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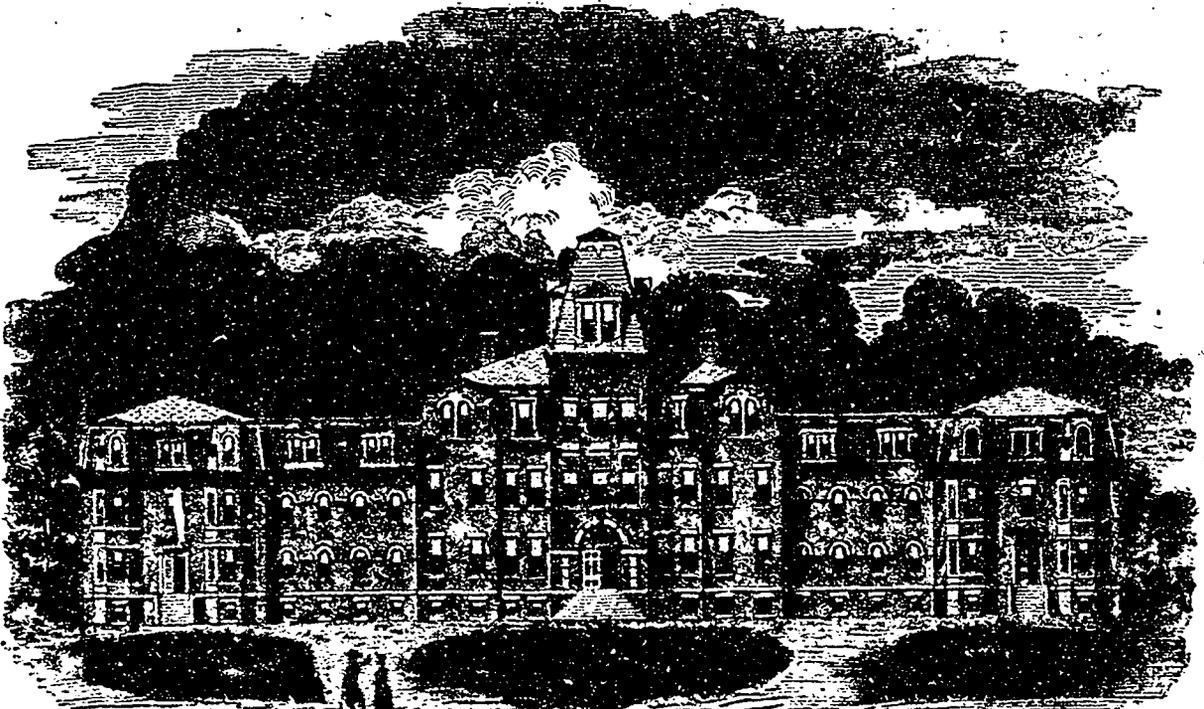
THE SEMINARY BEMA.

№ 11111111

Vol. I.

ST. MARTINS, N. B., FEBRUARY, 1890.

No. 3.



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HARRY H. MOIT ARCHT.

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THE SEMINARY BEMA

Vol. I.

SAINT MARTIN'S, N. B., FEBRUARY, 1890.

No. 3.

The Seminary Bema

— EDITED BY —

THE STUDENTS OF THE UNION BAPTIST SEMINARY.

And Published Monthly during the School Year.

PRICE 50 CENTS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

Single copies 10 cents.

EDITORS:

S. B. STARRATT, '90, ALICE PRICE, '90
F. N. ATKINSON, '91, BERTHA ROBERTSON, '91,
G. C. TREFRY, '90, MAMIE KEITH, '92.

Subscriptions and all other business communications should be sent to F. N. ATKINSON, Sec. -Treas.

THE BEMA is now fairly started on its career, which, we trust, will prove a long and successful one. The purpose for which it is published is twofold. The first and greater object aimed at, is to promote the welfare and to advance the interests of the Seminary, by giving to the public a true representation of its character as a school and home, of the work done, and the position which it holds as an educational institution. The second and lesser object of its publication is to give to the students a means of communication with the outside world, and to establish for them, through the medium of its pages, a sort of social intercourse with our fellow-workers in the various colleges and schools round about.

The BEMA is the organ of the Seminary, and the paper of the students; and we wish all to remember that it is their interest, as well as their duty, to do all they can to make it a success in every sense of the word. For our parts we, as editors, will do all in our power to elevate its standard, and to make it a good and useful factor of the school, and we shall earnestly endeavor to fill its pages with matter that shall be both interesting and instructive, and hence of general acceptability to our readers.

The BEMA, from the position which it holds, has the opportunity of doing much good for the Seminary, and it is our duty to accept the privileges with which we are so fortunately favored, and to make the most of them.

Hitherto the Seminary has been comparatively unknown. Outside of the Province of New Brunswick its

name is seldom mentioned, and even those few who are acquainted with its existence know little or nothing concerning its merits as a school. Even in New Brunswick the knowledge of the majority of the people, in regard to the character of the institution, is exceedingly limited.

Now, it is the privilege of the BEMA to bring our school more prominently before the notice of the public, and to give to them a correct idea of its character, and together with some slight information respecting its many excellencies and advantages, and all this in a manner which, though it may prove a surprise to many to learn how little they know concerning the school and its work, will convince them, when they come to know more about the matter, that "the half has never yet been told." It is also for the BEMA to spread abroad information about the institution, and make it known in lands where it was never known before. To do this, what we have laid down shall be the work of the editors—a work to which we will devote all our energies, and we trust that, by careful and judicious management and acting upon sound principle, we may be enabled to do much good to the Seminary, and to give satisfaction to all concerned.

IN our first issue of the BEMA we explained the object of its publication, and informed the students that it was their organ. We did more; we solicited their united aid, in order that we might make our little paper a success. In the realization of support we have been somewhat disappointed. When the project of starting the paper was first discussed, it was understood by all that each student would be a regular subscriber. What do we find? Out of 93 students, 35 have paid up their subscriptions. The remaining 58 utilize the papers of their neighbors. If we run a paper, we must have the means with which to do it. This can be obtained by each student paying his 50c. to the Secy-Treas. Our subscribers need not fear our going to the wall before the end of the school year, for we are determined to make our paper go. Again: we think each student should do what he or she can in the way of contributing articles. Several have contributed to our previous numbers, and we are very grateful to them for their timely assistance. Still, there are others who, if they chose, might aid us greatly. We hope these gentle hints will convince our fellow-students that they have not treated us just as they ought, and being cognizant

of the fact, they will give us their hearty support in the future.

THE SEMINARY AS A SCHOOL AND HOME.

ALTHOUGH the Seminary is now an old institution, having been opened in 1836, it is almost new to its present situation. After 35 years of useful service in Fredericton, it was opened in St. John in rented premises, where it remained till two years ago. Now, since it has come to rest in St. Martins, in a fine new building splendidly situated, with a Principal eminently adapted for its successful management, and with an able and competent staff of teachers, the school is in the way of doing good work; and is now rapidly coming to the front, with the reputation of being a place where exceptional educational advantages are to be found. Among schools of a like character it now has few equals; and, we believe we may with safety say, no superiors.

We will now endeavor to give a short description of the Seminary, first as a school, then as a home. In our sketch of the school we will only deal with it on general principles, without going into details.

The building itself is a fine large structure of red brick, set off with trimmings of freestone, and most pleasantly situated on a slight eminence at a short distance from the street. The interior of the building is most conveniently arranged, great pains having been taken to make it as comfortable as possible. The classrooms are roomy and pleasant, being thoroughly heated and ventilated (the heat for these as well as the rest of the building is furnished by eleven large furnaces, situated in the basement). The lessons are proportionate to the grade of the classes; while the study hours, divided into two sessions of two hours each, guard against long and exhaustive toil. The last, but by no means the least important, feature to be noted concerning our school life, is the willingness and ability of our teachers to render any assistance to the students that may be desired. The course of study takes in too many branches for us to enumerate. Full information on this point may be obtained by consulting the catalogue. As for the Faculty, and the departments of each of its members, a statement will be found on the covers of the BEMA.

The students are highly favored in regard to privileges, of which we have many; much greater freedom being allowed here than in similar institutions.

As to the second portion of our subject, that respecting the Seminary as a home, we could say much, but our space is limited, and we must be brief. To sum it

all up in a few words we would say: The rooms are good, the table well and neatly spread, and the opportunities of society, to those who are worthy, are of the best. As for the religious privileges, these are exceptional. Preaching services are held in the town every Sunday, while in the chapel of the Seminary we have a morning prayer meeting, with a Bible-school in the afternoon. Besides this, there are chapel exercises every morning, with praise meeting one evening a week. Add to all these advantages and excellencies, the kindly attentions we receive from our esteemed matron, Mrs. Scribner (those who had "la grippe" can testify to her motherly care and consideration in those trying times), and we find ourselves blessed with all the comforts and enjoyments of a home.

Taken all together, the Seminary provides for the students an excellent school, as well as being a home in the deepest meaning of the word.

OUR LUMBER KINGS.

ONE of the most important industries of St. Martins is the lumber trade. Shipbuilding, the once important business, occupies a secondary position. The most prominent men engaged in the manufacture of lumber are the firm of W. H. & J. Rourke. In '63 these men purchased from Mr. David Vaughan the site on which their mill now stands. During the 27 years which have elapsed they have erected a large mill, and launched from their ship-yard two ships, one brig, and ten schooners. A schooner of 150 tons is now in course of construction, and is to be launched in April. The mill is fitted with all the modern improvements—patent edgers, inserted tooth saws, etc.—and the machinery is propelled both by water and steam power. In September of last autumn, two new boilers and a 100 horse-power engine were set in position. With this force, combined with that of the water power, the mill will turn out on an average forty-five thousand feet per day. The firm ships about 3,500,000 feet per season; the home trade amounts to 300,000 feet. Employment is given to 150 men. In their store, which is situated a short distance from the mill, are found all the requisites of the country trade. The junior member of the firm, J. S. Rourke, holds a seat in the Local Legislature, having been elected to that position in the recent contest. In a firm of such experience and tact, St. Martins finds an important acquisition. Giving employment as they do to such a number of men, their influence is felt far beyond the confines of our thriving town.

Owing to unavoidable delay we are a week late in the publishing of this issue.

OUR RECREATION.

E have come to the conclusion that the recreation of the U. B. Sem. is not surpassed by that of any other institution of learning. At the beginning of the Academic year, which opened in September, the climate was delightful, and the cool refreshing breeze from off the sea seemed to fill every one with new life and vigor, and there is no doubt that a number received lasting inspiration, or at least enough to take them through the winter.

The Seminary is built on a hill, about 100 rods from the street, so we have a large campus in front, and a much larger one at the back of the building. In front we have a large lawn tennis court, croquet and base ball grounds; there is also a large base ball field at the rear of the building. Our recreation hours in the afternoon are from 1.00 to 3.30 o'clock, in the evening 5.30 to 7.00, and from 9.00 to 9.45 o'clock. During the afternoon recreation we generally take out-door exercise. While the warm weather lasted we indulged in the various games for which our grounds afford us such facilities. And then we often went for a walk around the town. There are a number of very interesting and picturesque places to visit. There is the bay with its beautiful beach, its rugged cliffs and caves; the mills under the hills, the glens and gulches, in fact almost everything in our pretty little town is pleasing and instructive.

We had two very good base ball teams, one named the "Tutti Frutti," the other "Razzel Dazzel."

Then came the cold weather, with snow and sleet, and we couldn't play any more, but that didn't make us feel sad, nothing ever does at the U. B. Sem.

The next thing on hand was skating, of which we have had a great deal this winter. Everybody was allowed to go, and all entered heartily into the sport. And then when the snow comes and covers the ice, those that snow-shoe start out, and they seem to enjoy themselves more fully, if possible, than the skaters.

We very often have a fine drive. Last Sunday one of our good citizens came with his fine double team and took the young ladies to West Quaco to church. Any one seeing them going would be led to remark, "Well, certainly the students of the St. Martins Seminary have many privileges."

The young gentlemen have organized a militia company called the Seminary Cadets, under the leadership of Prof. March. Mr. F. Watson shows great ability as captain, while F. H. Slipp, as first lieutenant, attracts much attention by his commanding way, and S. B. Starratt, as second lieutenant, fills his position remark-

ably well; and in after years, should we hear of these gentlemen filling prominent places in military circles, we should at once think "their first drilling was at the U. B. Sem." The military discipline is, without doubt, a great benefit to all the boys, and this may be particularly noticed on Sunday, when they go to and from church.

If there should chance to be a stormy day, and we were not able to go out, it would do any one good just to look into our parlors. You would find the young ladies seated doing various kinds of work; a cheerful fire in the grate, some one at the piano giving us the dear old strains of "Home, sweet home," etc., or perhaps some one reading aloud, everything so happy and homelike, that you would feel like saying, "It is good to be here." The young gentlemen you would probably find seated around their cozy fire, telling stories, singing songs, or playing games, for boys always find some way with which to amuse themselves, and you would be led to say, "Well, the boys do have a good time, how I wish I could go to St. Martins to school."

Afternoon study hours are over at 5.30 o'clock, and we have tea at 5.45, after which we have till 7.00 for general recreation, and during this time we generally engage in social conversation or games.

Since the last BEMA was issued we have had provided a very attractive Reading Room, and in it many a pleasant hour is spent in looking over the news from various parts of the world.

There is one event in the evening recreation that is worthy of note, namely, the Literary Society Committee meetings. Everybody always seems pleased when they occur. It must be the excitement of getting up a good programme that is so attractive.

Every Saturday night the Literary Society meets. One night is given for debate, the next a literary entertainment of some kind. We always look forward to these with great pleasure. As there are no study hours on Saturday evening, if our Literary Society is out early, we are allowed to have games of different kinds, so you see how pleasantly everything is carried on.

We have roll call at 9 o'clock, then we generally go in for a good time, singing and story-telling by everybody. But we must not forget the kindness of Mrs. Scribner. She always provides us with a couple of plates of nicely buttered bread, one for the boys and one for the girls, so we are not by any means allowed to retire hungry.

We have here tried to give an account of the way our recreation hours are spent, but alas, when we read it over it seems to be so narrowly described that we feel like saying, "The half has never been told," come and see for yourself.

RECEPTION.

ON the evening of the 14th February, the lady students at the Seminary held a grand reception, to which all were invited. At the appointed hour the guests repaired to the Chapel, which had been nicely fitted up for the occasion. Here they were most graciously received by Misses Robertson, Bucknam and Gross, on behalf of the fair entertainers. After paying their respects to the receiving ladies, the guests passed on into the room, where they gradually fell into groups, and for a short time engaged in agreeable conversation. After spending a pleasant half hour or so in this manner, the order was changed, and there were then introduced various games and plays, which served to make the time pass agreeably. At about nine o'clock the games were suspended, and a most excellent and bountiful course of refreshments partaken of, and discussed with hearty enjoyment and acceptance. When the dishes and fragments of the feast had been removed, the games were resumed, and the company continued to thus enjoy themselves till an hour somewhat after regulation time, when the party broke up, and all retired to their rooms, delighted with the evening's entertainment.

THE Editors of the BEMA want a publication office. We want some place where we can keep our own papers and our exchanges on file, in order that they may not be destroyed. Each one can convert his or her apartments into a sanctum, but there is a limit to the co-education system, and when the articles are to be reviewed, and the papers addressed, the editors from either end assemble in the centre of the building where, with considerable inconvenience, the work is performed. If the Faculty would kindly give us a corner where we might keep our paraphernalia, we would be very grateful to them. There is, however, something we need more than a publication office, and that is a library. We hinted this fact in our first issue, but it appears not to have been heeded. We now thunder the entreaty from our BEMA, hoping some kindly disposed person will donate to us 700 or 800 volumes.

If the Entertainment Committees of our Literary Society would bring in subjects for debate other than those relating to love, courtship, and marriage, we think our meetings would prove more interesting and beneficial. We do not wish for a moment to leave the impression that these subjects ought not to be discussed, but we firmly believe that the individuals most interested in them should choose some place other than the platform of the Eclectic Society to express their views.

ON the evening of February 6th, Professor and Mrs. Warren gave a reception, to which all the students were invited. One of the prominent features of the evening was the inauguration of the new idea of conversation topics. The affair passed off very smoothly, every one enjoying an exceedingly pleasant evening.

WE are pleased to publish this month a poem by S. O. Fulton, one of Nova Scotia's popular poets.

WE are glad to note the appointment of a librarian, whose duty it is to put the papers on file as they collect, and look after the reading room generally.

A HEALTHFUL religious interest prevails in the Seminary and in the town. Three have been baptized, and others are interested.

A PROMINENT merchant in St. John has offered a prize in the Seminary to the student of the Senior class who presents the best series of monthly essays, the graduating essay being reckoned as one of the number.

WE want some one to give a prize in Classics in the middle year; also one in English Literature in the same year; also one in Science in the Senior year, and one in the English of the Junior year.

A BEAUTIFUL chemical case, with all necessary apparatus for the illustration of the work in Chemistry has just been added to our Science department.

IMPROVEMENT is always the order of the day at the Seminary. The gentlemen who put in the heating and ventilating apparatus are now, at a cost of several hundreds of dollars, making additions and improvements in it, by which the distribution or increase of the heat may be more readily accomplished.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Miss Annie Steeves, Chas. A. Peck, Miss I. E. McLeod, S. B. Starratt, Harry Reid, Miss Mamie Keith, J. W. Kierstead, Miss Mabel Gross, R. L. Dewis, J. T. H. Carpenter, Frank Watson, Miss Jennie Hitchens, James S. May, Wm. Peters, Wm. Connel, J. L. Finlay, A. E. S. Hatfield, J. B. McAlpine, Miss Laura S. Borden, N. G. Clark, E. C. Frieze, S. J. Jenkins, S. V. Skillon, Miss L. B. Titus, George Baird, Mrs. J. L. Smith, A. W. Fowes, Mrs. Robert Skillon, W. E. Skillon, Dr. Gilmour, J. B. Hodsmyth, Mrs. D. V. Roberts, Mr. Miller, Mr. Portner, Mrs. James Crozier, Mrs. E. Gregory, W. B. Thompson, Fred. H. Slipp—50c. each; Prof. W. H. Warren, Prof. R. A. March—\$1 each.

LINES,
ON RECEIVING A COPY OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF
"THE SEMINARY BEMA," ST. MARTINS, N. B.

BY S. O. FULTON, PARRSBORO, N. S.

ST. MARTINS! Honored seat of lore,
New Brunswick's classic pride,
Founded by fathers of the Church
Who did their work and died;
The Alma Mater of a host
Who won their heart's desire,
The wisdom which shall clap her wings
Above time's flame-wreathed pyre,
Survive when sun and stars have flown,
The Bible closed, laid on the throne.

Majestic site! DeMonts first saw,
On Fundy's foaming bay—
Meadows serene and lily-gemmed,
Beyond, the blue hills lay;
Rock Colossi, convulsive thrown,
Red strata tossed and riven,
While tree-clad banks in Basin waves
Stand out like isles in heaven;
What spot on all this green earth seat,
More fit for science class to meet.

Here ladies, young men, seeking lore,
Nature and art attract,
Where they may view the promised land
In life's arena act;
While from thy open portals pour
A flood of mental light,
And homes and hills are all aflash,
Like Dothan's mountain-height;
Here students art-degrees profess,
And deep Castilian springs possess.

Science and scenery grandly met,
Their handmaid modest Truth,
The helps within those halls received
Shall live in fadeless youth;
Shall flash like gems to ages down,
And wisdom's worth insure—
Some are the topaz, some the pearl,
And one the koh-i-noor—
And beam like beacon lights imperaled,
On moral darkness of the world.

Your mission here, ye student bands,
To lift to higher plane,
Give to parliament, pulpit, press,
A healthier flowing vein;
Breathe fragrance on the hearth and home,
Pure social life disclose,
And make the temperance desert "bud
And blossom as the rose"—
Refinements more than their increase,
In palmy days of Rome and Greece.

The noblest work, O Faculty!
The youthful mind to mould,
And lead to worlds so vast and rich,

The half has not been told:
An influence pure immortal lives,
Good deeds cast in the flood—
Some segment of the circle made,
Shall touch the throne of God:
Teachers and students are the hope
Of Science in its coming scope.

Enchanted shades! St. Martins sends
A noble, native band,
To toil from Brunswick's bracing clime,
To Burmah's scorching strand;
And grand success that crowned the old,
Shall doubly crown the new,
High heaven has destiny as high,
For those who dare and do;
While founders' portraits grace the wall,
Their mantles on the students fall.

January 30th, 1890.

PERSONALS.

W. A. Fenwick, '89, is attending Acadia College.
We wish him success in his college course.

A. J. Lutz, a former student, is in the employ of
E. C. Cole, of Moncton.

Harley Jones, one of the boys of '89, is in Moncton
in the employ of his father.

Spurgeon Jenkins, a senior of last year, is teaching
school at Butternut Ridge.

The *Maple Leaf* makes honorable mention of J. H.
King as one of St. John's popular speakers.

Miss Alida Corey remains at home this winter as
company for her mother, who otherwise would be al-
most alone. We all miss her very much, and look for-
ward with pleasure to the time when she can return.

EXCHANGES.

The Campus is at hand. Its editorials are well writ-
ten, and its locals spicy.

We perused with pleasure the pages of *The Univer-
sity Monthly*. Its appearance is neat and attractive,
and its editorials forcible.

APPRECIATED TAFFY.

"Number 2 of THE SEMINARY BEMA is to hand. It
is edited by students of the Union Baptist Seminary,
St. Martins, and printed in the office of George W.
Day, St. John. Its make-up is after the style of the
Athenæum, very neat and presentable; its selected
matter choice; its 'Tid-bits' brief and racy. The
Maple Leaf congratulates the student-editors, and wel-
comes the BEMA to its exchanges. Price 50c. a year, in
advance. Address F. N. Atkinson, St. Martins, N. B."

BIBLE WORK.

THE last decade has witnessed a wonderful advance made in the recognition of the necessity for Bible study in our institutions of higher learning. Nearly every academy, seminary, and college on this continent, both male and female, now gives some attention to this work; even the highest, such as Vassar, Wellesley, Yale, and Harvard, in some way are making provision for it. The work itself is variously performed. In some instances a single book, a gospel or letter, or some special department, such as prophecy, is studied throughout the year. This plan has its advantages in the thoroughness it promotes, but it is lacking in comprehensiveness. It seems to attempt the special work of the theological school. This is not what is demanded for the masses in our academies. The great majority of such students, and we may include those of our colleges, can easily tell the kings and queens of England, and the principal events of each reign; but are profoundly ignorant of the names and deeds of the kings of Judah and Israel. Many can tell most of the Presidents of the United States who don't know even the names of the Judges of Israel, or could give the list of minor prophets. The great need of our institutions of higher learning is that some general and comprehensive knowledge of the Bible be given all our students, so as to make it a moderately well understood book and worthy of profound study. These are views that are held by the teachers of this institution, and an honest effort is made to work them out. In a general way, we may state what is now being done. The Junior Class began with Genesis, is now following Israel through the wilderness, and will end the year with the close of the Judges. The Middle Class began with the single monarchy under Saul, and is now with Israel and Judah in the captivity, and will complete the history up to Herod the Great. The Seniors have been studying the Life of Christ, and are now engaged on the history of Christianity as revealed in the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles. They are to get a bird's-eye view before the close of the year of the religion founded by Jesus of Nazareth, in its struggles and triumphs to the present day, and institute a comparison between it and other systems of religion that dominated the faith of this age.

Thus it will be seen that this institution aims to cover in a general way the whole book in the three years' course, and gives all the opportunity of becoming as well acquainted with the facts of the Bible as they are with those of other departments of study.

Recently a complete set of maps by Ruddiman Johnson, F. R. G. S., mounted on Hartshorn self-acting spring rollers, set in an oak lock-up map case, has been

added to the apparatus for illustrating this work. These maps cover every age and land mentioned from the descendants of Noah to the present day, and are a great help to a proper understanding of the book. ONE.

To the Moncton Editor of Seminary BEMA.

I felt honored by your request that I should send something for your College paper. Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some are asked to write for the BEMA. But what to write—aye, "there's the rub"; or rather, there was the rub, for I just now read the short account of your one (January) debate. It had to do with "Life Married and Single." Tremendous subject, earnestly discussed; the voting accompanied by shouting, whistling, etc. And the enthusiasm of that scene was borne from your school by the sea to my solitary study; and I take part in that discussion by writing you two little verses. You can put them in the BEMA or in the "Basket" (you know I was an editor once), according to the light that is in you. But if you put them in the "Basket," take heed lest the light that is in you be darkness!

A LITTLE SONG.

He wooed her tenderly day by day,
Till at last he won her heart;
Yet wealth and standing seemed to say
From your low-born love you must part.
But he was as true as the constant sky,
And paid all his choice had cost;
And he sang with the lovelight in his eye,
For Love—why the world's well lost!

He won his bride, but sorrow came,
And his friends all turned to foes;
But he proudly stood and felt no shame,
But manlike bore his woes.
He was true to his love, she was true to him,
And regret their path ne'er crossed;
For he sang as a worshipper sings his hymn,
For Love—why the world's well lost!

Moncton.

W. B. HINSON.

That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona.—*Johnson*.

Blessings on him who invented sleep, the mantle that covers all human thoughts, the food that appeases hunger, the drink that quenches thirst, the fire that warms cold, the cold that moderates heat, and lastly, the general coin that purchases all things, the balance and weight that equals the shepherd with the king, and the simple with the wise.—*Cervantes*.

ST. MARTINS.

NEAR by the mighty sea sublime,
 There stands St. Martins, bright and fair,
 Surrounded by a healthful clime,
 And strongly fanned with fresh bay air.

The scenery all around is grand,
 For hills and dales are decked with green ;
 And vessels passing by the strand,
 Add life and beauty to the scene.

When the fair and golden morning
 Scatters her beams o'er land and sea,
 And the fading, rosy evening
 Decks sky and woodland gay with glee ;

The scenery then majestic is,
 And forms the thoughts of one to rhyme ;
 And those in whom the artistic is
 Are deeply moved by thoughts sublime.

The village church, with Gothic spires,
 And clock that rings the time of day,
 Says, God the people's lives inspires,
 And leads them in the heavenward way.

Head-West, with gleaming light to warn,
 Stands boldly out with green-capped pride ;
 And seamen o'er the billows borne,
 Are guided from the Race's tide.

Yet oft in gales upon the reef,
 Hard by the boulders of the Head,
 Frail barks are dashed, to sailor's grief,
 And friends are left to mourn the dead.

Along the village, end to end,
 The beach curves inward, like a bow ;
 In storms huge billows o'er it trend,
 In foaming volume to and fro.

And oft, when Summer's gentle breeze
 Wafts health and comfort through the air,
 Those seeking pleasure, rest, and ease,
 Obtain them in the village fair.

Away from work and busy strife,
 Away from evil and vice's ill,
 So incident to city life,
 Where throngs and tongues are never still.

In years gone by, close to the strand,
 Were reared great ships with cunning pride ;
 They gave their builders fortunes grand,
 And now are sailing oceans wide.

The village fair was thriving then,
 As ships were launched in fall and spring ;
 Thriving were all the village men,
 And all moved lively on the wing.

But fortune's wheels have turned things round,
 The village fair is quiet and still :
 Instead of the thrifty builder's sound,
 There's but the rumbling of the mill.

The village stores do quiet trade,
 With country and with village folk ;

For all have not their living made,
 So toil along with cheer and joke.

The people move with regular tread,
 Round the circle and work of life,
 Content to earn their daily bread,
 Without the hum of busy strife.

Retired are some, who live at ease,
 In homes of quiet, wealth, and rest ;
 Others have sons who rove the seas ;
 All seem happy in life and blest.

Old legends say, in early times,
 When white men came and settled first,
 The Indians left for other climes,
 And shouted, " Quaco ! be thou cursed ! "

Though acres broad are not in farm,
 And ships are not reared by the strand,
 Failed have these words to do the harm,
 Their authors meant for men or land.

For greater far than ships or mill,
 Famed in the country far and wide,
 The Seminary crowns the hill,
 The Baptists' and Free Baptists' pride.

She lifts o'er all her lofty tower,
 Surveying far the land and sea ;
 Within her walls is culture's power
 From bonds of ignorance to free.

The village yet is often stirred
 By students who are gay and free ;
 For when the romping bell is heard,
 The maids and youths sport on the lea,

And move the village with their fun,
 In larking and in merry glee,
 As here and there they shop and run,
 Or take a stroll down by the sea.

Honor to those whose sacrifice,
 Through conflicts many, fierce, and long,
 Have caused the school in strength to rise,
 On basis sound, and broad and strong.

And from her halls there shall go forth
 Many, who, in humility,
 Shall give the world to see the worth
 Of virtue and nobility.

By freeing them from error's chains,
 Through sacrifice and holy love,
 And lifting them to higher plains
 Of service to our God above.

J. H. K.

The man who, however instructed, mentally curses the work to which he is condemned, who regards it as drudgery to be done from necessity or from a sense of duty—to be got over as soon as possible and forgotten—is at a disadvantage in competing with a man to whom that work is constantly suggesting topics of interest, and to whom it is therefore, not a drudgery, but a pleasure.—*Goschen*.

CATS.

CAT was the name formerly given to all the feline family, from the tiger which stealthily prowled through the jungle, to the puss that pined in the corner, and the pussy that purred on the hearth-rug; but now more restrictedly applied to a section of that family containing a number of its species—the domestic cat and those most nearly allied to it.

The origin of the domestic cat is by no means well ascertained. By some it is described as a distinct species, which it is thought may serve at least as a convenient provisional designation, until satisfactory reasons are brought forward for referring it to some species existing in a wild state. By many it is thought to be only a domesticated variety of the common wild cat of Europe and the north of Asia. Objections have been raised to the latter opinion, on the ground that it is always of smaller size, contrary to what is usually observed of the effects of domestication of animals. It is considered a certainty, however, that the cat existed as a domestic animal in ancient Egypt. This makes it not improbable that we ought to find its original on the banks of the Nile, or in some of the countries from which the ancient Egyptians might most readily have obtained it.

It seems almost needless to mention the purring, mowing, stealthy step, patient watchfulness, and nocturnal habits of this well-known animal; but the delight it takes in tormenting a mouse before killing it, and the caution it uses, when the prey is a bird, in immediately inflicting a mortal wound, may be worthy of notice.

The eye of the cat has a pupil capable of contraction and expansion, fully in proportion to the body of a student versed in the physical exercise of an elocutionary training. Thus puss can see in either light or darkness, day or night.

Cats have less affection than dogs. They are said to become more attached to places than individuals. Two things in particular about a cat I have learned, the one by experiment, the other by experience. One is, that a cat may be put into a bag and carried for miles through strange fields and woods, but whenever it is let out, the creature can always find the way back. The other is, that some cats will suck the breath of a human being when the opportunity is favorable. In the latter performance the mouth of the domestic pet is placed and kept close to that of the sleeping victim, the claws firmly embedded in the flesh and clothing, while its tail moves continually.

How careful we should be neither to "let the cat out of the bag," nor into our bed-rooms.

I have somewhere read of a tailless cat, and only yes-

terday, to my surprise, I beheld one running through the basement of our Seminary. I am of the opinion, however, that the cat minus the tail, in this case, is due to amputation with intent to disfigure, rather than any natural cause.

Cat, on ship-board, is a name given to many ropes, etc. The "cat-fall," "cat-blocks," "cat-heads," "cat-harpings," and "cat-hook," each have their use.

Lastly, I will mention *Jacob Cats*, one of the oldest, and long the most popular of poets. Born in 1577; died in 1660; once disappointed in love; once married; and is still spoken of as *Father Cats*. It is to be hoped that, while living, he did neither ramble, rove, bite, snarl, nor scratch, as is the nature and habits of felines.
His.

Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy, deep; morals, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.—*Bacon*.

Alone!—that worn-out word,
So idly and so coldly heard;
Yet all that poets sing, and grief hath known,
Of hopes laid waste, knells in that word—*alone!*
—*Bulwer Lytton*.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils:
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus.
Let no such man be trusted. —*Shakespeare*.

And when the stream
Which overflowed the soul was passed away,
A consciousness remained that it had left,
Deposited upon the silent shore
Of *memory*, images and precious thoughts
That shall not die, and cannot be destroyed.
—*Wordsworth*.

The leap year privilege is said to be six hundred and sixty-two years old, having been established in 1228 by an act of the Scottish Parliament, in these words: "During the reign of her blessed Majesty, Margaret, every maiden lady of both high and low degree shall have liberty to speak to the man she likes. If he refuses to take her to be his wife, he shall be mulct in the sum of one hundred pounds or less, as his estate may be, except and always if he can make it appear that he is betrothed to another woman, then he shall be free."

On Friday evening, Feb. 7th, a party of the students drove to Upham, where they gave an entertainment, the proceeds of which go towards carpeting one of the parlors. After the concert, all were invited to the residence of Mr. Charles Titus. This is one of the most imposing cottages in the village. Situated as it is on a lofty eminence, and overlooking a deep ravine through which flows a small stream, it presents a pretty scene. Too much cannot be said of the hospitality of the host. After refreshments had been served, several musical selections were given by those present. Before leaving, Prof. March summoned all into the front parlor, and in a few well-selected sentences he thanked Mr. and Mrs. Titus for the kind attention shown to all, and said that both he and his friends would make things as pleasant as possible any time they chose to visit us in our Seminary home. Mr. Titus responded, saying he was only too glad to have the privilege of rendering any service to those connected with the institution. Although the roads were very icy no accidents happened, and all enjoyed the drive. The following is the programme:

1. Chorus—"There's Music in the Air."
1. Reading—"The Switchman's Story,"
3. Vocal Solo—"The Song that reached my heart,"
4. Reading—"Essay on the Mule,"
5. Vocal Solo—"Pit, Pat,"
6. Chorus—"Jingle Bells,"
7. Harmonica Solo,
8. Reading—"The Women of Mumble's Head,"
9. Vocal Solo—"Anchored,"
10. Reading—"Nora Murphy and the Spirits,"
11. Chorus—"It's the way we have at the U. B. Sem."
12. Speech,

The Seminary Glee Club, under the direction of Prof. March, rendered three choruses, each of which went smoothly, and showed careful training. Miss Price, in her reading, "The Switchman's Story," appeared in her usual brightness, and her encore, "Learning to Cook," showed a careful study of the Irish dialect, and created much merriment. Miss Robertson's solo, "The Song that reached my Heart," was well received, and in response to an encore she gave very prettily, "By-bye, Baby, by-bye." It is scarcely necessary to mention the rendering of Master's Baird's "Essay on the Mule." He brought the house down as usual, and gave as an encore an "Essay on Girls." In "Pit, Pat," Miss Kate Hopper finds a solo which seems to be suited to her. She responded to an encore with "Tired." Mr. Fawcett acquitted himself very creditably in his harmonica solo. Miss Robertson, in her reading, "The Women of Mumble's Head," proved to the audience that singing wasn't her only talent. She read her lines with spirit, and responded to an encore with an "Essay on Boys." Prof. March sang in his

usual good style. Miss Patten's selection, "Nora Murphy and the Spirits," was excellently rendered, and her encore, "Tommy Brown's Steam Chair," received tremendous applause. Rev. Mr. Brown, in quite a lengthy address, complimented Prof. March and his colleagues on the excellence of the entertainment, and said he hoped to see him and his friends again at Upham in the near future.

ROBERT BURNS.

IN a small clay-built cottage two miles south of the town of Ayr, in Scotland, on the 25th of January, 1759, was born the poet Robert Burns, who gained such an eminent position among the writers of the eighteenth century; and whose name has been handed down to us as one who possessed more than ordinary powers as a writer.

Thus, as is often the case, the minds who are to rule the world arise from the humbler walks of life, and are endowed with talents which are denied to those who have greater advantages. His father, William Burns, (who, at the time of Robert's birth, was a gardener to a gentleman, owner of a small estate) was a man of strict religious principles, and also distinguished for that penetration and knowledge of mankind which was so conspicuous in his son. His mother was a woman of many excellent qualities, and nourished the infant mind of her son with ballads and legendary tales, of which she possessed an inexhaustible store, not thinking that she was instructing one who was in the future to stand at the head of Scotland's poets.

These parents, like the majority of Scottish people, did not neglect the education of their children; and when Robert was six years of age he was placed under the tuition of John Murdoch, a very faithful teacher, who instructed him in the first principles of composition. Besides this, he received lessons in writing and arithmetic from his father. Under their teaching he made great progress, and was remarkable for the ease with which he committed poetry to memory.

While at school he was not a favorite with anyone, and was noted chiefly for a retentive memory and stubborn disposition.

In the intervals of his school life he was employed in farming. While thus engaged he made his first attempt at poetry. It was a song addressed to a rural beauty about his own age; and though it possessed no great merit as a whole, there were parts of it which would have done credit to him had they been composed after years of experience. At the age of nineteen he went to a small seaport town, where he spent the summer in studying mensuration and surveying, returning home

greatly improved. He also gained a greater knowledge of composition, through the literary correspondence which he kept up with his schoolfellows.

He now had a strong idea of entering the matrimonial state, but his limited means preventing him from taking this step, he removed to the town of Irvine for the purpose of becoming a flax-dresser. In this attempt to improve his fortune he was unsuccessful, for the shop in which he was employed was burned, and he returned home penniless.

During his stay at Irvine he read some of Ferguson's poems, which were very helpful to him, as they aroused his poetic powers from the torpor in which they had fallen, and in a great measure determined the Scottish character of his poetry. Here also he made some friends who had a great influence over him, and, as he himself said, "not an influence for good, but rather for evil," and from this time there was a marked change in his conduct.

Soon after his return from his unsuccessful venture at Irvine his father died, leaving the support of the family to devolve mainly on him. He leased a farm, and the four years which he spent upon it were the most important of his life. It was here he felt that nature had designed him for a poet, and his genius began to develop itself in poems which have given to his name much of its glory.

The farm proving a failure, he determined to go to Jamaica to seek his fortune, and to procure means to enable him to make the journey he published a volume of his poems, which were everywhere received with delight. Yielding to the persuasion of some of his friends, he abandoned the idea of going to Jamaica and went to Edinburgh, where he soon found himself the centre of attraction among the literary men of the time.

After spending some time there he returned home, where he was soon afterwards married to Miss Armour, and once more settled down to a happy farmer's life. But he was not destined to remain in quiet very long, for about this time he received an appointment under government, and the duties of his office requiring that he should spend the greater part of his time in travelling, he finally abandoned the farm and settled in Dumfries. In his travels through the country he met with many temptations; his works had made him universally known, and he was therefore a welcome guest wherever he went. Being frequently called upon to share in the revels of the idle and dissolute, it is to be feared he was too often found in their company. In Dumfries he was exposed to still greater temptations than in the country, and his dissipation became more habitual, although it has been stated on good authority that he was seldom intoxicated.

Whatever may have been the extent of his dissipation, his powers as a poet remained unimpaired. It was at this time that he wrote "Tam o' Shanter" and some of his finest lyrics and songs. From his youth he had been troubled with palpitation of the heart. This was probably increased by his intemperate habits, which became more frequent towards the close of his life. In 1796 he was seized with rheumatic fever, from which he never recovered.

Thus, at the early age of thirty-seven, died Robert Burns, one of the greatest poets whom Scotland has produced.
Dor.

TID-BITS.

"FLIRT."

"Scene in Dodge."

Two spoons missing.

Who fell over the wheel-barrow on Sunday evening?

Which one of the ministerial students kills two birds with one stone every week?

A sofa in a cosy parlor on a fine January afternoon, with just room enough for two.(?)

Late, late, so late ye cannot enter now! Yes, you can, if you break a pane of glass!

Boots and shoes repaired at shortest notice. Ladies' wear a specialty. Apply to No. 6.

One of the Kings is on the fence. Some Day-iv-es not careful he will get knocked off.

The boys feel hurt to think that the ladies won't go along with them in the "cushioned chariot."

Professor (to lady student chewing tutti-frutti): "Young ladies are supposed to chew nothing but tobacco."

One of the young ladies at the last reception had a Slipp in No. 4. It proved quite serious at the time, but she is slowly recovering.

We were somewhat surprised on entering the bath-room one evening about 9.30 to find one of the boys taking a bath in full dress.

Was it the new fan-register or the lady's photo that proved such an attraction to the zealous theologian on the night of the ladies' reception?

Lady teacher: "Do you think flour is good for the

complexion?" Prof.: "All owing to how it is applied; but say, who shampooed the butter out of your hair?"

One of our exchanges makes mention of the boys representing invitations to kid-parties. Our "kid-parties," we think, prove very pleasant affairs to those concerned (1)

Are the spoons at the "Oraculum" alive? While a certain individual was Star (ing) at them during dinner hour, they were seen to suddenly hop from the holder to the floor.

The editor who received the valentine representing "Sunday morning, 9.30," extends his heartfelt thanks to the sender. That, with a few others, now adorns the walls of his sanctum.

One of the ministerial students is changing his religious views, and is encouraged by the Deacon and his family. The young gentleman in this case Keir (in) stead of the young ladies.

Scene on Commercial street: Near-sighted young lady to friend—"Isn't that a beautiful carriage? Oh! how I would like to be in it." Upon closer inspection it proves to be a hearse! She changes her mind.

One of our professors received a valentine in the shape of a small box, containing a strange looking little lump of something, partly composed of (gum), though not tutti-frutti." It proved a very "toothsome morsel."

We are glad to announce that one of the prominent members of the editorial staff had so far recovered from his attack of la grippe that he was able to attend the concert at Upham. He got no cold, and (Es-stelle) convalescent

Notwithstanding the brightness of Sunday evening, one of the gentleman students got caught in a severe hail storm. Though he Tri (tes) ed to escape on seeing the "cloud," before reaching a place of safety the hail stones came Tingley-ing about his ears.

One day in class little Frankie Atkinson declares himself but a child in Physiology. Now, Physiology, as every one knows, treats of growth and development. Frank is only six feet two inches now, but as he is still a child he, of course, will grow; and it is probable that when fully developed his proportions will be fair, to say the least.

Some of our young men, not satisfied with the timorous fuzzy growth upon their upper lips, have discarded that gently-nurtured member which they call moustache, in the hope of coaxing forth a more vigorous

and extensive line of brush. One of our professors took the lead, and though scarcely two weeks have passed since then, we already note some slight indications of returning animation. Though started they will not amount to much before spring: but then 'tis likely "March" will bring another, much more luxuriant than the other.

PLANT WORSHIP.

The plant worship, which holds so prominent a place in the history of the primitive races of mankind, would appear to have sprung from a perception of the beauty and utility of trees. Survivals of this still linger on in many parts of Europe. The peasants in Bohemia will sally forth into their gardens before sunrise on Good Friday and, falling upon their knees before a tree, will exclaim, "I pray, O green tree, that God may make thee good." At night time they will run to and fro about their gardens crying: "Bud, O trees, bud, or I will flog you."

In our own country the Devonshire farmers and their men will to this day go out into their orchards after supper on the evening of Twelfth day, carrying with them a large milk pail of cider, with roasted apples pressed into it. All present hold in their hands an earthenware cup filled with liquor, and taking up their stand beneath those apple trees which have borne the most fruit, address them in these words:

"Health to thee, good apple tree,
Well to bear pocket fulls, hat fulls,
Peck fulls, bushel bag fulls!"

simultaneously dashing the contents of their cups over the trees. The observance of this ceremony, which is locally known as "wassailing," is enjoined by Thomas Tusser in his work entitled "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," wherein he bids the husbandman:

Wassail the trees that they may bear
You many a plum and many a pear;
For more or less fruit they will bring,
As you do them wassailing.

—Gentlemen's Magazine. (London).

The tomb supposed to be that of Cleopatra, lately discovered in Egypt, was found at a depth of 25 feet from the surface in a chamber 10 feet long, 2½ feet wide and lofty in proportion. The sarcophagus was built in the form of a pyramid, and covered with exquisite carvings, among them being five female figures, five crowns of laurel, and four figures of children. Some of the latter are entirely nude, while others are draped. In the centre of each of the crowns a bunch of grapes is carved. At last accounts the discoverers were awaiting the arrival of an Egyptian official to formally open the tomb.

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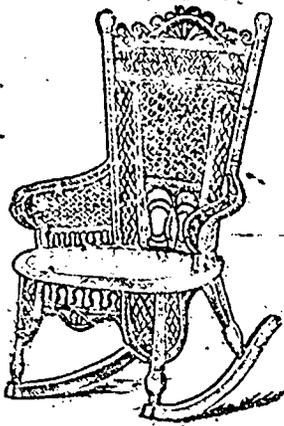
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