

THE WESLEYAN

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

Only the other day the Bishop of Durham—no mean authority—made the assertion that of all the wants of the present day, education must stand in the forefront. "It is more important," to use his own words, "than wealth in social status or influence, because it procures all these and much more besides. History shows that those nations which have been most forward in their educational arrangements, have likewise asserted their position in the forefront of nations." What is certainly true in regard to nations, is beyond dispute true in relation to churches.

The general tone of the addresses given in the Black Memorial Hall at Sackville on Thursday last, was pleasantly re-assuring to the friends of education under religious auspices. The prayer of Wesley, "Unite the pair so long disjoined, Knowledge and vital piety," never found a heartier response. In the valuable historical sketch by the first principal as well as first President of the college, whom we venerate while we hesitate to call him venerable, there was no hint of any error in past policy. The Rev. J. R. Narraway—whom all were glad to hear once more—uttered no uncertain sound; nor could any slightest symptom of doubt be suspected from the eloquent utterances of the esteemed Presidents of the near patronizing Conferences. Josiah Wood, M. P., the representative of the Alumni Society, gave most unequivocal expression to our views as he said that he "trusted the day was far distant when our churches should, in providing for education, relinquish their control over our collegiate institutions, which he would prefer to see sustained by the liberality of religious philanthropists." That such sentiments find a ready response from our men of wealth, the new college, in which Lieut.-Governor Richey gave us words of cheer, is a mute but forceful assurance. It has been built by men who are not wont to throw money away. Its very presence proves that we yet cling to those educational principles taught by John Wesley and carried into wide practice by his followers on both continents. As Mr. Hertz remarked at the gathering in Lingley Hall, it is an advertisement that we mean to stay. We need not enter into any defence of our denominational views in higher education. Does any one question them, we refer them to the address on our first page. In our determination to conduct such work under Christian auspices we are not alone; the eloquent pen of Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, has been used with no small effect in behalf of the existence of his own denominational college.

The brief but forcible letter from "A Graduate," in this issue of our paper, renders any editorial appeal on our part the less necessary. To carry out John Wesley's principles in education we must carry out John Wesley's principles respecting liberality. This our people have done and are doing. We regret to find that an esteemed contemporary comes out with an article apparently intended to represent benevolence in the direction of our college. It is not, we may add, the first time that this has been attempted and at a period, too, when liberal things were being devised and done. Hitherto, such efforts have been in vain, and they will be in vain. We appreciate the delicacy which prevented a direct financial appeal from being made last Thursday evening to the President's invited guests, but more than one practical business man has expressed his opinion that it was a mistake. Call it a mistake, or an act of thorough courtesy, or whatever one may please, the opened fountain will not fail. In connection with that meeting more than three thousand dollars have been assured, and we believe that Methodists will not lose that amount by any failure to make up the remaining nine thousand needed. He who controls hearts, is, we believe, influencing men in this matter. "I give to the institutions," said a Christian business man of this city to this editor on his way home, "because it seems as if I cannot help doing it," and to this statement he added a wish that he could do much more than he had already done. Our colleges are passing through such pressure as the

American Methodist colleges have passed through. Christian laymen lifted the load—rather let us say they did their duty—and they are blessing the country, and Provincial laymen will do the same. They have already been doing it. Only, brethren, don't wait too long. Do not leave it to be attended to by your executors. Heaven will have its own happiness: get all you can on earth. "He gives twice who gives quickly."

A BRIGHT SIGN.

One of the most interesting discussions of the recent Free Christian Baptist Conference was called forth by the fact that several leading members of that body had embraced substantially the views held by John Wesley on the subject of entire sanctification. The report formulated on the subject by a majority of the elders' conference presented the subject from the standpoint from which opponents of our own creed have often presented it. Did space permit we would give the report in full. The Rev. G. T. Hartley said that it "gave him credit for teaching doctrines which he did not," and the Rev. Mr. McDonald stated that "there was not a holiness teacher that believed what the report stated they believed." The majority of the members of the body seem to have failed to grasp the idea that the sanctification of the believer may at once be progressive and special, and that growth will be the law of the redeemed and entirely consecrated soul through the "ages of ages" of eternity. Nevertheless, the day will come when esteemed brethren will no longer decline to ordain licentiates before they profess to enjoy the perfect love of God. Such a profession will yet be regarded as the best possible qualification—the indispensable qualification—for a minister of Christ.

THE CONFLICT.

To-day the rate-payers of Charlotte-town, P. E. I., vote on the repeal of the Scott Act. In April, 1879, they adopted the Act by a vote of 827 to 253. Up to this date, during the present year, every election held in the Dominion has resulted in a popular verdict for the Act and for prohibition. We do not doubt that the verdict given by the citizens of Charlottetown will be the same as that of their fellow countrymen in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

In the county of York, N. B., where a vote on the Scott Act will be taken on the 30th inst., there may be a severe contest. In that county the Act was adopted in 1878 by a vote of 1,229 to 214. Since that date the foes of temperance have awaked to their danger, and its friends must beware of being over confident. Every man that can be coaxed or driven, or drugged to vote in favor of liquor will be on hand to help bind his fellows with chains: the friends of sobriety and freedom must be equally prepared. In these contests every man counts one. A contemporary prays that the Lord may "move the people mightily," so that the advocates of a legalized rum trade "will not dare make another attempt." Amen and Amen!

How often by some signal answer to prayer has God helped his people to the exercise of new faith and courage. On this subject the *Central Christian Advocate* says: "We have a case in point within our own lines of observation and knowledge. When it was known one Sunday morning not long ago, that Dr. Goodell, the beloved pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of St. Louis, was lying near Liverpool, England, at death's door possibly, with Syrian malaria, a special meeting for prayer on his behalf was called. They who prayed hardly knew how great the emergency was, but they poured out their hearts in most urgent pleadings and supplications as only those who have faith in God can; and then they rested the case with the Heavenly Father. Dr. Goodell writing to the *Advocate* says, 'with grateful praise it should be written, that the beginning of the recovery dates from this convocation of prayer on Sabbath afternoon, in the parlors of the Church.' Under like circumstances once Bishop Simpson seemed restored to life, and gave the Church many years of faithful service, as we hope Dr. Goodell may do."

There is not a little of earthly eloquence in the words with which Oliver Wendell Holmes acknowledges the written congratulations of friends on his birthday: "The letters, coming

to me so late in life, seem almost like open letters of introduction to a celestial household, to which I am commended by my air-breathing friends and associates. Could I but carry them with me as credentials, it seems as if the angels themselves would make obeisance to a new-comer so highly spoken of. Speak as indulgently as you may of one who has crossed the dead line of the Psalmist's reckoning, he cannot forget that he is sitting amidst the ruins of the generation to which he belongs—himself a monument, if not a ruin, on which all but himself can read the inscription. In the meantime a little praise comes too late to do him any great harm. The breath that stirs his slumbering vanity brightens the fire upon his hearth, but fans no dangerous flame of self-love, as it might have done in my earlier years. I pray you to accept this imperfect expression of my feelings as at least showing that you have conferred a great deal of happiness in obeying a generous impulse."

His Excellency the Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Lansdowne, arrived in this city on Saturday last. Immediately upon his arrival he was driven to the Council Chamber, where he received an address from the Mayor and Aldermen, to which he made a suitable reply. On Monday evening, a large number of citizens took advantage of a drawing-room reception at Government House to pay their respects to His Excellency and Lady Lansdowne. On Tuesday afternoon the distinguished visitors crossed to Dartmouth, where, at the works of the Starr Manufacturing Company, they were welcomed by Warden Stairs and other official and private citizens. In the office of the company an address was read by Recorder Russell, to which the Marquis made an appropriate reply. It is scarcely necessary to say that His Excellency, who is a comparatively young man—only in his thirty-ninth year—has made a most favorable impression upon the general public.

The boast that the Church of England puts "a gentleman in every English parish" has no doubt a good deal of truth in it, but there are some exceptions. A clergyman at South Wyham recently wrote to the School Board teacher of the parish: "All the villagers desirous of coming to my house approach it in a becoming and respectful manner—i. e., through the backway and to the kitchen door—there is not a farmer in the place who ever has had, or would have, the impertinence to do otherwise. I desire that in future you will do the like." This note the teacher forwarded at once to a leading paper. Some bishop must have blundered, or the Rev. Arthur Tollemache-Tollemache would never have had the opportunity to offer an insult to his parishioners.

How much confidence must be reposed in the printer may be judged from the case of the disclosure of the English cabinet's "redistribution" plans, recently published in the *London Standard*. Through this disclosure the public learned what it otherwise would not have known until the meeting of Parliament—that by the representation of England would be increased by one hundred and ten members, that of Scotland by ten, while Ireland's would be unchanged. Through a severe investigation it was learned that the secret was betrayed by workmen in the office of Spottiswood & Co., the Queen's printers. The offender is in custody.

We commend to our ministerial brethren the report of a Southern Methodist preacher: "I am getting along well with my work—about one hundred subscriptions to the *Advocate* and four hundred conversions." Is not the circulation of the church paper part of the minister's work?—Joseph Cook will preach and lecture in this city about the middle of December. He is a Congregationalist and is not a minister.—A gentleman who was looking over an old "Prices Current" of 1834—fifty years ago—tells us that at the date of the paper there were 9300 puncheons of rum in store here, or about one to each three inhabitants.—A Methodist exchange talks thus to its correspondents: "Never let your news 'get cold.' Send it away right away. Do not wait till 'this evening,' or 'to-morrow.' Write immediately." So say we. While we are going to press each week, notices of marriages,

deaths, etc. arrive, and have to be held over, which might as well have been sent days before.—One or two communications are unavoidably held over for next week.

PLEASING GIFTS.

President Inch, of Mount Allison, writes:

Permit me to acknowledge through the *Wesleyan* the receipt from Mrs. Thomas Pickard, for the reading desk of Black Memorial Chapel, of a large and beautiful illustrated Bible with Commentary, substantially bound in Morocco. This handsome volume is the death-bed gift of the late Mrs. Charles Dixon of Sackville, who thus manifested in her closing hours a deep interest in the Institution with whose whole history her useful life had been intimately associated.

I beg also to acknowledge the gift for the same room of a beautiful Pulpit Hymn-book from Miss Fullerton, of the Ladies' Academy.

THE NEW COLLEGE.

On Thursday last week a large gathering of the friends of Methodist educational work took place at Sackville, N. B., to witness the dedication of the new college building.

As many of our readers know, the Board of Governors intended to hold the dedicatory services at an earlier date, but, these have been delayed mainly in consequence of the accident to President Inch, and the building has been occupied by classes since the opening of the autumn term. It is not too much to say that it is the handsomest and best building of the kind in the Maritime Provinces. It is constructed of red sandstone with basement courses, coigns, and arches of light olive freestone. It is 95 feet in length, by 52 in width, and two stories high above the basement, with a central tower 70 feet high. In the basement, besides space for the heating apparatus, etc., the science department has in the eastern end three or four admirable rooms to be used as laboratories, etc. On the first floor there are large class-rooms for chemistry and physics, three class-rooms for classics, mathematics, and moral and mental science, an office, a parlor, and two cloak rooms. In the next story here are in the central part of the building a large museum and four class rooms, the library and the William Black Memorial Hall, occupying the western and eastern wings respectively. The library is lighted by two windows of moderate size in the side, and two very large ones in the gable ends of the wing, all glazed with glass of delicate light hues, and arranged in geometrical patterns. It is neatly shelved with ash and will accommodate about ten thousand volumes. The Black Memorial Hall constitutes the college chapel, and takes its name from the Rev. William Black, the founder of Methodism in the Maritime Provinces. The pitch of the roof is quite steep and the ceiling inside is painted a delicate blue with heavy curved rafters of dark walnut crossing it, the spaces between them and the roof being filled in with a kind of fret-work of the same color. The two small windows, and one of the three large ones, are glazed similarly to those in the library. Of the other two, the one confronting the door is a memorial window, placed there by Martin P. Black, Esq., of Halifax. In the centre of the window is a group of figures in the richest hues representing our Saviour and certain of his disciples, surrounded by the text; "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." At the bottom of the window runs the inscription: "To the honour of God and in memory of the Rev. William Black, apostle of Methodism in the Maritime Provinces." The other memorial window, the gift of the late Mrs. Charles Allison, contains a series of groups illustrating the passage: "I was an hungered and ye gave me meat, etc., and bears at the bottom the inscription: "To the glory of God and in memory of Charles F. Allison, the founder of these Institutions."

Besides the elegant building, the property under the management of the Board of Governors now includes: 1. The old college, now used for dormitories, a wooden building completed in 1861. 2. The male academy, a spacious wooden building only two years old, which takes the place of the old academy previously burned to the ground. The original academy, on the same site was also destroyed by fire. 3. The school building, three stories of wood, containing class rooms for the Academy boys. & The ladies' academy, a large and imposing edifice which has been three times enlarged. 4. Lingley hall, where public meetings and convocations are held. Besides these is the cottage where the President lives.

The visitor who may have been familiar with Sackville in former days, is struck with the changed appearance of the scene. The old college is now so placed and re-modelled and painted as to add to the attractiveness of the general arrangement. Could the front of the Ladies' Academy be swung around, one might almost imagine himself in one of those squares formed by the arrangement of some of the buildings used by the noted colleges of the old world.

The company assembled last Thursday afternoon in the beautiful Memorial Hall included a large number of old students and other invited guests

from various parts of the Maritime Provinces. The Methodist ministers on the platform with Dr. Inch, the President of the college, who occupied the chair, were the Revs. Dr. Pickard, Dr. McMurray, Dr. Pope, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Lathern, J. Read—President of the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference, J. A. Rogers—President of the Nova Scotia Conference, J. R. Narraway, A. M., S. F. Huestis, E. Evans and W. H. Hertz. With these were Lieut. Gov. Richey, of Nova Scotia; the Rev. Principal Ross, of Dalhousie College; Judge Palmer, of St. John; and Josiah Wood, M. P., of Sackville.

The religious exercises were under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Stewart, chaplain of the Institutions, at whose request the assembly united in singing the 677th hymn. The Rev. Dr. Pope then read the dedicatory prayer found in the 7th chapter of 2nd Chronicles and also a part of the 19th chapter of Hebrews, after which the Rev. Dr. Lathern invoked the divine blessing upon the work in which they were engaged.

The Chairman, Dr. Inch, in a brief address of welcome said that the hearts of the governors were larger than the building, which would not contain nearly all the friends they would be glad to welcome on this occasion. Letters of congratulation had been received from a large number at a distance, some of them in the Upper Provinces and the United States. He was grateful that not a single accident of any kind had attended the erection of the Hall. Allusion (was made) to the death of Mrs. C. F. Allison, widow of the honored founder of the Institutions, just after the beautiful memorial window presented by her had been placed in position, and to the death of Mr. Chipman, of St. Stephen, another benefactor of Mount Allison. Mention was also made of the beautiful window presented by Mr. M. P. Black, of Halifax.

The Rev. B. Pickard, D. D., then proceeded to give an historical narrative of the institutions from the commencement. In doing this he led his hearers back about forty-five years.

In a letter from Chas. F. Allison, Esq., laid before the ministers of the N. B. District in May, 1839, and published some time since in our columns, he found "the prolific germ of the institution and the pregnant promise of its continual living growth and full development, and also a clear declaration of the distinguishing principles upon which the education to be here imparted will be carefully conducted so long as those responsible therefor are faithful to the trust committed to them." On July 9, 1840, Mr. Allison laid the corner-stone, and in January, 1843, when the educational work was commenced, seven students presented themselves for admission. The more formal opening took place June 29, 1843, when an inaugural address was presented by the Principal elect, (Dr. Pickard) since which time the work of education has been systematically carried on with ever increasing facilities. The catalogue for the year 1843 contains the names of 80 students, of whom 34 attended the first term, 45 the second, 62 the third.

A college charter was obtained from the legislature of New Brunswick, and a plan was reported to the Conference of 1858, to ensure the establishment of a college. To this plan the Conference gave its cordial sanction, but difficulties arose and the hopes of those most anxious for the immediate success of the scheme were not realized. At the Conference in 1859 it was determined to attempt to raise immediately an endowment fund to aid in the maintenance of a theological professorship to be established at Sackville, to be designated, "The Chas. F. Allison professorship." At the Conference of 1861 the late Rev. Dr. DeWolfe was appointed to the theological professorship.

The edifice reared as a College Hall was solemnly dedicated on the 1st of Jan. 1863. The forenoon of the 19th of May, 1863, was occupied with the first anniversary exercises of the Mount Allison Wesleyan College. Dr. DeWolfe having resigned the theological professorship in 1868, Dr. Stewart was appointed his successor and entered upon the office in 1870. At a meeting of the board in March, 1873, the president reported that subscriptions towards the endowment fund amounted to about \$45,000. On the retirement of Dr. Allison, Prof. Inch was appointed to the presidential chair. At the meeting of the board in 1880 the President reported that more commodious college premises were wanted. Mr. Wood, the treasurer, said if the endowment fund was increased to \$50,000 he would himself guarantee \$10,000 towards the construction of a new college building. The destruction by fire of the male academy in 1882 was a sad loss. Dr. Pickard then added brief statements respecting the rebuilding of the male Academy and the erection of the Memorial Hall, and pointed out several important and honorable positions which were being filled with credit by Sackville students.

The Rev. J. A. Rogers, President of the Nova Scotia Conference, in an eloquent address, congratulated the board of governors on the progress and prosperity of the Institutions, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Chas. F. Allison, and spoke of the opportunity afforded to the wealthy men of the denomination of blessing themselves and benefiting posterity by endowing chairs in Mount Allison. Having referred to the fact that on the following day it would be one hundred and five years since William Black, in whose memory the Centennial Hall had been

erected, and several of whose descendants were now present, he traced eloquently the growth of Methodism and earnestly enforced the duty of most earnest support to our educational effort.

The President of the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference, the Rev. John Read, gracefully conveyed to the President and Governors of the college the congratulations of that Conference on the happy termination of the great work they had undertaken; and referring to a recent visit to Harvard, expressed his belief in a bright future for the growing college at Mount Allison.

In accordance with a request the next speaker, the Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., also representing the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference, spoke at some length upon "the points we commemorate," and "the objects we seek to promote." In talking on the first topic he eloquently asserted that "Methodism has augmented the strength and intensified the earnestness of the world's Protestantism, and that, considering the commanding positions in which it operates in force—England, the United States, the Dominion of Canada, the promising lands controlled by the English of the Southern Seas and South Africa—it seems destined to play a very prominent part for God and man in the Christian struggle of the future." The planting of this form of the Christian religion in Eastern British America, by Wm. Black, then called for remark. The main part of Mr. Narraway's excellent speech will be found on another page.

In behalf of the Alumni Society, Josiah Wood, M. P., a member of the first graduating class, was the next speaker. Mr. Wood made some pleasant references to school life in the old academy, and expressed his regard for the original building. The institutions had turned out many able men occupying to-day prominent positions among professional men. New pathways for distinction and work were opening up. Since confederation Canada had made great advances in every way, new fields had been opened up to the agriculturists in the northwest, but missionaries were required to go into that great country and work for the Master. The Methodists had taken a step in the right direction in the union. Mr. Wood trusted that the day was far distant when the Church would give up educational work, but expressed a hope that before long there would be a Methodist university for the whole Dominion, with which all institutions at present existing should be affiliated.

The number and length of the previous addresses rendered it somewhat late when Lieut. Governor Richey was called upon by President Inch. His Honor was loudly cheered upon rising. He thought that the friends of Mount Allison had reason to thank God and take courage. The graduates of this institution were gradually pushing to the front in all positions in life, and the purpose of the college was to assist in imparting knowledge to the youth of the Maritime Provinces. He spoke strongly in favor of higher education and hoped the day was far distant when the Greek and Latin classics would be no longer taught in our colleges. Their utility and the pleasure they gave he illustrated by references to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Derby. Higher education for women should not be overlooked. If our men were to be efficient our women must be wise. The address abounded in good points.

The subsequent dedicatory exercises consisted of the responsive reading of the 122nd Psalm by the Revs. S. F. Huestis and E. Evans, the dedicatory prayer by the Rev. Dr. McMurray, and the benediction by the Rev. W. H. Hertz.

In the evening lunch was served to more than two hundred and fifty guests in Lingley Hall, Dr. Inch presiding. The Hall was tastefully decorated. At the close the President rose and proposed the following sentiments:—

"Our Queen Victoria, God bless her;" the company responding by singing the National Anthem. "The Lieut.-Governors of the Maritime Provinces." Responded to by Lt.-Governor Richey. "The Parliament of the Dominion." Responded to by Senator McClellan and Mr. Josiah Wood, M. P. "The Judiciary." Responded to by Judge Palmer.

Mr. J. L. Black, in a neat speech, proposed "Mount Allison College and Academies." In responding, President Inch stated that the cost of Centennial Hall was \$27,000. The cost of improving the grounds and removing and repairing the old college would amount to \$5,000. There was a prospect of a deficiency of \$12,500. The Rev. S. F. Huestis, being called on, made a practical speech, and proposed starting a subscription to lift the debt, stating that he knew two benefactors of the college, who would give \$1,000 each. The Rev. W. H. Hertz, in response to a call, followed with some earnest words.

The chairman proposed "Our Sister Colleges." Responded to by Principal Ross, of Dalhousie.

Judge Palmer proposed "The Pulpit." Responded to by Rev. Dr. Milligan, President of the Newfoundland Conference, and Superintendent of Methodist Education for Newfoundland.

Mr. Thos. Pickard proposed "The Press." He said it press forward the right and repress the wrong." Responded to by the editor of the *Wesleyan*, and Mr. McCready, editor of the *St. John Telegraph*.

The singing of Prof. Laird, T. man and L. pleasure of the there was but a coldness of the were brought to diction by the R.

SCOTCH

DEAR BROTHER with your request from Edinburgh past four weeks, home.

Having left Qu we reached Liverpool on the 24th, and proceeded to the Western hotel, till the morning started at 9-40 L. and N.W. Rail erpool was too sh more than to be the principal str the suburbs; b fine everything tive garb so th that we could t journey to Edin about six hours, took us now t districts where chimney chimneys told established the farming distric miles, spread o variegated with and gold, as th with grass or w be harvested.

The homesteas ivy clad, enliven as we neared t an element of added by the h whose sides, h bore witness to husbandman.

miles of rough c one in its form, some of the leas Scotia or New till we neared, l placed by high such as we trav Edinburgh, we Prince's street, street of the to lined with fine most of the bes to be found, w skirled with ga and adorned wi ment to Sir of Adam Black, *Cyclopaedia Bri* the missionary Ramsay, Dr. others, while o Mound, dividin East and West the Royal Insti National Galler lery, the Antiq As we strolled a light—for it d longer than w was performed eers, as if we w pleasant park of a busy ancie inhabitants.

therefore, of pleasant. Sinc an opportunity sights and of v brated places, ber ist to be t street especiall history of so buildings, to structures, d years. In the med character Old Town a r to the ancient.

Some accou places to be s future letter, c content myself three things of say however, w we found our consulting of ation, to the which is situ at of Nicolson S which was bui ing, but angli gation that as cllent contr good gospel pr was much mor us. The mir bands, the con while at the L is used and th their pews whi round the cla Martin is the ter.

The Forestr now been sev eration, conti centres of attr of a visit. Th and all that p exhibited the great many di adequate repr any part of U not represent Brunwick and a fe of the fact th made the best habit is quite show disadvantage with that of u better able th display.

For some th midst of cons ment, caused favor of the F visit of Mr. quently of S first came M