THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., OCT. 11, 1889.

Rev. S. T. Rand.

The death occurred at Hantsport on Oct. 4th of Rev. Silas Tertius Rand, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L. He was born in Cornwallis on May 18th, 1810. He was therefore in his eightieth year at the time of his death. He was ordained to the work of the ministry in connection with the Baptist denomination in 1834. He was pastor of the churches at Parrsboro, Liverpool, Windsor, and Charlottetown. For many years he was engaged in the work of translating the Scriptures into Micmac and in missionary work among the Indians of that tribe. He also wrote a number of books, translations, poems, and text-books. He became widely known abroad as well as in his native Province. We know of no living Nova Scotia writer who has won so much distinction as the venerable man just deceased. His ability, attainments, and services were recognized by Acadia College, King's College and Queens College in the granting of degrees of D. D., D. C. L., and L. L. D. His education was obtained mainly by his own private study, a short time only being spent in the schools. His diligence, ability and determination enabled him to succeed where most would have failed. He has placed scholarship under lasting obligation by his work on the Micmac language. He will be honored as a faithful, persistent worker on behalf of a weak and almost hopeless race. His life was a noble one.

The funeral services at Hantsport on the 7th were attended by many friends. A sermon was preached by Professor Keirstead, dealing with the life and labors of Dr Rand, and drawing lessons therefrom. Tender eulogies on their departed friend were spoken by Rev. T. A. Higgins, D. D., Rev. M. P. Freeman, Rev. J. W. Higgins, Rev. H. Foshay, Rev. P. S. McGregor, Rev. G. A. Weathers. Prayer was offered by Rev. S. Langille.

The career of Dr Rand shows what may be accomplished by men of ability even under the most discouraging circumstances. How many men who have all the advantages of the schools and colleges go around moaning about heir difficulties in obtaining an education. Let such reflect on the energy and success of those who had none of the privileges now open to all. Many college-trained men amount to little after all their studying. Without the work of the college on them they would have been still more useless. We shall miss Dr Rand's familiar form and his ringing words. He leaves to his friends a record of high thinking and lofty aspiration that must do much to console them in the sharpness of their bereavement.

The Best Offer Yet.

The publishers of the ACADIAN have always endeavored to place the best of reading matter before its readers, and with that end in view clubbing arrangements have been made from time to time with some of the very best publications on the continent. The modern magazine may be taken as embodying the best literature of the world, as the magazine editor pays the highest prices to novelists, scientists, statesmen, soldiers, and even kings and princes, for the best they can furnish in the literary line. The well-edited magazine becomes an educating influence in the family circle whose importance cannot be over-estimated. The children, as they grow up, are attracted by its illustrations, and so come in time to have a taste for reading. There is always something that is new, something that is strange, something that is interesting; and we consider that we are doing our readers a positive benefit if we are instrumental in placing such a publication within their reach. The special arrangement which we have made with the *Cosmopolitan* presents very unusual inducements. That magazine, although only in the tenth month under its new management, is already recognized as one of the most interesting publications of the day. It is seeking subscribers everywhere and obtaining them. The proprietors believe that the *Cosmopolitan* has only to be examined to secure a permanant subscriber. That is why we are enabled to make, if the offer is accepted before January next, such a low rate, by which our readers can obtain two good pubilcations at the price of one. Just think what the combination means! You obtain your own home journal, which gives you all the home and local news, and a magazine which gives you, in a year, nearly fourteen hundred pages of reading matter by the ablest writers in the world, including six hundred pages of illustrations that are unsurpassed in point of interest and execution. Will it not pay you to send a subcription to this office for the ACADIAN and the *Cosmopolitan*, immediately? Remember, only $2.40 for the two.

Our Fisheries.

Few people have any idea of the vast extent and enormous wealth of our fisheries. Comprising the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island and the island of Newfoundland and its "Grand Banks," the richest fishing grounds in the world, in all about 3,500 miles of sea coast, their value and immensity is incalcuable. Our fisheries have been made of national interest by the recent fishery dispute and Canadians are beginning to realize what vast possessions they have in them and are ready to protect their rights from foreign infringements. A brief glance at these fisheries and their history may be of interest at this time.

When Cabot first crossed the Atlantic and beheld these shores, the whole northwest coast of America he christened Newfoundland. Since those days its fisheries have been famous the world over. The name Newfoundland no longer applies to the whole east coast of Canada, but is now restricted to the island bearing that name. When this daring sailor returned to England he reported the marvellous quantity of fish and English, French, Spanish and Portuguese fitted out vessels and sailed for the new fishing grounds. From the discovery of Newfoundland, in 1497, to 1517—a period of twenty years—over fifty ships were regularly employed in the fishing trade between Europe and the new world; and sixty years later we find this trade had increased to 350 ships, taking the wealth of our seas and pouring it into the lap of the old world. France at this time took the lead in this industry.

About the middle of the seventeenth century the hardy inhabitants of New England and Nova Scotia began to realize the value of our fisheries. France attempted to drive away Colonials and Englishmen, and French ships of-war were instructed to seize all vessels not carrying the flag of France found in the fishing waters. Encounters were frequent and bloody, but no one of the nations succeeded in driving its rivals from the field.

We find in 1744 France employed 560 ships and 27,500 men and caught 1,000,246 quintals of fish in the Newfoundland fisheries. The Americans and English scarcely equalled one-third and were rapidly decreasing—until Parliament came to the rescue. Special laws were enacted by British Parliament prohibiting the French from landing their fish in the English markets, while the taxes on fish brought home by their own fishermen were remitted. And to increase the demand for fish Parliament enacted a law that all men and women should eat fish on Wednesday and Saturday under a penalty of £3 fine for each offence. In this way the French vessels decreased and English vessels took the lead until by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 England obtained monopoly of the great fishing grounds of the north Atlantic. Since that time she has constantly maintained her supremacy, and long may she maintain it. These grounds now virtually belong to Canada and God forbid that young Canada should ever have a government that would let go her grasp of the most lasting, enduring wealth of the world.

A joint high commission met at Washington, in 1871 representing England, Canada and the United States, and among other disputes settled that of the fisheries. The provisions touching our case in the treaty were that "The inhabitants of the United States of America should have the right to fish in common with British subjects for ten years from the date of treaty, and until the end of two years, after notice had been given by either party, the right to take fish of every kind except shell-fish on the sea coast and shores and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the Province of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, P. E. Island and several islands thereto adjacent," for which the United States paid to the Canadian Government £1,000,000 sterling. At the end of the ten years specified in the treaty the Canadian Government promptly notified the Americans to quit the Canadian fishing grounds. This notice from our Government was perfectly just and in accordance with the treaty.

The Canadians now have every advantage over the Americans in this fishing industry. First, in years gone by, codfishing was carried on off the coast of New England; now they have become so scarce that it does not pay the fishermen for the outlay. The cause of the scarcity is that the bait-fishes formerly found in those waters have disappeared because of the streams they used to ascend to spawn being dammed up for mechanical purposes. Consequently the codfish have migrated to the Grand Banks. Then it will be seen that Americans have to go in many cases three times as far as our fishermen, and then have to buy capelin for bait, which can only be purchased in Canadian ports. This little fish is about the size of a sirdine and is the best bait for codfish ever found, but has never been seen much south of Halifax and never approaches the New England coast. Now, on account of the great distance from American ports, Americans find it necessary to dry their fish in Canadian ports. The Canadian Government, in order to protect our fishermen, have forbidden Americans to buy bait, salt or dry their fish in Canadian ports. The consequence is just what many far-sighted Canadian statesmen saw, that Gloucester fishermen, who have been the past years reaping an abundant harvest out of our waters, have now to return with half fare and the American market is poorly supplied with fish. The people of the United States, however, being largely composed of Roman Catholics, must have their fish at any cost. Consequently our fish will find a better market after paying duty than when admitted free.

In 1882 Canada employed in fishing 50,000 men and the products of their labor amounted to $17,500,000, or equal to $350 for each man at work. The United States employed for the same year 132,000 men, who took from the sea $44,500,000. This industry is certainly one of vast import to our nation and Canada may well afford to maintain her rights and protect her fisheries from foreign encroachments. G. H. L.

Religious Advice to a Young Man.

HARL HARLEE.

Oh, no, young man, do not run down religion; you had better run it up. Pure and undefiled religion is what we want for humanity. You have no idea how much is needed. And besides it looks out of place for you, never having had any, to be talking against it. Why not just talk about the things you are acquainted with, such as baseball or Melbourne King colts. It shows a great mind, you think, not to accept the Bible as truth You can't believe the story of the flood or the plan of salvation, but you can believe that a clairvoyant can tell who you are going to marry for a second wife and how many of your children are going to be girls. Your father and mother, too, have had this very religion you are talking about for fifty years and it is their hope and comfort to-day. They had it when you were a boy and you remember their prayers; they had it when you were at college and you haven't forgotten their letters; and they have it yet. So you have seen some if you never had any. You mustn't think religion was just intended for old people and those who are opposed to dancing. It was made for all, and no one ever had any that wasn't the better of it. Francis Bacon says: "A little religion will make a man an atheist, but a great deal will make him a Christian." Now it is a great deal you stand very much in need of. You ought not to give sleep to your eyes or slumber to your eye-lids till you get enough to run you through life. Get all you can, but don't think you have passed from death unto life until you love the brethren. Try and talk less about the inconsistencies of others. You will not be saved because a deacon cheated your uncle Henry in a Christmas goose, and you heard of it and told everybody. It seems as if some thought they could be saved that way, and tried to gather up mistakes of Christians to save their whole family. When you think so little of religion, it is a wonder you expect so much of Christians One would naturally suppose you wouldn't expect a religious man to be much better than any one else. However, you do, and I don't blame you You always will. It comes natural. When a man gets religious he is better; when he isn't better he is not religious. Some think they are religious sometimes when they are not. I knew a man that way. Many a time when I was a boy did he warn me to flee from the wrath to come. But his righteousness didn't exceed that of the Scribes and Pharisees. It wasn't safe to go to bed with, let alone go to heaven. He would pray for the poor and needy, the sick and the afflicted, the widow and the fatherless, the friendless and homeless, for the Queen, the Jews, Tom Thumb and the missionaries every morning, but he would not give a hungry tramp his dinner at noon. He had money in the bank, and he gave a dollar and a half a year to his minister and thirty-two cents to home and foreign missions. Now what that man had wasn't religion. He thought it was, and some of the neighbors thought it was, but it was a mistake. I told him so one day, and he didn't like it. Told me that I lied and that I was an infernal scoundrel besides. Now, my boy, you will find that religion shows itself more especially in actions than in words. Words do not always speak the heart, but actions do. Religion is not deceitful. A good man will not speak well in meeting and then go home and speak cross to his feeble mother. Oh, no; if religion made you that way I wouldn't advise you to get it. But I am inclined to think it would be an improvement on you. You might be a hypocrite a year and people not know it, but you couldn't be a Christian a week and not help some one. And it is help we want. Show me a man that in a year does not need a little of some kind. Wait till you get done buying clothes and cigars with your father's money, wait till you get out into the busy world with every one trying to push you aside, and borrow money from you, wait till then and you will feel less independent and less like thinking you can get along all right without anything else in the world except Susie Thompson.

The Highest Condition of Life.

The human soul has manifold capabilities. Unrelated they live in quiet slumber. Related they beam forth the nature of being and exhibit the nature of the relation. External existences which call forth this exhibition may touch the internal spring to action to degrade or increase its usefulness. The human *will*, free in its action, thus reporting responsibilities can choose its mode thereby shadowing forth the tendencies of a noble or degraded manhood.

The procedure which moves in channels of rectitude, securing a consciousness of fulfilled obligation, is that from which sources the only true happiness known to the human race.

This happiness is the measure of the noblest type of intellectual life. Its nature is determined by the direction toward which our responsibility leans and the measure in which our obligation is fulfilled.

Our obligations are varied and variedly important. They gradually rise as they are related to ourselves, to others of our type or to God. The fulfillment of each returns a corresponding income of happiness, and each is closely connected with the other.

Life requires in view of its complexity of environment continual attention, Ignore environment or permit it to mould life, the being loses its capacity for beneficial activity, or it becomes a thing of circumstances a deluded object failing to achieve its purposed testing.

Therefore do not abandon hope, but live so that care for self will be the ground work of a higher life. This secures happiness, or the consciousness of fulfilled obligations to the needs of individual existence. Also observe the importance of individual relation to the race, fulfil its calls and experience will reveal altruistic happiness.

This relation must be recognized, if not existence is preccarious, at least unbearable.

The closer the observance the stronger the delight. We have then two great classes of duties, the fulfillment of which secures its peculiar result. Beyond these we feel constrained to the performance of higher duties, and when penetration shows these and reason demands a loving compliance to them, the soul receives its grandest reward, and hope flies as the dove with its olive-leaf home to that resting place where love is supreme and good is glorified. COM.

Read This.

Dr Geo. A Pickles, a very eminent doctor of Mahone Bay, N. S., says: "I knew a man on this Bay who has been sick for a long time. All the medicine we tried or could think of did not reach his case. He tried Canadian Bitters and other Patent Medicine, all failed and he was gradually growing worse. At last he tried a bottle of Dr Norton's Dock Blood Purifier. Imagine my surprise that in less than a week he was much improved in health, and by the time he had finished the second bottle he was a well man. I now have great call at my Drug Store for DOCK BLOOD PURIFIER which in the case mentioned proved itself far superior to any Bitters or Blood Purifier that I have ever known.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

J. B. NORTON, Proprietor,
Bridgetown, N. S

WALLACE, THE TAILOR.

Has the NEWEST and BEST SELECTED FALL SUITINGS and TROWSERINGS in the COUNTY. IT WILL PAY to look at them before buying elsewhere.

JUST RECEIVED.

Wolfville, Oct., 10th, 1889.

For Fall Painting.

A full stock of White Lead, Oil & Ready Mixed Paints on hand.

WALTER BROWN.

Wolfville, Oct. 2d, 1889.

McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

BASE imitations intended to deceive are being foisted on the market; look out for them and do not be put off with any so-called Worm Syrup claiming to be as good. Ask for and get McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP, the original and only genuine. Any child will take it. At all dealers. Price 25 Cents.

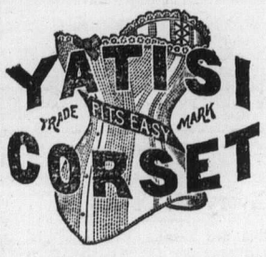
JUST OPENED

--AT--

Burpee Witter's!

2. CASES CORSETS! 2.

Embracing the following Special Lines:



DR. WARNER'S,
CORALINE,
FEATHERBONE,
JOSEPHINE,
FRENCH D. & A.,
BALL'S,
OLIVET,
ABDOMINAL.

Prices from 40c to $2.25.

Sizes from 18 to 36.

Store closed Thursday evenings at 6 o'clock.

Wolfville, August 15th, 1889.

Hard Coal.

Now in store a good supply best quality Honeybrook Hard Coal. Warranted best in the market. For sale low.

W. J. HIGGINS.

Wolfville, Oct. 6th, 1889.

COMET
· THE BEST ·
STOVE
· IN ·
· THE WORLD ·
POLISH
MORE IN CAKE THAN OTHER MAKES.

For Sale.

A brown mare 10 years old, good for all work.

L. W. DesBarres.

Wolfville, Oct. 3d, 1889. tf

HARD COAL!

To arrive at Wolfville about Oct. 10th cargo Lackawana Hard Coal per schr. "Moselle."

J. W. & W. Y. FULLERTON.

Wolfville, Sept. 12th.

Wolfville Water Works.

TENDERS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Commissioners of Wolfville Water Supply up to Tuesday, Oct. 15th, per ton for hauling 320 tons of water pipe from the Woltville railway station or wharf and placing them along the route of water line, in accordance with specifications which may be seen at the Secretary's office.

The commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. DEW. BARSS,
Secretary of Commissioners.

Wolfville, Sept. 27th, 1889.

FIRST PLACE AWARDED

J. W. RYAN'S

NEW FALL STOCK!

—OF—

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING AND CARPETS!

—FOR—

Elegance of Style and Rare Good Value.

Special cash discount on Brussels Carpets.

P. S. Store closes at 6 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Kentville, September 26th, 1889.

Building Lots!

For sale, near the College. Apply to

Walter Brown.

Wolfville, June 3d, 1889. tf

Springhill Coal!

Large cargo best quality Springhill Coal expected to arrive at Wolfville in a few days. Apply to

JOHN O. PINEO.

Wolfville, Sept. 26, 1889.

ALL KINDS of Plain and Fancy PRINTING done at short notice at this office. A Large Stock of Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Shipping Cards, Shipping Tags, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, Envelopes, &c., &c. always on hand.

Help Wanted.

A young man to look after a horse and cow and do general work for the winter. Must be perfectly honest and steady. Wages, $20 per month. Also a girl to do housework. Must be strictly honest and clean. Wages $6 per month.

Apply to

MRS GEORGE THOMSON.

Wolfville, Oct. 1st, 1889. 2ipd

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers his Earm, situated about ¾ of a mile south of Wolfville, for sale. It contains between 30 and 40 acres of upland more than half of which is under a good state of cultivation, the remainder is pasture. There are 100 apple trees on the farm, all first-class varieties and nearly all in bearing. There is a comfortable House, good Out-buildings and Barn upon the premises; also two good wells of never-failing water. The above property is pleasantly situated with a good viewof Blomidon and Minas Basin. It is within twenty minutes' walk of Acadia College and Seminary, Public Schools and Churches of Wolfville; and within twenty minutes' drive of Gaspereau Grist and Saw Mills. The farm is very level and easily worked. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Marshall G. Coldwell,

Wolfville, Aug. 17th '89. 3 mo

Losses Paid Over $5,800,000

—FOR—

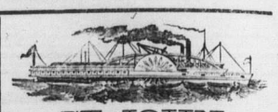
Life Insurance

That Insures.

Apply for membership in the Permanent, Progressive, Equitable, Reliable Northwestern Masonic Aid Association of Chicago, Ill.

DANIEL J. AVERY, President. J. A. STODDARD, Secretary.

J. B. DAVISON,
Agent at Wolfville.



ST. JOHN
AND
MINAS BASIN ROUTE.

Steamers of this routewill sail as follows during the

MONTH OF OCTOBER:

Leave

Hantsport for Parrsboro Village—Mondays—7th, 8 30 a m; 13th, 2 00 p m; 21st, 7 15 a m; 28th, 1 10 p m.

Parrsboro Village for Hantsport—Tuesdays—1st, 3 45 p m; 8th, 9 45 a m; 15th, 3 15 p m; 22d, 8 25 a m; 29th, 2 45 p m.

Wolfville for Parrsboro pier—Mondays—7th, 10 15 a m; 14th, 4 00 p m; 21st, 9 20 a m; 28th, 3 30 p m.

Parrsboro pier for Wolfville—Tuesdays—1st, 2 00 p m; 8th, 8 00 a m; 15th, 1 30 p m; 22d, 6 40 a m; 29th, 1 00 p m.

Windsor for Parrsboro pier, calling at Hantsport and Kingsport—Wednesdays—9th, 11 00 a m; 23d, 9 40 a m.

Windsor for Parrsboro pier, calling at Hantsport—Wednesday 2d, 5 30 a m; Thursday 3d, 7 a m; Thursday 10th, 1 00 p m; Wednesday 16th, 5 00 a m; Thursday 17th, 6 30 a m; Thursday 24th, 11 00 a m; Wednesday 30th, 4 40 a m; Thursday 31st, 6 00 p m.

Parrsboro pier for Windsor, calling at, Hantsport and Kingsport—Friday 11th 10 00 a m; Friday 25th, 9 00 a m.

Parrsboro pier for Windsor, calling at Hantsport—Thursday 3d, 4 30 a m; Friday 4th, 5 00 a m; Thursday 10th, 9 30 a m; Thursday 17th, 3 30 a m; Friday 18th, 4 40 a m; Thursday 24th, 8 00 a m; Thursday 31st, 3 00 p m.

STEAMER "ACADIA."

Will leave Windsor every Wednesday to connect with "HIAWATHA" at Parrsboro for St John; also connect at Parrsboro for Windsor on her return.

STEAMER "HIAWATHA,"

Will leave Hantsport for St John, calling at Kingsport and Parrsboro Wednesday 2d, 5 00 a m; Wednesday 16th, 4 45 a m; Wednesday 30th, 4 30 p m.

Will leave Maitland for St John calling at Parrsboro Wednesday 9th, 11 30 a m; Wednesday 23d 10 00 a m.

Returning will leave St John every Thursday evening.

Will call at Spencer's Island going, and coming from St John, weather permitting. Through freight taken from St John for Parrsboro, Kingsport, Wolfville Summerville, Hantsport, Avondale, and Windsor.

FARES.—Windsor, Hantsport, Kingsport, Maitland and Parrsboro to St John, $2.75 Return, $4 50. Children under 12 years, half price.

Three hours added to time of leaving Hantsport or Maitland will give time for leaving Parrsboro for St John. Boats run on Halifax time.

E. CHURCHILL & SONS,

Hantsport, October 1, 1889.

ADVERTISE!

In "The Acadian."

OUR STORE!

In connection with all others in Wolfville,

WILL BE CLOSED

every Thursday evening at 6 o'clock,

Beginning Aug. 1st!

G. H. WALLACE,

Wolfville, July 24th, '87.

LOST!

Lost—A cheque, No. 489, drawn in my favor. Issued at Kentville Savings Bank on the Assistant Receiver-General, Halifax. All parties are forbidden to cash.

5imo G. FRED DAY.

Wallace, Cumberland Co., Sep. 16, '89

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS having legal demands against the estate of J. Wesley Stewart, late of Horton, in the County of Kings, farmer, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

JOHN R. STEWART, R. R. DUNCAN, } Admrs.

Lower Horton, May 1st, 1889.

$5. $3. $2.

ARE OFFERED!

—UNTIL—

September 30,

to the three families in King's county who send

WRAPPERS

representing greatest value in

WOODILL'S
German Baking Powder