

THE ACADIAN

HONEST, INDEPENDENT, FEARLESS.

DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

WOLFVILLE, KING'S CO., N. S., FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1898.

No. 24

Vol. VII.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that it is recommended in as superior a manner as any prescription known to man." R. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ACADIAN.

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Notices for advertising in this paper will be made known on application to the office, and payment on transfer of advertising matter will be guaranteed by some responsible party prior to its insertion.

The Acadian Job Department is constantly receiving new type and material, and will continue to guarantee satisfaction on all work turned out.

New communications from all parts of the county, or articles upon the topics of the day are cordially solicited. The name of the party writing for the Acadian will, however, be accompanied by the name of the author, although the same may be written in a fictitious signature.

Address all communications to WOLFVILLE, N. S.

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1. Any person who takes a paper registered from the Post Office, whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

POST OFFICE, WOLFVILLE

Office Hours, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Mail made up as follows:

For Halifax and Windsor close at 6.50 a. m.

Express west close at 10.35 a. m.

Express east close at 7.15 p. m.

Geo. V. Hays, Post Master.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

Open from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Closed on Saturday at 12 noon.

A. DEW. BARR, Agent.

Churches.

PREBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. R. D. Ross, Pastor—Services every Sabbath at 10.30 a. m. Sabbath School at 11 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. T. A. Higgins, Pastor—Services every Sabbath at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sabbath School at 12.30 p. m. Prayer Meeting on Tuesday at 7.30 p. m. and Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Frank Higgins, Pastor—Services every Sabbath at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sabbath School at 12.30 p. m. Prayer Meeting on Thursday at 7.00 p. m.

St. JOHN'S CHURCH, (Episcopal) Services on Sunday next, in the morning at 11, afternoon at 3. All are welcome.

St. FRANCIS (R. O.)—Rev. T. M. Daly, P. M.—Mass 11.00 a. m. the last Sunday of each month.

Masonic.

St. GEORGE'S LODGE, F. & A. M., meets at their Hall on the second Friday each month at 7.45 o'clock p. m.

J. W. Caldwell, Secretary.

Temperance.

WOLFVILLE DIVISION 8 or T meets every Monday evening in their Hall, Wills' Block, at 7.30 o'clock.

ACADIA LODGE, I. O. G. T. meets every Saturday evening in St. George's Hall at 7.30 o'clock.

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM.

Registered Percheron Horses and French Coach Horses, bred and raised on this farm. Also a large stock of purebred and mixed blooded cattle, sheep and swine. Write for catalogue and prices. Address: WOLFVILLE, N. S.

DIRECTORY

OF THE Business Firms of WOLFVILLE

The undermentioned firms will use your right, and we can safely recommend them as our most enterprising business men.

BORDEN, C. H.—Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

BORDEN, CHARLES H.—Carriages and Sleighs Built, Repaired, and Painted.

BISHOP, E. G.—Dealer in Leads, Oils, Colors, Room Paper, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Brushes, etc., etc.

DISHOP, JOHNISON H.—Wholesale Dealer in Flour and Feed, Mowers, Rakes, &c., &c. N. B. Potatoes supplied in any quantity, hauled or by the car or vessel load.

BLACKADDER, W. C.—Cabinet Maker and Repairer.

BROWN, J. J.—Practical Horse-Shoer and Farrier.

DAVISON BROS.—Editors & Proprietors, Wolfville, N. S.

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Select Poetry.

A FAIR.

Between the curtains of snowy lace
Over the way, is a baby's face.
It peeps forth, smiling in merry glee,
And waves its pink little hand at me.

My heart responds with a lonely cry,
But in the wonderful way and by,
Out from the window of God's "to be,"
That other baby shall beckon to me.

That ever haunting and longed for face,
That perfect vision of infant grace,
Shall shine on me in a splendor of light,
Never to fade from my eager sight.

All that was taken shall be made good—
All that puzzles me, understood;
And the wee white hand that I lost one day
Shall lead me into the Better Way.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

BOYS, KEEP YOUR RECORD CLEAN.

(Last words of John B. Gough.)

"Boys, keep your record clean."
Your lips unstained by sin,
Your lips as the lilies are,
And a heart as pure within.

Fair as the virgin snow,
Spotless and undefiled,
Through around you the world is bright,
Or the pitiless storms beat wild.

As you go out into the world,
Go with a purpose true,
Go with a sturdy resolve will;
Be one of the many few.

Ever do that which is right,
Stern to do that which is mean,
And as you go through peace and strife,
"Boys, keep your record clean."

—Currier E. Wallon.

Interesting Story.

The Country Cousin.

Continued.

"With pleasure," replied Sir Edward, biting his lips, "I never refuse the escort of ladies."

"How very pretty," said Louisa, and as he extended his jeweled hand, their eyes met.

But, notwithstanding the part she was playing, he was extremely modest, and her eyes fell, while a blush overcame her cheek, which was beautiful in the eyes of Sir Edward, though he could not explain susceptibility from one who would have a stranger, and ask him to walk with her. At all events, though he felt, such mingling of simplicity and modesty is rare and therefore interesting. Just for novelty's sake, he resolved to pursue her acquaintance, and try to draw her out.

In vain he sought to engage Miss Howard in conversation; she was so poised and embarrassed that she could only reply by monosyllables; but light-hearted Louisa chatted on right merrily, apparently unconscious of the trouble she was giving her companion.

Louisa evidently made a favorable impression on the mind of Sir Edward, which Emily could not help perceiving; and she half resolved to let pride alone, love her for what she was, and independently have public opinion. But she had pride had gained too strong a hold upon her heart, and during the reception of morning callers, she found herself as much annoyed as on the previous day.

Immediately after dinner, she took the arm of Louisa, and drawing her away, she said—

"Come let us go to the dressing room and prepare for evening."

"You don't mean for me to prepare," said Louisa, eyeing herself with a look of satisfaction; "I have got on my best, and I am sure I look pretty;" and she placed herself before the mirror.

"Did you see that young fellow that walked with us, stare at me? I know he was pleased."

"You look well for the country, but city people dress differently, and when you are with them you should try to imitate them both in dress and manners, lest by singularity you might attract too much attention."

I have no sort of objection to attracting attention," replied Louisa, dryly.

"Well, then, to please me, will you not allow the dressing maid to fix your hair a little more like mine?" inquired Emily.

"Just as you please; but then if it should not be becoming, it must be re-

fitted, and all that trouble would be for nothing."

"Never mind the trouble, and I know you will be satisfied."

As the maid removed the comb, and unbound her shining tresses, Emily gazed in astonishment, ever and anon exclaiming—

"What a pity to confine such splendid hair! Only look, Louisa, did you ever see anything one-half so beautiful?" and beautiful indeed did she look to the delighted Emily, when its arrangements were completed.

"Ay, now," said Emily, "you look sweetly," and with an air of condescension, she for the first time kissed her, adding, "I shall be quite proud of you;" and then, as if a new idea had occurred to her, although she had been pondering it all the morning, she exclaimed—

"O! Louisa, if we could only dress alike; indeed we can, for there are my two blue dresses, exactly alike; only one is silk and the other cashmere. Go bring them immediately."

"That's quite a romantic idea."

As Louisa departed, Louisa, who had been twisting her head before the mirror, turned and in a disatisfied voice said—

"What a bother Louisa has made of my hair! I did not like to say it to her, for she took such pains, but I've no notion of wearing it, not I."

In vain Emily expostulated, with provoking gravity, and quite a show of impatience she gathered it up in its former style, mounted her big comb and arranged the fillet and bow.

"There now," said she, "don't you think it looks better and more becoming?"

"I am sure it does not," scornfully replied Emily, while the tears of vexation filled her eyes.

"It is ridiculous in the extreme—nothing like style about it."

"Who cares for style?" said Louisa contemptuously, "nobody but city folks, who cheer their face with hair that they look like monkeys, cramp up their feet, squeeze their noses out, tie a lump of cotton wool upon their backs, and then because fashionable think they look first-rate, and really a lady from the country, who has a sufficient independence to wear what she likes, is considered very ridiculous."

Convinced how vain her attempts at modernizing Louisa were, Emily cast an angry look at her and left the room, shutting the door violently.

"I do believe, dear uncle," said Louisa, as she encountered him in the garden, "that Emily is sufficiently punished. She is really very unhappy on my account, and my heart aches with pity, even while I torment her. I have forgiven her a thousand times for the few tears her thoughtless remarks occasioned me."

"I appreciate the generosity of your motives," replied her uncle, "but this fault has gained too strong a hold upon Emily to be easily overcome. If I can but reclaim her from the influence of those silly Wilmetts I shall be satisfied. I know it is as painful to you as to me, but if you will bear a little longer she must come to her senses."

In half an hour after this conversation, Mr. Howard, Emily and Louisa were started on a shopping expedition; Emily fully determined to recognize none of her fashionable friends, if so unfortunate as to meet them; her position was very much like that of a young child, who sometimes shuts his eyes, thinking by so doing he screens himself from observation.

"O! papa!" cried she earnestly, as they stepped before a spacious and elegant store, "this is no place for us."

"And why not, my daughter? Have I not often heard you say that you preferred it to any in the city—that Mr. Courtland and his clerks were gentleman-like and accommodating—and do you not generally tread here?"

The fact was, Mr. Courtland, had been a finished gentleman, who had been charmed with by the beauty of Emily, and always foremost in welcoming her, had delighted bestowed attentions upon many of those flattering attentions so pleasing to the heart of woman.

As the party entered, Emily slunk behind her father; but Louisa pulled her aside, saying—

"Only look, dear cousin Emily! what lots of pretty things! Not much like the stores up where I live, I can tell you—why, there they have pork, cheese, corn, molasses, and codfish, besides their calicos and burbels. What an elegant lamp!—well, I never saw such a thing before. It's worth twenty-five cents to come here, if it's only to look at the pretty things."

"Good evening, Miss Howard," said Mr. Courtland, bowing politely, and affecting not to note her embarrassment; "are there any goods I can show you this evening?"

"No, she don't want any," replied Louisa, stepping forward, "but I'd like to buy a new gown."

The remarks of the country rustic were not entirely new to the dealer, and experience had taught him self-control; so without changing countenance, though he inwardly wondered that the fashionable Emily Howard should have so vulgar a relative, courteously asked—

"What shall I show you, madame?"

"Calico, first rate, handsome calico," interrupted Louisa.

"I would like to look at your nieces' prints," was exclaimed in the affected voice of a fashionably-attired young lady, languidly seating herself on a stool by the side of Louisa, and unglancing her delicate hand.

The prints were produced, with the usual combination of the shop-keepers, such as new styles, elegant patterns, fast colors, unexceptionable prices, &c., addressed alternately to the two inspectors.

"Prints, prints!" said Louisa; "I asked for calico."

"This is the article, madame," gravely replied Mr. Courtland.

"Well, that's a funny name for calico; but these are not half lively enough—why, they look like an old faded wash-gown, and would do better for my grandmother, than for a young girl like me. I like your real dandy calico, or prints, as you call 'em."

The young lady cast a scornful look upon the speaker, and gathered her wide-spread, costly garments about her, as if she feared contamination.

"Look here, cousin Emily," continued Louisa, "do tell what to buy."

"Assist your cousin in a choice," said Mr. Howard; and Emily, who had purposely kept at a distance, was forced to approach.

At the sound of Mr. Howard's voice, the lady on the stool had raised her eyes, and Emily immediately discovered her to be the before-mentioned Mr. Wilmett's eldest daughter, and one of her particular friends. With a formal bow for Mr. Howard and a chilly countenance for Emily, she turned to Mr. Courtland with—"I see nothing that pleases me," and then mimicked out of the store.

"O, look Emily!" said Louisa, following her with her eyes; "what a wide-spread piece of work that girl makes of walking!"

"Why, Louisa," said Mr. Howard, smiling, "is that what they call graceful?"

"Just about as graceful as our old ducks. You city folks know nothing of grace. I only wish you could see Mary Lee, the milk-maid trip along, that'll all grace without effort—perfectly natural, too."

"But it will not do for me to be too modest, let I might weary my admirers. Each succeeding day I get new trials and mortifications to Emily, and it appeared to her as if her father's house had never been so thronged with the fashion of the city."

Sir Edward Watson spent much time with them, and it was rumored that he was paying his addresses to Miss Howard. In vain did she look for the report. She was certain he was deeply interested in her and it is less certain that for his sake she would have renounced an abut but no less worthy lover—not that she had loved Sir Edward better, but that he was the son of a marquis, and, above all, one whom the high-bred Wilmetts were aspiring, or rather mimicking, to captivate. But alas! for their schemes—Sir Edward was not one to be entrapped by art, since his travels in foreign countries, and the knowledge of the fashionable world had sickened him of intriguing manna or affected smiles. True, he was charmed with Emily's beauty and accomplishments,

and had she appeared a little, or rather much more naturally, there is no telling what might have happened. As it was, he had never once thought of marrying her, so fastidious was he, that his most intimate friends accounted that his domestic tastes, and admiration of his domestic tastes, and admiration of woman, sometimes feared lest he should never find the best ideal of his imagination, in which case he would most assuredly fulfil his friends' prediction.

The anniversary of Emily's birthday was fast approaching, and sincerely did she hope that Louisa's visit would be completed before its arrival. Alas! the day came round, and Louisa was still there.

Concluded next week.

Real and False Modesty.

It would be well if young women were taught early in life that there is a false shame and an affectation of modesty as unlovely as forwardness, and which repels as effectually as brazenness. To be on the *qui vive* for innuendoes, to have a smart faculty for extracting the bitters of evil from any good, is all wrong and all unmodest. To see where harm is not intended to be done, and to be so shocked at it, that she would die of shame because some gentleman came into the gallery where she was alone with the statue of the Venus of Milo, who fell into confusion and blushed mightily, advertised a modesty that was possibly skin-deep. A blush is something sacred to pure womanhood, and it is a sad reproach for thoughtful eyes to note a young woman so far gone in the impropriety that she pretends to be shocked at things which simple, unaffected candor is far from thinking wrong at all. There are otherwise virtuous and modest young ladies who manage to convey by subtle insinuations that they are deeply conscious of scenes which a really modest woman would ignore.

It is true, indeed, as a great writer has said, that a modest woman must be at times both deaf and blind. Disagreeable happenings, of an office to both eyes, and ears, are at times incidental to almost every one's life. The most sheltered young lady cannot be entirely protected. She may find herself in places where profane language reaches her ears, where objectionable sights reach her eyes. It is then the time for her modesty to take on an armor of dignity; it is the time for her to be both deaf and blind.

There are many things in life that young women ought to know of, and which, if they did know, they would regard as great, solemn truths, to solemn to be gazed over and simple for conversation, but which none the less exist, and should be well comprehended. For a young woman—a young man, either—there is no safety in ignorance. The mother assumes unwarranted responsibility who leaves her innocent at growing girls and boys to be educated in the mysteries of life by unthinking outsiders. Constant rubbing cannot wear off the delicate hue of the cheek, nor can the real purity of mind, the real modesty of refined womanhood be more easily worn away. Modest modesty is tenacious that unsharpened virtue which exists in not being found out. Prudes who all at it are social "suspects." Beware of it, young woman, because it deceives no one, and because if you do not, young men who are in search of lovely wives will beware of you.—Woman's Journal.

Rules of Courtship.

Agree with the girl's father in politics and her mother in religion.

If you have a rival, keep an eye on him; if he is a widower, keep two eyes on him.

Don't put too much sweet stuff in your paper. If you do you will hear it read in other papers, when your wife in some special purpose in indicating upon you the severest punishment known to a married man.

If, on the occasion of your first call, the girl upon whom you have placed your young affections looks like an iceberg and acts like a cold wave, risk your leave early, and stay away. When man in her hours of freak is unsteady and hard to please.

In cold weather finish saying good

night in the house. Don't stretch it all the way to the front gate, and thus lay the foundation for future asthma, bronchitis, neuralgia and chronic catarrh to help you worry the girl to death after she marries you.

Don't be too soft. Don't say: "These little hands shall never do a stroke of work while they are mine;" and, "You shall have nothing to do in our home, but to sit all day long and chirp to the canaries;" as if any sensible woman could be happy fooling away time in that sort of style.

A girl has a fine retentive memory of the soft things and silly promises of courtship, and occasionally in after years, when she is washing the dinner dishes, or patching the waist end of your trousers, she will remind you of them in a cold, sarcastic tone of voice.

Go home at a reasonable hour in the evening. Don't wait until she has to throw her whole soul into a yaw which she can't cover with both hands. A little thing like that may cause a coolness at the very beginning of the game.

Don't lie about your financial condition.

It is very annoying to a bride who has pictured herself a life of luxury in her ancestral halls to learn too late that you expect her to ask a bald-headed parent, who has been unkindly kind to her, to take you in out of the cold.

Meeting a newsboy, whose face was scarred with scratches, a reporter asked him what the matter was. "F low 'ole nigra' my sister. Said he'd blow she was cross-eyed, and I sailed in."

"Is your sister cross-eyed?" was the reply; "it was the prompser of the thing 'at I got licked for."

God reaches us good things by our own hands.

Day and Night

During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a ceaseless tickling in the throat, and an exhausting, dry, hacking cough, afflict the sufferer. Sleep is banished, and great prostration follows. This disease is also attended with Hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice. It is liable to become chronic, involve the lungs, and terminate fatally. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords speedy relief and cure in cases of Bronchitis. It controls the disposition to cough, and induces refreshing sleep.

THE ACADIAN

WOLFVILLE, N. S., JAN. 27, 1888

Apple Culture in N. S.

At the present time there is a great interest being awakened in the minds of the farmers of Nova Scotia in the matter of fruit-growing—a fact which gives the Province cause for congratulation. For the amount of money brought into this country by the export of apples during the past few years has been of no small importance. And yet notwithstanding over 200,000 barrels of the produce of 1886 were exported from this Province, so great are the facilities for apple growing that the industry may be said to be in its infancy. Twenty five or thirty years ago the orders given for fruit trees were very small, consisting of ten or twelve trees; now the orders consist of a hundred or more and in some cases of one thousand trees. But the great disappointment liable to occur in the fact of imported trees not proving true to name, is a subject worthy of serious consideration. Many have been the frauds perpetrated upon the farmers of Canada by vendors of shabby cloth, lightning-rods, etc., and Nova Scotia has had its share of all. But not the least of these frauds has been the victimizing of our fruit-growing farmers by unprincipled tree agents. Some of the agents will sell an individual any variety he may desire; and in a given community the agent may sell twenty-five different varieties and fill his orders from one variety, labelling the trees to correspond with the names marked in the orders taken. Then, too, some sell very ordinary or worthless varieties under fancy names. The writer in giving an order for some small fruit to an agent representing a very popular firm, not many years ago, had recommended to him some very choice raspberries bearing the name Brandywine. An order was given, trees set and well cared for, but when they fruited he had a very good crop of our common wild raspberry. A lady of two cherry trees bearing the name Grape Cluster or some such fancy name, but they proved to be the old-fashioned Kentish cherry, growing uncared for in many waste places. These are only insignificant instances of the many and larger fraudulent sales that have been made in our valley. Now what is the remedy for all this? Perhaps it is best found in the fact that there are nurseries in our own Province owned and controlled by responsible men, from whom our farmers can obtain fruit trees and have them guaranteed true to name. It is often with some difficulty that the farmer decides upon what varieties to select for his planting. It is well known that no country produces better wister apples than our own, and in our foreign markets offer the greatest inducements for the late keeping varieties it is of importance that our orchards should be made up largely of trees bearing such fruit. The Nonpareil is one of our standard apples, but the obtaining of a good healthy Nonpareil orchard by setting trees of nursery stock is a matter of great uncertainty. But there is a method by which we can get the Nonpareil to flourish on most of our soils,—that is, to set the trees of the Autumn Strawberry (or perhaps properly the Autumn Beauty), Lemon Pippin and such healthy, quickly-growing varieties from nursery stock, and after they have attained a few more years' growth and have been pruned into comely trees, graft the Nonpareil into them. Then after about three years they come into bearing and the owner will have a handsome, healthy and productive Nonpareil orchard. The Baldwin, Gravenstein, Ribston Pippin and some other profitable varieties seem to do well as grown from nursery stock. Other varieties are to be dealt sparingly with on account of the fungus which which the fruit is liable to be attacked, or at least till a remedy shall have been discovered; such varieties are the Bishop Pippin (Yellow Bellefleur), Newtown Pippin, Greening, &c. Then too there are some new varieties which our orchardists must not ignore, and among these the Wealthy deserves a special mention. The tree is a rapid, healthy grower, the fruit handsome, good flavor; and it is also a good shipper, ranking with the Gravenstein, by many thought to be superior. It has been spoken of with great favor during the past season in Ontario, Wisconsin and other places. It will be remembered that the Wealthy and some other new varieties have been sold in this Province for seventy-five cents and one dollar per tree. But this tree with all the best of the new varieties can now be obtained from our native nurseries at the popular price of trees of older varieties—a fact which those who anticipate setting trees will do well to make a note of.

Municipal Council.

PRESENTMENT AND ASSESSMENT, JANUARY TERM.

WARDEN AND COUNCILLORS' ACCOUNTS TO END JAN. TERM, 1888.

Table with columns for names, amounts, and descriptions of municipal council accounts.

AUDITORS.

Table listing auditors and their respective amounts.

ASSESSORS.

Table listing assessors and their respective amounts for various wards.

REVENUES.

Table listing revenues and their respective amounts.

SCHOOLS.

Table listing school-related amounts.

LUNATICS.

Table listing lunatic-related amounts.

COHORERS.

Table listing cohort-related amounts.

ROAD DAMAGES AND COMMITTEES.

Table listing road damage and committee amounts.

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ROADS.

Table listing road-related amounts.

CC Harris cons Hancock

Table listing various legal cases and amounts.

SALARIES.

Table listing salaries for various officials.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Table listing printing and stationery expenses.

NEW STAR PRINTING TOWN OFFICERS.

Table listing expenses for town officers.

DAVIDSON BROS. PRINTING.

Table listing expenses for Davidson Bros. printing.

WESTERN CHRONICLE.

Table listing expenses for Western Chronicle.

In the writing of this letter we catch

glimpses of Charlotte Brooker's loving and selfless nature—her reverence and love for the Saviour, of her wit and good humor, and her domestic life.

The County Paper.

We would suppose that the County Council should have sufficient power to enforce their resolutions also there is but little use in passing them.

The editor of the New Star evidently does not look elsewhere than in his own columns for the carrying out of the regulations of the Municipal Council else he would have discovered that one other township, at least, than Cornwallis has followed instructions and that township, or the overseers of the poor for that township, have conformed, so far as the advertising for tenders for the poor's supplies is concerned, to the strict letter of the regulation, that of advertising in the county paper, the ACADIAN.

Now as the ACADIAN is the only paper published within the jurisdiction of the county council it is evident that it is the county paper, and as such should receive the county's patronage.

Very artistic is the show of Artist's Materials at B. G. Bishop's, all colors—oils, gasolene, etc.

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IF ACCEPTED AT ONCE. We have succeeded in making arrangements whereby we are enabled to offer the following unparalleled inducements to new subscribers.

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A Legacy.

Friends of my many years! When the great silence falls, at last on me, Let me not leave to pain and sudden death A memory of tears.

But pleasant thoughts Of one who was my friendship's honored guest, And drank the wine of consolation pressed From sorrows of thy own.

I leave thee with a sense Of hands upheld and trials rendered less— The usefulness which is to be, fullness Its own great recompense;

The knowledge that from thine, As from the garments of the Master, stole Calmness and strength, the virtue which makes whole And heals without a sign;

Yes, more, the assurance strong That love, which fails of perfect utterance here, Lives left in the heavenly atmosphere With its immortal song.

—J. C. Whittier.

Advice to Young Men.

It is very generally admitted that this is leap year. The authorities are not at variance on this, and if they were the fact could be proved to the satisfaction of any reasonable mind by referring to any respectable calendar or by the simple method of dividing the figures 1888 by four and showing that there is no remainder.

When the planets are right in their courses and the division mentioned leaves no remainder, the year is almost invariably a leap year. This being the fact, the young man must seriously face the question, what is he going to do about it? The young man is undoubtedly in a position of extreme delicacy. Custom has ruled that during leap year a young lady may reverse the natural order of things and ask the blushing young man for his hand and heart. Of course he may refuse, as young ladies themselves have been known to do during the other three years, but the trouble is that his refusal, unlike hers, carries with it a penalty. He must present to the rejected fair one a silk dress. This desperate alternative is in fact the foundation of the mathematical method by which leap year is determined. The young man, like the year, is divided between the choice of two evils, and in either case there is no remainder in his pocketbook.

What, then, is the best thing to be done under the circumstances? Some men take to the tall timber on the first day of January and live a hermit's life until the dawning of a better year. This plan undoubtedly has its merits. Yet there are disadvantages that the prudent young man would do well to weigh. There is a certain air of cowardice about it that is repugnant to the feelings of the average young man. And then again it has its dangers. Supposing the determined young woman follows him? He then finds himself unprotected in the wilderness. There is no help for him. The resources of civilization are not there. In the city if he is run down he can at least call a policeman. He may have the assistance of his fellow men, and if he cannot have that he at least has their sympathy. So, taking it all in all, it is better to bear the evils that we have than fly to others that we know not of.

The latter plan seems to be that the young man should stand his ground. If disaster is to come it is better to meet it bravely than to run away from it. A young man should be careful of the company he keeps during the present year. Although he may miss much harmless enjoyment by doing so, it is best to refuse all invitations to go out riding or to the opera or to parties unless he has a chaperone with him. It is well to seek the company of young men and avoid being found alone. Statistics show us that the young woman rarely proposes to a young man unless she happens to find him alone. The census of 1880 gives such cases as only one and a half per cent. of the total marriageable portion of the young men of this country. The percentage is so small that it reduces the risk to a point that is hardly worth considering as a real danger. The plan we would suggest is this: Let two or three young men band together and resolve never to let one of their number be found alone and unprotected. Let this union be entered to throughout the year, care being taken not to relax the vigilance as the first days of 1889 approach. The real danger comes when all danger appears to be over. Recurring once more to the useful and complete census of 1880, it is shown that, more unfortunately young men are roped in on the 31st of December in leap years than on all the other days of those years put together. This shows the great evil of jubilant over-confidence that a danger is past when it is really present in its most virulent form.

The plan adopted in some of the larger cities of a Leap Year Insurance Club (mutual) is not a bad one. This is formed to meet and grapple with the silk dress difficulty alone. There is a President and Secretary and the usual numbers of officers and committees. There are small weekly assessments which form a fund, and from this fund is drawn the expense of the silk dress when any of the members fall a victim. It is true that in Chicago gilding frauds occurred last year (see government insurance report for 1884, page 173), by which unscrupulous members rang in silk dresses for most of their female relatives. Still, such frauds will be guarded against as much as possible by the investigating committees. At the beginning of the next year the club has a big dinner out of what is left of the funds and they then dissolve for three years.

There is no doubt but the government ought to provide some protection for young men during leap years; still, governments are notoriously slow in moving toward any reform, and at present the only chance for the young man is, as we have suggested, combination and mutual support.—Detroit Free Press.

Deadly Drinking Water!

A UNIVERSAL EPIDEMIC CAUSED.—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED.

Typoid fever rages everywhere! Wherever cities are dependent upon rivers or streams for their drinking water, the fever rages violently. Throughout the entire South west and Northwest the wells are low; the water is of very poor quality; and here also the fever rages.

The authorities of Albany, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Philadelphia and other large cities are warning the people not to drink the water without first boiling it to kill the malarial and typhoid germs.

Surely a winter of malarial and typhoid will ill prepare our people to encounter a summer of cholera.

Cholera and typhoid and malarial fever can all be prevented by simple rules of life, and these rules should be studied by everyone. These diseases are symptoms of a low state of the system, produced by the vitiated blood.

This blood is made impure because of the impurities in the drinking water, these impurities being deadly poisons which paralyze the nerve action of the kidneys and liver. When these blood purifying organs are paralyzed, then the natural waste of the body—the uric acid—accumulates in the blood, and fever cannot be prevented until this excess of uric acid has been removed.

The greatest necessity of everyday life is pure water. Two-thirds of one's body is made up of water. If the water we drink is impure, then how can we hope to escape diseased conditions?

It is impossible. The stomach, liver and kidneys cannot purify polluted water. Some cautious people resort to the filter for purifying this water, but even the filter does not remove this poison, for water of the most deadly character may pass through this filter and become clear, yet the poison, disguised, is there.

They who use filters know that they must become renewed at regular periods, for even though they do not take out all the impurity, they soon become foul. Now in like manner the human kidneys are filled with impurities and become foul like the filter, all the blood in the system coursing through them becomes bad, for it is now a conceded fact that the kidneys are the chief means whereby the blood is purified. These organs are filled with thousands of hair-like tubes which drain the impurities from the blood, as the sewer pipes drain impurities from our houses.

If a sewer pipe breaks under the house the sewerage escapes into the earth, and fills the house with poisonous gas; so if any of the thousand and one little hair-like sewer tubes of the kidneys break down, the entire body is affected by this awful poison.

It is a scientific fact that the kidneys have few nerves of sensation; and, consequently, disease may exist in these organs for a long time and not be suspected by the individual. It is impossible to filter or take the death out of the blood when the least derangement exists in these organs, and if the blood is not filtered then the uric acid or kidney poison, removable only by Warner's safe cure, accumulates in the system and attacks every organ, producing nine out of ten ailments, just as sewer gas and bad drainage produce so many fatal disorders.

Kidney disease may be known to exist if there is any marked departure from ordinary health without apparent known cause and it should be understood by all that the greatest peril exists and is intensified if there is the least neglect to treat it promptly with that great specific, Warner's safe cure, a remedy that has received the highest recognition by scientific men, who have thoroughly investigated the character of kidney derangements.

The liver, when deranged, immediately announces the fact by yellow skin, constipated bowels, coated tongue and headaches; but the kidneys when diseased struggle on for a long time, and the fact of its disease can only be discovered by the aid of the microscope or by the physician who is skillful enough to trace the most indirect effects in the system to the derangement of these organs as the prime cause.

Several counties in Michigan pay bounties on English sparrows, and the boys are killing large numbers of them.

The official report of the United States bureau of agriculture states that the crop of grain in that country last year was 456,329,000 bushels wheat; 1,456,161,000 bushels corn; and 659,618,000 bushels oats.

Ayer's Pills are constantly advancing in the estimation of those who use them. They improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy actions, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, and powerful in subduing disease.

Reports from Acadia Mines show an increase of property. The rolling mill which has been running double time this week, and the manager is rushing along additions to the foundry for the purpose of casting water-pipes, for which the company already have contracts amounting close on to \$200,000.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Use Seavey's East India Liniment. 12 Yarmouth has got the electric light.

Boston has a great poultry show on hand.

Another scheme to have a carnival in Montreal this winter has fallen through.

A BOUQUET of enchanting sweetmeats—"Lotus of the Nile" perfume.

There have been 2000 deaths from small pox in Havana since May last.

"MAID S." CONDITION POWDER is a capital thing to mix in food for Poultry.

A New Yorker has been sentenced to Sing Sing for five years for stealing an umbrella.

If YOU HAVE a Cough, do not neglect it; buy at once a bottle of Allen's Lung Balm.

626 fires were caused in New York last year by matches left lying around loose.

There are eleven thousand, two hundred, and eighty miles of railroad in operation in Canada.

No MORE PILLS.—Campbell's Cathartic Compound is especially prepared to take the place of those nauseous pills.

The regular rate of increase of the Astor estate is said to be from \$10,000,000 to \$13,000,000 a year.

THE PEOPLE'S BEST FRIEND is Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, because it is ever-ready to alleviate suffering.

The University of Pennsylvania has adopted a rule prohibiting smoking by the students in the college building.

The figures of this year, 1888, resemble three big girls and a dude as they spread themselves across the pavement on a fine afternoon.

THE "ROYAL" FLAVORING EXTRACTS are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality.

Mr John Walker, of the London Times has been raised to the peerage, in celebration of the centenary of that journal.

4000 Chinese workmen were drowned at Shanghai on Thursday, Jan. 12, while engaged in making a breakwater at that place.

The election in Queens Co., N. B., on the 18th inst., resulted in the return of Mr Baird, the Lib.-Con. candidate, by a respectable majority.

During the year 1887, 125 divorce and separation cases came before the court of sessions in Scotland. This is not a good record for "Auld Reekie."

Nowlan, the Somerville, Mass., murderer, paid the penalty for his crime in Boston on Friday morning last. He was a native of this county.

WAR CRIMES.—Thousands of cards and circulars will soon be sent over this country, telling of the war that Dr. Norman's Dock Blood Purifier is making in this Province against old Chronic diseases, Impure Blood Liver and Kidney trouble, and when faithfully used has never failed to conquer every time.

The Lunenburg Progress says: A few days ago Bailey Bros. killed a 14-month-old pig which weighed 493 pounds after being dressed and frozen.

More than 200,000 acres of land have gone out of cultivation in England during the last seven years, which makes a loss of £200,000,000 to the land owners and farmers.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Nova Scotia Glass Company, New Glasgow, held its annual meeting on Monday, the 16th inst., when new directors were appointed, and a dividend of 7 per cent. declared.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co. Genls.—I certify that MINARD'S LINIMENT cured my daughter of a severe and what appeared to be a fatal attack of diphtheria after all other remedies had failed, and recommend it to all who may be afflicted with that terrible disease.

JOHN D. BOUTILLER, French Village, Jan'y, 1883.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co. Genls.—I suffered for seven years from bronchitis. Nothing gave me relief till I tried MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM. Six bottles made a complete cure, and I firmly believe it to be the best cough mixture made.

J. R. VAN BUREN, Fredericton, July, 1887.

"The question what shall we eat in these days occupying much attention," says an exchange. The question what we get to eat with the limited means at our disposal, is occupying much attention in these days of low wages and high prices.

Do you think you can get anything better than Simon's Liniment for Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Itch, Cuts, Lumbago, etc., etc.? If so we think all people think as you do, and we still think that the many testimonials we receive are from honest people who conscientiously think they have been benefited by its use, and we think that you will think it too after you have used it for any of the above diseases.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed 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 it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind 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.

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

Visitors To The City During the holidays will find it to their advantage to call at

KNOWLES' BOOKSTORE A. M. HOARE, MANAGER. Cor. George & Cranville Sts., HALIFAX, N. S. and inspect their display of Christmas presents.

Valuable property for sale. The Eight-Acre Lot adjoining College property; to be sold in lots or as a whole; runs to the main road. Apply to Mrs W. J. Johnson, for two months only. Dec. 24, 1887. 2m

A New Book! The Memoirs of the late DR CRAMP, BY REV. T. A. HIGGINS, D. D. Having just received, a number of copies of the above work, which is got up with great taste, and contains a beautiful likeness of the Doctor, also much valuable information, we would call the attention of the public to the same.

Rockwell & Co., Booksellers & Stationers, WOLFVILLE, N. S. October 21st, 1887

'86-'SPRING!'-'86. Chas. H. Borden. Began to call attention to his stock of Carriages for the spring trade, in CONCORD and WHITE CHAPEL styles. He is also prepared to build Carriages in any style required, including the "VILLAGE CART," at shortest notice, and will guarantee stock and workmanship in every thing turned out of his establishment. Wolfville, April 23d, 1886

GEO. V. RAND, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN DRUGS MEDICINES CHEMICALS FANCY GOODS PERFUMERY AND SOAPS. BRUSHES, SPECTACLES, JEWELLERY, ETC. ETC. Main Street, Wolfville, N. S.

JOHNSON'S FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. ANODYNE LINIMENT. THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

J. W. RYAN Wishes His Patrons A Merry and Prosperous New Year! And what is perhaps more to the purpose, will give them SPECIAL BARGAINS in all lines of Winter Goods to clear. 1888. KENTVILLE, N. S.

NOTICE! P. CHRISTIE, TAILOR, BOSTON. Began to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has on hand a choice lot of Diagonals, Tweeds and Pantings in great variety and at prices To Suit Every One.

OUR JOB ROOM IS SUPPLIED WITH THE LATEST STYLES OF TYPE JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION DONE WITH NEATNESS, CHEAPNESS, AND PUNCTUALITY.

The Ontario Mutual LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y. HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO, ONT. DOMINION DEPOSIT \$100,000. The Ontario guarantees in plain figures on its policies under the Company's seal, definite values either in cash or paid up assurance; thereby enabling a member to know the value of his policy at any time, and withdraw without loss in case of necessity.

ST. JOHN PACKET THE SCHOONER "H. K. RICHARDS," (CAPT. R. MAGRAHAM), Will run as a packet during the remainder of the season between St. John and Wolfville, Direct. Freight and Passengers at low rates.

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A GREAT COMBINATION! THE ACADIAN AND THE WEEKLY DETROIT FREE PRESS. Each for One Year for \$1.75.

Everybody has heard of the famous Detroit Free Press. Its enormous and ever-increasing circulation—120,000 copies per week—speaks louder than words of its great popularity. The most Original Paper in America. Always breezy, bright and attractive. Fun, Wit and Satire, without coarseness or vulgarity. Entertainment and instruction go hand in hand. The best-known writers contribute to its columns. The great humorists "M Quad" and "Luke Sharp" write only for the Free Press. It never disappoints its army of readers. In every sense the Ideal family paper. It is the paper for you to take. The regular price of the Free Press is \$1.00 per year. We offer you THE ACADIAN and the Free Press, both for one year, for only \$1.75. Send your subscriptions to The Acadian, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

WE SELL CORDWOOD, SPILING, BARK, R. R. TIES, LUMBER, LATHING, CANALS, FROZEN FISH, ETC. PJATCES, FISH, ETC. Best prices for all Shipments. Write fully for Quotations. HATHWAY & CO., General Commission Merchants, 22 Central Wharf - Boston. Members of the Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanic's Exchanges.

A HORSE! That is not blanketed cats more to keep warm than one that is. A splendid stock of BLANKETS of every description at C. A. PATRIQUIN'S, where you can buy GOAT ROBE'S RUBBER LAF-SPEARDS and requisites for horses and horsemen. AWAY DOWN! Wolfville, Oct. 14th, 1887

CONFECTIONERY! The undersigned has opened a stock of all the finest and best varieties all Confectionery, etc, and will be pleased to wait on all wishing the same. All goods are new and fresh and warranted first quality. Syrups of all kinds can also be obtained. Mrs Jos. Weston, Wolfville, Sept. 6th, '87 6mo

W. & A. Railway. Time Table 1887—Winter Arrangement—1888. Commencing Monday, 28th Nov. GOING EAST. Exp. Acorn. Exp. Daily. (T.F.S.) Daily. A.M. P.M. Annapolis Leve 6:00 1:40 14 Bridgetown 6:55 2:30 28 Middleton 7:55 3:30 42 Aylesford 8:50 4:30 47 Berwick 9:20 5:00 50 Waterville 9:35 5:45 54 Kentville 5:40 10:10 58 Port Williams 6:00 11:00 60 Wolfville 6:10 11:50 66 Grand Pre 6:25 11:35 72 Avonport 6:40 11:45 77 Hantsport 6:58 12:05 84 Windsor 7:50 12:55 81 Middleton 10:00 3:25 116 Bridgetown 10:45 4:10 120 Annapolis Arive 1:20 4:50

GOING WEST. Exp. Acorn. Exp. Daily. (T.F.S.) Daily. A.M. P.M. Halifax - leave 7:00 6:15 14 Windsor Jun- 7:40 7:15 28 Hantsport 8:30 8:05 33 Avonport 9:25 9:00 38 Grand Pre 9:35 10:05 44 Wolfville 9:54 11:25 47 Port Williams 10:00 11:35 53 Kentville 10:10 12:25 58 Berwick 10:57 1:02 63 Aylesford 11:21 1:40 67 Middleton 12:00 2:58 116 Bridgetown 12:24 3:55 120 Annapolis Arive 1:20 4:50

N. B. Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. One hour added will give Halifax time. Steamer "Secret" leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday for Digby and Annapolis, returning on Annapolis same days. Steamer "Evangeline" will make daily connection each way between Annapolis and Digby. Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 3:30 p. m. and leave Yarmouth daily at 7:15 a. m. Steamer "Dominion" leaves Yarmouth every Saturday evening for Boston. International steamers leave St. John every Monday and Thursday, a. m., to Zante, Portland and Boston. Trains of the Provincial and New England All Rail leave St. John at 4:45 a. m., Bangor, Portland and Boston at 4:45 a. m., evening and Sunday morning. Through Tickets by the various routes on sale at all Stations. P. INNES, General Manager Kentville, Nov. 23d 1887