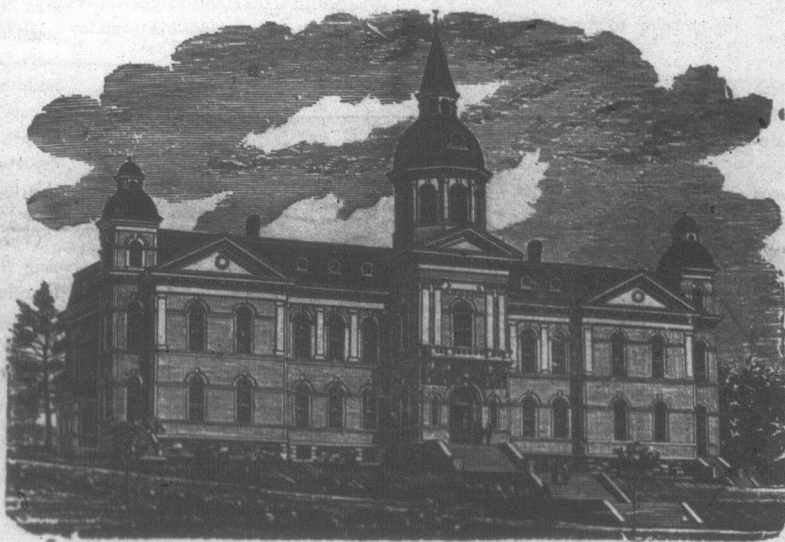


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Messenger AND Visitor

Saint John, N. B.



THE COLLEGE.

Volume
13.

Acadia University and its Affiliated Schools.

Number
38.



The Institutions at Wolfville



ACADIA SEMINARY.

Horton Academy.

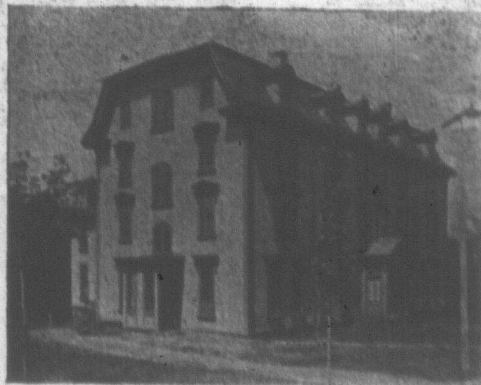
It will, perhaps, be a matter of surprise to many to learn that our own Horton Academy, with the single exception of Hebron Academy, Maine, is the oldest Baptist Preparatory School in North America. Founded in 1828, it has just entered upon the seventieth year of its history, and already the Academy Residence is filled with students. Its first Principal was Asahel Chapin. His successors have been John Pryor, M. A., Edward Blanchard, Charles D. Randall, M. A., J. W. Hartt, M. A., T. A. Higgins, M. A., J. F. Tufts, M. A., and, since 1888, I. B. Oakes, M. A.

Horton Academy stands for Christian Education. The Bible is one of its text books. Frequent manifestations of spiritual power have marked its life and progress. Every year candidates for the Christian ministry find access to its classes. Its courses of study prepare students for the University, for teaching and for general business life. Its Manual Training Department provides courses in Carpentry, Wood Turning, Forge Work and Drawing. In the well-furnished Academy Home reside the Principal and Mrs. Oakes and other teachers, ministering to the life of the school. Over three thousand young men have received instruction in this Academy, scores of whom have risen to prominent positions in the various professions. Over sixty young men who have studied at the Academy during the last ten years are now preaching. Twenty-five of these are already ordained and the others still in the process of preparation. During this decade the number matriculating and entering college (nearly all at Acadia) is one hundred and eighty-two. Its average annual enrolment for this period has been eighty-one.

Horton Academy has no endowment, but deserves and needs it.

Acadia Seminary.

Acadia Seminary was founded for the benefit of young women in the Baptist families of the Maritime Provinces, its object being to provide for a full and



CHIPMAN HALL—COLLEGE RESIDENCE.

harmonious development of all their faculties.

Its situation combines healthfulness with rare beauty of scenery, commanding an extensive view of the Basin of Minas, the Promontory of Blomidon and the broad dykes of Grand Pre.

The building is modern, well furnished and in every way thoroughly adapted to the requirements of a young ladies' school.

Four courses of study—collegiate, piano, vocal and art—are offered by the school and are so arranged as to lead to definite results in preparation for usefulness or for entering upon higher studies. Graduates from the Collegiate Course are admitted on certificate to the second year of Acadia University,—

from the Course in Piano to the last year of the New England Conservatory of Music.

The teachers employed are accomplished, experienced and loyal to the highest interests of the school. Specialists have charge of the work in music, art and elocution.

The spiritual and social influences of the home life of the school are very refining and wholesome. Special religious exercises, held daily, develop a spirit of reverence and thoughtfulness, while the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the young people representing many of the best families of the provinces is, of itself, a rare privilege.

The health of the students is carefully guarded. Regular exercise is taken in

the gymnasium under the charge of a competent instructor, and the services of a trained nurse have been secured for the coming year, who will reside in the building and attend to all cases of illness.



ACADEMY RESIDENCE AND MANUAL TRAINING HALL.

The College.

The College, lately styled the University, is the crown of the educational system at Wolfville. It receives young men and women from the Academy or Seminary, or from any other institution throughout the country, who desire to proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and are competent to undertake the work. It has already graduated about five hundred persons. Several hundreds of others have taken partial courses in its classes. There are ten professors, all of whom are Christian men. The Christian aims and spirit which characterize the life of the Academy and Seminary, are equally characteristic of the life of the College.

The College building, which is situated on the brow of College Hill, and commands a magnificent view, is a large, substantial, admirably designed building, containing many class-rooms, an assembly hall, library, museum, chapel, chemical laboratory, physics department and president's office. In this building the varied work of the College is carried on.

Connected with the College is Chipman Hall—the College residence and boarding house. This building, while not large enough to accommodate all the collegians, makes provision for sixty or seventy of them to live together as a college community, and thus to obtain that additional intellectual and social culture which the attrition of life in a well-conducted college residence is peculiarly calculated to secure. The President and Faculty have the oversight of the residence and are responsible for the life and order maintained.

A third building, connected with the College, is the gymnasium. This is well equipped and in connection with it regular instructions are given to the students both of the College and Academy in gymnastics.

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THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LX.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME XLIX.

Vol. XIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1897.

No. 38.

The Acadia Forward-Movement Fund.

BY PRESIDENT TROTTER.

The history of Acadia and its affiliated schools has been a history of steady progress—a series of forward movements. From small beginnings, an educational plant has been accumulated at Wolfville worth \$100,000, in connection with which are employed today ten professors and sixteen other teachers. An endowment also of \$100,000 has been gathered for the support of the College proper. The increase in material resources, and in the number of instructors, has been matched by a like steady increase in the attendance of students. The young people who gather in the institutions at Wolfville annually number 300 and upwards.

Just now, however, the exigencies of the situation call for another forward movement of a very important sort. The development of the money resources of the institutions has not kept pace with the development in other respects. The fact is that the Governors find themselves face to face with a serious financial crisis.

In addition to this existing indebtedness of \$70,000, the Board will soon be called upon to furnish enlarged accommodation for the Academy. The Academy has a Residence and a Manual Training Hall, but finds accommodation for its class-room work in the College building. This space is now imperatively needed for the College itself, and the Board must soon provide, on the Academy's own ground, class-rooms and a small assembly hall.

PROPOSALS FOR RELIEF.

In view of the foregoing obligations, the Governors recommended to the Maritime Baptist Convention, at its recent meeting in St. John, that a special financial campaign be entered upon, for the raising of \$75,000, to be applied according to the following scale:

For the Academy building and the reduction of the Academy debt,	\$10,000
For the reduction of the Seminary debt,	25,000
For the enlargement of the College endowment,	40,000

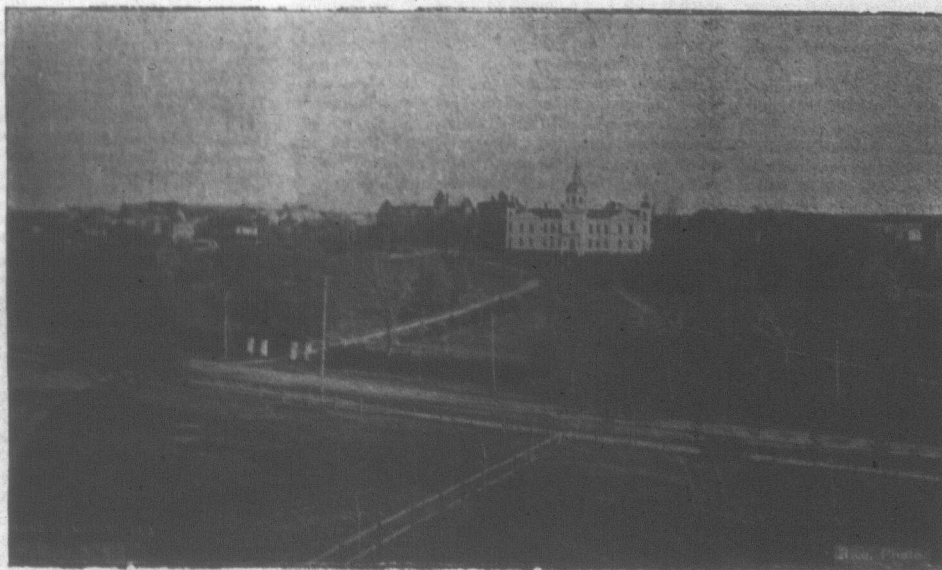
The recommendation of the Board was unanimously and heartily adopted by the Convention.

a private visitation of the wealthier friends to secure their larger gifts. It is not thought to be an unreasonable expectation, in a crisis like the present, that some person or family should endow a professorship, or that half a dozen persons should be ready to subscribe \$5,000 each. Others will be ready to give \$2,000; others \$1,000; others \$500, and so on until the sum of \$50,000 has been raised.

When this shall have been done, it will then be incumbent upon the Board to arrange for a visitation of the churches, and an appeal to the general constituency for the remaining \$25,000.00. If it is true that without the generous help of the well-to-do the campaign must be abortive, or at best but partially successful, it is equally true that to ensure complete success the help of every friend of the work must be counted upon. Subscriptions to the fund will be payable in yearly instalments, extending over four years.

In view of the magnitude and urgency of the undertaking, the Board have arranged that the president, while expected to carry the responsibilities of

administration in the college, shall be relieved of class-room work, during the first year of his incumbency, in order that he may be free to give an important share of his time to the leadership of the campaign. The interests of the college will render it highly inexpedient that this arrangement should be continued beyond the first year. The Board, therefore, appeal the more strongly for the immediate and earnest co-operation of all friends, so that the work of securing subscriptions may be virtually completed by the time the first year is over.



VIEW OF WOLFVILLE, SHOWING COLLEGE, SEMINARY AND CHIPMAN HALL.

OBLIGATIONS.

The money obligations of the Board amount to \$70,000:

Debt on Academy,	\$12,000
College, (including College Proper, the Residence and the Gymnasium),	12,000
Seminary,	46,000

The debt on the Academy is a building debt, the interest on which the Academy itself has carried for several years, without incurring a deficit.

The debt on the College is partly a building debt, and partly an accumulation of deficits in current expenses, extending over several years. Without substantial relief these yearly deficits must continue to accumulate.

The debt on the Seminary is a building debt to the amount of \$39,000—partly brought over from the old Seminary, but chiefly incurred in the erection of the new building—the balance, of \$7,000, being again an accumulation of deficits in current expenses. It should be added respecting the Seminary that, for four years more, the interest on \$20,000 of the debt is provided for by pledges given at the time the new building was erected.

With this sum raised, and a reasonable increase in the attendance at the Seminary, the work as at present organized can be efficiently maintained, all deficits can be stopped, the debts will be reduced to manageable size, and can gradually be eliminated altogether. A smaller sum than \$75,000 will not be sufficient to meet the necessities of the crisis.

It should be understood that the legacy of the late Mr. Payzant cannot be applied, even to the amount of a dollar, in relieving the situation as described above. The legacy calls for the creation of a new department, and will increase the financial demands upon the Board.

METHOD OF CAMPAIGN.

In view of the largeness of the sum contemplated, and the measure of success which has attended former efforts, the Board feel that complete success can be achieved in the present instance only on condition that those whom God has entrusted with larger means subscribe \$50,000 of the amount needed, in generous sums. So convinced are the Governors of the soundness of this view, that they have arranged that the initial stage of the campaign shall be chiefly

It would be refreshing in the extreme if the president should receive some spontaneous communications pledging sums, larger and smaller, for the good work—each subscriber doing his utmost, and setting an example to others.

MOTIVES AND INSPIRATIONS.

Were it necessary to present motives and inspirations calculated to induce unity and enthusiasm in the undertaking before us, a long list of such motives might be adduced. Let the following suffice:

1. The situation is critical; the need as urgent as words can express it.
2. The alternative of success in the undertaking is retrogression in the educational work, and the weakening of every denominational enterprise. The thought of failure is not to be entertained for a moment.
3. Gratitude for the great and beneficent influence exerted by the institutions, through so many years, is a motive which should inspire every heart that loves God's kingdom, and cares for the ennoblement of human life.
4. The splendid and growing opportunity for ser-

vice which is before the institutions is another inspiration of the first order. Students are increasing, and the opportunity for a great ministration to the life of church and state alike is ever widening.

5. The spirits of the fathers challenge the Baptists of today in these provinces to prove themselves worthy of their lineage. If they, in their fewness and poverty, were able to begin and sustain this educational work, who will say that their children, multiplied in numbers, and greatly enlarged in their resources, are unable to carry forward with efficiency what was so well begun?

6. Finally "Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, who was rich, etc." "Freely ye have received, freely give."

The Genesis and Evolution of Horton Academy, Acadia College and Acadia Seminary.

REV. E. M. SAUNDERS, D. D.

It is well known that the first Baptist churches of the Maritime Provinces sprung up among the New Light Congregationalists, and in process of time largely absorbed them. To accomplish this work, required a long time. It was done by evolution and not by revolution. The discussion lasted from 1763 to 1810. So soon as this matter was settled, the leaders of thought, the men who understood the time in which they lived and looked into the future, turned their attention to the great question of collegiate education for the denomination.

Under the leadership of the Mannings, the Chipmans, the Dimocks, the Crandalls and the Hardings the churches were satisfied with the feigning of their pastors, and gave their attention to revivals among themselves and to missionary work in destitute parts of the country. And, so far as the churches as a whole were concerned, not much interest was felt in an educated ministry or in the higher education for any class. This, however, was not true of the ministers, at least of some of them; neither was it true of all the laymen.

The ancestors of the church members—the Puritans—had been advocates of the higher education. Harvard and Yale were the outstanding evidence of this fact. The Baptists, too, held to this policy. Brown University made public declaration of their intelligent conviction in this matter. The intercourse between the Baptist Associations of Maine and the Association of these Provinces helped to make this sentiment the common property of the Baptists of the British Seaside Provinces and the Baptists of the Northern United States. From 1790 to 1826 the sentiment for collegiate education worked like leaven among them.

About 1819, the Rev. Edward Manning and the Rev. Charles Tupper received each a certificate from the founders of "The Literary and Theological Institute of Waterville," now Colby University, authorizing them to collect money and books for this school. Shortly after this Rev. Edward Manning received a letter from the Rev. Dr. Chaplin, the founder of that institution, requesting him to remove to Maine for the special purpose of overcoming the prejudices of many of the Maine Baptists against this new institution. Letters passed between Mr. Manning and the Rev. Charles Tupper in which is found a proposal to begin such a school as had



REV. J. M. CRAMP, D. D.
FORMER PRESIDENT.

been founded at Waterville, either at Halifax or St. John. It seems that these two ministers represented the advanced educational sentiment of the Baptists of their day. In 1821 at the close of an Association at Onslow, the Rev. Ashel Chaplin from Maine, delivered to the association an address which was well received. One part of this speech referred to collegiate education. John Furguson, then a member of the Canard church, but resident in Halifax, and an attendant of Rev. John Hurton's church, was deeply impressed with this address.

From 1825 to 1827 a secession ripened and took effect in St. Paul's church, Halifax. The antecedents of this reached back over a number of years. A lay reader in the Episcopal church, and a student of the college at Windsor was at Liverpool N. S. where a revival under the Methodists was absorbing the attention of the town. Young Binney, the lay reader, who afterwards became the father of the late Bishop Binney of Halifax, was induced to attend these meetings. He was convicted and converted. After this he felt that he was called upon to labor especially for the conversion of young men. Through his instrumentality a number of this class were converted. Among them, Rev. E. A. Crawley and J. W. Nutting. This spiritual light which came by these means into the Episcopal church created a dispute about the appointment of a rector for St. Paul's. This dispute ended in a schism, hence the Granville Street Baptist church, organized in the autumn of 1827. The ceremony of the organization of the church and the ordination of a pastor for it was performed by the Rev. Ira Chase, then president of Newton Theological Institute. The Rev. Alexis Caswell, late professor in Columbian College, Washington, was the pastor ordained by Dr. Chase. This event hastened the founding of an Academy. The sentiment already existing among the Baptists, that of the University graduates among the seceders from St. Paul's who united with the Baptists, and that of the men called from the United States to organize the Granville street church, were united, and found expression in the following June at the Association held at Wolfville, and an Academy was founded. Of the submission of the proposal for the Academy to that body, Dr. Crawley who was present said:—"When the Rev. Alexis Caswell, pastor of the Granville street church, who had been appointed to preach the Associational sermon, was ready to enter the pulpit, he found it occupied by the Rev. Robert Davis who was opposed to an educated ministry. Much difficulty was found in removing him from the pulpit. At last he was induced to yield the place to Dr. Caswell. The services proceeded. The plan for an Academy was submitted to the Association. 'Perhaps' says Dr. Crawley 'so deeply a moving scene of the kind has seldom been witnessed. The revered form of the Rev. Mr. Manning, growing now well on in years, was seen convulsed with emotion, and his face bathed in tears, as he told the audience what tortures he had all his life long endured from conscious deficiency in mental culture, all the more painful as in his earlier years he had lost an opportunity to obtain an education. Mr. Manning was followed in the same strain by Revs. Theodore S. Harding and Thomas Handly Chipman and others who bore witness in the most feeling language, with tears and great emotion, to the vast loss, men suffer who are compelled, as they suppose, to attempt the work of preachers and pastors while not even knowing their own language, and shut out from all the ordinary sources of learning. The effect of these addresses was prodigious. The people were overwhelmed

with astonishment. . . . "On this day" continues Dr. Crawley "and with those deep feelings, began in our churches that strong and steady advance toward mental improvement for God and the gospel which since that day has never flagged." This is the genesis and evolution of Horton Academy.

Acadia College was a necessary sequence of Horton Academy. Ten years after the birth of the Academy, an event occurred to hasten the founding of the College. The resuscitation of Dalhousie College at Halifax was the immediate cause of the establishment of Acadia College in 1838. Dr. Crawley was an applicant for a professorship. He was rejected and an inferior man put in the place. His being a Baptist was known to be the sole cause of his failure. The Episcopalians had closed their institutions at Windsor against dissenters. Now the Presbyterians had kept Dr. Crawley out of Dalhousie because he was a Baptist. It is only fair to say that leading men in both denominations were from the first opposed to this narrow policy—Bishop Charles Inglis and Dr. McCulloch were among the liberal minded ones. The College was born in a storm, and political storms which threatened its existence beat about its cradle for years; but it survived these dangers, and was named by Rev. Theodore S. Harding "The child of Providence."

Acadia Seminary was evolved from small beginnings, and in circumstances of a milder character found its established dwelling place. Halifax, Nictaux, Clarence, Wilmot and Berwick in turn fostered Ladies' Seminaries. At length by strong mutual attraction they came together and were drawn to Wolfville where they now exist in unity as Acadia Seminary and an important part of the great educational establishment in that place.

All these schools have come through the struggles of poverty, and like Paul when he looked ahead, they now find that what they have endured still awaits them; but through all discouragements they, by the help of God in whose name and for the promotion of whose kingdom they were founded, will go forward assured of success. Two generations of Baptists have stood by them. A third one is now asked to assume the responsibility of sustaining them for the first quarter of the twentieth century.

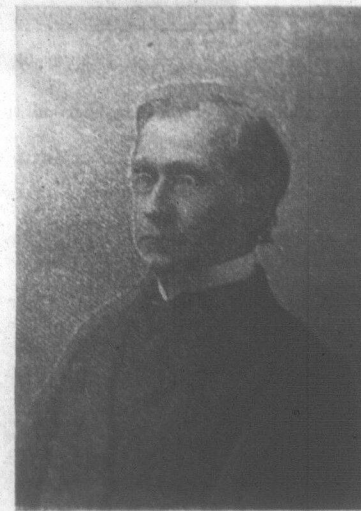
Revivals in rapid succession have been showered upon them from their beginning till now. Their life and the life of the churches have acted and reacted upon each other. In the intellectual and spiritual light and life have been blended.

What have they done for the Baptists and the world? or rather through them, what has the denomination been enabled to do for itself and its neighbors? Missionary work done, intellectual life stimulated and strengthened, tastes refined, influence increased, life ennobled and enlarged, are some of the words and phrases which indicate Acadia's work of the past, and which appeals to the present generation and suggests what is their duty and privilege. Friends of Acadia, this is your opportunity, now is the time to take this sacred trust from the shoulders of the generation now stepping out of the ranks. Here is a call for your faith, your money and your work. Will this duty be assumed? Will this great mission be carried forward? In view of the grand results thus far secured, greater things should be expected and attempted for God. The echoed reply to these questions is an emphatic affirmative.

Concerning A. W. Sawyer, D. D., LL. D.

BY CHANCELLOR O. C. S. WALLACE, D. D.

Acadia University has been served by men for whom a grateful people may well give thanks to God. A Nova Scotian, an Englishman, and an American have formed a group of college presidents the like of whom could hardly be found in connection with any other small college on this continent. Edmund Albert Crawley, the scholar, the gentleman, of noble refinement, kindly in bearing, an orator, a humble Christian,—who could have



REV. A. W. SAWYER, D. D., LL. D.
PRESIDENT, 1869-96.



REV. E. A. CRAWLEY, D. D.
FORMER PRESIDENT OF COLLEGE.

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served better than this great Nova Scotian the early educational interests of the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces when our people were just emerging from obscurity into a broader, higher and more refined life? John Mockett Cramp, quick in thought and deed, qualified to teach many subjects, many sided, courageous, tireless, able on account of his intimate acquaintance with Baptist history and polity to advise wisely the churches, a clear and vigorous writer, an author of repute,—how great was the service rendered to the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces during a formative, maturing period by this great Englishman! Artemas Wyman Sawyer, the superb teacher, with a mind of remarkable penetration and breadth, a scorner of superficiality and sham, a master of the art of expression, unselfish, unobtrusive, self-controlled, great-hearted—the inspiration imparted to his pupils for more than a quarter of a century by this great American has demonstrated his fitness to rank not only with his predecessors at Acadia, but also with Francis Wayland, Martin B. Anderson, and others of like kind.

While Dr. Sawyer has done many things well, he has been perhaps greatest in the lecture room. Many of his old pupils, who have taken post graduate or professional work in other institutions of learning, do not hesitate to say that they have never met his equal as a teacher. Interest did not lag in his classroom. It was not a place for idle tricks or drowsy yawning. Though one of the least demonstrative of men he was able to make his students feel that when he was teaching a class a great mental, magnetic force was acting. Those keen eyes never lost their intensity; that alert mind never wandered or flagged; neither *lapsus mentis* nor *lapsus lingue* marred the quality of his work as he lectured, questioned or answered. What he himself was in the classroom was a rebuke of slovenly or weak thinking. And he constantly insisted that students should push through to the end when they had begun to follow a thought. "Go on! Do not let your mind balk," he would say in a tone which was as menacing as the noise of Pharaoh's army behind the fleeing Israelites. This indicates his characteristic attitude in the classroom. The students must think. If one of them was struggling manfully to put a thought into shape, no one could give wiser and more sympathetic help than he, but he had little patience with flippancy or indolence. He delighted in masculinity of character and thought, and his methods tended to produce it.

Many stories might be told of Doctor Sawyer's repartee, not always of the gentlest perhaps, and of his dry humor. One day a skeptical young man, objecting to an argument for the existence of God, said, "Doctor, Laplace said that he had swept the heavens with his telescope and could find no God." Quick as the flash of an eye came the answer, "He might have swept the kitchen with a broom with the same result." The fundamental fallacy in the student's objection could not have been more completely exposed by an hour of argument. Another student talked about ten minutes in opposition to some statement contained in the text book, but without succeeding in creating in the mind of his teacher admiration for either the soundness or the lucidity of his argument. As the young man struggled laboriously forward, the Doctor eyed the ceiling, but at the end of the ten minutes looked down and said blandly, "Well, Mr. X, there is a streak of sense in that last remark." This sudden and unexpected expression of appreciation quite overpowered the disputant, and he yielded the floor. Doctor Sawyer was pre-eminently an educator. He taught the student to use his own powers, and showed him the results of careless methods of thinking. I believe that no serious young man could attend his lectures without becoming stronger, more intelligent and better qualified to bear the responsibilities of life because of his daily contact with this masterful mind and personality.

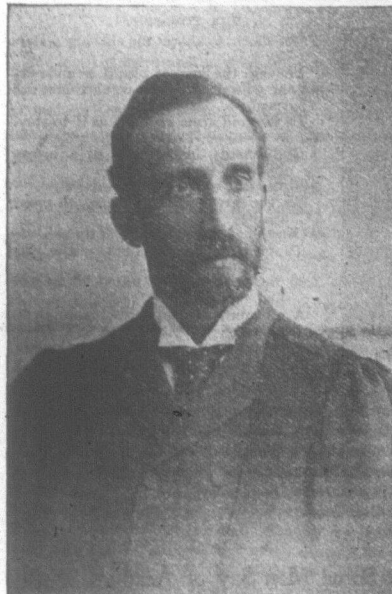
His prayer meeting talks made a deep impression upon at least one of his old pupils. His remarks were always brief, his language clear and elevated, his manner dignified and impressive, his thought appropriate and useful. Often his few words seemed to me the most valuable part of the meeting. This was partly because of the admirable mental quality of the address. This suggests a remark concerning his gifts as an impromptu speaker. In prayer meeting, in convention, or elsewhere, he could take part in a discussion, of the subject of which he could have had no previous notice, and in a few words put the whole case into the light. This was partly because he could think quickly and broadly, but partly too, because of his remarkable command of clear, strong English words. This gift belonged to him long ago. It was my fortune to be ordained in 1885 as the pastor of the church of which he was ordained as the pastor in 1853, and there I found surviving after thirty

years, a memory of the clear, concise, elegant style of the sermons preached by Mr. Sawyer.

I think of Doctor Sawyer as a great friend as well as a great teacher. His students were not always wise and considerate; young men in their undergraduate days are sometimes thoughtless to the verge of ingratitude and cruelty. But never did I see in Doctor Sawyer any exhibition of petty resentment against those whose failures were most conspicuous in his regard. He seemed to feel towards all a fatherly sympathy, a sympathy more tender, kindly and affectionate than they would have guessed. Those who sought his counsel found him approachable, painstaking, profoundly helpful, a very prince of advisers. Those who gave him the opportunity to aid them in the crises of their lives had ever after occasion to give God thanks for such a friend.

The Baptists of the Maritime Provinces do well to honor this great man, who has spent himself unselfishly and with rare devotion in an adopted land, isolated for the most part from his own kinsmen. And as in these closing, quietless, laborious years of his life the friends of Acadia University do him honor, many of his former students now in other provinces or lands, realizing that their whole life was uplifted by him, will join in speaking his praise, while every year their hearts turn towards him with increasing affection.

McMaster University, Toronto, Canada.



REV. T. TROTTER, D. D.
PRESIDENT, 1897 —

The Prospects at Wolfville for the Year.

Principal Oakes reports an excellent attendance at the Academy, all the dormitory space of the Academy Home being already in requisition. Miss True reports an encouraging increase in the attendance at the Seminary, there being fourteen more young ladies in residence than at this time last year. The prospects for the college Freshman class are very good.

The Academy and Seminary began their work three weeks ago. The college opens on Wednesday, Sept. 29th, and it is hoped that every college student will be promptly on the ground.

T. TROTTER.

Christ in our Schools of Learning.

BY REV. D. A. STEELE, D. D.

The educational processes at Acadia have been Christward and christo-centric. We have begun from Him and proceeded toward Him. "Christ is Lord of all"—then He must be Lord of the intellect, and of our intellectual advance and achievement. Suppose Huxley—a rare mind, and a power in the scientific world—had been dominated by one thought—that to Jesus all our powers should be subordinated? Can we, by any line of



MISS ADELAIDE F. TRUE, M.A.
PRINCIPAL ACADIA SEMINARY.

ours, measure the influence for God and truth he would have exerted? That accurate, but foolish phrase, caught up by eager disbelievers, would never have been coined—"agnosticism." With John he would have said, "I know," and multitudes would have been strengthened in the truth.

I adduce this one man of this generation because it is a canon of human life—that God always works on men through men of superior powers. Such men we must seek to turn out of our schools—forces for righteousness. My idea is—Christ in the school, Christ in the Seminary, Christ in the College, Christ in the University—not only formally recognized, (that is more or less the case in many centres of learning) but of set purpose. He being really at the head of things, nay more, the Heart by which all the life is driven. He must be called on to do what we cannot—to aid men in their wrestlings with those problems which present themselves to thinking souls, which press for solution in a College course—and to lead them to victory. Jesus must be expected to control the men who are teaching, and these in turn must seek to bring all who are under them to Jesus' feet.

One lesson of Jesus to His disciples is still to be learned, not only in the Sunday School, but also in the Colleges, that there is something more in this world than the bread that perisheth; something better than luxuries; something greater than property; something of infinitely more value than fame, "that last infirmity of noble minds."

I hope that Acadia will never depart from her traditions, that first and last Jesus Christ is to be honored by implicit belief and following. The standards change, but "the Word of the Lord endureth forever."
Amherst, N. S.



I. B. OAKES, M. A.
PRINCIPAL HORTON ACADEMY.

Messenger and Visitor

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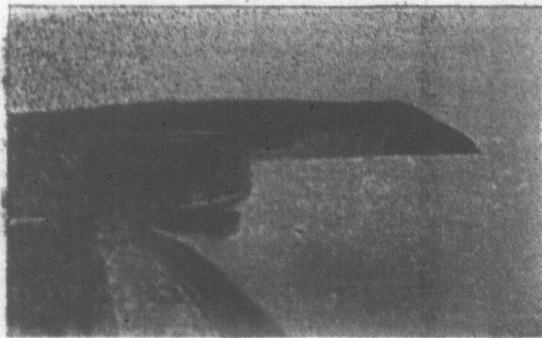
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From the Hill-top.

BY J. EDMUND BARSS, B. A.

"Still where the ships, like white-winged birds,
Flee to the western main
Do dreamy eyes, from rooks and surfs,
Peer through the window-pane."

sang our Lockhart, sounding the dominant note in one's recollections of Acadia's outlook. Fancy her crouched on a plain, or shut in by woods, or out of sight of the sea! No, it was high wisdom that perched this great, white bird of a building on a hill-top, with wings spread east and west, and head uplifted, ever gazing north. There the mountains belt the horizon with blue, and Blomidon pushes into Minas Basin like a ploughshare abandoned by some lazy giant, the red loam still cleaving to its purple sides. Blomidon is ever a study and an inspiration—witness this, from the pen of Dr. Rand:



BLOMIDON.

Whether o'erlaid with marble fogs like snows,
Or wrapt in dewy ones like silver hair;
Or chiselled, naked, in the vital air—
Full-summer strength in purposeful repose!
The breathless stars lead on the ebbs and flows,
And the unresting waters wash and wear.
The deep-set bases of thy presence there,
To force the secret th/ calm lips enclose.

O sleepless sentinel and from of old,
I guess thy mystery deep and consecrate,
Yet open to the loving heart and bold;
The shadow of God is laid upon thy sight,
In His own mirror at thy feet, and straight
Transfixes thee in vigil day and night!

Now, the peculiar charm of Blomidon is that he is adequately set off by a most varied scene. Overhead is only sky—though on summer evenings, when a gold finger from the sunset is stretched out above the northern hills, "only" is inappropriate—but between us and him lie, first, the village, at our feet; then, the green breadth of the marshes; beyond, the tides, rushing up brown-red banks crowned with emerald sedge—a contrast to evoke all the artist-soul that is in one. To the left, the Cornwallis river flows crookedly to the sea, its reaches turned to flaming gold by the western sun. Eastward lies the grand 'Pre'; to the south, the hills. The landscape is full of color, no grey sea-scene, weeping perpetual mist, but red and green and gold fertility, spread lovingly around Minas Basin. There the "many-twinkling smile of ocean" seems born of relief that the fogs of Fundy do not enter. This is not a scene to breed cranks or bigots. —If such there be among Acadia's sons, let us consider how infinitely harsher had been their bigotry, how much wilder their aberrations, had they never beheld this enlarging view.

Quite seriously, there is virtue in hill-tops. Problems of life and conduct which harass the morbid dweller within city walls, perplexities bred of the pavement or the plain, take instant wing when carried to a mountain altitude and confronted with the wider prospect there presented. "The influence of man's environment on his development," despite its suggestion of merely sophomoric eloquence, is real. Who has failed to mark the expansive air of the prairie-dweller? Yet the hill-top view has an advantage above that of the plain. A sense of proportion and relation, denied to him whose home is on the level, may be achieved by one who looks down

upon the world; himself too remote to be deceived by the exaggerations due to nearness or the mirage wavering above the lowland vapours. "Cribbed, cabined, and confined" within the four walls of a study, one may learn something of truth by introspection. Out on the level a further revelation is granted—a sense of the infinite, begotten of star-gazing, and a certain minute knowledge of the ways of plants and animals and the aspects of minerals. None of these is denied to the dweller on the hill-top; but the far horizon beckons him as the unattainable stars never can, and there grows up in him, together with the perception of immensity, a desire of both mind and body to go far afield—a divine unrest, urging him to go in quest of all knowledge, even the deep things of God.

A hill has two uses. One may stand at bottom and gaze up, or climb to the top and gaze off. Acadia has chosen the latter. Like Moses on Pisgah or the Spanish adventurers on that "peak in Darien" her sons have had high inspiration out of that grand picture unrolled at their feet. They know with instant perception the worth of the "vantage-ground of truth—a hill not to be commanded, and where the air is always clear and serene." They almost feel the tug of the moon as the turbid flood-tides charge against their dykes, retreating ever when on the brink of victory. The sense of their living force and all but will, has inspired one of Mr. Herbin's most charming sonnets. It is by his kind permission that we are enabled to quote it in full, as it stands in his latest volume, "The Marshlands."

THE TIDE-SPIRIT.

From shore to shore the shing waters lay
Beneath the sun, as placid as a cheek,
As one who does not hear, and does not speak,
Its languid arms reclined as if to stay.
But as I looked, I saw a ripple play,
And heard the whisper of a breeze afloat,
And the soft waking of the tidal-note,
As the great waters turned to move away;
At night again I stood beside the sea
That clearer spoke, because the day was gone,
And the loud voice of toil in sleep had died.
A murmur, at nost words, came in to me;
And then I knew the sea, never alone,
Was coming with its spirit, side by side.

When all is said, cataloguing "natural advantages" is unsatisfactory and description is tedious. This much is true: Acadia's surroundings are of unsurpassed beauty and breadth; all that the kind face of the earth can inspire in a man may be received here.

Lakeville, Conn.

What Some Men Say of Acadia's Work.

PRESIDENT CHARLES W. ELIOT, of Harvard:

"It gives me pleasure to say that Acadia College has for many years seemed to me to be an institution of substantial merit and large serviceableness. I hope that the effort which is to be made by her graduates in this vicinity to raise a fund for the benefit of the College will be abundantly successful."

A. H. STRONG, D. D., LL. D., President of Rochester Theological Seminary:

"It gives me great pleasure to testify to the thoroughness and value of the work done by Acadia College. I have of late years had many of her graduates under my instruction, and I am sure that no college whatever has furnished our seminary with better scholars or better men. The Christian and missionary spirit of Acadia, moreover, is admirable. I sincerely trust that the effort to relieve her embarrassment by raising a fund for her help will be abundantly successful. The College has done altogether too good work to be allowed now to die or to decline. Count me as an earnest sympathizer in your enterprise."

ALVAH HOVEY, D. D. LL. D., President of Newton Theological Seminary:

"I am glad of the opportunity of testifying my deep interest in Acadia University and my conviction of the great importance of the work which it is doing. For a great many years some of its students have resorted to Newton for their theological course. And they have ranked with our best men in character and scholarship. The Faculty at Acadia is composed of able men, and the

training which they give is thorough. It is a school that deserves ample support, and I feel the greatest confidence in the wisdom with which any funds contributed to it will be used. The past history of Acadia is a sufficient guarantee for a high order of work in the future."

WILLIAM R. HARPER, President of the University of Chicago:

"From the character of those of its graduates with whom I have a personal acquaintanceship, I can speak most heartily for the high ideals of the Faculty of Acadia College and the thoroughness with which they perform their work. The College has done for the cause of education and the cause of Christianity an immense work in the past. I sincerely hope that its friends will rally to its support and enable it to do even a greater work in the future."

PRESIDENT J. G. SCHURMAN, of Cornell:

"It would be a very graceful act for the Acadia Alumni in New England to raise a fund to help their Alma Mater. I cannot forbear expressing admiration of the excellent work which Acadia College has always done, and that too in the face of great financial straits."

CHANCELLOR O. C. S. WALLACE, of McMaster University:

"I believe that there are special advantages at Wolfville because the University is 'a Child of Providence.' How can we account for the extraordinary influence exerted by Acadia, in our own and in other lands, except on the ground of peculiar supernatural blessing? Teachers who were great by reason of their fellowship with the Great Teacher, and of their unselfish devotion to their work, have made Acadia great. Her sons the world over pray for her prosperity."

REV. A. J. GORDON, D. D., Late Pastor of Clarendon St. Baptist Church, Boston:

"I believe there is no College in the country more worthy of the sympathy and help of our Baptist people than Acadia. The excellence of its instruction and the earnest Christian tone which have always characterized it constitute a strong plea for the immediate help of our brethren in the States as well as in the Provinces."

REV. GEORGE E. HORR, D. D., Editor "The Watchman":

"I have the highest opinion of the work of Acadia College. The institution has rendered the denomination, not only in Nova Scotia, but throughout New England, a service of remarkable worth. It should be strengthened so that it may respond worthily to the new needs of the times. At Acadia they make a dollar go as far as any place that I know of, and the College should have a chance to show what can be done with a better supply of money."

PROF. THEODORE H. RAND, D. C. L., formerly Chancellor of McMaster University:

I seem, in looking back, to owe all I am and all that I have been permitted to do, to the stimulus of my undergraduate years at Acadia, and the inspiring life and fellowship of those years. The work which Acadia's sons have accomplished, at home and abroad, is very noteworthy, and testimony of able educators to the excellent quality of its work abounds. I know of no institution which has done so much with such limited financial resources. The Maritime Provinces have an enviable reputation in respect of the output of their higher institutions, and of none more than those of Acadia University. The Baptist denomination, too, is most widely known by its educational work. This work has not been less effective in respect of the denomi-



PERREUX RIVER, MINAS BASIN.

on's development and influence at home. One great factor in past success is the life quality of the homes of Acadia's constituency as reflected in its students. It is an inspiring constituency, and every moral and spiritual consideration calls for a yet fuller and nobler realization of the ideals of a Christian university in its behalf and in behalf of the world."

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ACADIA STREET, WOLFVILLE.

Acadia Seminary.

REV. A. W. SAWYER, D. D., LL. D.

In the provincial papers of the forties and fifties are advertisements of boarding schools for young ladies in St. John, Amherst, Wolfville and Nictaux. That these schools were useful in their day is evident from the list of women who were pupils in them. But, as they were dependent on the labors of private families, they were short-lived. Some time in the fifties the Methodists organized a distinct department for the education of females. This has been aided by large contributions and has become an important and successful school. As an outgrowth of a private enterprise, the Baptists undertook about 1860, to maintain a ladies' seminary in Wolfville. Though the school was domiciled in a building too small for its needs, yet in it were educated a large number of the young women of that day, who have in the intervening years been honorably helpful in various departments of Christian work. It served also to strengthen the conviction that an effort should be made to found a Ladies' Seminary that should be more truly representative of the wealth and intelligence of the denomination.

When the Board of Governors were called to meet the emergency created by the burning of the College building in 1877, there was a general agreement of opinion that the time had come when the denomination should undertake to maintain a properly equipped school for the education of young women. As a consequence, the building that was known for many years as Acadia Seminary was erected and furnished. If the school, conducted in this building was not all that the most ambitious among us might wish; it must be conceded that it was a great advance on any previous provision for such an object among the Baptists. The school grew and its success made an imperative demand for enlarged and improved accommodations. As the conditions were not favorable for a general appeal for funds, pledges were given to meet the interest for a term of years on the probable expense of the additional building, and the Governors felt that they were warranted in proceeding with the necessary enlargement.

We have now a commodious and convenient building, building, ample and pleasant grounds, a suitable equipment for physical training, the study of the sciences and the cultivation of music and art. We have a school intelligently organized and conducted on principles consonant with approved modern methods of education. We have a school that under the faithful labors and wise management of the principal and teachers in charge is growing in numbers and influence, and is making it more and more manifest term by term that it is indispensable as a factor in the forces by which the women of our denomination shall be prepared worthily to meet the duties of domestic and social life. But while we have all this, for which we do well to congratulate ourselves and be thankful, we have also a burdensome debt. Is it not our duty now to set ourselves seriously about the reduction of this debt?

Tens of thousands have been contributed at various times by our people for the education of young men, but through all these years a comparatively small sum has been given for the education of women. Much more has been done for the sons than the daughters. Is there not now a just call that this difference should be made less? We have rich men among us whose generous gifts for the benefit of young men we gratefully remember. Have they nothing for young women? We have rich men among us who as yet have not bestowed on our educational institutions gifts in proportion to their means. They have been interested in other objects. Can they satisfy themselves if they do not now make manifest some interest in the higher education of the sons and

daughters of the land? The Alumni Society of the Seminary has proved itself a true friend of the school and rendered valuable service in promoting its comfort and efficiency. But there are probably thirty thousand females in the membership of our churches. It is a remarkable fact that there never has been any movement representative of this large class to show their interest in the education of the daughters of our families. It would be quite possible for these sisters to raise from seven to ten thousand a year for the next three or four years and place the Seminary, which might then fairly be called theirs, on a stable foundation, and thus give it an assurance of permanent and increasing usefulness. Why should they not do it?

This paper may be now too long. It will be enough to add that, as a denomination, we are entering on a new stage of our educational work, and there are special and cogent reasons why the appeal now made for financial aid should meet with a ready and liberal response. If what has been done in the past is worth anything, it binds us to do more and better in the future.

The Relation of Acadia Alumni To The Forward Movement.

BY AVARD V. PINRO, M. A., LL. B., SECRETARY ALUMNI.

The forward movement now being made by the Board of Governors in behalf of Acadia is one in which her Alumni are deeply interested. At the opening of the campaign it seems desirable that we should give some timely consideration to the relation we bear to this movement.

The personal relation of each Alumnus to the movement is one thing, our relation as an Association is quite another. Our personal relation to Acadia is measured only by her needs and our desire for her advancement. The relation of the Association can be more definitely stated.

What are the facts? The "Acadia Alumni Professorship Scheme" was adopted in 1889 and binds the Association to pay \$1200. annually to the Governors of the college until a permanent endowment of \$20,000 is raised. This endowment we undertook to complete in five years. Only a small part has been raised. We have fallen behind in the annual payments to the extent of some \$1400.

The scheme adopted by the Governors in no way makes our support less needed. Should the Governors meet with the full success their scheme merits they still must rely on us to fulfil our obligation. They cannot carry our burden. We undertook the work voluntarily and the time has come when we must redeem our pledge.

Acadia is moving forward. As individuals we may be aiding in the advance, as an Association, we are, we fear, standing in its way. The Governors expect that effort will be needed to interest strangers in Acadia. They rely on the interest of her friends. Let it be marked as an earnest of the forward movement that Acadia's Alumni are promptly meeting their share of the responsibility. The contribution of every member is first needed to pay the existing debt. When we have done that we may then consider what further part we ought to take in the movement.

Wolfville, Sept. 16th.



MODERN VILLAGE OF GRAND PRÉ.

Sons of the Fathers Are We.

[Dedicated to the Forward Movement for Acadia.]

BY THRODORÉ H. RAND, D. C. L.

I

Shall we read by the morning star,
The night is over and done?—
There's a clear day beaming afar,
Every shadow points to the sun.

II

The word of the Lord in the night
To our vexed fathers came:
"Chos'n are ye, and sons of the light,
Gird the loins of your mind in my Name.

"The angel of freedom, He leads,
Follow close in the steps of your King,
He cleaveth the seas, and He feeds,
And will to a promised land bring."

So forth on their journey they went,
The Rock, which was Christ, was their fount,
And ever they bore as holy the Tent
Whose pattern was shown in the mount.

All praise to His name, we are come
To the borders seen from afar!
Already is wafted the hum
Of the mustering host as for war!

Lo, He, He the land doth uncover,
Despite all our shame and our sin;
And entreats with the voice of our Lover,
That we enter with courage therein.

III

O sons of the fathers are we!
Are we worthy their daring and fame?
Their daughters, so dowered and free!
Are we true to our mother's name?

Give Acadia beauty for ashes!
Lift her banners free in the air!
Give her the red ruby that flashes:
When the heart's deep vault is laid bare.

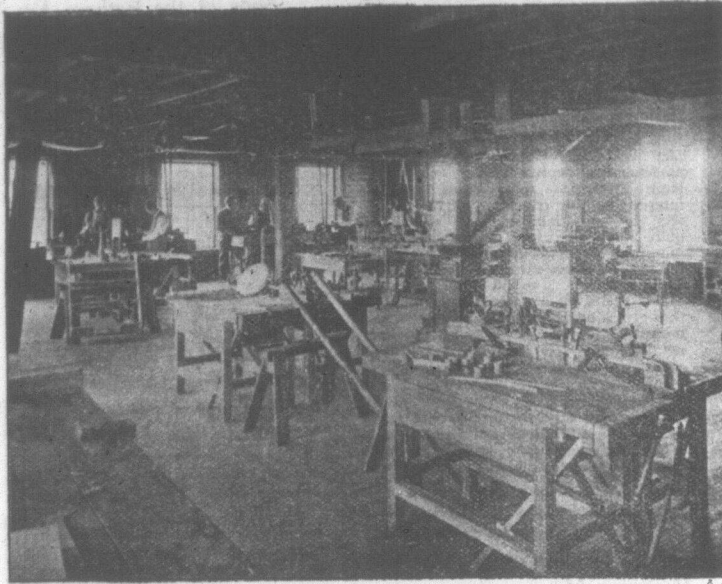
Of trade, and winged commerce, and farm,
The loom, and all art new and old,
The forest, and mine, and sea-arm,
Let the Klondike give of its gold!

A life-temple we're rearing, and His,
The Way, and the Truth, and the Life,
To equip for the battle that is,
And to fill the world with His strife.

IV

Shall we read by the morning star,
The night is over and done?—
There's a great day beaming afar,
Every shadow points to the Sun.

Partridge Island.



CARPENTRY AND LATHE ROOM IN MANUAL TRAINING HALL.

The Relation of the College to Public Life.

PROF. E. M. KEIRSTEAD, -D. D.

The standard of private life will largely determine the public life of a country. The intelligence, industry and morality of a people will be felt in all their social and political organizations. It is also true that the standard of public life will affect the private life of the citizens. "All men find their own in all men's good." When the public conscience is sensitive, when ideals are high, when a country has devoted leaders in the various departments of activity, there will be strong impulses moving the young toward the best life. The great currents of thought will quicken and guide, and so give increased value to private possessions and gifts. Thus it comes to pass that a country is judged to a great extent by the character of its public men and their management of the organized life. To help the public life is therefore to help the private life as well. What is the office of the college in this connection?

1. It helps to form a public spirit of the best kind by its very existence and by the studies pursued. The institution itself in which the student lives is a kind of embodiment of public life. As it springs from the people and is nourished by them, the student must feel the public spirit all the time. Then the subjects studied, constantly tend to deliver him from the power of the local and particular into the sway of universal ideas. History carries to him the past life of men in their relations with one another; language, "the great confessional of the human heart," and the literature of the ages make him share the heart and best thought of humanity. The University as "the fortress of the higher life of the nation" has preserved for him the best of the past and makes the goodness of the present pass before him. All this must make him feel that he is one with his race. The public life is formed within him. He must henceforth look not only on his own things but on the things of others as well.

2. The University gives unity and character to a social life that promotes public spirit. Where hundreds of young people who are to be leaders in the country meet in college associations there is an enlarging and enriching process that can be clearly discerned in its effects. Oxford and Cambridge have been a social bond in England of great significance; and every leading denomination in America has seats of similar character. The literature of a country and the association of its literary workers will always be among the best portions of its public life.

3. The power of the College in educating its students is seen in every department of public service. Some one has said that there are only two things worth talking about, religion and politics. Certainly in legislation the widest erudition and the most careful culture are demanded. The maker of laws has a large responsibility and as, with us, the people make the laws they need to give the men they call to be rulers the best possible equipment. The aim, spirit and power of a college, will be felt, ought to be felt, in the work of the men it sends to Parliament. The same is true of the writers, the journalists, the thinkers of the time who mould public

opinion, which, in the modern democracy, is the determining force of politics.

The college acts directly on the life of the country by the influence it exerts on popular education. Seeley says: "Education in England is, in the main, what Oxford and Cambridge make it." If this be true for England it must hold good for our country, where the system relates the college so directly to the people. In the college many of the High School teachers are educated as well as the Professors of the Normal school, who in turn train the teachers from whom the vast majority of the people receive all the teaching they ever get. Clearly the college can get no element of power that will not soon be apparent in the remotest district, and quite as surely will an advance in University life be followed by a better administration of justice in the courts of law and by increased skill of those who deal with the diseases we inherit.

The readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR do not need to be told that the strength of a college is evident in the ministers of religion. But probably we do not yet appreciate the work of the minister as it affects public life. A Baptist church well conducted is a kind of college in the community; it has the force of the judge and policeman in the moral power of its censure and its praise; it is the highest social force, and it does more than all other agencies to promote man's spiritual interests, and in all these directions the minister's personal attainments and character are distinctly marked. The culture, therefore, which he gains from college is his power in service of the highest permitted to man.

It would be easy to give illustrations of these points from the list of men who have gone from Acadia. But their works may be allowed to speak for them. The past, however, makes clear our course for the future.

When our Lord beheld the multitudes He was moved with compassion for them, because they were as sheep having no shepherd. In proportion as we are moved with the like spirit and wish to reach these multitudes we shall be in harmony with Him when we seek the resources for equipping those through whose teaching these multitudes are to be enlightened and saved.

Acadia in the United States.

BY C. H. M'INTYRE, M.A., LL.D.

No legitimate institution of learning, can be merely local in its influence. Education and culture can no more be confined to a particular country or people, than the free winds of Heaven. The liberal arts are the common property of the human race, and intellectual pursuits over-leap racial and national boundaries. In this fruitful enterprise it is the glorious privilege of a small college to participate and win renown. Its influence may not be so wide or potent, as that of a great university with abounding wealth and generations of cultured tradition, but, rightly conceived, it has a distinct mission that can never be taken away. Especially is this true of a small college like Acadia, where vigorous ideas of life and conduct have always prevailed, and a sure and un-

falling standard of religious purpose has been the pole star of destiny for so many honorable careers. It is with no apology, therefore, that the writer consents to briefly state the influence of Acadia in the United States, and most gladly does he lay this laurel wreath upon his *Alma Mater's* brow.

The position of Acadia in the neighboring republic, is entirely unique among Canadian colleges. So far as the writer is aware, no other school of a similar character has sent to this country so large a proportion of its graduates and former students. Out of more than five hundred graduates nearly one quarter have settled in this country, while the number of former students now resident in the United States cannot be far from three hundred. The reasons of this are plain. In the first place, contiguity of territory and the universal attraction of a great nation for a small one, have been prominent factors. Moreover, it has always seemed to the writer that the cardinal principles of Baptist policy and teaching, have been wonderfully suited to the genius of American institutions. Of course, it must not be implied that Acadia has ever required a declaration of faith from those, who sought a mission to her halls. On the contrary, she has welcomed every student without regard to race or creed, so long as that student desired the true pursuit of knowledge. The untrammelled investigation of truth has been her aim, and a finished scholar has been the brightest jewel in her crown. But it is unquestionably a fact, that the great bulk of her graduates and students have adhered to the Baptist faith, and more than half of them have entered the ministry of that denomination. In order to obtain the advantages of a thorough theological course, it was necessary in former years to come to this country. Even now the majority of theological students receive their final education in the United States, and for many years, Acadia has been one of the best feeders of Newton. The natural consequence is, that they settle here in large numbers and become pastors, missionaries or religious leaders. Others come for special preparation in the arts and sciences, or professional schools, and these too gravitate toward their educational surroundings. This has been notably true of New England, which forms a gateway of travel and intercourse with the Maritime Provinces.

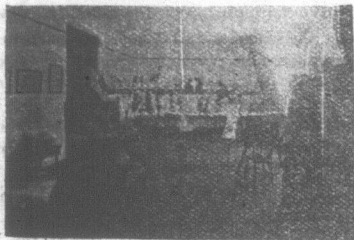
Realizing the importance of this situation of affairs, a few graduates in Boston determined to unite their efforts, more closely, and in 1893, formed a branch of the Associated Alumni. Its objects were to assist the financial and educational interests of the college, and generally to unite in common brotherhood the graduates, students and friends living in the United States, and particularly those residing in New England. In 1895, this branch association was incorporated under Massachusetts laws as the "New England Alumni Association of Acadia University." Every year since its organization, it has held a reunion and banquet at which prominent educators and graduates have delivered addresses. It has also made an annual gift of about \$200 for the support of the Alumni Professorship, though its ultimate object is the founding of a chair in the liberal arts, or the bestowal of some other equally substantial favor. No other Canadian college can boast of an alumni association on a foreign soil. In this respect it is absolutely unique. The sympathies of a denominational tie, have increased the *esprit de corps* of the graduates, without doing violence to educational liberty. More than that, this organization has become the means of bringing together annually, a large number of people who were born in the Maritime Provinces, but who never attended Acadia. It has created a sort of sympathetic circle among Provincialists, and for that reason the name of our *Alma Mater* is more widely known in New England to-day, than that of any other provincial college. No stereopticon lecture upon



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SEMINARY STUDIO.

"The Land of Evangeline" is complete without a picture of Acadia College, while frequent reports of her progress are published in the secular and religious journals. More than once has her cause been pleaded before audiences in this country, and in a very proper sense, she has become a participant in the benevolence of American Baptists.

In another column is printed a list of graduates who have labored chiefly in the United States, or who have served as Missionaries under the American Boards.

The list, chiefly furnished through the courtesy of Dr. Sawyer, is about as complete as the short notice of writing this article would permit. Further investigation would probably increase it, and the names of many former students, who left college before completing the full course, should in justice be added. Some of them have since attained to positions of eminence, and are now Acadia's staunch friends. Among them might be mentioned Prof. J. G. Shurman, Cornell University; Rev. Robert MacDonald, Spurden, A. M. Read, Dr. J. W. Lewis, Dr. W. E. Parker, Boston; and Dr. M. C. Smith of Lynn. Almost every honorable calling in life is represented by these graduates and former students. Every Baptist Seminary, and almost every prominent University in the United States has been patronized by them. They bring to this country a good character, a sound body, and a mind well trained in the principles of free and constitutional government. This little college in a little province by the sea, has furnished Presidents for four American institutions of learning, beside numerous professors, teachers, ministers, lawyers, doctors, writers, scholars and business men. Years ago, the New England and Middle States sent to Canada many thousand people of puritan and loyalist stock and today these States are being replenished by an elect portion of their descendants. How strange and sometimes solemn are the wayward tracks of destiny. But while these students have found a new home under a different flag, they do not forget the old one. They believe their highest duty must be to the country of their adoption, and to the community in which they live, but the recollections of the old school become more precious with the passing years. They believe that her mission is to instruct the youth of our land in the cause of sound learning, as a small college ought to do among a bread-winning people, and so long as that mission is cherished, she will receive their sympathetic interest and regard. The voice of a quickened conscience and lofty purpose, still speaks to them from her old belfry tower, and its far-reaching message they will bequeath as a priceless legacy to their children's children.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 4, 1897.

Acadia and the Denomination at Home.

BY REV. W. H. WARREN, M. A.

The heroic men who planted and fostered the early Baptist churches of these provinces fully recognized the need of an educated laity as well as of an educated ministry. They perceived clearly that social conditions are constantly changing in the direction of improvement. Progress is the world's watchword. If the church would retain its influence over the popular mind it must keep pace with popular intelligence. Natural law prevails in the spiritual world. Even to hold our position among other religious bodies possessing the advantages of consecrated collegiate instruction, we must move forward with equal pace in the line of intellectual culture.

These considerations early led to the founding of our institutions at Wolfville. In prayer and faith the great enterprise was initiated. With confidence and courage the work has been promoted and enlarged. Under the blessing of God even seeming failures have led on to glorious success.

How much we owe to these institutions, under the Divine blessing, for the growth of our denomination in these provinces, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to estimate. How much these provinces owe to Acadia for their social, political and commercial advancement we may never be able to ascertain, but we know well that the debt is one of vast magnitude.

From her halls of learning have gone forth educated

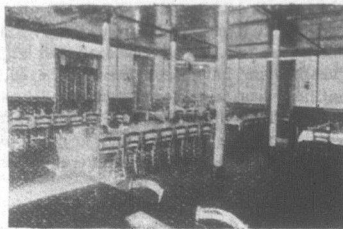
men and women who have filled with success and honor the highest positions in the religious and secular affairs of our country. Her graduates have given to us some of our most distinguished political leaders, some of the most eminent men in our judiciary, in the medical profession, in the ranks of instructors, and in the list of business men belonging to almost every department of human industry. Her sons and daughters have gone to other lands, and have received equal honors in every sphere of ennobling activity.

But chiefly in the rapid development of our denomination at home, can we see the incalculable benefits secured to us through the agency of our collegiate schools. Acadia has given to us a vast number of pastors intellectually and spiritually qualified to fill the most important positions connected with our religious work. The great majority of our pastors are graduates from Acadia. We make no invidious comparisons between these cultured men, and those faithful laborers who have done good service for Christ without the advantages of collegiate training. But all impartial observers must concede that the day has gone by when uneducated preachers can long retain their hold upon the popular mind, and effectively build up the church of Christ in the doctrines of eternal life.

The style of preaching distinguishing these educated pastors may be less fervid or sentimental than in the days gone by, but it is certainly more instructive and more suitable to the modern type of mind. As a result our churches show a more solid and less spasmodic growth than in former times. We depend more upon the quiet instruction of the Sunday School and of the Young People's Union than upon the momentary impulses of frenzied appeals to the feelings in the manner of old-fashioned revivals.

From Acadia and her affiliated schools have come to us a host of well trained workers who, though not trained to preach the gospel, have labored with much success in the subordinate departments of church activity. As superintendents and teachers in our Sunday Schools, as officers in the church, as leaders in the women's work, and as intelligent members, they have assisted in no inconsiderable degree in developing our denominational energies and in attracting young people to our religious assemblies.

We can scarcely conceive of a greater calamity to our provincial churches than the permanent destruction of Acadia College. It seems to form a strong bond of



SEMINARY DINING ROOM.

union, keeping our churches in close touch with one another and strengthening our hands for the accomplishment of the great work in which we are engaged. It sends regular supplies of well-trained young people to fill the ranks of ministerial and other workers. It keeps steadily raising the standard of intellectual qualification for those who are to be the social leaders in religious life, and it serves as our great watch-tower from which to reconnoitre the movements of the enemies of truth, whether they belong to the ranks of "science, falsely so called," or to the more pronounced opponents of Christianity represented by the followers of Ingersoll. Above all, Acadia has been a mighty power in promoting the growth and efficiency of our churches. At its inception, under the name of Horton Academy, in 1828 there were but 29 Baptist churches in the Maritime Provinces, having a membership of 1,711. Under its helpful influences, our churches now number 414, having a membership of more than 50,000.

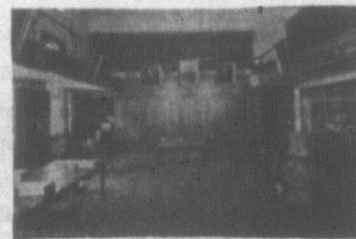
With such facts as these before us, we cannot but recognize the pressing obligation laid upon us to unite heartily with our Maritime brethren in giving to our institutions at Horton a more adequate support; in sending larger numbers of our sons and daughters to be educated at these centres of learning; and in offering fervent prayer to God that rich blessings may rest upon the professors and pupils in the grand work to which they have consecrated their lives.

Bedeque, P. E. I.

List of graduates of Acadia who have labored chiefly in the United States, or who have served as missionaries under the American Board.

- Rev. W. F. Stubbert, Mass.
Rev. E. Anderson, Mich.
Rev. R. A. Crawley, Miss. University.
Rev. A. Chipman, Vt.
Rev. J. D. Skinner, Vt.
Rev. C. H. Corey, D. D., Va.
Prof. C. F. Hartt, Cornell University.
C. H. Harris, M. D., N. Y.
Prof. B. Rand, Harvard University.
Rev. W. B. Boggs, Miss. Union.
Prof. S. Macvane, Harvard University.
Rev. O. E. Con, N. Y.
Rev. J. F. Morton, N. H.
Rev. G. E. Tufts, Me.

- Rev. E. C. Spinney, Iowa.
Rev. W. F. Armstrong, Miss. Union.
Rev. E. M. Chesley, Pa.
Rev. W. N. Newcombe, Ill.
Rev. W. B. Bradshaw, Neb.
Rev. H. E. Morrow, Miss. Union.
Rev. C. H. Harrington, Miss. Union.
G. B. Healey, Iowa.
F. Hobart, Pa.
Rev. R. M. Hunt, Mass.
Rev. H. A. Spencer, Mass.
Rev. Walter Barss, N. Y.
Rev. S. N. Bentley, Penn.
G. W. Con, N. H.
G. E. Crosscup, N. Y.
Rev. C. R. Dodge, Vt.
C. E. Griffin, Mass.
Rev. B. P. Simpson, Ill.
Rev. H. D. Bentley, Me.
Snow F. Cook, M. D., Mass.
Rev. E. R. Carey, Mich.
E. D. Webber, Mass.
Rev. S. Welton, N. Y.
E. A. Corey, Va.
R. W. Dodge, Iowa.
F. L. Shaffner, Mich.
Rev. W. I. Corey, Ill.
J. S. Lockhart, M. D., Mass.
Rev. A. L. Powell, Mass.
C. O. Tupper, N. Y.
Rev. C. W. Williams, Colo.
H. B. Ellis, Calif.
B. A. Lockhart, Mass.
Clara B. Marshall, N. Y.
Rev. J. A. Ford, Me.
H. S. Freeman, N. J.
I. S. Balcom, M. D., N. Y.
Rev. C. H. Day, Mass.
Rev. A. K. De Blois, Shurtleff College.
Rev. W. B. Hutchinson, Kans.
F. H. Knapp, Ill.
Pr. F. V. F. Masters, Ind.
Rev. M. B. Shaw, Calif.
Rev. T. S. K. Freeman, U. S. Navy.
E. M. Freeman, M. D., Calif.
Rev. W. E. Boggs, Miss. Union.
C. H. Miller, M. D., Mass.
Prof. E. R. Morse, Va.
Rev. I. W. Porter, R. I.
S. K. Smith, M. D., Mich.
Rev. G. A. Whitman, Miss. Union.
H. L. Day, N. Y.
W. B. Crawley, Mass.
Rev. H. T. De Wolfe, Mass.
Rev. A. J. Kempton, Wis.
O. O. Lyons, Ill.
C. H. McIntyre, Mass.
Rev. L. A. Palmer, Mass.
Rev. F. J. Bradshaw, Miss. Union.
J. E. Eaton, Mass.
Rev. C. R. Minard, Mass.
Prof. F. M. Shaw, N. J.
Rev. W. B. Wallace, N. Y.
Prof. J. E. Barss, Conn.
Rev. B. W. Lockhart, N. H.
Rev. E. L. Gates, N. H.
Rev. L. J. Ingraham, Ill.
Rev. J. H. Jenner, Mass.
Rev. A. C. Kempton, Wis.
Rev. A. T. Kempton, Mass.
Rev. R. O. Morse, N. Y.
J. L. Masters, Ind.
D. E. Wyman, Mass.
Rev. E. A. Read, Ill.
Rev. W. B. Smallman, Mass.
Rev. E. H. Borden, Mich.
Prof. G. E. Chipman, Shurtleff College, Ill.
Prof. M. S. Read, Colgate University.
Rev. W. J. Illsley, Dakota.
M. H. MacLean, Ill.
Annie M. MacLean, Ill.
J. Mildred MacLean, Ill.
A. F. Newcombe, Ill.
H. A. Stuart, Mon.
C. E. Seaman, Harvard University.
W. C. Margeson, Harvard University.
Thos. W. Todd, Ill.
Ernest Haycock, Harvard University.
Rev. P. A. Starratt, Texas.
W. H. Starratt, Penn.
Rev. I. E. Bill, Ohio.
B. H. Calkin, M. D., Mass.
A. M. Wilson, New Hampshire.
S. J. Case, New Hampshire.
Rev. D. L. Parker, Iowa.
W. A. Spinney, Mass.
Rev. E. B. McLatchy, N. Y.
C. E. Morse, Ill.
B. H. Bentley, Maine.



COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"We are laborers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address MRS. J. W. MANNING, 178 Westworth Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC.

That a great blessing may follow the meetings of the W. B. M. U. and Convention. Thank God for the missionaries who have decided to go this autumn to India. May the money be freely given to send them.

Notice.

The 14th of October has been appointed as Crusade Day for our W. M. A. S. Will not every Society make plans to observe it this year, that our membership may be greatly enlarged.

Notice.

Mr. Higgins will take any parcels for India sent to him before October 10. Please give contents and value of each parcel. The freight per foot is about \$1. Address: Rev. W. V. Higgins, Wolfville, N. S.

Notice to Presidents of all Mission Bands in Nova Scotia.

At our annual meeting in August it was decided to have each month in "Tidings" a suggested programme, a lesson and reading for our Bands. In order that the first copy may reach you in time I have sent the name and P. O. address of the President of every Band which reported to me in July, to the Publishing Committee in Amherst. Will any Bands who did not report to me in July please do so at once? Direct: Miss A. E. Johnston, Dartmouth, N. S., and give me the number of members in your Band, the amount of money received by your Band up to July, 1897, and also the name and P. O. address of your President and Secretary.

A. E. JOHNSTON, Prov. Sec'y for N. S. Dartmouth, N. S.

The price of Tidings is only 25 cents a year. Our Bands will all need it. Please send payment to Mrs. Mary Smith, Treas. W. B. M. U., Amherst, N. S.

Notice to Secretaries of Aid Societies in Nova Scotia.

At the request of the committee I have made out a list of the names of all Secretaries with their post office address in order that you may receive the annual report. The number sent to each society is much smaller than usual. Please be prompt in remitting the five cents per copy, to Mrs. Mary Smith, Treas. W. B. M. U., Amherst. Any society not receiving the reports will please notify me at once.

A. E. JOHNSTON, Prov. Sec'y, for N. S. Dartmouth.

Home Missions.

The committee on Home Missions held their first meeting for the new year on Monday Sept. 6th. It was moved by Mrs. Smith, seconded by Mrs. Hall that Mrs. Norman MacDonald be added to the committee. The estimates for the coming year were read and discussed. These as passed by the Union at the annual meeting in August were:—For the North West, \$600.00; Grande Ligne, \$400.00; Indian work, \$200.00; N. S. and P. E. I., \$450.00; N. B., H. M., \$350.00. Total \$2,000.00.

To meet this we have a balance on hand of \$152.14. The Secretary reported that a number of Societies in each Province had not contributed to Home Missions during the last year; and it was thought that a contribution from these would make up the extra amount to be raised this year. It was decided to make no further plans towards suggestions for raising this amount till the next meeting. The Secretary reported that the Home Missionary committee was to have a space in Tidings each month; and suggested that the members of the committee furnish these items in turn. After some discussion it was decided that Miss Johnston take this work for October, Miss Hume, for November, and Mrs. Hall, for December.

The subject of a permanent place in which to hold the meetings of the committee was discussed, and Mrs. Smith kindly proposed that we continue to meet with her. Her invitation was most thankfully received and the committee adjourned to meet early in November, the day to be decided upon later.

A. E. JOHNSTON, Sec'y.

In a recent letter from Mrs. W. F. Armstrong she says: "We have had a marvelous outpouring of converting

power in the last few weeks. Over 300 young people in Rangoon have come out and declared themselves on the Lord's side, and half of them are among the Tamil and Telugu people. It has been a work confined almost exclusively to our schools, occasioned by the visit of the Sunday School Secretary of the Sunday School Union for India. Wherever he spoke with one exception souls confessed Christ. Since his leaving, the work continues and we all are greatly rejoiced and comforted. In one of our Schools during his stay, there were 111 in one day confessed Christ, and many more since. None have been baptized yet. Many are too young to be admitted by law, unless their heathen parents consent. Two teachers in another of our schools are having a hard time with their relatives, one a Brahmin, has made a bold stand and is reading the Bible to his household and praying earnestly for their conversion." Let us all thank God and take courage.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

The Mission of the Church.

Christianity is essentially a mission. Jesus Christ its great founder and head was in an emphatic and unique sense the "sent of God." He is the divine messenger, the helper long promised, long looked for, who brings in his own person the light and peace and spiritual power which the world elsewhere sought in vain. He reveals God—He redeems man. "The Father sent the Son to be the Saviour of the world." Such being the origin, purpose and spirit of Christianity it follows that if the church be mindful of her own origin and true to the divine thought which gave her birth, she cannot hear unmoved the appeal of the world's need, or stay her hand of help while any whom her Lord came to enlighten and redeem sit in darkness and the shadow of death.

The whole world lies before us discovered. There remain but few lands to be explored. The wastes of heathenism have been traversed, even the Dark Continent has been penetrated and its secrets disclosed. There is scarcely a region that is not accessible to the gospel. The keels of our ships can touch scarcely a strand where the missionary's foot may not tread.

"When our Protestant missions began," writes Mr. Johnston, "China was hermetically sealed. It was death to preach the gospel in Japan. India was closed against all missionaries, Carey had to take shelter in a little plot of ground owned by a foreign power. South America was tabooed by the church of Rome. The difficulties experienced by African travellers were enough to deter the most adventurous and Asia Minor was inaccessible, while Mohammedanism stood in its pride and independence."

Now all this is changed. God has wrought revolutions. The empires of the world are now under the sway, or amenable to the influences of Christian powers. The progress, too, of invention has made world-wide communication possible and comparatively easy.

In view of these facts what are we as Christians expected to do in this matter? Let us look to our orders. When all else fail us and we get perplexed the marching orders of the Great Captain are clear and explicit, and no child of God can mistake their meaning unless he really wants to do so, for we can make ourselves believe almost anything or nothing.

We cannot convert people. That is true, and so there is a sense in which we are not responsible for the conversion of souls. Our mission is one of evangelization. "Go ye into all the world and evangelize—preach the gospel to every creature."

Our Lord Christ never said that it was our duty to convert everybody, nor did He promise such a result. We give the people in our own land free schools though not everybody that goes to school will turn out a scholar. We are to give the community a free gospel though not every hearer turns out a convert.

The gospel must first be preached as a witness in all the world. This means no hasty, superficial, formal proclamation of the good news of grace. It means thorough work, the implanting and erection of all the Christian institutions. Everywhere men

are to be confronted with the Christian church, the home, the school, and all that goes to make up a Christian civilization. They are to see demonstrated before their eyes, just what the gospel of Christ can do for the man, the woman and the child, what it can do to lift humanity, dignify labor, abolish cruelty, reveal the true brotherhood of man, and raise society to a higher level. The contrast will be made to appear between the religion of the Nazarene and all other faiths. The Mohammedan, heathen and pagan, will be compelled to confess the wonderful superiority of a gospel that rears a temple to God, in which unselfishness, benevolence, charity and purity are foundation stones.

That is preaching the gospel as a witness, and it gives to all men a fair chance for intelligent choice, such is the purpose of the gospel in the present age, and such is the commission of the church, during this dispensation, and just so far and so fast as this is done does the church succeed in her mission on earth. While it is not promised that everybody who hears the gospel shall be converted during this age of gospel witness, great results have accompanied and greater will follow the missionary efforts of the churches of Jesus Christ. Already results that rival Pentecost have been realized. McKay at Formosa gathered 1200 converts at the Lord's table on the 12th anniversary of his advent to that island. William Johnson saw Sierra Leone transformed into a Christian state within 7 years. Dr. Clough at Ongole baptized 10,000 converts in three months, in 1878. The south seas were Christianized in 40 years, from Tahiti to New Guinea. 1000 spires displaced cannibal ovens in the Fiji group in less than half a century. Brethren remember your mission and commission.

J. W. M.

A Good Appetite

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Baptist Book Room Halifax, N. S.,

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—ALSO—
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The above Sets are highly recommended for Sunday Schools. With these Sets let us put up, say, 50 Selected Biographies.

B. Y. P. UNIONS—Badge.

We have had made to order a B. Y. P. U. Very pretty Button Badge with Stick Pin. Just what our Unioners and Delegates will require. Send us 55c. and we will mail you one dozen at once. N. S. Eastern Associational Union adopted them at once.

GEO. A. McDONALD, Sec'y-Treas.

It has been thought well that at this juncture the MESSENGER AND VISITOR should give special prominence to the educational work of the denomination in an Educational number, and that subject, as will be seen, occupies a large portion of our space in the present issue. President Trotter has been able to call to his assistance a number of writers well qualified to present the several phases of the subject with which they have dealt. The articles found in the preceding pages will give the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR a large amount of information in reference to what has been done and what is now being undertaken in connection with our institutions at Wolfville. The portraits and illustrations certainly add much to the attractiveness and value of those pages, and the general effect of this special number will be, we trust, to awaken a wider and deeper interest in our college and its affiliated schools. Now is the time for the friends of Acadia to rally heartily to her support, and by their generous and enthusiastic efforts in her behalf inspire many others with such an interest in this good cause as shall prompt them to come up heartily to the help of our educational work, and make this "forward movement" a grand success. Our correspondents and readers generally will understand that it has been necessary to hold over to another issue a number of articles and communications, which under other circumstances would have appeared this week.

—The St. John Exhibition has so far met with a good measure of patronage. The presence of the Premier of the Dominion at the opening gave it a good start and the attendance for the first five days has slightly exceeded that of the corresponding days for 1896. Taken as a whole, the show sustains fairly well the reputation gained in previous years. The exhibits in the main building are not so numerous and, perhaps, on the whole, not so attractive as they were in '95 and '96. The absence of some of these, however, is not a great loss. This is particularly true of the exhibit of strong liquors, which was made so prominent last year. The people of the province generally, we feel sure, will be glad to know that the liquor business does not this year find a place among the industries advertised through the provincial exhibition. The exhibition of horses, neat stock and poultry is very good. Taken as a whole, it is, we believe, much in advance of that of any other year. The exhibition of vegetables and fruit is fairly good, though, owing to the peculiar character of the season, the later varieties of fruit are not so well developed as they generally are. The dairying industry is well represented and forms a department of great interest and value.

P. E. I. Baptist Conference.

The above conference met, according to appointment, with the church at Eldon, Tuesday evening and Wednesday Sept. 7th and 8th. The first evening was taken up in presenting the different aspects of our denominational work. Pastor McPhee, taking Home Missions; Pastor Price, North West; Pastor Keirstead, Foreign Missions;

Pastor Warren, Grande Ligne; and Pastor Higgins, Acadia University.

Wednesday morning, after taking a list of the delegates, came reports from the churches. Hopefulness characterized these reports in regard to the incoming year's work. Uigg, Charlottetown, North River, Tryon and Bonshaw reporting baptism since last Conference.

Through gross forgetfulness the Association at Bedeque in July failed to tender its thanks to Pastor Higgins for his excellent Association sermon. Conference did all it could to repair the neglect, and requested him to furnish a copy for publication in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. Bro. McLeod, Canadian Missionary to the Telugus - was invited to a seat in the Conference.

In the afternoon, Pastor Warren read an exceedingly well prepared and eloquent paper on:—"A Baptist Adverb." The paper was discussed by a number of the brethren, both lay and ministerial. The heartiest thanks of the conference were tendered Bro. Warren, coupled with the request that it be published in the "MESSENGER AND VISITOR."

At this juncture a number of the pastors who were present at the convention brought echoes from that august body. A committee appointed at the morning session to consider the present relation of the island churches to the Treasurers of the Denominational funds, reported as follows:—

Whereas, owing to circumstances over which we have had no control our Island churches have had brought more closely into co-operation in Home Missionary work with the churches of Nova Scotia, than with those of New Brunswick, and whereas it seems necessary to prevent confusion in the distribution of our benevolent funds—Therefore, Resolved, that our Secretary be requested to correspond with the Treasurers of our denominational funds intimating that in the opinion of this conference, it is desirable that our Island churches should send their contributions for Convention fund directly to the Rev. A. Cahoon, Wolfville, N. S., to be forwarded by him to the respective Boards and to be linked with the statistical reports from N. S. in the Year Book."

Report was unanimously adopted. In the evening a powerful sermon was preached by Pastor Warren, and a very interesting evangelistic service was conducted by Pastor McPhee. Thanks of the conference were voted to the brethren at Eldon for their kind entertainment of the delegates.

Conference adjourned to meet at Kingston, 2nd Monday evening and Tuesday in December. Conference found Pastor Spurr well entrenched in the affections of his people. Collections for Denominational work \$7.36. DAVID PRICE, Sec'y.

Denominational Funds, Nova Scotia, From Aug. 3rd. to Sept. 14

1st Digby Neck church, \$9.50; Hill Grove church, \$1.10; Amherst church, \$80.63; do, \$8.50; Mrs. W. W. Wilson, Harrington, \$1; Mrs. M. L. Forbes, do, \$1; New Annan church, \$5; Brooklyn church, per Ida Lockhart, \$5.63; "Friend" Chebogue, \$2; Argyle church, \$16.20; Tusket church \$13.13; Weymouth church, \$1; Rev. H. A. Giffin, do, \$1; A. Densmore, Parrsboro, \$10; Mary Landry, Canning, \$4; Head Tatamagouche Bay, \$2; Pleasantville church, \$3; Port Medway church, \$6; Shelburne Co. Board for Port Clyde, \$25; Woods Harbor church, per Shelburne Co. Quarterly Meeting, \$6.10; Digby Church, "African" .53 cents; Miss McEdward, Lawrencetown, \$1; Mrs. Newcomb, do, \$1; Mrs. J. D. Keddy, Paradise, \$1; New Germany church, \$8.36; Amherst Shore church, \$5; Daniel Rogers, Springhill, \$10; Mrs. James Morse, Wolfville, \$4.87; Kentville church, \$7.11; Guysboro church, \$20; African Baptist Association, \$10; Mahone and North West church, \$15; Argyle church, \$13. Total, \$298.66. Wolfville, N. S. A. CAHOON, Sept. 16th. Treas. Den. Funds, N. S.

The Lunenburg Parsonage.

We gratefully acknowledge another list of friends, most of them worthy members of other churches of this town, who show their faith in us and our work by contributing as follows:—C. E. Kaubach, (Hon.) \$20; R. C. Kaubach, Esq., \$10; D. J. Rudolf, \$5; J. Joseph Rudolf, \$5; J. A. Hertle, \$5; S. A. Rounsefel, \$1; J. T. Misner, \$1; O. C. Cossman, \$1; C. and W. Whitney, \$2; J. L. Archibald, \$10; J. Moyle Rudolf, \$1; C. A. Patriquin, \$1; Rev. E. E. Locke, \$1; Mr. Hubby; Mrs. James R. Rudolf, \$5. Amount \$61. Before acknowledged \$139.50. Total to date \$200.50. Will the friends who have promised, kindly send forward their gifts as soon as convenient. Again do we ask all who read of this good work, if they can cheerfully help us, to forward their offering to the undersigned and it will be duly acknowledged. It will be such a help to this worthy church to have its debt reduced as low as possible. E. N. ARCHIBALD, pastor.



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The Old and the Young ARE ALIKE CURED BY THE USE OF GATES' FAMILY MEDICINES.

AVONDALE, Piota Co., January 14, 1896. Messrs. C. Gates, Son & Co. Dear Sirs,—This is to certify that my father had an attack of the La Grippe, about four years ago. The doctor was called and said he could do nothing for him as he was so old, being then 84, but when there is life there is hope, and having your Bitters and Syrup in the house, we began to give them to him, when he got better, and after about three months was entirely recovered. He is now in his 92nd year and is well and hearty. Your CERTAIN CHECK speedily cured a neighbor woman of Cholera-morosa. My grandchild, about two months old, was taken with Diarrhoea and was taking doctor's medicine for some weeks, but it continued getting worse and it became chronic, so that the child got to look like an old person; it was plain to be seen its little life was fast ebbing away. Now I had your CERTAIN CHECK in the house but not at that time being acquainted with its use I was for some days afraid to give it to a child so young and weak. I was convinced if the child did not get immediate relief it would die, so I told its mother to put 2 or 3 drops of the CERTAIN CHECK in its bottle (as it drank from the bottle) and in about 24 hours it was noticed the child was a little better, this was continued for about a week when it was all right, and is today a healthy child. I am, Gentlemen, Yours very truly, DAVID MURRAY.

Sworn before me this 15th day of January, 1896. ANOUS McDONALD, J. P.

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The Home

Wishing.

One day a lonely hickory nut At the top of a waving tree, Remark'd: "I'd like to live in a shell, Like a clam, beneath the sea." And just at that time a clam observed, "Way down in the tossing sea, "I'd love to dwell in a hickory nut At the top of a lofty tree." Then both of them wished, and wished, and wished, Till they turned green, yellow and blue; And that, in truth is just about what Mere wishings is likely to do. —Harper's Young People.

Potting Plants.

The end of August is late enough to pot plants for winter blooming. Select young plants—those which have not yet bloomed are the best. Slips of geraniums or begonias which were started early in the summer should now be a sufficient size to put into small pots. It is a great mistake to overpot plants. This overpotting only induces an increased growth of roots at the expense of the leaves and flowers of the plant. A pot three inches in diameter at the top is an average size to use for well-rooted slips. If the roots have become very large and the top growth is small, a portion of the roots should be pruned off. A mixture of common garden soil or loam, peat or black bog earth, sand, decayed leaf-mould and thoroughly rotted manure make the best potting earth. The proportions are four parts leaf-mould, two parts silver sand, two parts manure, one part loam and one part peat. This proportion is good for geraniums and heliotropes, but many other flowers require a greater proportion of sand, white roses and some other plants require a greater proportion of rotted manure and the peat may be omitted. Sift the various kinds of soil thoroughly together in an ash sieve, so as to insure their being powdered and well mixed. Put a few small pieces of brick or potsherd in the bottom of the pot with some of the prepared earth, then put in the rooted slip, and pack the prepared earth firmly around it.

Examine all plants at this season to see if they are afflicted with either aphid or plant lice, the scale or the mealy bug. The best remedy for these insects, according to recent authorities, is an infusion of fir-tree oil soap and warm water. Make a strong soapuds with this soap and warm water and let the affected plants be immersed in it, so as to cover their leaves for five minutes. The new remedy for red spiders is to immerse the plant in water of 120 degrees Fahrenheit for just one minute, take it out, and in five minutes immerse the plant again. A perfectly safe and inexpensive remedy for plant lice is tobacco smoke. Pour a tablespoonful of good smoking tobacco over a redhot coal laid on a small shovel, and set the shovel, and plants to be smoked under a barrel, closing all apertures that let out the smoke. In five minutes remove the barrel, and if the work has been successful all plant lice will have shrivelled up. It is not as sure as the fir-tree soap.

After carefully potting plants for winter blooming and freeing them from insects immerse them in earth in a shady part of the garden and water them occasionally. Do not allow them to bloom before they are put in the windows. Do not take them into the house until it is necessary, to prevent their being frosted. The wood ripens and they will bloom more freely if taken in late.

The City of Practical Arrangements. Most women have domestic tastes and a genuine love of home which enable them to bring out the hidden possibilities in things and create a home from the most

meagre beginning. A kind of magic gives them the power to give to any place where they may dwell, for however short a time, the air and atmosphere of home. No one but a woman would have evolved a comfortable chair out of a cast-off barrel, stuffed out with the excelsior of packing and covered with simple cotton. No one else could have created with a little paint a stand or bookcase from a deal packing box. Yet many an army quarters or settlement, so distant from civilization that the furniture van never reaches it, has been temporarily fitted up with these materials, which were left from unpacking. A few prints have been hung on the bare board walls, a few womanly trifles scattered out by way of decoration, and behold the lares and penates of home have found a resting place. The rude surroundings have become domestic. A bit of drapery has been hung here, and the light shaded there, and a certain air of elegance has been imparted to the rough framework from which the entire picture is built.

Because a wise woman can evolve an orderly arrangement from a distant post from these rude materials it does not prove that it is economical or wise to employ them when, with a very little exertion, any one with ordinary ability can earn money to buy good, serviceable furniture. Such makeshifts are only excusable in the wilderness, where time often hangs heavy on one's hand, and there is no other furniture to be had. Many a woman has pounded her fingers and wasted much more time in the effort to make a barrel into a comfortable chair, when, with the same amount of exertion, she could earn money to buy a much better chair from a dealer. When comfortable pretty chairs can be purchased at 75 cents each, and other furniture at equally low prices, it does not pay to spend much time in using up barrels and old boxes for furniture.

It does show a lack of sterling good sense and a lack of self-respect to be content with such makeshifts, when it is so easy to procure substantial furniture at a price which any American workman can pay. It is foolish to feel disturbed and ashamed because your house is simple and unpretending. Get the necessary articles of furniture first, and get of as substantial character as you can. Show and shallow pretences are always expensive. No refined woman, with the womanly "gift of arrangement," ever tolerates sham. The camping furniture described, made from the crude materials on hand, has a certain rude grace in harmony with the simple surroundings of frontier life. In its place and way it possesses a dignity which is utterly wanting when it is introduced where it is not a necessity. A barrel fashioned to imitate an elaborate upholstered chair, with material that cost more than the price of a good chair purchased outright of a responsible dealer, is a vulgar thing.—N. Y. Tribune.

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Lesson I. PAUL'S LIA... I am ready also to die at the Lord Jesus, A... BACKGR... TIMR.—In t PLACES. I. Egean Sea. RHODES, an is miles from Asi port on the so Asia Minor. northeast corn this voyage no an ancient com on the Mediter tine. 5. Ptole terranean Sea, Carmel, now c Roman capital Carmel, on the EVENTS IN J was procurator, liberated and m Claudius. His but was made tendencies of th son of Nebede been deposed I of crime, but a pointed he still the office. Gar had died four y historian, was n and already risi people. Agripp 25 : 13), the so King, Acts 12 : the region of B Gallilee. He w haps the least family of princ Palestine were u prefect of Syria. I. FELLOW 1. GOTTEN F away—from th LAUNCHED—R sion, set sail. f forty miles sou pecially sacred god of medicin for the instructio for its wines al —The precision by the distanc today will sail Luke relates. D at Rhodes. Dr miles South of C name means of had stood the far outspread lega of the harbor; but had not recovere earthquake. F graphers reckon litude. PATARA of Lycio. The o of Apollo. The h to be here mentio 2. FINDING change ships, the one bound direct Paul time enoug Pentecost. Unt territory on the Lebanon range at time, having Tyre cities. We wen company consiste Luke, Sopater, Gaius, Timotheu mus. 3. DISCOVERED shown; modern s sighted; having po which was north CYPRUS—the isla missionary journe Barnabas. It lies of the Mediterane SYRIA—The name Phoenicia, which Syrian province. ancient commercia the Mediterranean 27. Originally it having been destr Great, was rebuil was still a large ci now reduced to a fulfilment of prop

The unday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Adapted from Harlibut's Notes.

Fourth Quarter.

Lesson I. October 3.—Acts 21 : 1-15. PAUL'S LAST JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM.

(Read verses 1-17.)

GOLDEN TEXT.

I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus, Acts 21 : 13.

BACKGROUND OF THE LESSON.

TIME.—In the spring of A. D. 58. PLACES. 1. COOS, a small island in the Aegean Sea, now called Stanchio. 2. RHODES, an island on the Aegean, thirteen miles from Asia Minor. 3. PATARA, a seaport on the southwest coast of Lycia, in Asia Minor. 4. CYPRUS, an island in the northeast corner of the Mediterranean, on this voyage not visited by Paul. 5. TYRE, an ancient commercial city of Phoenicia, on the Mediterranean northwest of Palestine. 6. PTOLEMAIS, a city on the Mediterranean Sea, in Palestine, north of Mount Carmel, now called Acre. 7. CAESAREA, the Roman capital of Palestine, south of Mount Carmel, on the Mediterranean.

EVENTS IN JUDEA.—At this time Felix was procurator. He had been a slave but liberated and made a ruler by the emperor Claudius. His rule was cruel and unjust, but was made more so by the constant tendencies of the Jews to revolt. Ananias, son of Nebedaeus, was high priest. He had been deposed by the Romans on account of crime, but as no successor was yet appointed he still held the power and title of the office. Gamaliel, the teacher of Paul, had died four years before. Josephus, the historian, was now about twenty years old, and already rising to influence among his people. Agrippa II. (King Agrippa, Acts 25 : 13), the son of Agrippa I. (Herd the King, Acts 12 : 1), was king, or ruler, over the region of Bashan, east of the Sea of Galilee. He was a young man, and perhaps the least wicked of the Herodian family of princes. Both the provinces of Palestine were under the rule of Quadratus, prefect of Syria.

I. FELLOWSHIP. VERSES 1-9.

1. GOTTEN FROM THEM.—Literally, torn away—from their affectionate embraces. LAUNCHED.—Rather as in the Revised Version, set sail. UPON COOS—A small island forty miles south of Miletus. It was especially sacred to Esculapius, the Greek god of medicine, and contained a school for the instruction of physicians; was famous for its wines also. THE DAY FOLLOWING.—The precision of the narrative is verified by the distances of the islands, and a ship today will sail from point to point just as Luke relates. Dr. Whedon dates the arrival at Rhodes April 25. RHODES—About fifty miles South of Coos; a lovely island whose name means Rose. Upon it in earlier days had stood the famous colossus, between the outspread legs of which ships could enter the harbor; but in Paul's time the town had not recovered from overthrow by an earthquake. From Rhodes Greek geographers reckoned both latitude and longitude. PATARA—Capital of the province of Lycia. The old town had a great temple of Apollo. The harbor, which causes Patara to be here mentioned, is now a swamp.

2. FINDING A SHIP.—Compelled to change ships, they were fortunate in finding one bound directly for Tyre. This secured Paul time enough to reach Jerusalem by Pentecost. UNTO PHENICIA—The strip of territory on the Mediterranean between the Lebanon range and the sea, north of Palestine, having Tyre and Sidon as its principal cities. WE WENT ABOARD.—The apostolic company consisted of nine persons, Paul, Luke, Sopater, Aristarchus, Secundus, Gaius, Timothy, Tychicus, and Trophimus.

3. DISCOVERED.—Literally, having been shown; modern sailors would say, having sighted; having passed in sight of the island, which was northeast of the ship's course. CYPRUS—The island visited in Paul's first missionary journey, and the early home of Barnabas. It lies in the northeastern corner of the Mediterranean. SAILED INTO (UNTO) SYRIA.—The name is here used to include Phoenicia, which was a district in the great Syrian province. LANDED AT TYRE—An ancient commercial city, once the mart of the Mediterranean, as described in Ezek. 27. Originally it stood on an island, but, having been destroyed by Alexander the Great, was rebuilt on the mainland. It was still a large city in Paul's day, but is now reduced to a small fishing village, in fulfillment of prophecy. THERE THE SHIP

WAS TO UNLADE HER BURDEN—The original implies that the discharge of the cargo occupied some time.

4. FINDING DISCIPLES.—The word employed indicates that they found the disciples as the result of a search. When in strange cities it is always well to look for the people of God. TARRIED THREE SEVEN DAYS—While the cargo was unloading; for it would appear that they went on in the same vessel. THROUGH THE SPIRIT.—The foreknowledge was inspired; the advice based upon it was a human inference. THAT HE SHOULD NOT GO UP—They knew that dangers were in store for him, from the bitterness of Judaizing Christians as well as unbelieving Jews; but they did not know that he was following a higher call in going onward. Christ's approval of Paul's conduct may be inferred from Acts 23 : 11. Each disciple must be controlled by his own conscience, and not by others, in matters of duty.

5. WENT OUR WAY.—Were going on our way. In fancy we see the nine brethren, with their new acquaintances of Tyre, wending their way to the shore. THEY ALL BROUGHT US.—With effusive cordiality. WITH WIVES AND CHILDREN.—The earliest definite notice of childhood in the history of the church. These children, as well as their parents, took part in worship and in Christian fellowship. WE WERE OUT OF THE CITY.—The implication is that the spot was between the city and the point of embarkation. WE KNEELED DOWN.—The ordinary posture of Jews in worship was standing; but in seasons of deep feeling they often prayed kneeling. But the attitude of the heart in prayer is more important than that of the body. ON THE SHORE.—Observe, the parting meeting is a prayer meeting; observe, too, that there is none of that false reserve so common in modern Protestantism, to forbid the gathering for prayer where they are liable to observation.

6. TAKEN OUR LEAVE.—Though the acquaintance was short, yet the friendship was strong, for the bond that united them was a common love to Christ and a common experience of salvation. Those who love the Lord will feel an interest in all who enjoy the same privilege.

7. FINISHED OUR COURSE.—Better, the voyage. The sail from Tyre to Ptolemais, a run of thirty miles, completed the entire voyage from Neapolis, in Macedonia, to Palestine. The rest of the journey was made by land. PTOLEMAIS.—The ancient Accho, a Canaanite town on the seacoast eight miles north of Mount Carmel.

8. PAUL'S COMPANY DEPARTED.—Issuing from the southeastern gate, in ten minutes they would cross the Belus, now the Nahmen; then for three hours would proceed along the beach with the surf breaking at their feet; at the base of Carmel would ford the mouth of the Kishon (El-mukattar?) and, turning that headland, follow the line of the coast of Caesarea. The distance hither from Akko (Ptolemais) is about forty miles. UNTO CAESAREA.—In Paul's day the political capital of Palestine. Here Cornelius had been converted, and here Paul was soon to return a prisoner. It is now a desolate ruin. This was Paul's third visit to Caesarea (Acts 9 : 30; 18 : 22). ENTERED INTO THE HOUSE OF PHILIP.—The very man who had been driven from Jerusalem to Caesarea by Saul the persecutor (Acts 8 : 3-5) now receives Paul the apostle into his home! THE EVANGELIST.—An evangelist is a preacher of the gospel to those who had never heard it, as Philip had done to the Samaritans, to the Ethiopian eunuch, and to all the towns from Azotus to Caesarea, (Acts 8 : 5, 40). It is not unlikely he spent the following years preaching in Tyre and Sidon, and the other heathen cities in the neighborhood of Galilee, his house being at Caesarea, a convenient situation for that purpose. Afterward evangelist became appropriated to the four writers of the life of Christ. Hence John is surnamed in a peculiar manner "the evangelist," to distinguish him from John the Baptist. ONE OF THE SEVEN.—The "seven brethren," named in Acts 6 : 3; sometimes called deacons, though the name is not applied to them in the Scripture. They were appointed to direct the charities of the church.

9. FOUR DAUGHTERS.—They are mentioned, perhaps, as having predicted Paul's sufferings. VIRGINS.—That they were unmarried does not necessarily imply that they were nuns, or that their virginity was at all connected with their inspiration. It is mentioned as accounting for their still being at their father's house. WHICH DID PROPHECY.—Not merely by giving predictions, but by delivering the messages of God concerning matters of faith and practice; what was forbidden at Corinth (1 Cor. 14 : 34) and Ephesus (1 Tim. 2 : 12) may have been thought proper among the Jews of Palestine, whose women enjoyed

greater freedom and higher privileges than the women of Greece. In any case Paul's authority was not recognized in Palestine.

II. SELF-SURRENDER. VERSES 10-15.

10. TARRIED THREE MANY DAYS.—Paul had been in haste to reach Jerusalem by Pentecost, but by favoring winds and a direct voyage had arrived at Caesarea earlier than had been expected, and now had more than a week to spare, which time he spent at Caesarea. CAME DOWN.—From Jerusalem among the mountains to Caesarea on the seacoast. A CERTAIN PROPHECY, NAMED AGABUS.—Probably the man who, fifteen years before, at Antioch, foretold a great famine (Acts 11 : 28). He probably sympathized with the broad and not the narrow Jewish view of the gospel, and therefore felt an interest in Paul.

11. TOOK PAUL'S GIRDL.—Employing the vivid picture-teaching so common among the ancient prophets. The girdle was a garment worn around the waist by both men and women in the East, made of leather or of linen, often richly embroidered and fastened in a knot or by a metal clasp. BOUND HIS OWN HANDS AND FEET.—He unrolled the long girdle, wound it up tightly into a cord, and with one end tied his own feet, and then wrapped the other around his wrists; a suggestive act of which the meaning was apparent. Thus was Ahab warned (1 Kings 20 : 35-42). So Isaiah walked naked and barefoot (Isa. 20 : 3). So Ezekiel delivered many predictions. THUS SAITH THE HOLY GHOST.—Answering to "Thus saith the Lord" in the Old Testament. SO SHALL THE JEWS.—The prediction was fulfilled in Paul's seizure by the Jews, who were compelled to surrender their prisoner to the Romans. It was given, doubtless, to test and evidence Paul's determination and devotion to Christ.

12. BOTH WE AND THEY.—The companions of the apostles, even the beloved Luke and Timothy, joined their entreaties with those of Philip and the Caesarean disciples.

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From the Churches.

CALEDONIA.—Sept. 12th, baptized six believers into fellowship of this church. Three were heads of families, one brother over 60 years. Others are seeking salvation. S. W. KEIRSTEAD.

SECOND HAMMOND'S PLAINS.—The colored Baptist church building was crowded Sept. 5th, to listen to the preaching of the gospel and witness the ordination of two deacons. Much union has been effected among these people during the last year by the preaching of the Gospel of Christ.

FIRST HAMMOND'S PLAINS.—The ordinance of baptism was administered to one willing candidate Sept. 5th. Also on the previous Lord's day the hand of Christ a fellowship was extended to one. A deeper interest in the Lord's work is being manifested here, some have taken part in our meetings who have not been heard for a long time. We earnestly ask the prayers of God's people that we may have a greater manifestation of Divine power.

PARRSBORO.—A correspondent writes that the work in Parrsboro in connection with the Crossley and Hunter meetings is going on most blessedly. About three hundred have avowed decision for Christ. The pastors and people in the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches emulate one another in hearty co-operation.

SECOND ST. MARGARET'S BAY.—The building committee of the Black Point section, of the 2nd St. Margaret's Bay Baptist church, beg to acknowledge the receipt of five dollars from the members of the Tabernacle church, Halifax, viz.: W. E. Crowe, \$1; Wm. Davies, \$1; J. W. Heckman, \$1; George Evans, \$1; J. H. Blakeley, 50 cents; Cyrus Hubley, 50 cents; all of which was thankfully received.

C. F. HUBLEY, Sec'y-Treas. Building Com.

FRENCH VILLAGE, HALIFAX CO., N. S.—The Cheerful Workers' Mission Band, held their annual business meeting, on Aug. 22nd. The officers appointed for the year are the following: President, Louise Hubley; Vice-President, Mrs. Neil MacDonald; Secretary, Mrs. Norman Hubley; Treas., Sanford Hubley; May the God of love guide and direct each officer, through the year that is before them.

LOUISE HUBLEY, Pres.

BUCTOUCHE, N. B.—I see by the report from the N. B. Convention that the field at Buctouche is pastorless. Allow me to say that there has been some mistake about this report as I have been laboring on the largest part of this field since the first of May, when I came here by the direction of the H. M. Board and my time does not expire until the first of January. This is a very hard field, the stations are so far apart, but we have had good congregations at all of these places, where before very few came out to hear the Word the house is full. There has been some dark clouds pass over the land, but we are hoping for better times. Pray for us that the Lord may visit and pour out His Spirit upon this place that souls may be born into His Kingdom.

W. E. CARPENTER, Lic.

Albert County Quarterly Meeting.

The Albert County quarterly meeting met with the Caledonia church September 7, at 2 o'clock. The meeting opened with Christian conference, led by Rev. E. Hopper, in which a large number took part. It was a very encouraging meeting. The spirit of the Lord seemed to move upon the people with power. In the evening Bro. Davies preached the quarterly sermon from Luke 15:17, first clause. Wednesday morning a social service was conducted by Rev. I. B. Colwell. It was a season of refreshing and power. It was evident that God was with His people. An address on Home Missions was given by Rev. E. Hopper, after which

the business of the quarterly was done. It being the annual meeting the officers were elected, viz.: Rev. I. B. Colwell, Pres., and Rev. S. W. Keirstead, Sec'y-Treas. These meetings seemed to prove a blessing to the people. The pastor continued the services during the remaining part of the week and on Sabbath morning had the privilege of baptizing six believers into the fellowship of the Caledonia church. Bro. W. Smith, Lic., remained after the quarterly and rendered very valuable assistance to the pastor. The next session of the quarterly will be held with the church at Nickson Settlement.

S. W. KEIRSTEAD, Sec'y.

Yarmouth County Quarterly Meeting.

The Yarmouth County quarterly meeting met in regular session September 7 with the Deerfield and Pleasant Valley church, over which Bro. T. A. Blackadar presides as pastor. The day was fine; the place beautiful; the hospitality all that could be desired, and the attendance at all the meetings large. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Pres., P. R. Foster; Vice-Pres., James Rose; Sec'y-Treas., W. P. Parker. Executive Committee: officers above named and J. W. Tingley and C. P. Wilson. Reports from the churches showed an average degree of all-round interest in their work and worship, with longings on the part of many for more spiritual life and the quickening of those who are dead through sin. Very precious seasons of prayer characterized this session, and there were indications before the session was over that while we were yet asking God was answering. Mrs. P. R. Foster gave a very effective address on the work and recent Convention of the Maritime W. M. A. Societies. A social service of much power and interest was conducted by Bro. P. S. McGregor, following a sermon by the Secretary. The next session is to be held with the Argyle church.

SECRETARY.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Quarterly meeting of the Hants County Baptist Convention, met with Brookville section of the Kempt church on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th and 8th inst. The morning meeting on Tuesday was a prayer service. In the afternoon, the W. M. A. S. held their meeting, presided over by Mrs. Nalder. Rev. Mr. Higgins (missionary) addressed this meeting in his usual earnest manner. The evening meeting was held by the B. Y. P. U., led by Pastor Roop, Mr. Higgins speaking again. A very interesting service, and an appreciative audience. Wednesday morning the Aux. Board held its session with President Weathers in the chair. The p. m. was taken up by the Sunday School Association, Vice-President Smith, presiding. The programme carried out was helpful to S. S. workers. Wednesday evening, an evangelistic service led by Pastor Hardy. Good fellowship prevailed throughout. The devotional and evangelistic services were marked by the Spirit's presence, and were precious seasons. E. A. B. Sept. 16th. Sec. pro. tem.

The Annapolis County Conference of Baptist Churches.

The above organization held its September session, with the Paradise and Clarence Church, at Clarence, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 6th and 7th. In the absence of the president Rev. J. T. Eaton, Rev. E. L. Steeves was chosen chairman. The first service held was on Monday evening: Pastors present; E. L. Steeves, E. P. Coldwell, Lew. Wallace, S. Langille, G. J. C. White, J. Webb, F. M. Young, and J. W. Brown, Rev.

Isa Wallace was also present, and by vote of the Conference, was made a member in his own right. The programme of the evening consisted of addresses on the work of the Convention. Rev. G. J. C. White gave an earnest address on the educational work. The following gave addresses on the general work of the Convention: Revs. S. Langille, Isa Wallace, E. P. Coldwell and J. W. Brown. On Tuesday morning the Conference met for business for one hour. A committee consisting of Revs. G. J. C. White and J. A. Porter, was appointed to visit the Granville Mt. field, with a view of learning their condition and needs, to report at our next meeting.

The Conference then gave the right of way to the Baptist S. S. Convention, of the County for the remainder of the day. During the evening session the Conference was asked to resume its sitting for the purpose of setting, apart as deacons of the entertaining church, brethren Watson, Foster and Henry Messenger. Ordaining prayer, offered by Rev. Isa Wallace, charge to the deacons, Rev. E. P. Coldwell, and charge to the church by Rev. F. M. Young. The next Conference will be held with the church at Clementsvalle in November. Executive, Revs. S. Langille, J. T. Eaton and G. J. C. White. J. W. Brown. Nictaux, Sept. 17. Sec'y.

Acadia Seminary.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTEREST ACCOUNT FROM MAY 1 TO CLOSE OF CONVENTION YEAR, AUGUST, 1897.

W M McVicar, Annapolis, \$5; Prof F R Hale, Wolfville, \$5; H C Creed, Esq, Fredericton, \$5; Rev S Langille, Clementsvalle, \$2; S H Rogers, 25c; Mrs Sarah McCully, Amherst, \$10; Mrs H E Wallace Shaw, Windsor, \$10; Jesse G Harding, Amherst, \$10; Rev H V Corey, India, \$5; Rev A Martell, Wolfville, \$2; Miss Minnie Pitch, Wolfville, \$5; R E Harris, Wolfville, \$5; Mrs Mary Smith, Amherst, \$10; W H Duncanson, Wolfville, \$5.51; Rev Z Fash, Liverpool, \$3; Rev W H Hutchins, Canning, \$2; Arthur Whitman, Esq., Halifax, \$20; E C Simmonson, Tusket, \$5; Mrs R R Crosby, Hebron, \$12.50; Rev R B Kinlay, Port Hillford, \$3; A Cohoon, Wolfville, \$25; Rev J E Bleakney, New Ross, \$5; G D Payzant, Windsor, \$2; C J Shand, Windsor, \$5; Fred Shand, Windsor, \$5; A P Shand, Windsor, \$25; Rev C B Freeman, Edmundton, \$4; F H Eaton, Kentville, \$2.25; Dr F Macfarlane, St John, \$5; Rev J E Tiner, Murray River, \$2; Rev J Miles, Boylaton, \$2; S R Giffin, Isaac's Harbor, \$5; Harry Walker, Truro, \$5; H W Ryan, Truro, \$5; J P Ryan, Truro, \$2; J E Price, Truro, \$5; Rev H P Adams, Truro, \$5; Rev A A Shaw, Windsor, \$5; I B Oakes, Wolfville, \$4; Miss Annie M Short, Digby, \$1; G W Christie, Amherst, \$5; J A Christie, Amherst, \$5; Charles Christie, Amherst, \$5; Miss A A Wadman, Charlottetown, \$5; Rev J A Marple, \$5; Rev F M Young, Bridgetown, \$5; J W Bigelow, Wolfville, \$10; T S Simms, St John, \$5; Rev J Webb, Springfield, \$5; Rev G O Gates, St John, \$5; Rev E M Keirstead, D D, \$10; Rev H P Whidden, \$10; Rev E N Archibald, Lunenburg, \$5; Rev J W Tingley, Hebron, \$5; W M McVicar, Annapolis, \$5; J Harry Crowe, Bridgetown, \$5; Rev W M Smallman, Wintrop, \$5; P P Rockwell, Wolfville, \$5; F J Porter, Wolfville, \$5; J W Caldwell, Wolfville, \$5; J W Vaughn, Wolfville, \$1; Mrs Donald Grant, Montreal, \$12.50.

Manual Training Department Contributions for last quarter of Convention Year, ending August, 1897:

W A Harris, Windsor Junction, \$4; C J Shand, Windsor, \$5; A J Walker, Truro, \$5; J W Bigelow, Wolfville, \$5.

A. COHOON, Treas. Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S., September 15.

Home Missions.

BOARD MEETING.

The September meeting of the Home Mission Board was held in the vestry of New Zion church, Yarmouth, on Monday, the 13th inst. Officers for the year: W. R. Doty, Esq., Chairman; Wm. Corning, Esq., Vice Chairman; A. Cohoon, Cor.-Sec'y and Treas.; Rev. J. W. Tingley,

Royal makes the food pure,
" wholesome and delicious.

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Recording Secretary; Prof. A. E. Caldwell, Auditor.

GRANTS.

1. To the Preston field (African), Halifax County, to assist in keeping up Sunday School work, \$25; 2. To assist in the support of a colporteur for one year, \$150.

CHURCH EDIFICE FUND.

Voted to ask the Sunday Schools for \$300, at least, for Church Edifice Fund during the present year. In order to raise this it is proposed to ask the schools to take a special collection on the first Sunday in December. We hope that all pastors and Sunday School superintendents who read this will begin at once to take this matter up so as to send forward a good collection.

GROUPING APPROVED.

Voted, that the Board approves of the grouping of the West Brook, Diligent River and Port Greville churches as they have been united during the last two years, and strongly urges these churches to co-operate in setting another pastor as soon as possible. A. COHOON, Cor.-Sec'y. Wolfville, N. S., September 15.

Seminary Debt.

At a recent meeting of the N. B. Baptist Convention, held at Gibson, the following resolution was moved by Rev. J. H. Hughes, seconded by Bro. Senator G. G. King, and unanimously adopted. In view of the fact that N. B. Baptists are under a moral obligation to pay the amount of debt on the N. B. Seminary.

Therefore resolved, that the churches composing this Convention be requested to make a strenuous effort at once to raise fifteen hundred dollars of the amount due Mont. McDonald as their share of the debt, also that all amounts raised be forwarded to J. S. Titus, at St. Martins, Treasurer of N. B. Convention.

Now, Brethren, please act promptly and thus relieve our burdened Bro. and prove our honesty. S. D. ERVINE, Sec'y.

"To the Stranger within our Gates,"

Or who will be soon.

We have two branch stores in every town and village in these provinces—the express and the post office.

Call and see our splendid stock of Fall and Winter Cloths for gentlemen's wear. You will find it the largest selection in the City or Province, and the prices always fair. We give good quality—we emphasize that—good style, good fit, good money's worth.

If you do not order at present leave your measurements—it might help you on your return home.

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STEV...
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O'BRIEN-K...
bride's parent...
G. Estabrook...
Rev. West...
Deacon John...
West. Co.
TURNER-B...
Albert Count...
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WRIGHT.—At...
10, John W. Wri...
JONAH.—At T...
Deacon Peter Jon...
STEVES.—At...
Walter, son of J...
the 30th year of h...
DUFFY.—At Hi...
a lingering illness...
Mrs. W. J. Lewis...
VERGIE.—At W...
August 24, John V...
his age, leaving a...
daughter. His en...
CHUTE.—At Be...
Rhoda, daughter o...
aged 16 years; I...
in decline, but al...
beautiful patience...
the grace of God...
TINGLEY.—At I...
County, August 27...
74 years, leaving...
two daughters to...
husband and fat...

MARRIAGES

STEVENS-CONONS.—At Greenville, Yar. Co., Aug. 25th, by Rev. M. W. Brown, Burditt Stevens and Lily M. Conons, both of Greenville.

LAYTON-MCCULLY.—At Truro, N. S., Sept. 15th, by Pastor H. F. Adams, C. Frederick Layton, to Laura H. McCully, both of Truro, N. S.

DENSMORE-REID.—At Brookfield, N. S., September 9th, by Rev. J. J. Armstrong, James Densmore, of Brookfield, to Ruth Reid, of Musquodoboit.

CHANDLER-CHANDLER.—At Pleasant Lake, Sept. 7th, by Rev. M. W. Brown, George E. Chandler and Caroline M. Chandler, both of Pleasant Lake, Yar. Co.

LEE-WILLIAMS.—At the Colored Baptist church, Fall River, Sept. 1st, by Rev. A. Whitman, William Lee, of Second Hammond Plains, to Ada Williams, of Fall River.

STITHAM-DOW.—At the home of the groom, Canterbury, York Co., N. B., on the 16th of September, by Rev. I. W. Carpenter, Charles W. Stitham, to Amelia E. Dow.

WRIGHT-DUNN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Inglesville, Sept. 14th, by Rev. Lewis F. Wallace, Gardiner Wright, of Princeville, and Bessie M. Dunn, both of Annapolis Co.

JACKSON-JENKINS.—At the residence of Donald Forbes, Montague Bridge, P. E. I., Sept. 8th, by Rev. J. W. Kierstead, James W. Jackson to Rosellia Jenkins, both of Murray River.

HUBBLE-HARRIS.—At the Gibson Baptist church, Gibson N. B., Sept. 14th, by Rev. F. D. Davidson, assisted by Rev. S. D. Ervine, Ernest S. Hubble of Oromocto, and Mary E. Harris of Marysville, N. B.

DAVIS-HENDERSON.—At the Baptist church, McKenzie Corner, Sept. 8th, by Rev. Charles Henderson, Geo. E. Davis, of Woodstock, N. B., to Athelia B. Henderson, of Debec Junction, N. B.

MCMURRAY-HENDERSON.—At the Baptist church, McKenzie Corner, Sept. 8th, by Rev. Charles Henderson, Wm. R. McMurray, of St. Marys, York Co., N. B., to Elsie R. Henderson, of Debec Junction, N. B.

O'BRIEN-KILLAM.—At the home of the bride's parents, Sept. 15th, by Pastor H. G. Estabrook, Avaré E. O'Brien, of Pallet River, West. Co., to Minnie, daughter of Deacon John M. Killam, of North River, West. Co.

TURNER-BISHOP.—At Lower Cape, Albert County, at the residence of the bride's father, September 6, by Rev. I. B. Caldwell, Morley Turner, of Bay Vert, Westmorland County, to Maud A. Bishop, of Lower Cape.

YULL-STEWART.—At the residence of the bride's father, Clifton, N. S., September 14th, by Rev. J. J. Armstrong, assisted by Rev. Mr. Parker, and Rev. T. B. Layton, George Yull, to Laura Josephine Stewart, both of Clifton, N. S.

OLMSTEAD-FISHER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Richmond Street, Woodstock, N. B., on the 15th, by the Rev. Thos. Todd, Frank H. Olmstead of Grafton, Co. of Carleton, and Laura T. Fisher, formerly of St. John, N. B. The presents were costly and beautiful.

FULLERTON-HARRISON.—At the residence of Mrs. M. C. Harrison, mother of the bride, Sept. 9th, by Rev. D. MacKeen, assisted by Rev. G. F. Johnson, Clinton A. Fullerton, of Amherst, N. S., and Ella J. Harrison, daughter of the late Wm. Harrison, of Halfway River, Cumberland Co., N. S.

DEATHS

WRIGHT.—At Stoney Creek, September 10, John W. Wright, aged 43 years.

JONAH.—At Turtle Creek, September 11, Deacon Peter Jonah, aged 92 years.

STEEVES.—At Hillsboro', August 17, Walter, son of J. M. and Mary Steeves, in the 30th year of his age.

DUFFY.—At Hillsboro', August 26, after a lingering illness, Dora Duffy, sister of Mrs. W. J. Lewis, aged 47 years.

VERGIE.—At Waterville, Albert County, August 24, John Vergie, in the 60th year of his age, leaving a widow, one son and one daughter. His end was peace.

CHUTE.—At Bear River, on 12th inst, Rhoda, daughter of Scott and Eliza Chute, aged 16 years. For 2 years she has been in decline, but always maintained a most beautiful patience and cheerfulness through the grace of God.

TINGLEY.—At Hopewell Cape, Albert County, August 27, John C. Tingley, aged 74 years, leaving a widow, one son and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. For a number of

years he was a consistent member of the Hopewell church and died with a well grounded hope in Christ.

CURRIE.—At Jemseg Sept. 12th, of heart disease, Charity E., wife of Charles W. Currie, aged 60 years. She had been a church member for many years, and lived a quiet consistent Christian life, she leaves 6 sons, and 2 daughters to mourn the sad loss of a kind and loving mother, the funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Blakney.

GOUDY.—At Port Maitland, Yar. Co., N. S., Alice Jane Goudy, beloved wife of Israel Goudy, was called home in the sixty-first year of her age, leaving her husband, one son and two daughters to mourn their loss. Our sister had a long period of severe suffering under which she bore up with her characteristic Christian patience and faith. She gave her heart to the Saviour and made a public profession of religion forty-three years ago, when a young girl of eighteen years of age. At her funeral, which was very largely attended, we sang "Sister thou wast mild and lovely," etc., and the verses could hardly be sung more heartily or sincerely.

MACKERROW.—The beloved wife of brother P. E. MacKerrow, Secretary-Treasurer of the African Baptist Association, passed away on the 13th, to her eternal reward. She was in her 60th year. She was the daughter of the late Rev. James Thomas, and was baptized by the Rev. Ebenezer Stronach when she was eight years old. For a long time she was a member of the order "Good Samaritan," and a Charter member of "The Morning Glory Lodge" which is still in existence. She was also a President of the Dorcas Society, also of the W. M. A. Society, and the Pastor's Aid Society. She was indeed a real Christian, her benevolence of heart knew no bounds. She leaves her husband, four sons, one daughter, and an orphan, an adopted child of her sister. She also leaves two brothers and two sisters to mourn with her husband and children. The funeral was largely attended. It was conducted by Rev. Dr. Saunders, and Rev. M. E. Hall.

Notices

The Cumberland County Sunday School Association will hold its eighth annual session at Oxford Tuesday, Sept. 28th, beginning at 10 a. m. A number of interesting topics are to be discussed. Among the speakers expected are Revs. J. H. McDonald and J. L. Dawson, Miss Laura Dickie, John Grierson and Wm. Oxley, Esqs. Delegates by I. C. R. will pay one first class fare going, and ask ticket agent for certificate which must be presented at Convention to secure free return.

The Cumberland County Quarterly meeting will hold its next regular session with the church at Advocate on Tuesday and Wednesday Oct. 5th and 6th. Tuesday evening, Sermon by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, followed by an evangelistic meeting led by Rev. W. H. McLeod. Wednesday morning, Reports from churches. Afternoon Sunday school meeting, Normal class, taught by Rev. J. H. McDonald; "Need of trained teachers, Rev. E. H. Howe; How to hold the young people in the Sunday school," Rev. C. H. Haverstock. Evening, "Missionary addresses," "Why a Baptist church should exist," Rev. Dr. Steele; "The Bible argument for missions," Rev. Mr. Nowlan; "The reflex influence of Missions," Rev. J. M. Parker. We expect to receive many blessings from these services. Churches are requested to send delegates.

WARREN H. MCLEOD, Sec'y Protom.

The next session of the Queens County Baptist Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Lower Newcastle church, commencing the second Friday in October instead of the second Friday in September. This change was made so as not to interfere with the N. B. Convention.

C. J. STREEVES, Sec'y.

Several months ago it was resolved by our Kings County District meeting in session at Aylesford, that we urge upon the young people of the churches in the county the desirability of effecting an organization of the Baptist Young People of the county to meet at the same time and place and in conjunction with the District Meeting. In harmony with this resolution I take the liberty as Maritime B. Y. P. U. Associational Sec'y., for the N. S. Central to ask the Young People's Societies of the county to send each two delegates to be present at the next session of District Meeting at Weston on Oct. 5th to take into consideration this matter and if deemed advisable to effect such organization. An hour for meeting will be arranged after we get on the ground. J. B. MORGAN.

WE ARE READY for Autumn in every Department. While the leaves fall and the summer beauties fade away we dream of the harvest with the joy and gladness that accompanies it.

It was no small matter to gather in the stocks for the fall dispensing of this big store. We say "big store" because in five years' existence of this place it has undergone three extensions, and the place is no longer to be judged by its outward appearance. It is now one of the largest dry goods disbursing centres in St. John. May not be in size, but is in volume of trade. There must be some reason for this continuous growth of trade. Guess what it is.

FALL CLOTHES.

We have strained a point here and sacrificed a little profit to get this season's Cape and Jacket Cloths down to perfection of value. You will find all the new makes at new prices. Rough Cheviots are in the ascendency. Prices from \$1.00 to 3.00.

DRESS GOODS.

A special is in a line of extra finewoven Coating Serges, 48 inches wide, invincible dye, all wool, at 58c. This price is the result of buying goods first handed.

BLACK GOODS.

Two prices of Black Soliel at one-quarter below regular value, 53c., 71c. We say one-quarter below regular value because we bought them below their regular price.

This material has a satin finish, is pure wool, and guaranteed fast dye. They are 40 and 44 inches wide.

FANCY GOODS.

We can suit all tastes and all pockets, fancy goods from 20c. up to \$1.85 per yard.

HANDKERCHIEF CONVENTION.

The best have been delegated to this place, and its a hard fight among them to see which will go first. The 5c. ones claim equal merits with the 25c. ones, and if you pay one or the other price, you get just as good value in either.

Hem-stitched embroidered handkerchiefs at 5c. each. Very neat, narrow hem-stitched embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs, at 10c. each. Tinted Lace Edge Lawn Handkerchiefs at 15c. each. Pure Linen Lawn Handkerchiefs, embroidered, 25c. each.

FABRIC GLOVES.

For early fall wear there is nothing nicer than a fine light-weight Cashmere Glove. We have 20 dozen of one line to be sold at 25c. a pair. They are as good as the ones sold last season at 30 cents.

If you live out of town send to us for Sample of anything you want in the Dry Goods Line.

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S. S. LIBRARIES.

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Having on hand a large stock of Monuments, Tablets, Gravestones, Baptismal Fonts, Mantel and Plumbers' Slabs, will fill orders received before May 1st, 1897, at Greatly Reduced Prices. He guarantees satisfaction with his work, and delivers and sets up free of charge. (mar243m)

Hon. Wm. Pugsley, of New Brunswick, has completed arrangements with the town council to construct a railway to Fort Assinibois and build steamers to operate on the McKenzie river route to the Yukon district.

Constipation

Hood's Pills

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, in somnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 95c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites brings back the ruddy glow of life to pale cheeks, the lips become red, the ears lose their transparency, the step is quick and elastic, work is no longer a burden, exercise is not followed by exhaustion; and it does this because it furnishes the body with a needed food and changes diseased action to healthy. With a better circulation and improved nutrition, the rest follow.

For sale at 50 cents and \$1.00 by all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

Intercolonial Railway.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 22nd June, 1897, the Trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax.....	7.00
Express for Halifax.....	12.35
Accommodation for Moncton, Point du Chene and Springhill Junction.....	12.40
Express for Sussex.....	18.35
Express for Robbsey.....	18.50
Express for Quebec, Montreal, Halifax and Sydney.....	22.30

Buffet Sleeping Cars for Montreal, Lewis, St. John and Halifax will be attached to trains leaving St. John at 22.30 o'clock and Halifax at 23.00 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Accommodation from Sydney, Halifax and Moncton (Monday excepted).....	6.05
Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted).....	7.15
Express from Sussex.....	8.30
Accommodation from Point du Chene.....	12.40
Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton.....	18.30
Express from Robbsey.....	22.30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are headed by steam from the locomotive, and three by electric, Halifax and Montreal, via Lewis are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. 10th June, 1897.

Messenger and Visitor

A Baptist Family Journal, will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50, payable in advance.

The Date on the address label shows the time to which the subscription is paid. When no month is stated, January is to be understood. Change of date on label is a receipt for remittance.

All Subscribers are regarded as permanent, and are expected to notify the publishers and pay arrearsages if they wish to discontinue the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

For Change of Address send both old and new address. Expect change within two weeks after request is made.

Remittances should be made by postal, or express, money orders—payable to A. H. CHIPMAN—or registered letters. S—no cheques.

All Correspondence intended for the paper should be addressed to the Editor; concerning advertising, business or subscriptions, the Business Manager.

News Summary.

Postmaster General Mulock will net \$250,000 on the Jubilee stamps.

Prof. Andrews has withdrawn his resignation from the presidency of Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Lord Salisbury has extended Sir Julian Paunceforte's term of office as ambassador at Washington for twelve months.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal has forbidden priests to ride bicycles within the city limits on the ground that it is undignified.

The French colony in Montreal has decided to present an address to Sir Wilfrid Laurier congratulating him on having been decorated by President Faure.

The British war office has notified the Ameer of Afghanistan's London commercial agent that no war material or machinery for the manufacture thereof will be allowed to cross the frontier of Afghanistan during the present crisis.

It is reported that the Duchess of York will shortly issue an appeal for the Irish who are threatened with famine, similar to the appeal made by the Princess of Wales in behalf of the London poor at the time of the preparations for the Queen's jubilee celebration.

Louise Michel, the notorious French anarchist, is going to the United States in October. She will be accompanied by prominent English anarchists and they will undertake a speech-making tour in America for the purpose of advancing the anarchist propaganda.

Typhoid fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in several places in Germany. On many of the small epidemics the milk supply has been incriminated, and the Berlin health authorities have issued a special warning to the public against the use of unboiled milk.

A tremendous explosion occurred at the camp close to the Chinese arsenal of Kiangnan, near Shanghai. Forty bodies have been dug out of the debris. Two fine Krupp field guns, 1,900 new pattern single firing and magazine rifles, with 12,000 rifle cartridges were destroyed.

A delegation of representative men from the large iron sections of the South on Tuesday went before the Naval Board at Washington, which is considering the question of establishing a government armor factory, and urged that the South offer the great advantages in cost of iron, labor, transportation, etc., for the location of the proposed works.

The Queen has written the following letter to Lord Cadogan, the lord lieutenant of Ireland: "I am greatly pleased to hear of the very loyal and kind reception which my dear grandchildren (the Duke and Duchess of York) met with everywhere in Ireland, and I would ask you to let this expression of mine be generally known."

The Choho says the government is to raise another loan of 45,000,000 yen to meet the deficiency in the budget. The interest is to be five per cent, and bonds are to be issued at par. The railway in course of construction between Fuki and Kensakw will be opened for travel during October next.

Lady Aberdeen will visit St. John in October to confer with the Women's Council and discuss with the people her scheme for the Victorian Order of Nurses. It had been her excellency's intention to come earlier in the year, but circumstances prevented it. It is understood to be her desire that there be no elaborate reception or entertainment planned in connection with her visit.

At the labor congress in Hamilton on Tuesday resolutions were passed asking the Dominion government to give recognition to the union label, and asking friends of organized labor to patronize only the dealers who can produce the union label on all goods; an absolute secret ballot without numbers or unnecessary marks of any kind, favoring the abolition of the property qualification for municipal office and that it would be unnecessary for candidates for the Dominion parliaments to make deposits in future.

Sir Adolphe Chapleau, while visiting Lowell, Salem and other New England towns recently was accompanied by the Hon. J. A. Pothier. The latter is the popular French-Canadian lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island. Sir Adolphe received rousing receptions wherever he went, and at several places met some of his former constituents. Some of them acknowledged that they had voted for his opponent in times past.

A Thresher's Life

One of Exposure to Inclement and Changeable Weather.

He Easily Falls a Prey to Disease—Rheumatism One of the Natural Results—One Who Suffered for Upwards of Nine Years Gives His Experience.

From the Intelligencer, Belleville, Ont.

It is doubtful if there is any other occupation more trying to the constitution than that of the thresher. Exposed to the rains and storms of the autumn season, and at the same time choked with the dust consequent upon threshing, he easily falls a prey to disease. Mr. Jos. H. Davis, a resident of the township of Wicklow, Hastings county, follows the threshing machine for some months every fall. For eight or nine years he was subject to attacks of inflammatory rheumatism. The disease usually made its appearance in the fall, and continued throughout the winter, causing not only much suffering but great inconvenience. Mr. Davis' most serious attack occurred during the winter of 1893. It first made itself manifest by the swelling of the right hand, and before twenty-four hours had passed the disease appeared to have gone through the whole system, and the legs were swollen to an abnormal size, so much so that the joints were not visible through the swellings. For ten months the trouble continued and during that period Mr. Davis was unable to put on his own clothes, and the pain he endured almost passed comprehension. One doctor after another was tried but without any beneficial results. Then advertised medicines were tried but with no better success. "I can hardly say," said Mr. Davis, "how much money I spent on doctors and medicines, but it amounted to a considerable sum, and yet I would most willingly have given my farm to be rid of the terrible pain I was forced to endure. But all my expenditures seemed of no avail, and I began to despair of a cure. At this juncture, acting on the advice of a friend, I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The first six boxes I used seemed from outward appearance to have had no effect, and I felt almost like giving up in despair. I thought, however, that possibly that was not a fair trial for one in my condition and I procured a further supply. By the time I had used three boxes more there was a considerable improvement noticeable, and from that out each day found me growing better. I continued using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills until I had taken eighteen boxes by which time every vestige of the pain had left me, and I was feeling in every respect a new man. I believe, too, that cure is permanent for I have not known what it is to suffer with rheumatism since.

It will thus be seen that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills released Mr. Davis from the painful throld of rheumatism at a comparatively small expense after doctors and other medicines had utterly failed to give him even a fair measure of relief. It is obvious therefore that if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are given a fair trial they are sure to bring relief and a cure. Every box of the genuine Pink Pills has the trade mark on the wrapper around the box, and the purchaser can protect himself from imposition by refusing all others. Sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

The deaf and dumb institutions on Forest Hill Frederickton was completely destroyed by fire Monday evening. Only the walls are now standing. The fire started in the basement about 7 o'clock, it is thought, near a barrel of kerosine stored there, and when the city firemen reached the scene an hour later the interior of the building was a mass of flames and nothing could be done to stop their progress. Only a small portion of the furniture on the ground floor was saved. All the inmates escaped without injury.

Prof. Woodbridge and family were out of town. The building was a substantial three story brick structure erected in 1890 and was insured for \$5,000.

Coleman's SALT
CELEBRATED
DAIRY, HOUSEHOLD
AND FARM
PROMPT SHIPMENT GUARANTEED
CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION
CLINTON, ONT.

Make No Mistake.

DO NOT DESPAIR
Until You Have Tried What
SMITH'S...

Chamomile Pills

Can Do for You!

Do you have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back? Do you feel dull and sleepy? Does your mouth have a bad taste, especially in the morning? Is your appetite poor? Is there a feeling like a heavy load upon the stomach? Sometimes a faint, all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy? Are your eyes sunken? Do your hands and feet become cold and clammy? Is there a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly? Are the whites of your eyes tinged with yellow? Is your urine scanty and high colored? Does it deposit a sediment after standing? If you suffer from any of these symptoms use

Smith's Chamomile Pills

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FRANK SMITH, DRUGGIST,
ST. STEPHEN, N.B. and CALAIS, Me.
PRICE 25 CENTS. FIVE BOXES \$1.00.
If your local dealer does not sell these Pills Mr. Smith will send a box by mail on receipt of price.

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BARRISTER, Etc.

Princess St. St. John, N. B.

When to Begin.

There is no reason why a boy or girl should wait till the wrinkles come before he or she amounts to anything. Really useful young people are scarce because it takes them so long to grow competent in the usual way. A busy man cannot afford the time to teach—free, and pay a salary besides. He wants assistants who are already educated and trained. If you want to be better than the ordinary, write me?

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120 Germaln Street, St. John, N. B.
Good reference.

The Farm Sep

Canadian farming year, more and more little doubt but that come when in the country no grain, or will be sold from the farm. Beef, cattle products, fruit, and sole farm products. This consumption de energy with which our minion and Provincia work of educating the economical methods of handling and shipping the energy with which our ermint secures for u and the most economi duction, and of han and second, upon the our Dominion govern the best, the safest, a cal means of transpo markets of the world. cipal line of advance making. Creameries in many places, and b pursued on many far fashioned and undeirly in vogue, but af modern plans. The readers are giving e the advisability of us In the Western States, Iowa, where dairy p past eight or ten year than anywhere else in farmers are now almos the plan of separating farm by means of a machine. Wherever a used this plan is most mended. First, at le cent. of butter fat is able plan where ice is the cost of the mach saved in one year. Se obtained can be fed at pigs in its best state, a quences of feeding the avoided. Third, a tre "haul-labor" is effe fifth. Fourth, a gra labor is made when on looked after, and not fifth, it is possible to n grade of butter from perhaps more easily th tained in any other way in the States mentione eries are being erecte, the intention of using c patron is provided with gin with. The Baboc test churn, enables the ated at the creamery a paid for accordingly.

The Oleomargarine

A very general satisf who are interested in the dairy products, in regard the Illinois Oleomargar bill, now become law, oleomargarine, colored is absolutely prohibited Illinois, and all oleoma sale must in future be s and not as butter. A against the bill was put cattle slaughter and p Chicago, and the passin scarcely expected. The oleomargarine manuf very considerable. It the Chicago factories all oco pounds of it a year. it was largely effecte is seen by the oppo clause forbidding the o colored to imitate b

The Farm

The Farm Separator System.

Canadian farming is becoming, every year, more and more intensive. We have little doubt but that the time will soon come when in the older districts of the country no grain, or none but fall wheat, will be sold from any first-class Canadian farm. Beef, cattle, sheep, hogs, dairy products, fruit, and poultry, will be the sole farm products. The realization of this consummation depends, first, upon the energy with which our governments, Dominion and Provincial, push forward the work of educating the people in the most economical methods of production, and of handling and shipping; and second, upon the energy with which our Dominion government secures for us the best, the safest, and the most economical methods of production, and of handling and shipping; and second, upon the energy with which our Dominion government secures for us the best, the safest, and the most economical means of transportation to the great markets of the world. Just now our principal line of advance seems to be in butter-making. Creameries are being established in many places, and butter-making is being pursued on many farms, not in the old-fashioned and undesirable methods formerly in vogue, but after the most approved modern plans. This being so we trust our readers are giving every consideration to the advisability of using the farm separator. In the Western States, in Wisconsin and Iowa, where dairy progress during the past eight or ten years has been greater than anywhere else in the Union, dairy farmers are now almost everywhere adopting the plan of separating the cream on the farm by means of a modern separating machine. Wherever at least ten cows are used this plan is most confidently recommended. First, at least twenty-five per cent. of butter fat is saved over any possible plan where ice is not used, and thus the cost of the machine almost wholly saved in one year. Second, the skim milk obtained can be fed at once to calves and pigs in its best state, and the evil consequences of feeding them sour milk are thus avoided. Third, a tremendous saving in "haul-labor" is effected, at least four-fifths. Fourth, a great saving of farm labor is made when only the cream is to be looked after, and not the cream and milk. Fifth, it is possible to make the very best grade of butter from separated cream perhaps more easily than from cream obtained in any other way. We notice that in the States mentioned, where new creameries are being erected, they are built with the intention of using cream only, and each patron is provided with a separator to begin with. The Babcock tester, or the soil test churn, enables the cream to be estimated at the creamery at its full worth and paid for accordingly.—Farming.

The Oleomargarine Defeat.

A very general satisfaction is felt by all who are interested in the development of dairy products, in regard to the passing of the Illinois Oleomargarine Bill. By the bill, now become law, the manufacture of oleomargarine, colored to look like butter, is absolutely prohibited within the State of Illinois, and all oleomargarine offered for sale must in future be sold for what it is, and not as butter. A tremendous fight against the bill was put up by the great cattle slaughter and packing houses of Chicago, and the passing of the bill was scarcely expected. The magnitude of the oleomargarine manufacture has been very considerable. It is computed that the Chicago factories alone made 65,000,000 pounds of it a year. That the sale of it was largely effected through deception is seen by the opposition against the clause forbidding the oleomargarine to be colored to imitate butter. Its natural

color is white; but when left white it will not sell. It is, in fact, principally brought by poor and ignorant people in the south and other parts, who in buying it supposed it to be butter. The fact that so large a manufacture will perhaps be stopped altogether, or, at any rate, be considerably lessened, will have an effect on the demand for tallow or cotton seed oil, which are the principle ingredients used in making the oleomargarine. This tallow is now largely got from the dairy steers that are fattened and sold as beef cattle. The cessation of the oleomargarine manufacture will certainly have the effect of lessening the demand for that sort of beef. Upon the farmer, however, the effect of the bill as a whole will be extremely beneficial. It will certainly have a tendency to increase the price of his dairy products by cutting off some of the competition of spurious imitations. It will also have a beneficial tendency on the price of well-bred beef cattle by cutting off the demand for the inferior grades that have been bought largely for the tallow which lines their intestinal cavity, and which is therefore, easily got at. The only farm product that it will militate against is this latter class of beef cattle, for the most part dairy steers. But this hurt will be more than made up for by the increased price which dairy products will obtain. Although this question is almost wholly an American one (oleomargarine is not made in Canada), yet indirectly it concerns the Canadian farmer very deeply. Whenever dairy products or beef products are enhanced in value in the States there cannot help but be a somewhat similar upward movement of these products within our own borders.—Farming.

Crimson Clover Successful.

The winter of 1896 and 1897 destroyed my grape crop. I wanted to grow something in the place of weeds. To keep the ground bare by cultivation during the season would require something to replace lost fertility by the exposure to the sun. It would require cultivating and hoeing often to keep down the unsightly weeds. The year before I had failed to make crimson clover. I attributed it to late seeding in September, during dry weather. The first week in July I cultivated and cleaned the ground and sowed one-fourth of a bushel to the acre and harrowed in. The ground was damp; the seed soon began to grow. By October the ground was well covered with a mat of clover from four to six inches high. I pastured it until winter. It made excellent fall feed. June 1 the ground was well covered with the clover, ranging from twenty to twenty-four inches high. It is in full bloom, and is a beautiful sight to behold. This will be turned under to benefit the ground and to help mature a crop of grapes.

Another vineyard near here was treated in the same manner, with the exception of not pasturing in the fall, and it was sown two weeks earlier. That made a heavy fall growth and some blossoms. It nearly all winter-killed. The ground showed a benefit by loosening the soil, which appeared like decayed clover sod. This ground was a clay loam, but not stiff clay. Mine was a dry, gravelly loam.

I believe in crimson clover. There is much to learn about it. Some have failed from seeding in the spring with other crops, and some from sowing too late. I contemplate, as soon as my strawberries are picked on the two-year-old beds, turning them under and seeding to crimson clover. Ground could be seeded to this after tobacco, and then ploughed under in time for another crop. Don't be afraid of winter-killing. If it does, you will receive more benefit than the cost of labor and seed. There will not be any weed seeds, as you will have on vacant ground.—(Charles Mills in Country Gentleman.)



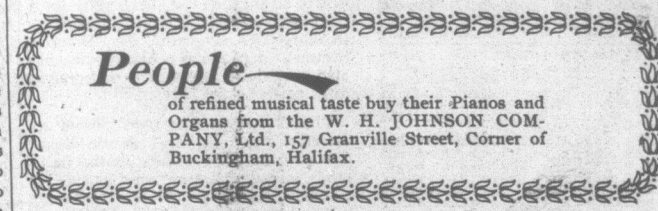
Don't work: let SURPRISE SOAP do the labor for you. It's the way to wash clothes (without boiling or scalding), gives the sweetest, cleanest clothes with the least work. Follow the directions on the wrapper.

OGILVIE'S Hungarian Flour.

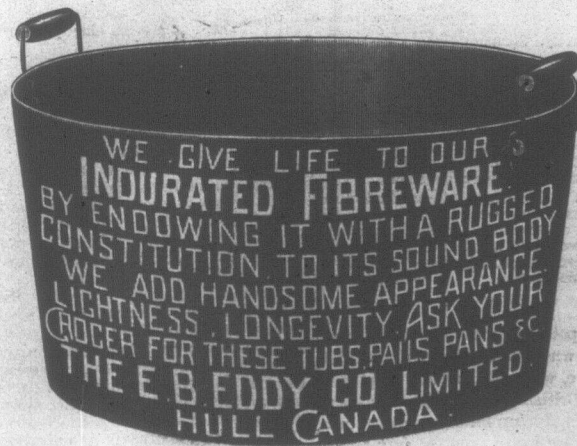
THIS FLOUR is the Highest Grade made on this Continent.

No other Flour will make as much bread to the barrel. Bakers make 150 two-pound loaves from one barrel of Ogilvie's Hungarian. THE PRICE is now so near that of Ontario flour, that you would lose money by buying any other. IT ABSORBS more water than any other known flour; therefore, the bread will keep moist longer. HUNGARIAN is made from No. 1 Hard Manitoba Wheat (acknowledged the best in the world), and scientifically milled by the latest improved methods. MANITOBA WHEAT contains more gluten than any other wheat, and gluten is the property in the wheat which gives strength, and is much more healthful than starch, which is the principal element in winter wheat. ARE YOU using Hungarian in your home? If not, give it a trial, and you will soon become convinced that it is the best and most wholesome flour that you have ever used. THE BEST PUBLIC pastry cooks in Montreal use nothing but Hungarian for pastry, as it makes the very best pastry, if you will only use enough water. FOR BREAD use more water than with any other flour. Give it time to absorb the water and knead it thoroughly; set to rise in a deep pan, and be sure your sponge is soft enough. IF YOU follow the above directions you will have better bread than it is possible to get out of any other flour.

J.S. HARDING, St. John, N. B., Agent for the Maritime Provinces.



People of refined musical taste buy their Pianos and Organs from the W. H. JOHNSON COMPANY, Ltd., 157 Granville Street, Corner of Buckingham, Halifax.



Klondyke Nuggets.

You can pick them up round your own door while the miners are snowed up in enforced idleness, by writing to—Earle Publishing House of St. John, N. B., and enclosing 25 cents to pay for outfit and Prospectus copy with large map and full instructions, and commence selling their book, entitled "GOLD FIELDS OF THE KLONDYKE." One man took one hundred orders in two days. Another eighty in three days. We might quote others did space permit. Agents now out are booming it. Book and map in cloth \$1.50, leather \$2.00. If necessary you can retail the map alone for 50 cents. This doubles the chance to make money.

EARLE PUBLISHING HOUSE,

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AMHERST, N.S.
TELL YOU HOW TO JUDGE
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Personal.

Rev. E. C. Baker, after a successful service of three years as pastor of the churches at Brookfield and Caledonia, Queens Co., N. S., has resigned his charge and is open to another engagement.

Rev. Wm. McGregor delivered a lecture at Nictaux, Sunday evening Sept. 12th, on the Book of Revelation which was much appreciated by all who heard it. Many requests were made that he should publish it in pamphlet form. J. W. Brown.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Cape Town says that the African chief Galifhwe, who was recently captured by the British, accuses the Transvaal agent of inducing him to rebel against British authority and of furnishing him with arms to carry on the rebellion.

News Summary.

The "Nugget" announcement of the Earle Publishing House on page 16 will interest everybody.

A small force of troops will be sent to St. Michaels to restrain lawless elements in Yukon district this winter.

The late T. B. Barker left \$45,000. The bulk of his property was left to his two sons—Henry and William. Five thousand and the dwelling house goes to the daughter Helen.

Dr. Carmen, general superintendent of the Methodist church, has left for the Maritime Provinces to make an inspection of the churches there.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen will arrive in Halifax September 27th and remain until the close of the exhibition. They will then proceed to Cape Breton and make a short tour of the island.

The acting secretary of the navy has been making an investigation into the report that the battle ship Iudiana was seriously injured in the dock at Halifax. He says the injury sustained is only slight and was of a kind sustained by almost any heavy ship in dock.

Hon. W. S. Fielding has returned to Ottawa. He will leave for England in about ten days, to float a Dominion loan on the London market. After the reputation Canada achieved at the jubilee and with the enormous wealth of the Klondyke so widely advertised, this cannot fail but be a favorable time for floating a loan.

Grain elevator owners claim that the arrangement entered into by them, will materially benefit the farmers, by giving them the very top price for their wheat. On the other hand the farmers claim they can get from six to ten cents a bushel more for wheat south of the international border than can be obtained in Manitoba.

Miss Catherine Thorne, 86 years of age and generally known as "Aunt Katie" among her numerous relatives and friends, rode a bicycle from her home to a picnic which was held at Grand Point, Grand Lake, on the 6th inst., a distance of four miles, in just twenty-three minutes.—Gagetown Gazette.

The trouble and excitement in the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary has caused the department to send a squad of Dominion police down to the institution to strengthen the authorities until the excitement cools down. They are in charge of a sergeant. Mr. Douglas Stewart, Inspector of penitentiaries, has also gone down again, and will remain until perfect quiet is restored.

The department of marine has received through the high commissioner a letter from the governor of the Falkland Islands, stating that an effort would be made, as soon as the season allowed, to obtain another ship load of "tossack" grass for planting on Sable Island. This grass must be obtained in November. It is used to keep the sand of the island from shifting.

A special to the N. Y. Herald from Havana says: The Cuban army is not counting upon any action that the United States government may take toward ending the war. The rebels are prepared to fight it out on their own account. In Pinar Del Rio, the insurgents having a fighting force of three thousand men. They are well armed, but in a bad way for clothing and supplies. During the last week the Cubans have attacked and captured the town of Candelara, on the western railroad. In Havana province there are at least five thousand fighting men under Castillo. They are now well supplied with winter clothing and prepared for the aggressive campaign. General Gomez is in this province and has captured the town of Place as. In the Oriente east of the Jacuaco-Moron Trocha, the country is practically at the mercy of the rebels. Calixte Garcia's recent victories have already been recounted.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Established 1780.

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of



PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocoas and Chocolates

on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufacture. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.
CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

Tickets for the Exhibition

Can be had at our clothing store, adults 25c., children 15c., this is more convenient for you than jostling and crowding at the gate. Our Fall and Winter Clothing is now ready. Oh! You ought to see our \$3.75 Ulsters this season, they are leaders. Call and see us.

FRASER, FRASER & CO.

40 and 42 King Street,
St. John, N. B.

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MAYPOLE SOAP.

MADE IN ENGLAND.

Dyes any Shade!
Will Not Wash out Nor Fade.

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Ask Your Grocer for it.

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Fall Term Opens
October First.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison

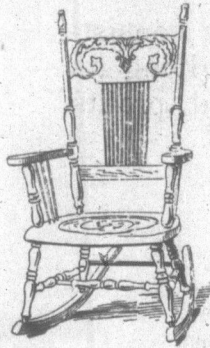
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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We have the largest and finest stock of **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE** in the Maritime Provinces. Our large buildings on Market Square contain ten floors devoted entirely to the display of all the different classes of **FURNITURE**, and every article is marked at an exceedingly low price.

In **Hardwood Bedroom Suites** we have five splendid leaders at \$10.90, \$12.50, \$14.50, \$15.50 and \$16.00. These five are handsome, well made suits and bound to give satisfaction. A great variety in better suits in Oak, Cherry, Golden Birch, Curly Birch, and Mahogany.



Splendid patterns in **EXTENSION DINING TABLES**, from \$4.75 up.

SIDEBOARDS in Elm, Ash and Oak, from \$10 up.

Great variety of **DINING CHAIRS** from 50c. up.

PARLOR FURNITURE in wonderful variety.

Illustration here shown is our leader in **COBBLER SEAT ROCKERS**, which we sell at the special price of \$2.25, in Oak, Curly Birch or Mahogany finish.

This is the greatest bargain in Rockers ever offered.

In ordering please mention the **MESSENGER & VISITOR**.

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THE CURRIE BUSINESS UNIVERSITY SAINT JOHN, N. B.

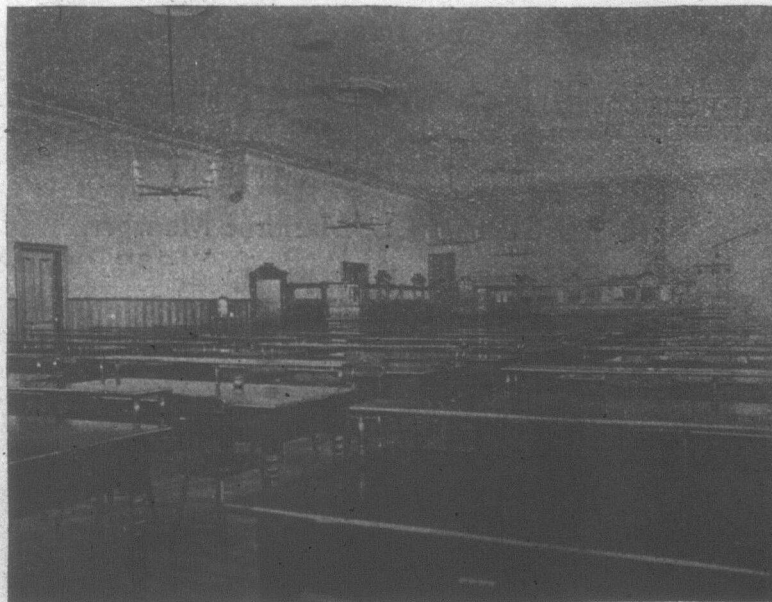
**THE CURRIE
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The above University is located at the corner of Charlotte and Princess streets, and is the largest institution of its kind in Eastern Canada.

Its location is central, and the entire building above the ground floor, covering a floor area of more than nine thousand feet, is exclusively occupied by this school.

The building is lighted on three sides by forty-three windows, and is provided with separate cloak rooms and lavatories for both ladies and gentlemen.

Fall Term Opens
October First.



BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

WINS AT TWO EXPOSITIONS.

Our patented actual business system was not perfected in season to be included in the exhibit at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, but it was entered at the California Mid-winter Exposition of 1893-94, where it carried off first prize and gold medal over all other methods of commercial instruction, and it won a similar signal victory at the Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., 1895. These splendid triumphs speak for themselves.

Two Weeks' Instruction Free of Charge.

The wise purchaser examines before he buys. This is the only safe rule, and by it we want our school tested; and in order to give young people desirous of obtaining a business education a chance to test our course of instruction and investigate the claims of the institution, we offer two weeks' instruction in the business department free of charge.

The ONTARIO Mutual Life Insurance Company

BEGINNING BUSINESS

In 1869, with the premium on its first Policies as its sole capital has entered upon its Twenty-eighth year.

It is yet the only Canadian Life Assurance Company consisting of its Policyholders only, and is the only Company giving its Policyholders proprietors' profits in addition to the usual profits paid Policyholders.

NOTE ITS GROWTH AND STRENGTH

Year.	Income.	Paid Policy Holders.	Assets.	Assurance in Force.
1872	15,506.23	3,250.00	12,246.85	500,000
1876	43,493.10	6,789.09	81,105.36	1,634,156
1881	175,242.83	27,483.67	339,909.78	4,226,011
1886	315,802.22	104,987.36	909,489.73	9,774,543
1891	547,620.11	211,607.23	1,959,031.27	14,934,807
1896	760,403.24	376,032.18	3,404,907.69	20,001,462

No other Company is in a position to do as well for its policyholders.

No Company gives a more liberal policy, more favorable rates or so large returns.

For further information apply to

B. W. CHIPMAN, Halifax, N. S.
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Agents wanted in unrepresented localities.