking that she knew his evil tendencies, and that to her believing and Christian spirit, his faithless and irregular life was utterly ungenial. For a short time he had tried to ignore her opinion and society in reckless indifference, but the loveliness of her person and character daily grew more fascinating, and his evil habits lost in power as she gazed.

For some little time before Mrs. Byram's party, he had been earnestly wishing that he could become worthy of at least her esteem and old friendly regard, not daring to hope for anything more.

It never occurred to him that gossip had compiled his name with his cousin Addie, and that this fact influenced Miss Martell's manner as well as his tendencies toward dissipation. He laid it all to the latter cause, and was beginning to feel that he could live the life of an ascetic, if this lovely saint would only permit his devotion.

And Clara, so sensitive where he was concerned, thought she saw a change in him for the better, and in the spirit of womanly self-sacrifice was resolving to see more of him than was prudent for her peace of mind, if by so doing she could regain her old power to advise and restrain.

With gladness she recognized her influence over him at Mrs. Byram's party, and as we have seen, made the most of it. But with surprise and some strange thrills at heart, she noted that he and Addie Marchmont did not act as an engaged couple naturally would, and observed, with disgust that Miss Marchmont seemed more pleased with Brently's attentions than Lottie Marsden had been.

That a man of Harcourt's force and mind should be captivated by such a girl as Miss Marchmont, had been a mystery, and she thought, when seeing them together in Mrs. Byram's parlors:

"They take it more coolly than any people I ever saw."

Addie appeared engaged with the attentions of others, and Harcourt not in the least jealous or annoyed. In brief, they acted like cousins, and not in the least like lovers.

But in the sensitive delicacy of her character she would not permit her mind to dwell on the problem of their relations, and bent all her thoughts upon her effort to win Harcourt to a better life.

And she had moved him that evening more deeply than she could now. She, and no finite power, could plant righteous principle within his soul and transform his character; but she had created, for the time at least, an utter distaste for all low and sensual pleasures and an honest and absorbing wish to become a true, good man. He felt that he could not be in her society, and breathe the pure atmosphere of her life and be his old self.

Never did a man return from a fashionable revel in a more serious and thoughtful mood, and equally glad to escape the trifling chat and gossip of Addie and Belle Parton, to

the welcome solitude of his own room.

CHAPTER XVIII.
HEMSTEAD'S HEAVY GUN AND ITS RE-COIL.

The 'day after the ball' has its proverbial character, and Saturday was so long and dismal to several of the revellers, that it occurred to them that their pleasures had been purchased rather dearly. It seemed an odd coincidence, that those who had been bent on securing all the pleasure possible, with no other thought, suffered the most. Belle and Addie could scarcely endure their own company, they were so weary and stupid; and the yawning through the day, irritable and dishevelled, for it was too stormy for callers.

De Forrest did not appear at dinner, and then came down moody and taciturn. Addie and Belle had heard of his illness the evening before, with significant glances, and Mrs. Marchmont partly surmised the truth, but politely ignored the matter, treating it only as a sudden indisposition; and so the affair was passed over, as they usually are in fashionable life, until they reach a stage too pronounced for polite blindness.

De Forrest had dimly recollected the preceding evening. He was quite certain, however, that he had been drunk, and had made a fool of himself.

Though his conscience was not over tender upon this subject, and though such occurrences were not so exceedingly rare in fashionable life as to be very shocking, he still had the training and instincts of a gentleman to a sufficient degree to feel deep mortification.

If he had become tipsy among those of his own sex, or while on a fishing excursion, he would have regarded it as a light matter; but even in his eyes intoxication at an evening party, and before the girl in whose estimation he most wished to stand well, was a very serious matter. He could not remember much after going a second time to the supper-room in compliance with Lottie's request, but had a vague impression that she and Hemstead had brought him home. He was left in torturing uncertainty how far he had disgraced himself, because it was a subject concerning which he could not bring himself to make inquiries.

That those he met at the dinner table treated him with their usual quiet politeness proved nothing. Human faces mask more thoughts than are expressed. Hemstead's grave silence was somewhat significant; but De Forrest cared so little for his opinion that he scarcely heeded the student's manner.

Lottie Marsden was the one he most wished, and yet most dreaded to see. But Lottie did not appear.

Whether it was true, as she believed, or not, that she was the most guilty, she certainly was the greatest sufferer, and that Saturday became the longest and dreariest period of pain that she had ever experienced. She awoke in the morning with a nervous headache which grew so severe that she declined leaving her room during the day. Belle, Addie and her aunt, all offered to do anything in their power, but she only asked to be left alone. She was so unstrung, that even words of kindness and solatid jarred like discord.

It was torture to think, and yet her brain seemed unannaturally active; Everything presented itself in the most painfully bare and accurate manner. She glanced fided out of her gay young life, and she saw only the hard lines of fact. Hemstead's words kept repeating themselves over and over again, and in their light she questioned the past closely. It was not in keeping with her positive nature and strong mind to do things by halves. With fixed and steady scrutiny she reviewed the motives of her life, and estimated the results. They were unsatisfactory as to sterner her. Although the spent years had been

filled with continuous and varied activity, what had she accomplished for herself or anyone else? Were not all her past days like water spilled on barren sands, producing nothing?

As she had before intimated, she had been receiving homage, flattery, and even love, and her life, and yet now her heart had no treasures to which she could turn in solid satisfaction, nor could memory recall efforts like that she saw Miss Martell making in behalf of Harcourt. The consolation received was now empty breath and forgotten words, and nothing substantial or comforting remained.

But if memory could recall little good accomplished, it placed in long and dark array many scenes that she would gladly have forgotten.

What can be worse—what need we fear more—than to be left alone forever with a guilty and accusing conscience, and no respite, no solace? What perdition note a man shrink from more than to go away alone from his earthly life, to where memory—a pale and silent spectre—will turn the pages of his daily record, and point to what was, and what might have been?

A shallow-minded girl would have been incapable of this searching analysis. A weak, irresolute girl like Belle Parton would have taken a solatid, and escaped a miserable day in sleep. But with all her faults, Lottie abounded in practical common sense; and Hemstead's words and her own experience suggested that she might be doing herself a very great wrong.

She felt that it was no light matter to make one's whole life a blunder, and to invest all one's years and energies in what paid no better interest than she had received that day. Her physical pain and mental distress acted and reacted upon each other until at last, wearied out, she sobbed herself to sleep.

Both De Forrest and Hemstead were greatly in hopes that they would be at the supper table, but they did not see her that day. The former, with his aching head and heavy heart, learned, if never before, that the 'way of the transgressor is hard.' But though the latter could not be regarded as a transgressor, his way was hard also that long day, and he whom Lottie, in the memory of his reverent words, regarded somewhat as her stern accuser, was more than ready to take all her pains and woes upon himself, could he only have relieved her.

He now bitterly condemned himself for having been too harsh in the wholesome truth he had brought home to the flattered girl. It was rather severe treatment; still she was vigorous, and would be all the better for it. But now her faithful physician, as he heard how ill and suffering she was, almost wished he had but faintly suggested the truth in homoeopathic doses.

At the same time he supposed that her indisposition was caused more by shame and grief at the conduct of De Forrest, than from anything he had said. The impression that she was attached or engaged to De Forrest was becoming almost a conviction.

Though Lottie had never, by a word, bound herself to De Forrest, yet her aunt, and all the household regarded her as virtually engaged to him, and expected that the marriage would eventually occur. With Hemstead, they regarded her illness and seclusion as the result of her mortification at his behavior, and underneath their polite politeness were very indignant at his folly. But they expected that the trouble would soon blow over, as a matter of course. The mantle of charity for young men as rich and well-connected as De Forrest is very large. And their slip could be regarded somewhat in the light of an accident; for when it became evident that Belle understood the nature of De Forrest's 'spell' as the coachman called it, Lottie had often pains to insist that it was chiefly to blame, and had also said

as much to Mrs. Marchmont. Thus they all concluded that her relations with De Forrest would not be disturbed.

Harcourt was the happiest of the party; but it must be confessed that, cleared than any law points, he saw among blooming exotics a being that seemed far more rare and beautiful, who stood before him the whole day with clasped hands and entrancing eyes, whose only request was, 'be a true man.' Under the inspiration of her words and manner he began to hope that he might eventually grant her request.

As far as Lottie's interesting 'image' would permit, Hemstead concentrated all his energies on the great sermon, the elaborate effort of many months, that he expected to preach on the morrow. He hoped Lottie; and indeed that all would be there, for it seemed that if they would only give him their thoughtful attention he would prove beyond a shadow or a doubt that they were in God's hands, and that it would be worse than folly not to submit to his shaping and moulding discipline.

At last Sunday morning came. It was a cold, chilly, leaden day and even a glance from the windows gave one a shivering sense of discomfort.

The gloom of nature seemed to shadow the faces of some of the party as they gathered at a late breakfast; and of none was this more true than of Lottie Marsden, as pale and languid she took her wonted place. Her greeting of De Forrest was most kindly, and he seemed reassured and brightened up instantly. But Lottie's face did not lose its deep dejection.

To the others she seemed to take very little notice of Hemstead; but he thought he observed her eyes furtively seeking in face, with questioning expression. Once he answered her glance with such a frank, sunny smile that her own face lighted up, as they were passing into the parlor, he said in a low tone:

"I wished a hundred times yesterday that I could bear your heart-ache for you."

"That is more kind than just. It is right that I should get my desert," she replied, shaking her head. "Heaven save us from our desert," he answered quickly.

Before she could speak again De Forrest was by her side, and said:

"Let me wheel the lounge up to the fire, and I will read you anything you wish this morning."

"Oh no, I am going to church."

"Miss Lottie, I beg of you do not go. You are not well."

"Yes, I am; the air will do me good. It's the Sunday before Christmas, Julian, and we ought both to be at church."

"I beg, your sermon will do me good, Mr. Hemstead. I'm usually blind," she said, as she left the room to prepare for church.

"I think it will," he replied, "for I have prepared it with a great deal of care."

The building was small but pretty gothic structure, and its sacred quiet did seem to Lottie somewhat like a refuge, with an interest such as she had never felt in the elegant city temple, she waited for the service to commence, honestly hoping that there might be something that would comfort and reassure.

But Hemstead went through the preliminary services with but indifferent grace and effect. He was embarrassed and awkward, as is usually the case with those who have seldom faced an audience, and who are naturally very diffident. But as he entered upon his sermon, his self-consciousness began to pass away, and he spoke with increasing power and effect.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better and delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address, and find out if you wish you will do so at once. If HAZEN & CO., Portland, Maine.

1887. SPRING & SUMMER, 1887
NEW COTTON GOODS,
 JUST OPENING IN
PRINTS, CINCHAMS, CHEVIOTS, OXFORD.
 Sheetings Greys and White.
 Also, a full assortment of Paris Shirts, at
Wm. Cummings, Sons & Co.
 March 4th, 1887.

Commercial Union.

The *Hamilton Spectator* has the following on the subject:—
 Commercial union between the two countries, in the shape it has assumed, is impossible; it is out of the question, and is not more likely to be adopted by the United States than Canada. The manufacturers of the United States were not in favor of the treaty negotiated by Mr. Brown, and their influence may have killed it. But in its present guise it could never be consummated. If the products of the countries could also pass the barriers it might be managed, but such a commercial union would entail all sorts of deception. In spite of the understanding that English goods were to be debarred from the privileges enjoyed by Canadian products, manufacturers, commercial union would make the United States an immense entrepot for English manufactures. English tweeds, wanting only the finish, would find their way to Canada, where they would be finished and then shipped to the United States as "Canadian" manufacture. Then an immense quantity of English goods would be stamped as Canadian and the markets of the United States would be flooded with these spurious articles. Only under one condition could there be commercial union between the two countries, an assimilation of tariffs. Such a condition hardly among the possibilities. The United States will not lower her tariff to our standard and we cannot and will not raise our standard to hers.

"The tariff of Canada cannot be so adjusted as to admit of free trade between her and the United States while England is shut out from our market. This is what commercial union with the United States would mean, and that will never occur while Canada is a part of England. We are liberty to become a part of the United States. If we were un-animously in favor of annexation I do not think England would attempt to restrain us, but we would not be un-announced; there would be two parties, one loyal to England and one in favor of annexation. The usual result would follow. If the country were of one mind there would be no interference, but if there were loyalists who objected to annexation England would do as she always has done, come to their rescue and undertake their quarrel. If the United States saw fit to dis-annexate, like Canada, in favor of England, then commercial union might be possible; but that will not be. I do not think, either that Congress will adopt the measure introduced by Mr. Batorworth, that it will be seriously considered, or cut any considerable figure. Next year the two great political parties of the United States will nominate their candidates for the Presidency. I am certain that the platform of neither party will contain a commercial union plank. Neither party will appeal to the voters on that issue. There may be many people in the United States who favor commercial union just as there are people in Canada who favor annexation, but they are widely scattered, and upon such a platform could not reach office. There may be annexationists in the House of Commons, but they could never be elected to Parliament as annexationists; they have never attempted it, and annexation will not come to pass in my time, no, not in fifty years. Many changes may occur in such a period. It is impossible to foresee the con- dition of the United States fifty years hence, but the signs of the times are such as do not nourish the desire in Canada for annexation. There is a feeling here that a con- flict is impending there between the elements of order and disorder, the law and the have nots. The foreign element of ignorance and disorder is obtaining great strength there, and yearly becoming more aggressive. Canada is not troubled in this way; her institutions or ex- istence is not menaced; her life is peaceful and contented prosperous."

"Under her national policy of protection her manufacturers have been nurtured. The example was taken from the policy of the United States. The latter's people believe in the virtues of a protective tariff, and neither of her political parties will advocate free trade. A commercial union would drive our man- ufacturers to the wall. They are not in a position to withstand the wonderful advance in wealth and political power, made by the United States. They may be able to do so some day, but the dawn of that day is not visible. It is well for the two countries to be on friendly terms, but until conditions have changed, Canada will not be able to compete on equal terms with the United States, and the latter, powerful as she is, is not willing to try conclusions on equal terms, from a commercial standpoint, with England. Then return to the question of an- nexation, there is room on this continent for both countries. The sev- erance of territory, like that of political parties, is for the benefit of peoples and parties; it brings the brightest minds to the front and is productive of mental and physical energy. Such has been the experi- ence of ages. Rome declined after becoming mistress of the world; to struggle for. The brightest period in the history of Greece was when she was divided into small States. When Alexander of Macedon con- quered all Greece the country sank into lethargy. No one will argue that it would have been for the benefit of Europe if Napoleon had succeeded in his scheme of con- quest; the last of excellence would have become a French priest. Why should the result be different if the United States were to adopt a policy of conquest or widespread annexation? If Canada were an- nexed, the next step would be to conquer or acquire Mexico, and the country would in time become an English-speaking China, unwieldy in extent, and without the incentive that at present exists to compete with her neighbors."

"Canada's policy is not restric- tive. We want reciprocity with the United States on terms that will injure neither. We are anxious to extend our commercial rela- tions with other countries. We ex- pect by treaty to increase our trade intercourse with Cuba and with Spain, and England is willing that Canada should admit some of Spain's products at a lower rate than is like those of the United States. It will not be in favor of commercial union when it has been thoroughly explained and is understood. I un- derstand that the farmers of On- tario seem to favor it, but they see in it only a market for their pro- ducts. They do not understand that such a market could only be obtained at the expense of their own independence by our manufac- turers. The question is only a couple of months old yet; it has not been sufficiently discussed and the farmers have heard but one side when all the consequences of com- mercial union are explained to them. Some parts of the Dominion will undoubtedly be more in favor of it than others, and doubtless a strong sentiment in some of the Mar- time provinces, but there is not possibility of its consummation. To reciprocity such as I have stated Canada would not object, would gladly agree upon, and fuller inter- course might become agreeable when the conditions of the two countries had become more equal- ized, but at present commercial union is not a possibility. And I think it better for all concerned that there should be two nations on this continent with different systems, and to an extent different interests, each tending to the other, and with such ground for an occa- sional squabble between us as the fisheries offer."

STANLEY STEELE was arraigned at Antigonish, on three indictments and pleaded guilty to two, namely breach of prison and assault with intent to rob the Merchant's Bank of Halifax. He pleaded not guilty to the indictment for wounding with intent to murder.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Friday, June 17, 1887.

TO THE READERS OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

FRIENDS,—At the present crisis it becomes necessary that I address a few words to you. Since the establishment of this paper there has never been a period of such deep depression in trade as that through which we have recently passed. The result of such hard times is felt in every branch of trade, and by every individual. It is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that our business has been very seriously affected by it. During the years in which *THE WEEK'S DOINGS* has been issued we have always done our best to advance the welfare of everything that would benefit our beloved country. We yield to no one in the matter of patriotism; and we have strongly advocated the adoption of such measures as should be so advantageous to all. The Dominion has just passed through a struggle which will to all time be looked upon as a most important one. It was a struggle, we may say, for commercial liberty; a contest in which the Lib- eral Conservative party contended that Canada should be for Canadians, that we should develop our own in- dustries first. In pursuance of this policy we have given special atten- tion to its application to the Iron Industry. We have repeatedly shown that the only way to develop this very important resource of our country would be to follow the ex- ample set by the United States, and build around it a high protection wall, so as to keep at home our men and money to manufacture the iron that we need, and which our coun- try can produce in very large quan- tities.

We rejoice in seeing the fulfill- ment of our hopes. We are glad to have been permitted to take a part in this agitation which has reached such a successful culmination, and to know that the *WEEK'S DOINGS* has taken a share in pro- ducing such a result. If we are not mistaken, this country—and in a special way this country—is now entering upon an era of prosperity in which the farmer, the Mechanic, the laborer, the Merchant, and the manufacturer will be able to declare annual dividends—share and share alike. Upon such an era we are now entering, and its advent should be hailed with devout gratitude—under a kind Providence—to those who rule over the destinies of this Dominion, and to those who have assisted them in their statesman- ship-like policy.

Our voice has ever been on the side of sound morality—not ad- vocating that mendacious senti- mentality which so often hinders the cause it seeks to build up, but that sturdy determined adherence to those principles which are founded upon something higher, viz., the Divine teachings. We have always consid- ered it a high privilege to be asso- ciated with those who are endeavor- ing to elevate the moral tone of the community. Whether or not this paper shall be continued will depend on circumstances. We will regret to be compelled to suspend operations. We need not go into de- tails as to the cause, if it continues under other management, we wish it every success. We hope it will follow in lines which we have from time to time indicated, and we shall look forward to the time when we shall again resume the quill, and advocate our country's interests.

The *Guardian* is constantly roll- ing up a large score of inconsistencies. A few days ago the editor was interviewed in Boston relative to Wm. O'Brien's visit to Canada. The substance of that interview was that Canada cared nothing whatever about Lord Lansdowne. The impression given the representa- tive of the Boston Press in Canada was that we in Canada were in no way loyal or devoted to Eng- land, her Queen or the representative of "gracious majesty." This week's issue of the above named journal appears to take a great interest in the manufacture of iron in England. It seems to manifest a much deeper interest in the iron industry of England, than that of Canada. The tariff that places a duty on English iron is denounced. The tears are about to flow for the poor, down-trodden and much injured iron-manufacturer of the old coun- try.

Mr. Blake Retires.

In our issue of March 11th we ven- tured the opinion that Mr. Blake would soon retire from the leader- ship of the Grit Party of Canada. We based our conjecture on two points (1) from Mr. Blake's own previous utterances and (2) from the fact that as soon as the elections were over his physical constitution was so badly exhausted as to require rest, and change of climate. The opposition papers denied the state- ment, but it now seems that we were not far astray in our predic- tion. We incline to the opinion that had he consulted his own feel- ings, he would have retired at the opening of the session, but his friends pressed him into service. He has, however, been unable to occupy the position until the close of the session, and has actually re- signed and left Ottawa. His flow- ery speeches will be much missed in the House of Commons during the remainder of the session. Doubtless the Gov't regret that he has been compelled to with- draw from the house for a time, as he has wonderfully assisted in keeping the present administration in power. The moves he has made on the political chess-board have all, of late, had that tendency. The people of Canada are to be congratulated that they did not return Mr. Blake and his followers to power at the late contest, as if Mr. Blake is physically unable to discharge the duties of leader of the opposition, how much less could he be expected to take charge of a department and lead a government. And a Grit government at Ottawa with Mr. Blake as leader would be a serious calamity for Canada, but without him it would be ten-fold more serious. Fortunately Canada has been saved from such a humiliat- ing position as that of having her affairs committed to a party with- out a leader.

The *Guardian* in referring to our editorial makes use of a few ex- pressions that seem hardly in keep- ing with the general tone of the at- terances of the legal or fighting editor of that journal. Here is an example: "While we believe it would have been in the interests of justice and in the best interests of pure journalism had the jury found Mr. Bigway guilty, we are not in- clined to find fault with the result." When the *Guardian*, a sheet the principal object of whose exist- ence seems to be to slander and malig- nate the character of Hon. A. W. McLELLAN and other honorable gen- tlemen; a sheet that continually re- sorts to the lowest kinds of abuse, talks about the interests of pure journalism the readers are given another example of the glaring incon- sistencies of that paper. The man- aging ring knows not the import of the words "pure journalism." They are not contained in their vocabulary.

The *Guardian* also thinks that Mr. McLellan has come through the trial with an unimpaired reputa- tion. It is just questionable if he has added very much lustre to his temporary record by the trial. One thing is pretty evident and that is he failed to convince nine of the twelve men on the jury of his in- nocent party.

Methodist Conference.

The Rev. C. Jost opened the con- ference this morning at nine o'clock. Devotional exercises and the Lord's Supper occupied the first hour. Rev. J. Gags of Yarmouth was then elected president, with Rev. A. D. Morton Secretary. Retiring presi- dent addressing the Conference said our ministerial ranks have re- mained unbroken during the year and substantial prosperity has at- tended our labors, with devout thanksgiving to God we report an increase of 800 in our membership.

Routine business occupied the remainder of the day. In the evening a grand Missionary Meet- ing was held when earnest, eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. Hickey, Hookin and Coffin.

Rev. J. A. Mosher assumes Sup- erintendency of this year.

The following changes take place in this District.

Truro—Rev. E. B. Moore.
 Onslow—Rev. J. W. Howie.
 Middle Musquodoboit—Rev. D. Hickey.
 Musquodoboit Harbor—Rev. H. Duane.
 Maitland—Rev. J. H. Davis.

THE "INNOCENTS ABROAD."

Press Excursion to Boston via Yarmouth! (CONTINUED.)

Grand Pro of to-day is one of the most charming villages of this Province. Its situation is most pic- turesque. Fine houses, surrounded by beautiful orchards, and some- times almost concealed from sight by foliage, are seen on every side. The comfortable looking houses to- gether with the "vast marshes stretch- ing to the eastward" give the traveller the idea that this is a wealthy section of the country and so it is. But our conductor shouts "all on board," and the beauties of Grand Pro are soon exchanged for the no less attractive ones of WOLFVILLE.

This town is of special interest to our party as it is the seat of Acadia Seminary, Academy and College. As well as that of the leading County paper of Kings—the *Acadian*. These institutions of learning are situated on a lofty eminence over- looking the other portions of the town and viewed from the train present a very stately appearance.

We were in hopes that at this point we would be joined by one of the editors of the *Acadian* but were disappointed. We have since learned that the pressure of impor- tant business prevented a representa- tive of this enterprising weekly being present. A fine new building is in course of construction on the college grounds. On enquiry we learned that it was a boarding hall for the Academy students. Messrs. Rhodes, Carry & Co., of Amherst, have the contract to build it. When this is completed it will make the fourth valuable building belonging to these institutions. Leaving the classic grounds of Wolfville behind seven miles are soon passed over and

KENTVILLE is reached. This is also a pretty little town. It is the head- quarters of the W. & A. Ry. Co. Their workshops are also here. Had this Railway Co. selected some other place for their offices, work- shops, etc., it is very certain that Kentville would not be as important a place as it is, although the shire- town of one of the most fruitful and richest counties in this Province.

A short stop is here made for re- freshments and then on again. Coldbrook, Cambridge and Water- ville are quickly left behind. Ben- wick—a neat little village—dis- tinguished for its beautiful com- plexions, Aylesford with its sandy plains and Kingston are passed be- fore we come to Wilmot—a point that has also been poetically de- scribed. The famous Spa Springs whose waters are supposed to be a remedy for all the ills to which flesh is heir, are only a few miles from here. We pass on to Middleton the point of departure for the "Nic- taxa and Atlantic Railway," which exists to day in the imagination of some of our political men. The rich deposits of iron ore, of which we have heard, lie only a short dis- tance from Middleton. It is quite possible that those mines may be yet worked. The great drawback to the enterprise is the want of fuel, but doubtless that obstacle will be overcome. Traces of gold have al- so been discovered in this locality.

Some nine miles farther on than Middleton, we hear our conductor call out "Paradise, Nova Scotia." We presume he does this in order that the stanger may make no mis- take. It is quite a pretty place, yet we think that it did not receive its name on account of possessing any greater charms than many other villages which lie along this line of railway. Bridgetown and about half past two P. M. we enter the old and interesting town of Annapolis. There are several points of interest in this town, which we are very anxious to see, but are in- formed that we will not be able to inspect them, until we return to the steamer is waiting for us. How- ever on our return trip we made a flying visit to the old fort and to the oldest cemetery in Nova Scotia. Had Annapolis been the terminus of our excursion we should have felt amply rewarded. Thus far our trip had been a most pleasant one. We had made the distance from Halifax to Annapolis in the hand- some parlor car owned by this line, which is superior in many respects to any of the same kind on the I. C. R.

DARING ROBBERY.

This car, made principally from native woods, was built at the Com- pany's work shops at Kentville. It reflects the highest credit on the Co. and on the workmen. The ceiling differs from that of those mostly in use at the present. In- stead of been finished with oil cloth it is finished with different kinds of wood. This renders it less able to catch fire as well as presents a much more beautiful appearance.

It would be well for some other lines of railway to take a suggestion from the W. & A. Ry., in the build- ing of passenger cars. This proof that our own woods are quite as good as imported ones for constructing handsome coaches. There are other matters in which this line is well to the front. The neat little time- table issued by this Company is also worthy of notice. It forms a guide to the stranger as the most interesting points are mentioned and pretty definitely located. The officials are all very courteous and no pains are spared to provide for the comfort of the travelling public. All these things together with the beautiful scenery along the line have a tendency to make the W. & A. R. a most popular line for summer travel.

We are quickly transferred from the railway to the steamer at An- napolis without any delay or incon- venience.

The cars are run down on the wharf and in a very short time pas- sengers and baggage are on board the Steamer for Digby. This change from the rail car to the steamer gives a most pleasant variety and seems to be highly appreciated by all. After a very pleasant sail Digby is reached. On account of the partial destruction of the pier the passengers are landed by scow, but we suffer no inconvenience in the matter of landing. However it is not probable that either press exhortations or the travelling pub- lic will have to take the steamer from Annapolis to Digby much longer as the Dominion Gov't has introduced a Bill to provide half a million dollars for the completion of the Western Counties Railway from Digby to Annapolis. This is another promise fulfilled that our Grit friends solemnly declared was nothing but an election kite. We wonder what form their grumb- lings will now take in the matter. It seems pretty certain, judging from their past history, that they will grumble about this matter of filling in this "missing link." Grumbling has become a chronic ailment with them and is about as hard to cure as an obstinate case of Dyspep- sia. Mr. Brignell, manager of the Western Counties Railway, accom- panied us over that line. We were exceedingly fortunate to have such a genial and courteous companion as he proved to be. He was very ready to give any information at his command. The run of 67 miles from Digby to Yarmouth was ex- ceedingly pleasant, while there is nothing particularly striking in the scenery along the road, yet there is much sufficiently attractive to be treasured in memory for a long time. Especially is this the case with the lakes near Yarmouth. The road seems to be in a very good condition and a good rate of speed was made by the train.

Gem No. 2.

The Editor of that organ of advanced thought and pig iron, the *Week's Doings*, has just returned from Boston, and after basking in the blaze of intellectual pro- three days he feels constrained to say the *Guardian* is a weak and ill-informed journal. *W. & A. Ry.* The italics are ours and must express a peculiar sen- sation on the part of the writer.) Had the *Sun* said this thing we might have stood it, but our cultured contemporary at the *Mines* is such a prodigy of literary merit and intellectual power—and its Editor has just come from Boston! Alas! poor *Guardian*, thy race is nearly run. Thou art weak and ill-informed and thou dost not please him of the organ of scrap- metal. Wherefore dost thou exist? Doubtless to please ourselves, and speak the truth.

The above is the latest effusion of the *Week's Doings*, and its production must have taxed, to its utmost capacity, all the latent energy of the editor. Just how many more of these rare curiosities he can produce and still live we are not prepared to say, yet we trust that he is possessed of sufficient vitality to give the world a few more, as such exquisite gems are highly appreciated. Now, please, *Guardian*, do as much amusement for yourself as you can amuse.

The *Truro Guardian* has decided that Lansdowne must go. Pack your grip, old man, orders from such authority as the *Guardian* must be obliged.—*Annapolis Spec- tator*.

DARING ROBBERY.

One of the most daring cases of store- breaking that was ever committed in this place occurred on last Tuesday night. The store of Messrs. G. W. Cox & Co. was broken into, the safe blown open and robbed of its contents.

The entrance was made by the front door. Tools had been procured from the carpenter shop of Mr. B. P. Fletcher. The burglars obtained these by removing a pane of glass and going in. The tools used in forcing open the door were two large chisels. A hole was drilled in the safe and powder put in, which when set off did the work most effectually. The inner door of the safe was all blown to pieces, and three large brass bolts in the lock were broken short off. The safe which weighed about 1500 lbs. was moved up its position by the force of the ex- plosion some two inches. The Dash box containing about one hundred and fifty dollars besides several documents was taken, another lock containing quite a considerable amount of money was broken open and the contents were also taken. One of which—emptied of the cash—has since been found in the Salt Spring Brook. The whole amount of money thus stolen is somewhere in the vicinity of two hundred dollars. The safe is badly broken up and is of no further value as a safe. The whole loss thus sustained will be somewhere in the neighborhood of three hundred dollars.

The work is evidently that of ex- perts as Mr. Cox was in the office till very late and when the coke-oven men passed to their work at about 3 o'clock all was quiet as usual. The hole drilled was some seven inches, which must have required a considerable time. Efforts have been put forth to discover the guilty parties but there seems to be very little hope of accomplishing so thing.

Suspicion points very strongly to three characters of some notoriety, who were around town on Monday and Tuesday, but who never have been seen or heard of since the robbery. One of these fellows already carries a scar received at a similar burglary expedition. It will be too bad if these fellows escape justice this time, as it is but reasonable to think that this is but the opening of a campaign of such work. If they escape now it is more than probable that others will be victimized. We think extra efforts should be put forth to discover the culprits. While the loss sustained in this instance only effects one firm yet every business man in this county should be interested as no one knows when his turn may come. It is now very certain that professional burglars, well equipped for such daring deeds, are abroad, and a business man knows, when he leaves his office at night whether he will find every- thing all right on his return in the morning. It is true precautions may be taken to remove all money from safe, yet the safes may be destroyed and other property suitably injured. Last Tuesday night's burglary was never designed by the vil- lains to be confined to one store as they also attempted to enter the store of G. R. Smith and probably were about as suc- cessful in more public place. On Wednesday the whole topic of conversation turned upon the robbery and universal sympathy was expressed for Mr. Cox in his heavy loss.

TORONTO, May 31.—The *Mail* says:—

"Commenting the session with an actual majority of about 32, the Government, a few days ago, obtained a majority of forty-eight on the disallowance question, and yesterday afternoon, on a motion regarding the Queen's election case, they secured a majority of over seventy. The Opposition is unable to be suffering from paralysis. So far Mr. Blake, although quite as eloquent, forcible and diligent as of old, has accomplished nothing, and the hopelessness that he is set- tled down upon his inlets is evi- dently making them narrower and care- less. A better leader is always inclined to let the selectors stew in their own juice, though, to tell the truth, it is rather a weak sort of revenge. Mr. Blake is suffering from the demoralization of his fol- lowers, for which he himself is largely responsible. The change in leadership by which Mr. Blair arranged that each of the several sections should have a subaltern of its own, has practically a confession regarding the Queen's election case, and the Liberal party had ceased to exist as a united and homogenous body, and since then matters have been going from bad to worse."

A LIBEL CASE.—The case of J. E. DIGNES, editor of the *Week's Doings*, Acadia Mines, who was, on the application of Messrs. Rus- sell & Congdon, committed to trial for criminal libel at the preliminary investigation held some time ago before Justice Crowe, at Truro, was on Tuesday taken up by the grand jury. A true bill was found against Dignes, whose trial was going on at Truro yesterday. He is charged with printing and publishing in his own, his practically a confession regarding the Queen's election case, and the Liberal party had ceased to exist as a united and homogenous body, and since then matters have been going from bad to worse."

The above paragraph is taken from the Halifax *Chronicle* of the 29th, one week has elapsed since the trial ended, and yet we are without the *Chronicle's* comments.

Local & Provincial.

Pro iron seems to be moving pretty lively.

Spring Hill is to have a jubilee celebration. Success.

Rev. Mr. Stevens discussed from the pulpit of the Baptist Church on Sabbath last.

A. T. PATTERSON, Esq., Liquidator of the Steel Co. of Canada has been in town the greater part of the week.

Work is progressing pretty rapidly at the rolling mill and it will soon be in shape again for the manufacture of bar iron.

Mr. A. McE. McDonald, arrived home yesterday morning from Toronto, where he had been purchasing his studies in Pharmacy.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT occurred at Halifax on Sunday. Mr. Kenney and Miss Cecconi were out driving, and the horse ran down Sackville street. Miss Cecconi was thrown out and dragged along the street for about 50 yards.

BISHOP KINGDON of New Brunswick administered the rite of confirmation to a very large number in St. Paul's Church on the evening of Friday last.

There might have been seen on our streets on Wednesday last quite an array of the Clerical Fraternity. These gentlemen were in attendance at the District meeting of the Methodist Church.

THE HILLS surrounding our town have donned their summer dress and look very beautiful. Few places are more richly endowed by nature with scenes that please the eye than Acadia Mines.

WM. ARCHIBALD, Esq. of Great Village lost a valuable horse on Monday night. The animal had appeared all night throughout the day and had been worked during the afternoon but before 11 o'clock was dead.

At TRURO, on Friday, J. C. Amburg, a theological student, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for forgery. Timothy Clifford, convicted of larceny, and Holbrook, convicted of breaking plate glass windows, received six and nine months respectively in the county jail.

We understand a most interesting missionary meeting was held in the Methodist Church on Wednesday evening in connection with the district meeting held here. Addresses were delivered by several of the clergy present.

The twentieth annual convention of the Y. M. C. Association of the Maritime Provinces is to be held in Summerside, P. E. Island. The convention begins on Tuesday Aug. 4th. No doubt an interesting time may be expected. Is Acadia Mines to be represented?

MR. SUTCLIFFE returned on Sabbath morning from New York, where he had been detained for some weeks on account of a severe attack of Rheumatic fever. We are glad to see him back, and trust that he will soon regain his wonted health and vigor.

MR. SMITH has purchased the saw mill which stood near the store of G. W. Cox & Co. He is now removing it near the rink, where he purposes running a saw with water as a motive power. We sincerely hope that Mr. Smith's enterprise may be amply rewarded.

AMONG the pleasing and noteworthy events of the recent press excursion was the introduction of the first time since our arrival in Yarmouth of the editor of this paper to Mr. J. Murry Lawson of the Herald. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Delano of the Boston Dial—Yarmouth Times.

WELCOME.—We have received a few issues of the new paper published at Spring Hill. It is called the Spring Hill News and is a very neat little sheet of twenty-four columns. Its editorials are very well written, and the general tone of the paper is good. It promises to be quite new and will doubtless be a good exponent of the enterprising town in which it is published. We most cordially welcome it to our exchange table.

A WORTHY REPORT.—A grand musical and literary entertainment is to be given at Lunenburg on Saturday evening next, under the auspices of Colchester King Division. It is to be a "benefit" for Mr. John Ackles, who recently sustained a most severe loss by fire. This is a praiseworthy undertaking and we would recommend all to attend. Something good may be expected. Miss Henderson, the Williams Bros., and the Acadia Mines Brass Band are to assist in the concert.

THE Guardian has secured a correspondent from this place, and we should judge from the tenor of his contribution that he had been asleep for the past 2 or 3 years and had just been suddenly aroused from his slumbers. Some startling facts are announced in this column, such as Miss Copp of Great Village is teaching here, and that the political principles of the "WEEK'S DOINGS" are not in accordance with those of the Guardian. It is marvellous that these facts of such recent occurrence should find their way in a Truro paper so soon.

Rev. Dr. Burns was elected Moderator at the Presbyterian General Assembly now convened at Winnipeg.

The institutions at Sackville and Wolfville held their commencement anniversaries last week. Each is reported as passing a very prosperous year. Forty one were matriculated and seventeen were graduated at Acadia College.

Rev. R. B. Mack who formerly labored in this town on behalf of the Methodist Church, and is now stationed at Musquodoboit, was in town last week attending District Meeting. He remained over Sabbath and occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church morning and evening. He was greeted with a crowded house in the evening.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT occurred at Halifax on Sunday. Mr. Kenney and Miss Cecconi were out driving, and the horse ran down Sackville street. Miss Cecconi was thrown out and dragged along the street for about 50 yards. When taken up, her boots were torn from her feet with the scraping on the rough street. It is doubtful if she will recover.

THE WALLACE grey stone quarried are at full blast, and a very healthy season is counted on. George Batty & company, with several New Yorkers, have opened up the old Batty quarry, and employ a large number of hands. The Huettis quarry is being worked under the supervision of Syd. Huettis. Altogether, Wallace has reason to be proud of the stone.—Pugwash Times.

THERE ARE now 2,600 men at work on the Canadian Pacific railroad in the vicinity of Greenville, Maine, and it is the desire of the contractors to increase this force to 8,000. They are having no trouble in hiring unskilled labor, but now need woodmen, laborers who can wield an axe satisfactorily. These are very scarce and hard to obtain. They are paid \$1.50 per day of 10 hours, and are usually able to make a day and a quarter between sunrise and sunset. Eight thousand men will make quite an army in the Maine woods. The above is from the St. John Telegraph. And this is the road the grits said would never be built!

JOHN KING, whose death we publish this morning, was for many years well known in religious and political circles in Colchester county. He was born in Dumfries, Scotland, 1805, December 25th, and came to this province with his parents when a child and has resided here ever since. He was for many years a prominent justice of the peace for the county of Colchester and an active member of the court of quarter sessions before the days of county incorporation. He removed to Truro in 1853 and acted for many years the stipendiary magistrate for that town. In politics he was always a loyal and prominent member of the conservative party. His last public act was to poll his vote for the post master general in February last. When in active life he was a prominent member of the Baptist denomination, taking an active interest in all missionary and educational enterprises of that body. His residence at Onslow was a home where Baptist ministers were always welcome.

AMHERST BOOT & SHOE CO.—The annual meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, when the year's business, as shown by the directors report, was most gratifying. The sales of the year were \$290,611, being an increase of nearly \$90,000 on the preceding year. The amount paid out in wages and salaries was \$15,680. A dividend of seven per cent, was declared, payable immediately, and a fair sum was placed to rest account. The auditor, Hon. H. Black, reported the accounts correct. The following were elected directors: J. R. Lamy, Hiram Black Atheyson Moffat, J. S. Hickman, A. R. Dickey. Hiram Black was elected auditor. The company begins its new year with most encouraging prospects, and will, doubtless, continue to increase its business as it has in the past. The company and its goods have a very high reputation among buyers, which it is determined shall be maintained. 140 hands are employed.—Amherst Gazette.

Edward Gilroy, of Rodney who has for several years been working in Mr. John Schurman's mill at Five Island, decided this Spring to go to the United States. A few days after Mrs. Schurman announced her intention of visiting her people on P. E. I. They met at a station on the intercolonial and went across the line together. An undue intimacy had been observed by the neighbors for some time; but Mr. Schurman—a generous unsuspecting man—placed all confidence in his wife and even refused to believe the reports of their elopement until compelled by a telegram from her people. He is nearly frantic; and has been obliged to place his four little children at among his neighbors. Gray-haired men are accused of seeking companions among the blooming youth, but this time it is probably double the age of the enterprising young man.—Spring Hill News

DURIN, June 9.—Mitchel Davitt made another speech at Bodice yesterday. He said he had received a letter from Mrs. Davitt, intimating that if he was arrested she would speak at evictions in his stead. Continuing, he said that for the last eight years he had counselled moderation. The result had been his imprisonment. The braven English governors had given the Irish kicks and insults for moderation. As soon as the Tory Black-guards showed impudence he would return to his favor.

Whether Mr. Blake's retirement be temporary or permanent, it is a confession of defeat and flight from its consequences. We do not mean George Blake's party, but the party leaders have suffered humiliation, and without desire to escape even temporarily from public observation. With Mr. Blake's retirement, in order to gain a party advantage, he adopted a course which no fact, could justify, no casuistry palliate; and whose iniquity could at the best be temporarily covered by the laurels of victory. There was no victory, and there were no laurels. On the desolate field of a crushing defeat there rose nothing but the ghastly and unrelieved scaffold of Regina which Mr. Blake utilized as a party platform. Can one wonder that the spectre haunts him, or that vision of it disturb his rest and have induced that "trouble with Mr. Blake's system" which compels him to "seek rest, and a return of health somewhere out of Canada?"

CHAS. A. JACKSON, DENTIST.

Has opened an Office opposite the Post Office, Acadia Mines, where he may be consulted on all dental matters on and after TUESDAY, 21st inst.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS!

NOTICE is hereby given that Joseph E. Bigney, of Acadia Mines, Lonsdale, County of Colchester, Publisher, has this day made an Assignment with Mr. Blake of Acadia Mines, in trust, for the benefit of his Creditors, in accordance with the Deed of Assignment within his power, and as set forth in a Copy of the said Deed of Assignment in the Office of Registrar of Deeds, at Truro, and a duplicate at my office, at the Court Room at Acadia Mines, where the same may be inspected and executed.

THOMAS M. DUNPHY, Assignee of J. E. Bigney. Acadia Mines, Lonsdale, N. S., June 4th, A. D. 1887.

NOTICE!

HAVING received written orders from all County Rates shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Municipality within ninety days from the first day of April, A. D. 1887. Notice is hereby given that after that date a Warrant will be issued without respect to delinquency for the immediate collecting of said Rates. Parties interested will please attend to this. Amount collected and paid County Treasurer up to this date, \$820. Am't collected and paid Post Treasurer up to this date, \$340. THOMAS M. DUNPHY, Collector of County and Poor Rates Acadia Mines, May 31 1887.

Cape Breton Railway

Sec.—STRAIT OF CANNO TO GRAND NARROWS.

Tenders for the Works of Construction.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Cape Breton Railway" will be received at this office up to noon on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1887, for certain works of construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer and General Manager, of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the Office of the Cape Breton Railway, Port Hawkesbury, C. B., on and after the 6th day of June, 1887, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application.

Not tender will be entertained unless on the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 27th May, 1887.

WE SEE!

Potatoes, Spiling, Bark, R. P. Hies, Lumber, Laths, Hay Eggs, Produce. Write for a list of prices to HATHEWAY & CO., General Commission Merchants, 22 Central Wharf, BOSTON.

LOWEST PRICES AT G. R. SMITH'S Who This Week Opened 100 SUITS CUSTOM FITTING CLOTHING, FOR MEN, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN.

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800 prs. BOOTS, NEW STOCK, QUEBEC & AMHERST MANUFACTURE!

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ONE CAR OATS, ONE CAR CROWN FLOUR, ONE CAR FEED JUST ARRIVED.

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HAIR DRESSING ROOMS. (Next door to Waverley House.) EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT, AND ATTRACTIVE.

The utmost comfort shown to all Customers, and FIRST-CLASS WORK guaranteed.

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C. C. DONKIN.

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HAVING re-opened my Store I am now prepared to supply all who favor me with their patronage with School Books and Stationery, Fancy Goods, School Books and Stationery, a specialty at lowest prices for Cash, and I hope by strict attention to give satisfaction to all. Daily Halifax Papers for sale on arrival of Mail. Come and see for yourself!

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The Subscriber having purchased my stock of Books and Stationery, I desire to tender my thanks to all my patrons and bespeak your continued patronage to my successor in this business—Mr. M. L. Sturrs.

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WE will send free for one year, whichever of the above named papers may be chosen, to any one who pays for (their give name of your paper) whose subscription may not be paid up, who shall pay up to date, or beyond date provided, however, that such payment shall not be for less than one year.

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