

THE ACADIAN

HONEST, INDEPENDENT, FEARLESS.

DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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THE ACADIAN.

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The ACADIAN JOB DEPARTMENT is constantly receiving new type and material, and will continue to guarantee satisfaction on all work turned out.

Newspaper communications from all parts of the county, or articles upon the topics of the day are cordially solicited. The name of the party writing for the ACADIAN will invariably accompany the communication, although it is not necessary to give a fictitious signature.

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EPHRAIM CHURCH.—Rev. R. D. Ross, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath at 10:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 11 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. A. Higgins, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath School at 9:30 a. m. Prayer Meetings on Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. and Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Fred's Higgins, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath School at 9:30 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

St. JOHN'S CHURCH. (Episcopal) Services next Sunday morning at 11 a. m. evening at 7. Canon Brock, D. D., President of King's College, will conduct the service.

St. FRANCIS (R. C.)—Rev. T. M. Daly, P. M.—Mass 11:00 a. m. the last Sunday of each month.

Masonic.

St. GEORGE'S LODGE, A. F. & A. M., meets at their Hall on the second Friday of each month at 7 o'clock p. m. J. W. Caldwell, Secretary.

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ACADIA LODGE, I. O. G. T. meets every Wednesday evening in Music Hall at 7:00 o'clock.

OUR JOB ROOM

IS SUPPLIED WITH

THE LATEST STYLES OF TYPE

JOB PRINTING

—OR—

Every Description

DONE WITH

NEATNESS, CHEAPNESS, AND PUNCTUALITY.

The ACADIAN will be sent to any part of Canada or the United States for \$1.00 in advance. We make no extra charge for United States subscriptions when sent in advance.

West's Pain King, will never disappoint you. It is always ready and used. Purchase a bottle at your drug store and you will never be without it. It cures cholera and all bowel difficulties.

DIRECTORY

OF THE

Business Firms of WOLFVILLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

BROWN, J. L.—Practical House-Shoer and Repairer.

CALDWELL & MURRAY.—Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Furniture, etc.

DAVISON, J. E.—Justice of the Peace, Conveyancer, Fire Insurance Agent.

DAVISON BROS.—Printers and Publishers.

DR. PAYZANT & SON. Dentists.

GILMORE, G. H.—Insurance Agent, Agent of Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of New York.

GODFREY, L. P.—Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes.

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HERBIN, J. F.—Watch Maker and Jeweller.

HIGGINS, W. J.—General Coal Dealer. Coal always on hand.

KELLEY, THOMAS.—Boot and Shoe Maker. All orders in his line faithfully performed. Repairing neatly done.

MCINTYRE, A.—Boot and Shoe Maker and Repairer.

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REDDEN, A. C. CO.—Dealers in Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines.

ROCKWELL & CO.—Book-Sellers, Stationers, Picture Framers, and dealers in Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines.

RAND, G. V.—Drugs, and Fancy Goods.

SLEEP, S. R.—Importer and dealer in General Hardware, Stoves, and Tinware. Agents for Frost & Wood's Plows.

SHAW, J. M.—Barber and Tobacconist.

WALLACE, G. H.—Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

WITTER, BURPEE.—Importer and dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery, Ready-made Clothing, and Gents' Furnishings.

WILSON, JAS.—Harness Maker, is still in Wolfville where he is prepared to fill all orders in his line of business.

Owing to the hurry in getting up this Directory, no doubt some names have been left off. Names so omitted will be added from time to time. Persons wishing their names placed on the above list will please call.

CARDS.

JOHN W. WALLACE,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

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Also General Agent for FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE.

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ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

Watches, Clocks,

and Jewelry

REPAIRED

—BY—

J. F. HERBIN,

Next door to Post Office.

Small articles SILVERPLATED.

COUGHS, COLDS,

Croup and Consumption

cured by

Allen's Lung Balm

25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

WOLFVILLE.

Lolling on a hillside dark with wood
And orchards ripe and red the lovely lines,
Her spreading folds of dress of many dyes,
Trill in the waters of the murmuring brook.
About the meadows, when the sun had
And yielded her glow. Where rays of
glowing, melting into farther skies,
The sun over-arches her beautiful
And beauty, peace and knowledge, stole
And a happy way 'mid Syrian scenes.
The fresh salt breezes mingle with the
Of sweet fields and ripened hay bolls.
And birds so happily sing in their
To man surrounded by a higher spirit.
— J. F. HERBIN.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH AND HOLY BAPTISM.

Sermon preached by the Rev. Canon Brock, D. D., President of King's College, in St. John's Church, Wolfville, N. S., on Sunday evening, Sep. 25, 1887.

Jesus said—

"Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of God."

1. The Church of Christ existed on earth for twenty-five or thirty years before one line of our New Testament was written. The Church of Christ was planted by the holy apostles in Jerusalem and Judea, in Samaria and Galilee, in Tyre and the Syrian Antioch, in Asia Minor and Greece, before one Gospel or one apostolic epistle was committed to writing. She had her three-fold ministry, her two great sacraments, holy baptism and the holy communion, her sacramental ordinances, such as confirmation, her public worship and her weekly observance of the Lord's day, and her regular organization all established and at work before the New Testament was begun.

Now I want you to ponder over and try to understand what this fact involves. There is no denying the fact. For almost the lifetime of a generation the Holy Catholic Church was planted, was growing, was making progress, in large cities and in extensive provinces, and the Christian Scriptures were not. The different books of our New Testament were written between A. D. 60 and A. D. 100.

Supposing then that between A. D. 30 and A. D. 60 such questions as these were asked—Is it right to keep the first day of the week holy instead of the seventh? Is it right to admit Christian women to the Holy Communion? How many orders of ministers are there in the Church? Which order has the power of ordaining others? Is it right to baptize the infant children of Christian parents?—how would the Christians living at that age of the Church answer these questions? They could not then ask, "What saith the Scriptures?" for the Christian Scriptures which alone could throw any light on questions like these connected with the Christian Church did not exist. If such questions were raised, as no doubt they were raised, what would be the only possible answer? This.

What is the practice of St. Paul, St. John, St. Peter, and the rest of the apostles? What are the customs and regulations prevailing in the churches founded by the apostles? Take the last of the questions I mentioned. Was it the practice of St. Paul and the other apostles to baptize the infant children of Christian parents? Was it the custom in the churches founded by the apostles to admit the children of Christians to membership in Christ's Church by holy baptism?

Church history enables us to answer these questions with a very decided affirmative. I presume no one will doubt that the Christian fathers and teachers, who lived within three or four hundred years after the death of St. John, are likely to be better informed on a matter of this kind, which is a simple matter of fact, than we are who are separated by nineteen centuries from the times of Christ's apostles. Let us listen to their testimony. It is very full. I will select one witness from each of the four centuries following the apostolic age.

Augustine, the most learned man of his time, was consecrated Bishop of Hippo in North Africa in A. D. 395; his episcopate continued till his death, A. D. 430. He is thus separated from the age of St. John by an interval of only 200 years. In his controversy with Pelagius, who denied the doctrine of original sin, he declared, "The baptism of little infants is held by the Universal Church, and not instituted by councils, but ever in use, handed down by none other than apostolical authority."

A few years earlier than Augustine comes St. Chrysostom, the eloquent priest of the Syrian Antioch, and afterwards the Archbishop and Patriarch of Constantinople. He writes thus: "Our circumcision—I mean the grace of baptism—gives cure without pain, and has no determinate time as that had (the eighth day), but it is lawful to one at the beginning of life (first day of his birth), or in the middle of it, or in old age, to receive this circumcision made without hands." He also mentions the benefits of baptism, and adds, "For this cause we baptize infants also, though they be not defiled by sin," that is, actual sin.

I pass up from the 4th and 3d centuries after the apostolic age to the 2d. In A. D. 253, about 150 years after the death of St. John, a council of about seventy Bishops met at Carthage in North Africa. This council was presided over by the celebrated St. Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, afterwards a martyr for Christ. To this council was submitted the question, whether it would not be better to delay baptism to the eighth day after birth, than to give it to children so young as two or three days old. This council decided that it was better not to defer baptism, "lest by such delay some might die without it."

One more witness will bring us down to the apostolic age. Justin Martyr was converted to Christ within about thirty years of the death of St. John. He may possibly have seen and conversed with the last surviving apostle. He tried all the various systems of heathen philosophy and found them wanting. He became a Christian philosopher, and taught at Rome from A. D. 138 to A. D. 163, when he suffered martyrdom for Christ. In one of his apologies for Christianity which he presented to the Emperor, he says: "I know many of both sexes, sixty and seventy years old, who were made disciples to Christ from children."

These persons, to whom Justin Martyr refers, must have been baptized in childhood in the apostolic age, as there is no other way to make children disciples of Christ but by baptism. Justin Martyr also tells us that "Christians receive their circumcision in baptism;" he calls baptism, "Christ's circumcision."

Justin Martyr thus testifies first to the baptism of many children in the apostolic age; secondly to the right of little children to baptism, because baptism has taken the place of circumcision as the initiatory rite of the New Covenant.

Did time allow I could multiply these four testimonies of Augustine, Chrysostom, Cyprian, and Justin Martyr by a score: for the present however let these suffice to show what was apostolic practice, what was the rule to the churches which apostles and their successors founded in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

2. I wish you to notice something further in this matter. The New Testament was written when the Christian Church had been at work for nearly thirty years: it was written by churchmen and for churchmen; that is, for those who understood the Church's ordinances and requirements: therefore we ought not to look for any formal proof of the change of the Christian weekly festival, of the three-fold ministry, or of infant baptism.

It is quite enough if we find indications that such and such things existed. St. Paul, for example, in writing a letter to the Church at Ephesus, did not think it necessary to tell the Christians in that city that they should bring their children to Christ in holy baptism; he takes for granted that they did so; and as we shall presently see, there is the strongest inferential proof in that epistle that children were admitted into Christ's Church as early as by the Sacrament of baptism.

Therefore when a Baptist (or to use the more correct term) when an Anabaptist says to me, point out to me a plain command in the New Testament to baptize infants, I would answer, the New Testament, you must remember, was written by churchmen, and for churchmen, for those therefore who did not need to be told what their privileges were, who knew them, and acted accordingly. But this I will say to those who deny infant baptism: Point out to me one single passage in the New Testament forbidding us to

baptize the children of Christian parents, then I will admit that you have some ground for your unkind procedure by which you would exclude our dear little ones from the blessings of the Christian covenant.

Remember who wrote the New Testament. All the writers (except perhaps St. Luke) were Jews; and the first Christian churches were largely composed of Jewish converts. Infant church-membership had been the rule of the patriarchal church from Abraham to Moses: infant church-membership had been the rule of the Jewish Church from Moses to Christ: therefore unless an express command was given to the contrary, the apostles, and the majority of those to whom their writings were addressed, would naturally and legitimately conclude that infant church-membership was to continue in the Christian Church, especially as that Church was one of larger privilege and wider blessing than its precursors under Abraham and Moses.

3. Thus much I have thought it well to say by way of preface before setting before you the Scriptural grounds on which the Church of England rests the statement in her 27th Article: "The baptism of young children is in any way to be retained in the Church, as most agreeable with the institution of Christ." Our Church, you are well aware, does not stand alone in this position. All the ancient Churches of Christendom (Roman, Greek, Anglican, Armenian, Coptic, &c.) hold, and have held from the beginning the practice of infant baptism. All the modern Christian communions, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists, all except the Anabaptists hold to the practice of infant baptism, that is, 99 out of 100 Christians believe in infant baptism.

4. But we are told that the New Testament teaches us to regard faith as a pre-requisite to baptism: certainly, and our Church in her catechism teaches exactly the same: and what is more, the New Testament (see Rom. 4, 11) teaches us with equal plainness to regard faith as a pre-requisite for the sacramental rite of circumcision. How then are you going to provide for this faith in the case of infants?

The answer is this—I quote from Dr. Hodge's admirable work on baptism: "Religion always has been, and always should be, a family matter; to deny to little children baptism because they cannot believe, is to object to the wisdom of God's government of his people in all past ages. For they have ever been included with their parents in covenantal blessings with God, and need as much the nurture of the Church under the Gospel as they did under the law. Infants could not of themselves have entered into covenant relations under Abraham, nor were they capable of exercising the faith and inward graces of circumcision as a covenant, any more than they are those of baptism."

Both rites were alike based on faith. Circumcision was not only the mark of nation and race, but the symbol of the circumcision of the heart,—the badge of God's people,—the sign and seal of the righteousness of faith. And yet it was given to little children only eight days old. Baptism can mean no more, and yet it is denied to little children because they cannot believe! And the oft-repeated and abused quotation is made, "They which are of faith, the same are the children of Abraham;" as if anyone doubted that by faith, Gentiles as well as Jews are "blessed with faithful Abraham." But this does not exclude their children from being blessed likewise with Abraham's, nor annul the doctrine so frequently taught in the Holy Scriptures, that God will show mercy upon the children of those that love him. We would ask those who suppose that the parent's faith imparts no benefit to his child, if they have never read what the faith of Hannah did for Samuel? and the faith of the nobleman for his son at the point of death? and the faith of the woman of Canaan for her daughter, and other like examples? If so, why try to deprive our little ones of the blessings secured to them under the Gospel covenant?

There came to the Jewish boy a time and an ordinance when he was by

his own promises to take his place as a child of the covenant: and there come to our boys and girls a time and an ordinance, when they are to renew in their own name the promises made for them in holy baptism. The apostolic rite of confirmation is the needful complement to the sacrament of infant baptism. It gives to the Christian youth and maiden, now come to years of discretion, the needful opportunity of showing that they wish to serve the Lord, that they wish as Christ's children to claim the full heritage of grace and blessing which their baptism secured to them. In holy baptism they were enlisted as soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ: in confirmation they are equipped for the Christian conflict by the bestowal of the seven-fold gifts of God the Ghost.

5. Let me now however draw your attention to what Holy Scripture says on the subject before us. And first let me read you the grand commission of our Risen Saviour under which the apostles and their successors were to act in planting the Christian Church in the world: as found in Mat. 28, 18-20. Jesus saith, "All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth: Go ye therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

The language of this commission seems to us very general, and yet no doubt to the apostles it was sufficiently definite. Why so? Because of their previous education. Let me explain. Suppose this commission given to missionaries of the Church of England, or of the Presbyterians, or of the Methodists—how could they understand the commission to make disciples of all nations by baptism? Would they not understand that the commission given them meant them to include young children with their parents? Certainly. And why? Because they had always been accustomed to this. But suppose the same commission given to missionaries of the Baptist communion, how would they understand it? Why, that children are not included in it. Why not? Because they had not been accustomed to baptize little children.

This shows the absolute necessity of going back to the days of the apostles, and trying to make ourselves acquainted with the usages of the Jewish people, to whom they belonged: we have seen how those who immediately succeeded the apostles understood this commission—how Justin Martyr, St. Cyprian, St. Chrysostom, and St. Augustine understood the commission of the Risen Saviour. How did the apostles themselves understand the commission of their Lord? They had been members of the Jewish church in their infancy: they had been accustomed all their lives to regard young and old of the same family as members together of the same church—all alike included in the same covenant, entitled to the same privileges, and heirs of the same promises. With such training and such ideas of Church organization, how would they interpret a commission that made no exception as to young children? As infants had been received into the church from Abraham to Moses, from Moses to Christ, is it at all likely that the apostles would now exclude them from the church without specific instructions to do so? The thing is absolutely inconceivable.

Note now the language used by our Lord. He uses two different words for "teach." "Go ye and teach"—literally, "disciple all nations"—hence all that make up nations,—men, women and children. The word for "make disciples of" is derived from a word which means to learn—a disciple is a learner—to make disciples is to make learners. The Church in all ages has been a school—a school must have different grades. Christ's Church is a school carefully adapted to every age. The youngest child may by holy baptism be made a disciple—a learner in Christ's school—and as he grows up, he is to be taught to observe all things that Christ commanded.

6. In the next place let me ask you to mark with the most thoughtful reverence the words and actions of our

blessed Redeemer in reference to little children: I combine the three parallel accounts from St. Mat. 14, St. Mark 10, and St. Luke 19. "And they brought young children, infants, to Him, that He should touch them, and His disciples rebuked them that brought them. But when Jesus saw it He was much displeased, and called them unto Him and said, Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God. Verily I say unto you, whosoever shall not receive the Kingdom of God, as a little child, shall not enter therein. And He took them up in His arms, put His hands upon them, and blessed them."

Surely this touching scene in our Lord's earthly life affords most decisive witness as to Christ's mind and will towards our little ones, and the Church which is His Kingdom. Some Jewish mothers probably would bring little children and infants in arms, to our Lord, that they might receive His blessing. The disciples did not choose that their Master should be thus interrupted in His work: and they (like others to-day) would have kept their little ones from Jesus. But when Jesus saw what his disciples were doing he was much displeased with them (as doubtless he is with those who in this follow in their steps to-day), and said "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God." In some 70 places out of 100 where the phrase the Kingdom of God, or the Kingdom of Heaven, occurs in the Gospels, it means Christ's Church on earth, which is His Kingdom: therefore when our Lord said of little children and infants "Of such is the Kingdom of God," He asserted their fitness to be received into His Church by holy baptism; and He taught, as plainly as words can teach, that infant baptism is to be normal pattern of all baptism: in adult baptism, which in a Christian land ought to be the rare exception, we are to try, according to our Lord, to secure that disposition which we have ready to our hand in a little child. "Whosoever shall not receive the Kingdom of God as a little child shall not enter therein."

If, however, any should contend that the Kingdom of God means the Church of God in glory, it makes no material difference. If our little ones are fit for the Church of God in glory, they are fit for the perfected Kingdom beyond, the year fit for the imperfect Kingdom here.

But as if words were not enough to convey on this occasion the mind of our blessed Lord toward our little ones, He added most impressive actions—"He took them up in His arms, He put His hands upon them and blessed them."

Well may our Church comment on these words and actions of our Divine Master, when parents and sponsors are bringing their infants to Christ in holy baptism: "Doubt ye not, therefore, but earnestly believe that our Saviour Christ will likewise favorably receive these present infants, that he will embrace them with the arms of His mercy, that He will give them the blessing of eternal life, and make them partakers of His everlasting kingdom."

A few months after these gracious words of our merciful Jesus were spoken He instituted the holy sacrament of baptism to be the door of admission into this Kingdom: and were they to be conducted from that Kingdom, of whom He said "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven?" Were they to be excluded for whose careful tending and nurture in the fold of His Church he made express provision, when He said to St. Peter, as He reinstated him in his apostolic office, not only "Feed my sheep," but also "Feed my lambs?"

7. The commission which the great Head of the Church gave His apostles and their successors to "disciple all nations," coupled with the plain indication of our Lord's mind towards our little ones, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," that is my Church, are more than sufficient to justify the statement of our 27th Article, "The baptism of young children is in any way to be retained in the Church, as most agreeable with the institution of Christ."

To these positive arguments from Holy Scripture must be added the weighty negative argument from the silence of Holy Scripture. No one word or command in our New Testament forbids the baptism of infants. Infant church-membership by divine command had been the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Choice Miscellany.

Why?

You ask me why I cannot love you; But if I try To find the answer, then I too need sadly Echo, "Why?"

In the Jury-Room.

The case seemed clear enough to a boy ten years old. The plaintiff sued the defendant on a debt. The defendant admitted that he had contracted the debt, and that he had never paid it.

Joke about the weather, which he's used these many years, and the age about the fellow who is always hunting bears.

Oh, I know I'll slumber happy in my grave beneath the vine, if the man who does the city work will put these jokes in brine.

Lord Macaulay pays the following beautiful tribute to his mother:—"Child, look in those eyes; listen to that dear voice; notice the feeling of even a single touch that is bestowed upon you by that hand? Make much of it while yet you have that most precious of all good gifts, a loving mother.

That Sweet Word

"Mother." The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappy but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent.

What am I to do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappy but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent.

What a Scheme!

"Pa," said a lazy little boy, as the old man came into the woodshed, "haven't I saved enough for to-day? I'm getting tired."

The Editor Was Dying.

The owner of a paper lay dying in his bed, and the dew of death had gathered on his brow so calm and fair; but a printer knelt beside him, as his life-blood ebbed away, and asked the dying writer if he had a word to say.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The love of singularity proceeds from a restless mind, possessing some portion of genius, and a large portion of vanity.

Changeable weather produces colds, coughs, sore throat, For these diseases use West's Cough Syrup, the best. All druggists.

Opportunities are very sensitive things; if you slight them on the first visit you seldom see them again.

WE FIND CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC Compound the best article we have ever used for Costiveness or Biliousness, and easy to take.

Every beautiful, pure and good thought which the heart entertains is an angel of mercy, purifying and guarding the soul.

West's Cough Syrup, a sure cure for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, 25c, 50c, and \$1 per bottle. All druggists.

Let a man learn that everything in nature, even notes and feathers, go by law and not by "luck," and that what he sows he reaps.

The world's best, West's Liver Pills. The never-failing cure for liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion, and sick headache. 30 pills, 25c. All druggists.

Friendship has the skill and observation of the best physician, the diligence of the best nurse, and the tenderness and patience of the best mother.

It is of the greatest importance that the liver should be kept in a good healthy condition. The West's Liver Pills, purely vegetable, will do the work. All druggists.

It is conceded by these fourths of our physicians, who are opposed to patent medicines as a rule, that Minard's Liniment is the best ally of inflammation, and prescribes it daily.

Pain cannot exist after the patient has taken a single dose of West's Pain King, the magic cure. Do not be induced to take a substitute, but insist upon having West's Pain King. Genuine sold by all druggists.

A good wife's beauty never dies, It never from her can depart, But only leaves her face and eyes To shine the brighter in her heart.

A friend writing says: "I am on the road nine months in the year, and am never without a bottle of Minard's Liniment."

Nothing does so much honor to a woman as her patience, and nothing does her so little as the patience of her husband.

That dreadful disease, diphtheria, can be cured by the free use of Minard's Liniment internally and externally. Many testify to the above facts.

The more people do, the more they can do. He that does nothing renders himself incapable of doing anything; whilst we are executing one work, we are preparing ourselves to undertake another.

The recipe of Seavey's East India Liniment was obtained from a native of India. It excels all other liniments and pain-killers, for the relief of rheumatism and external pain. Sold by G. V. Rand, Druggist, Wolfville, and by dealers and druggists throughout the country. Price 25c.

People who brood over their sorrows are usually successful in hatching a numerous crew, and those who sit "ruminating their rage to keep it warm" are sure of a comfortable temperature of indignation.

"Say, Aunt Chloe, you is getting around right smart." "Yes, 'deed I is honey; I was pestered and sick abed with the mumps for six years, and done tried dis West's Wonder or Family Liniment the people are talking so much about, and I was sure enough cured. It done saved dis ole nigger's life." Price 25c, and 50c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

"There," said a well-known tenor, as he heard a cat fight at midnight. "There, if I could only hold that high C as long as those cats can, I could get \$5,000, a night!"

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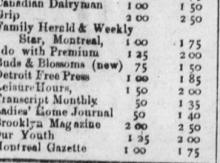
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DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Vol. VII.

WOLFVILLE, KING'S CO., N. S., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1887.

No. 8

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EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. B. D. Rose, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School at 11 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. T. A. Higgins, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath School at 9:30 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. and Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Fred's Higgins, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath School at 9:30 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

St. JOHN'S CHURCH (Episcopal).—Services every Sunday morning at 11 a. m. and evening at 7 p. m. Canon Brock, U. D., President of King's College, will conduct the services.

St. FRANCIS (R. C.)—Rev. T. M. Daly, F. P.—Mass 11:00 a. m. the last Sunday of each month.

Masonic.
By **GEORGE LODGE, A. F. & A. M.**, meets at their Hall on the second Friday of each month at 8 o'clock p. m.
J. W. Caldwell, Secretary.

Temperance.
WOLFVILLE DIVISION B or T meets every Monday evening in their Hall, Witter's Block, at 8:00 o'clock.

ACADIA LODGE, I. O. G. T., meets every Wednesday evening in Music Hall at 8:00 o'clock.

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OF THE
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WOLFVILLE

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

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

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

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

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

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CALDWELL & MURRAY—Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Furniture, etc.

DAVISON, J. B.—Justice of the Peace, Conveyancer, Fire Insurance Agent.

DAVISON BROS.—Printers and Publishers.

DR. PAYZANT & SON, Dentists.

GILMORE, G. H.—Insurance Agent, Agent of Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of New York.

GODFREY, L. P.—Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes.

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PATRICK, C. A.—Manufacturer of all kinds of Carriages, and Team Harness. Opposite People's Bank.

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ROCKWELL & CO.—Book-sellers, Stationers, Picture Framers, and Dealers in Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines.

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SHAW, J. M.—Importer and Dealer in General Hardware, Stoves, and Tinware. Agents for Frost & Wood's Plovers.

SHAW, J. M.—Barber and Tobaccoist.

WALLACE, G. H.—Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

WITTER, BURPEE—Importer and Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery, Ready-made Clothing, and Gents' Furnishings.

WILSON, JAR.—Harness Maker, is still in Wolfville where he is prepared to fill all orders in his line of business.

Owing to the hurry in getting up this Directory, no doubt some names have been left off. Names so omitted will be added from time to time. Persons wishing their names placed on the above list will please call.

WOLFVILLE.

Lolling on a hillside dark with wood
And orchards ripe and red the lovely lies,
Her spreading folds of dress of many dyes
Trail to the waters of the murmuring flood.
About the mountains, ages old have stood
And watched her grow. Where rays of
morning rise,
To evening, melting into farther skies,
The sun of earth arches her benighted
Here beauty, peace and knowledge, tripe
shed,
Assert a happy way 'mid eyen scenes.
The fresh salt breezes mingle with the
Of clover-fields and ripened hay heath,
And birds so happily they sit and preen
To sun surrounded by a lighter April.
J. F. HANNAH.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH AND HOLY BAPTISM.

Sermon preached by the Rev. Canon Brock, D. D., President of King's College, in St. John's Church, Wolfville, N. S., on Sunday evening, Sep. 25, 1887.

Jesus saith—
"Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of God."

1. The Church of Christ existed on earth for twenty-five or thirty years before one line of our New Testament was written. The Church of Christ was planted by the holy apostles in Jerusalem and Judea, in Samaria and Galilee, in Tyre and the Syrian Antioch, in Asia Minor and Greece, before one Gospel or one apostolic epistle was committed to writing. She had her three-fold ministry, her two great sacraments, holy baptism and the holy communion, her sacramental ordinances, such as confirmation, her public worship and her weekly offertory on the Lord's day, and her regular organization all established and at work before the New Testament was begun.

Now I want you to ponder over and try to understand what this fact involves. There is no denying the fact. For almost the lifetime of a generation the Holy Catholic Church was planted, was growing, was making progress, in large cities and in extensive provinces, and the Christian Scriptures were not. The different books of our New Testament were written between A. D. 60 and A. D. 100.

Supposing then that questions A. D. 30 and A. D. 60 such questions as these were asked—Is it right to keep the first day of the week holy instead of the seventh? Is it right to admit Christian women to the Holy Communion? How many orders of ministers are there in the Church? Which order has the power of ordaining others? Is it right to baptise the infant children of Christian parents?—how would Christians living to that age of the Church answer these questions? They could not then ask, What saith the Scripture? for the Christian Scriptures which alone could throw any light on questions like these connected with the Christian Church did not exist. If such questions were raised, as no doubt they were raised, what would be the only possible answer? This—

What is the practice of St. Paul, St. John, St. Peter, and the rest of the apostles? What are the customs and regulations prevailing in the churches founded by the apostles? Take the last of the questions I mentioned. Was it the practice of St. Paul and the other apostles to baptise the infant children of Christian parents? Was it the custom in the churches founded by the apostles to admit the children of Christians to membership in Christ's Church by holy baptism?

Church history enables us to answer these questions with a very decided affirmative. I presume no one will doubt that the Christian fathers and teachers, who lived within three or four hundred years after the death of St. John, are likely to be better informed on a matter of this kind, which is a simple matter of fact, than we are who are separated by nineteen centuries from the times of Christ's apostles. Let us listen to their testimony. It is very full. I will select one witness from each of the four centuries following the apostolic age.

Augustine, the most learned man of his time, was consecrated Bishop of Hippo in North Africa in A. D. 395; his episcopate continued till his death, A. D. 430. He is thus separated from the age of St. John by an interval of only 300 years. In his controversy with Pelagius, who denied the doctrine of original sin, he declared, "The baptism of little infants is held by the Universal Church, and not instituted by councils, but ever in use, handed down by none other than apostolical authority."

A few years earlier than Augustine comes St. Chrysostom, the eloquent priest of the Syrian Antioch, and afterwards the Archbishop and Patriarch of Constantinople. He writes thus: "Our circumcision—I mean the grace of baptism—gives cure without pain, and has no determinate time as that had (the eighth day), but it is lawful to one at the beginning of life (first day of his birth), or in the middle of it, or in old age, to receive this circumcision made without hands." He also mentions the benefits of baptism, and adds, "For this cause we baptise infants also, though they be not defiled by sin," that is, actual sin.

I pass up from the 4th and 3d centuries after the apostolic age to the 2d. In A. D. 283, about 150 years after the death of St. John, a council of about seventy Bishops met at Carthage in North Africa. This council was presided over by the celebrated St. Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, afterwards a martyr for Christ. To this council was submitted the question, whether it would not be better to delay baptism to the eighth day after birth, than to give it to children so young as two or three days old. This council decided that it was better not to defer baptism, "lest by such delay some might die without it."

One more witness will bring us down to the apostolic age. Justin Martyr was converted to Christ within about thirty years of the death of St. John. He may possibly have seen and conversed with the last surviving apostle. He tried all the various systems of heathen philosophy and found them wanting. He became a Christian philosopher, and taught at Rome from A. D. 138 to A. D. 163, when he suffered martyrdom for Christ. In one of his apologies for Christianity which he presented to the Emperor, he says: "I know many of both sexes, sixty and seventy years old, who were made disciples to Christ from children." These persons, to whom Justin Martyr refers, must have been baptised in childhood in the apostolic age, as there is no other way to make children disciples of Christ but by baptism. Justin Martyr also tells us that "Christians receive their circumcision in baptism;" he calls baptism, "Christ's circumcision."

Justin Martyr thus testifies first to the baptism of many children in the apostolic age; secondly to the right of little children to baptism, because baptism has taken the place of circumcision as the initiatory rite of the New Covenant.

Did time allow I could multiply these four testimonies of Augustine, Chrysostom, Cyprian, and Justin Martyr by a score; for the present however let these suffice to show what was apostolic practice, what was the rule to the churches which apostles and their successors founded in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

2. I wish you to notice something further in this matter. The New Testament was written when the Christian Church had been at work for nearly thirty years; it was written by churchesmen and for churchesmen; that is, for those who understood the Church's ordinances and requirements; therefore we ought not to look for any formal proof of the change of the Christian weekly festival, of the three-fold ministry, or of infant baptism.

It is quite enough if we find indications that such and such things existed. St. Paul, for example, in writing a letter to the Church at Ephesus, did not think it necessary to tell the Christians in that city that they should bring their children to Christ in holy baptism; he takes for granted that they did so; and as we shall presently see, there is the strongest inferential proof in that epistle that children were admitted into Christ's Church at an early age by the Sacrament of baptism.

Remember who wrote the New Testament. All the writers (except perhaps St. Luke) were Jews; and the first Christian churches were largely composed of Jewish converts. Infant church-membership had been the rule of the patriarchal church from Abraham to Moses; infant church-membership had been the rule of the Jewish Church from Moses to Christ; therefore unless an express command was given to the contrary, the apostles, and the majority of those to whom their writings were addressed, would naturally and legitimately conclude that infant church-membership was to continue in the Christian Church, especially as that Church was one of larger privilege and wider blessing than its precursors under Abraham and Moses.

3. Thus much I have thought it well to say by way of preface before setting before you the Scriptural grounds on which the Church of England rests the statement in her 27th Article: "The baptism of young children is in any way to be retained in the Church, as most agreeable with the institution of Christ." Our Church, you are well aware, does not stand alone in this position. All the ancient Churches of Christendom (Roman, Greek, Anglican, Armenian, Coptic, &c.) hold, and have held from the beginning the practice of infant baptism. All the modern Christian communions, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists, all except the Anabaptists hold to the practice of infant baptism, that is, 99 out of 100 Christians believe in infant baptism.

4. But we are told that the New Testament teaches us to regard faith as a pre-requisite to baptism: certainly, and our Church in her catechism teaches exactly the same; and, what is more, the New Testament (see Rom. 4, 11) teaches us with equal plainness to regard faith as a pre-requisite for the sacramental rite of circumcision. How then are you going to provide for this faith in the case of infants?

The answer is this—I quote from Dr. Hodge's admirable work on baptism: "Religion always has been, and always should be, a family matter; and to little children baptism because they cannot believe, is to object to the wisdom of God's government of his people in all past ages. For they have ever been included with their parents in covenantal blessings with God, and need as much the nurture of the Church under the Gospel as they did under the law. Infants could not of themselves have entered into covenant relations under Abraham, nor were they capable of exercising the faith and inward graces of circumcision as a covenant, any more than they are those of baptism."

Both rites were alike based on faith. Circumcision was not only the mark of nation and race, but the symbol of the righteousness of the heart—the badge of God's people, the sign and seal of the righteousness of faith. And yet it was given to little children only eight days old. Baptism can mean no more, and yet it is denied to little children by some because they cannot believe! And the oft-repeated and abused quotation is made, "They which are of faith, the same are the children of Abraham;" as if anyone doubted that by faith, Gentiles as well as Jews are "blessed with faithful Abraham." But this does not exclude their children from being blessed likewise with Abraham, nor annul the doctrine so frequently taught in the Holy Scriptures, that God will show mercy upon the children of those who love Him. We would ask those who suppose that the parent's faith imparts no benefit to his child, if he have never read what the faith of Hannah did for Samuel? and the faith of the nobleman for his son at the point of death? and the faith of the woman of Canaan for her daughter, and other like examples? If so, why try to deprive our little ones of the blessings secured to them under the Gospel covenant?

There came to the Jewish boy a time and an ordinance when he was by

his own promises to take his place as a child of the covenant: and there came to our boys and girls a time and an ordinance, when they are to renew in their own name the promises made for them in holy baptism. The apostolic rite of confirmation is the needful complement to the sacrament of infant baptism. It gives to the Christian youth and maiden, now come to years of discretion, the needful opportunity of showing that they wish to serve the Lord, that they wish as Christ's children to claim the full heritage of grace and blessing which their baptism secured to them. In holy baptism they were enlisted as soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ; in confirmation they are equipped for the Christian conflict by the bestowal of the seven-fold gifts of God the Ghost.

6. Let me now however draw your attention to what Holy Scripture says on the subject before us. And first let me read you the grand commission of our Risen Saviour under which the apostles and their successors were to act in planting the Christian Church in the world: as found in Mat. 28, 18-20. Jesus saith, "All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth: Go ye therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

The language of this commission seems to us very general, and yet no doubt to the apostles it was sufficiently definite. Why so? Because of their previous education. Let me explain. Suppose this commission given to missionaries of the Church of England, or of the Presbyterians, or of the Methodists—how could they understand the commission to make disciples of all nations by baptism? Would they not understand that the commission given them meant them to include young children with their parents? Certainly. And why? Because they had always been accustomed to this. But suppose the same commission given to missionaries of the Baptist communion, how would they understand it? Why, that children are not included in it. Why not? Because they had not been accustomed to baptise little children.

This shows the absolute necessity of going back to the days of the apostles, and trying to make ourselves acquainted with the usages of the Jewish people, to whom they belonged: we have seen how those who immediately succeeded the apostles understood this commission—how Justin Martyr, St. Cyprian, St. Chrysostom, and St. Augustine understood the commission of their Lord? They had been made members of the Jewish church in infancy; they had been accustomed all their lives to regard young and old of the same family as members together of the same church—all alike included in the same covenant, entitled to the same privileges, and heirs of the same promises. With such training and such ideas of Church organisation, how would they interpret a commission that made no exception as to young children? As infants had been received into the church from Abraham to Moses, from Moses to Christ, is it at all likely that the apostles would exclude them from the church without specific instructions to do so? The thing is absolutely inconceivable.

Note now the language used by our Lord. He uses two different words for "teach." "Go ye and teach"—literally, "disciple all nations"—hence all that make up nations—men, women and children. The word for "make disciples of" is derived from a word which means to learn—a disciple is a learner—to make disciples is make learners. The Church in all ages has been a school—a school must have different grades. Christ's Church is a school carefully adapted to every age. The youngest child may by holy baptism be made a disciple—a learner in Christ's school—and as he grows up, he is to be taught to observe all things that Christ commanded.

6. In the next place let me ask you to mark with the most thoughtful reverence the words and actions of our

blessed Redeemer in reference to little children: I combine the three parallel accounts from St. Mat. 14, St. Mark 10, and St. Luke 19. "And they brought young children, infants, to Him, that He should touch them, put His hands on them and pray: and His disciples rebuked them that brought them. But when Jesus saw it He was much displeased, and called them unto Him and said, Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God. Verily I say unto you, whosoever shall not receive the Kingdom of God, as a little child, shall not enter therein. And He took them up in His arms, put His hands upon them, and blessed them."

Surely this touching scene in our Lord's earthly life affords most decisive witness as to Christ's mind and will towards our little ones, and the Church which is His Kingdom. Some Jewish mothers probably would bring little children and infants in arms, to our Lord, that they might receive His blessing. The disciples did not choose that their Master should be thus interrupted in His work: and they (like others to-day) would have kept their little ones from Jesus. But when Jesus saw what His disciples were doing he was much displeased with them (as doubtless he is with those who in this follow in their steps to-day), and said "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God." In some 70 places out of 100 where the phrase the Kingdom of God, or the Kingdom of Heaven, occurs in the Gospels, it means Christ's Church on earth, which is His Kingdom: therefore when our Lord said of little children and infants "Of such is the Kingdom of God," He asserted their fitness to be received into His Church by holy baptism; and He taught, as plainly as words can teach, that infant baptism is to be normal baptism, which in a Christian land ought to be the rare exception, we are to try, according to our Lord, to secure that disposition which we have ready to our hand in a little child. "Whosoever shall not receive the Kingdom of God as a little child shall not enter therein."

If, however, any should contend that the Kingdom of God means the Church of God in glory, it makes no material difference. If our little ones are fit for the Church of God on earth, they are fit for the perfected Kingdom beyond, the year fit for the imperfect Kingdom here.

But as if words were not enough to convey on this occasion the mind of our blessed Lord toward our little ones, He added most impressive actions—"He took them up in His arms, He put His hands upon them and blessed them."

Well may our Church comment on these words and actions of our Divine Master, when parents and sponsors are bringing their infants to Christ in holy baptism: "Doubt ye not, therefore, but earnestly believe that our Saviour Christ will likewise favorably receive these present infants, that he will embrace them with the arms of His mercy, that He will give them the blessing of eternal life, and make them partakers of His everlasting Kingdom."

A few months after these gracious words of our merciful Jesus were spoken He instituted the holy sacrament of baptism to be the door of admission into this Kingdom: and were they to be conducted from that Kingdom, of whom He said "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven?" Were they to be excluded for those careful tending and nurture in the fold of His Church he made express provision, when He said to St. Peter, as He reinstated him in his apostolic office, not only "Feed my sheep," but also "Feed my lambs?"

7. The commission which the great Head of the Church gave His apostles and their successors to "disciple all nations," coupled with the plain indolation of our Lord's mind towards our little ones, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," that is my Church, are more than sufficient to justify the statement of our 27th Article, "The baptism of young children is in any way to be retained in the Church, as most agreeable with the institution of Christ."

To these positive arguments from Holy Scriptures must be added the weighty negative argument from the silence of Holy Scripture. No one word or command in our New Testament forbids the baptism of infants. In the patriarchal and Jewish church infant church membership by divine command had been the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

CARDS.
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ALLEN'S LUNG BALM
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THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., OCT. 7, 1887

Our Apple Interest.

For some years past it has been becoming more and more evident each year that in the production of apples and other fruit lies the road to success for the people of this valley.

Table with columns for Stations and Barrels, listing production for Annapolis County and Kings County.

The total number of barrels shipped by rail from these counties is, as will be seen, in the neighborhood of 200,000 barrels.

All who are acquainted with fruit culture know that the largest crops are produced each alternate year, thus the crop being unusually large last year, this season we expect a small yield.

It also shows that the yield of apples in this county is steadily increasing. In the season of 1882-3 there were shipped by rail 94,708; allowing a year for the trees to rest, we have in 1884-5, 142,712; and again in 1886-7 (last year), 199,172.

In face of these facts, it is wise for our people to leave their farms in this valley and go to the United States? Growing apples is the pleasantest and most profitable employment a man can be engaged in, and in no part of the world can it be more successfully carried on than in King's Co., or, in fact, any of the counties of this valley.

Shall We Pay Damage? The Baxter mill is situated on a small stream at the bottom of a small gulch, some fifteen feet deep, which runs into Scott's Bay on the north shore.

claims from the Municipality of King's Co. some two thousand dollars damages on account of the culvert under a bridge which crosses this stream being insufficient to vent the water flowing from his mill, thus injuring his business.

It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Municipal Council in January last a committee was appointed to investigate and report. The matter is yet unsettled, and as opinions differ as to the Municipality's liability for the alleged damage, in order to inform our readers as to the particulars in reference to the matter an ACADIAN reporter visited the locality a short time ago and reports as follows:

The bridge, which crosses the stream a little below the mill, is a solid structure of earth, brush, stones and logs, some fifteen feet in depth, eighty feet long on the roadway, and about seventeen feet wide, with a stone culvert at the bottom two feet square.

Owing to this large pile of slabs so near the bridge it was impossible for your reporter to see the upper end of the culvert, and he is unable to say whether it was open or closed. The lower end, however, is clear and appears to be amply sufficient to vent any reasonable amount of water that would be necessary to run the mill.

This bridge, or embankment, appears to be thoroughly built, and your reporter could discover no indication of its settling or bulging out in any place as it is reported to have done.

In the opinion of your reporter, Mr. Baxter should cause this large pile of slabs, above referred to, to be removed and open a free water-course to the mouth of the culvert; and then if the culvert should prove to be insufficient to pass the water, application might be made to the Municipality for compensation with some show of right.

Success is a thing that everybody candidly expects in the long run. He doesn't know how his fellow-citizen across the street is going to come out, but as for him, he's bound to succeed. Even if he has to fail, it'll be a successful failure—one that'll pay.

And still everybody expects to be one of the successful ones. The student starts out for college with an undoubting assurance of a brilliant career ahead. The merchant clerk and the mechanic apprentice and the farm-boy have the same idea, only in a milder form.

Yes, that's so; but then there's hope there. Think what's ahead of you! You may not have the patient merit, the plodding industry, the perseverance necessary to succeed, but if you don't take much of a person to be a charlatan. Most anybody can be that. Of course there's a risk; all charlatans don't turn out that way. But you have as good a chance as anybody.

The Bermudas alias Somers' Islands.

(CONTINUED.)

In leaving the causeway a choice of routes is before us—the northern or southern. The former would not give us anything of interest but the Shelley Bay and so we propose taking the south route by the Harrington Sound, visiting Tucker's Town on our way.

The district between the Causeway and Tucker's Town abounds in caves of great beauty. The Joyce Dock caves are the first we see and they abound in very fine specimens of stalagmite and stalactite. They extend from the shore to a considerable distance (probably half a mile) under the road and contain a large lake known as the Island Lake.

In the land adjoining are large numbers of coffee and calabash trees. Our journey round the Sound we visit the cave of Walsingham made famous by the visit of Moore who wrote some of his effusions under its calabash trees. The calabash is a tree growing to a great height and bearing fruit in form like a cocoa-nut, the shells of which are used as dippers in the boats.

In passing from this place to Tucker's Town we go through one of the most picturesque spots of Bermuda, known as Paynter's Vale. It abounds in caves of strange formation, many of which have deep lakes of water containing blind fish. The specimens from these caves are very fine, some of which have found places of prominence in the Edinburgh Museum.

Tucker's Town (an entirely colored settlement) is but a continuation of this beautiful scenery and abounding caves. Its fine beach, natural arch, amphitheatre and fish-ponds make it a place of great interest. The whole fishery was, years ago, successfully prosecuted both here and at St. David's, but it is now entirely abandoned. Sharks continue to be caught in great numbers both here and in the Great Sound, and while the major part of them are the baby sharks, yet some are hooked that are twenty feet in length.

We have now a choice of roads before us—that continuing round the Harrington Sound then by the north shore to Hamilton, or by the Military Road on the south shore. We will describe each, but will take the former. The Military Road is one of the finest in the island, and being right on the south shore is well patronized, especially in the summer season. At the western extremity is the famous Spanish Rock with the St. George's Cross engraved on it, followed by the initials T. F. and the date 1543—supposed to have been cut by the Spaniard Ferdinand Camels. It is most probable that at this spot the Spaniards landed, and hence its name. This road continues in all its beauty along the south shore to the town of Hamilton.

One of "the" sights of Bermuda awaits us ere we enter the town, for in the gardens of Pembroke Hall are to be seen some of the rarest botanical specimens of the islands. Most prominent among these are the six stately palms, looking like granite pillars, which Mark Twain, from their majestic proportions, compared to the pillars of Baalbek; and the black lily, having a surface like velvet, this being the only specimen ever raised in Bermuda.

Resuming our journey from Paynter's Vale, we come to a large enclosed pond known as the Devil's Pond or Nephene's Grotto, where sharks, groupers, angel-fish, mackerel, chubs, amberfish, rockfish, porgies, and almost every variety of native fish can be seen. With the exception of the shark the grouper is the most voracious, and the rapidity with which it seizes and devours its food is surprising and makes one feel that to fall within its reach would be anything but a joke. Its build is like that of a large codfish and it will often be two hundred pounds in weight.

Hamilton, our destination, is reached by three roads, taking the Flatts as a centre—the northern, southern, and central.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Port Williams House!

Now Opening LADIES' Ulster and Dress Goods, GREY FLANNELS, Decidedly the best value in the market.

Ready Made Clothing, Unsurpassed for cut, quality or price.

Boots & Shoes, Extra Value.

HATS & CAPS, Close Prices.

In fact we are prepared to give buyers the best value of any house in the trade.

See our special lines in Under-clothing, All-wool Goods at Cost goods prices.

8 Per Cent Discount on All Cash Purchases.

Respectfully Yours, Chase, Campbell & Co.

Port Williams, October 7th, '87.

AYER'S Sugar-Coated Cathartic PILLS.

If the Liver be clogged, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to regulate my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my usual strength and vigor.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was unable to sit at the same time, with indigestion, and distressing pains in the bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made. S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them Ayer's Pills. My wife's illness became very severe. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored.

Ayer's Pills, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

Advertisement for Surprise Soap, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing its benefits for cleaning and skin care.

Caldwell & Murray, FALL GOODS.

35 CASES 35 Complete Assortment In stock in a few days.

We call your special attention to the goods enumerated on the opposite side which we think are special value.

The greater part of our staples are imported direct from the manufacturers.

Handsome Street Jerseys, Paleots, Ready Made Suits for men and boys, Handmade Overcoats.

GREAT DISPLAY OF UNDERCLOTHING! FURNITURE ROOM. Full assortment of Parlor, Drawing Room and Kitchen Furniture.

Handsome Carpets and Matting.

BOOTS & SHOES. 18 Cases of the celebrated Amherst Boots & Shoes, Women's Walking Boots, French Kid, (Common Sense) etc. Men's Long Boots, 4 styles.

Rubber Knee Boots, Felt Boots, etc. CALDWELL & MURRAY. Wolfville, September 20th, 1887

WOLFVILLE.

Large Display

Mantle Cloths

Burpee Witter's.

LATEST STYLES IN FALL

MILLINERY

JUST OPENED AT BURPEE WITTER'S.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL Wool Shawls, Hoods and Fascinators, selling out quickly at BURPEE WITTER'S.

20% discount

For Cash will be continued on DRESS GOODS and all kinds CLOTHS for MEN'S WEAR.

Wolfville, Sept. 22d 1887

NOTICE!

Persons wanting DENTISTRY done should call on W. A. PAYZANT who will become every day except Wednesday. Every Wednesday he will be at Mr Robert W. Davidson's store, Gasperau ready and willing to wait on patients in Dentistry. Low prices. Work warranted. All kinds of Dentistry done.

NOTICE!

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

FOR BOSTON

"Palace Steamers"

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. ANnapolis DIRECT LINE. The favorite side wheel Steamer NEW YORK will leave Annapolis for Boston direct, every THURSDAY after the arrival of Express train from Halifax.

ST. JOHN LINE. The Steamers of this Line will leave St. John at 8 o'clock, a. m., for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

BAY LINE. Steamer SECRET will leave Annapolis and Digby for St. John, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

THE SCHOONER "H. K. RICHARDS," (CAPT. R. MAORANAHAN), Will run as a packet during the remainder of the season between St. John and Wolfville, Direct.

Order your goods at the "H. K. Richards." For freight or passage apply to J. WILLARD SMITH, St. John, N. B. or R. PART, Wolfville, or to the Captain on board.

Kentville Jewellery Store! (Opposite the Post Office) JAMES MCLEOD. No Connection with Traveling Mountbanks.

Cheap Sale of Gold and Silver Watches and Swiss Watches Fine American and English Jewellery.

Largest stock of Quadruple Silver Plated Ware in the Province. 300 SOLID GOLD Wedding and Gem Rings to select from. Kentville, August 26

THE Yarmouth Steamship Co., (LIMITED) The Shortest and best Route Between Nova Scotia and Boston.

The New Steel Steamer YARMOUTH will leave Yarmouth for Boston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, after arrival of the train of the Western Counties Railway.

Returning will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, to a. m., every Tuesday and Friday, connecting at Yarmouth with cars for Halifax and intermediate stations.

The YARMOUTH is the fastest steamer plying between Nova Scotia and the United States, being fitted with Triple Expansion Engines, Electric Lights, Steam Steering Gear, Bilge Keels, etc. etc. For tickets and all other information apply to D. MUMFORD, Station Master, Wolfville, or to any Ticket Agent on Windsor and Annapolis and Western Counties Railways.

W. A. Chas., L. E. BAKER Sec'y-Treas. Pres't and Mnggr. Yarmouth, N. S., Aug 18. 6 mos '86-SPRING!-'86. Chas. H. Borden Begs to call attention to his stock of Cut ribbons for the spring trade, in CONCORD and WHITE CHAPEL styles. He is also prepared to build Carriages in any style required, including the "VILLAGE CART," at shortest notice, and will guarantee stock and workmanship in every thing turned out of his establishment. Wolfville, April 23d, 1886

'DAISY' AND 'RED ROSE' FLOUR! Baked Oats, Corn Meal, Dairy and Coarse Salt, Middlings, (in bags). No 1 fat Split Herring in Bbls and Half Bbls.

R. PRAT'S. THE ACADIAN WOLFVILLE, N. S., OCT. 7, 1887

Local and Provincial.

REARER.—The Baptists of Kentville intend having a Bazaar at R. Prat's.

CURICAL.—Rev. T. A. Higgins preached in the Presbyterian church last Sunday afternoon, the pastor, Rev. R. D. Bow, being unavoidably absent.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Henry Theakston, a former Wolfville boy, now of the firm of Theakston & Co., printers, Halifax, spent a few days in Wolfville this week.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.—In our advertising column this week we found the card of Miss G. Whidden, who intends opening a primary school in our village in a few days.

PEOPLE may call E. G. Bishop a crank, but in the fine stock and cheap prices that turn the tide in his favor. Read his ads.

RECENT DEATH.—The wife of Daniel McArthur, of Avonport, died very suddenly on Friday last. She had returned from the death-bed of Mrs. Isiah Wallace, and while performing some household duties suddenly dropped dead.

WANTED.—Nice fat pigs, weighing from 10 to 25 lbs, live weight, to be delivered at Port Williams Station. Will pay cash, or P.B. live weight.

BEAN SUPPER.—The ladies of the 'Maple Leaf' Division, Greenwich, held a 'bean supper' in the temperance hall at that place, on Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week.

American first quality Rubber Boots at BORDEN'S.

TRAMMING.—The ladies of the Presbyterian denomination of Lower Horton and Avonport held a most successful tea-meeting and fancy sale in Borden's Hall, Grand Pre, on Wednesday evening.

Choice Labrador Herring in Bbls, at R. Prat's.

LECTURE.—A lecture on 'Friendship' was given in the basement of the Methodist church by Rev. F. Friggens, the pastor, on Monday evening, the 3d inst.

PUTNER'S EMULSION.—Highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its wonderful curative effects induced in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Cough, Bronchitis and Throat Affection, Asthma, Scrofula, and Wasting Disease of Women and Children.

TAKE NOTICE.—If your razor is dull, take it to J. M. Shaw's Barber Shop, and he will put it in first-class order for the small sum of 15c.

'THE BOSS' LACE BOOT.

MENT'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS'.

This Boot is made in one piece, no seams to rip, made of the best Grain Leather, standard screw-fastened.

C. H. BORDEN.

Wolfville, October 7th, 1887

Local and Provincial.

Onions for pickling for only two cents per lb, at PORTER'S.

MAZ.—Mrs. Israel DeWolf, of this place, who has attained the age of 93 years, exhibited a patch-work quilt at the Hants and King's exhibition containing 2,119 pieces.

Mr. Maxwell Davidson, of Greenfield, brought us one day last week a turnip measuring 3 1/2 inches in circumference. It is a curiosity in its way, being, in fact, a number of turnips growing together in one solid group.

A TREAT.—The people of Wolfville and vicinity have a treat in store for them next week, in the lecture of Mr. Jno. R. Clarke. Mr. Clarke is spoken of very highly by the press generally, and from this we should judge him a very fine orator.

ILLUSTRATED.—We have received a copy of the American edition of the Illustrated London News. It contains some very fine illustrations, many of which are claimed by the publishers to have been published simultaneously with the English edition.

1300 roll of American room papers just in at B. G. Bishop's. Bought at a bargain, and will be sold ditto.

URGALARY.—Our contemporary, the Western Chronicle pays the following tribute to Windsor beauty:

BEAUTY SHOW.—The Windsor beauty show, of which so much was prophesied, was a failure. The only good looking girls we saw there hailed from this Co.

GOAT ROBBER.—Black and Gray—best value in Wolfville at BORDEN'S.

UNFAIR.—The following paragraph we clip from the Hants' Journal's report of the late exhibition:

Two sets of harness are shown by Eli Archibald, Windsor, and C. A. Patriquin, Wolfville. The former takes the prize. From this the inference would be drawn that in fair competition Mr. Archibald's harness took first prize over that shown by our townsman.

Don't forget that B. G. Bishop is selling stove piping, elbows, coal scuttles, shovels, etc., etc., cheaper than ever offered.

'THE GLOWING QUEEN'—The cantata, the 'Flower Queen,' which was given in College Hall last winter under the direction of Miss Hitchens with such success, has been given in several of the provincial towns under the direction of Miss Hitchens, assisted by local talent, and is always well received.

THE SINGERS.—The cantata, the 'Flower Queen,' which was given in College Hall last winter under the direction of Miss Hitchens with such success, has been given in several of the provincial towns under the direction of Miss Hitchens, assisted by local talent, and is always well received.

TAKE NOTICE.—If your razor is dull, take it to J. M. Shaw's Barber Shop, and he will put it in first-class order for the small sum of 15c.

Local and Provincial.

WANTED.—1000 bushels potatoes at 40 cents per bushel, in exchange for dry goods, at O. D. HARRIS'S.

APPLES FOR ENGLAND.—In another column we print the card of Messrs. Nothard & Lowe, apple and potato salesmen, London, England. This firm is a thoroughly reliable one, and the fact that they sold about one-third of our apples sent to London last season is sufficient to show that they know how to handle our fruit.

CHIEF! CHIEF!—Just received, a fine lot of American Chewing Tobacco, also Macdonald, Black Diamond, Napoleon T & B, Virginia Leaf, all of which are of the very best quality.

'THE MASQUE OF THE MINSTRELS'—We are in receipt of a very neatly printed volume of poems, entitled 'The Masque of the Minstrels,' from its author, Rev. Arthur J. Lockhart, of Cornwall, Me.; and from the flattering testimonials of the American press, we should consider it well worthy of a place in any library.

A positive cure for cramp in the stomach, diarrhoea, cholera, sore throat, stiffness in the joints, cold, sudden chill, &c. —Beaver's East India Liniment.

White Rock Mills. Mrs. William Carey and her brother (Gideon Benjamin) left for Spring Hill on Monday last.

A noble lot of china tea sets, chamber sets, &c., &c., just received at B. G. Bishop's.

Rev. E. O. Head baptized two young persons last Sunday morning, and received them into the Baptist church.

Potato-digging is well under way, and are turning out an average sound crop.

Apples are a better yield than was anticipated, and good prices are the order of the day.

Preparations are being made for a large increase in orcharding next spring.

Henry Shaw, Esq., is harvesting a large crop of first-class onions.

Messrs. Middlemas, Borden and D. O. Parker are progressing finely with their buildings on Commercial St.

H. G. McMurtry says:—'I was suffering from an attack of cholera, and was completely cured by using Beaver's East India Liniment.'

MISERABLE.—At White Rock, August 30th, the wife of Chas. Misener, of a daughter.

CORRUPT.—At White Rock, Aug. 28th, the wife of Aaron Corkum, of a daughter.

Married. NIXON.—On Tuesday morning, 4th inst., at St. James' church, by Rev. J. O. Higgins, assisted by Rev. Richard Avery, Charles Stoddard Nixon, Esq., of Montreal, to Susan Eleanor, daughter of Henry Pratt, Esq., of Kentville.

MACDONALD.—CASHMERE.—At Big Glass Bay, G. B., on the 28th, ult., by Rev. M. B. Shaw, B. D., Mr. Alexander MacDonald, of Cow Bay, C. B., and Miss Mary Cameron, of Big Glass Bay.

Died. KINSMAN.—At Centreville, on Thursday, the 28th inst., Joseph Chas. Kinsman, Esq., aged 84 years.

FORSTY.—At White Rock, Sept. 17th, at the residence of her son, Leonard Forstyh, Mrs. Jessie Forstyh, aged 84 years.

MCARTHER.—At Oaklyn Hotel, Avonport, on Oct. 1st, very suddenly, Miss Daniel McArthur, aged 20 years. The cause is believed to be the bursting of a blood vessel in the head.

WALACE.—At Oaklyn Hotel, Avonport, on Oct. 1st, Mrs. Isiah Wallace, in the 2d year of her age.

New Goods!

Just Received at the Glasgow House!

Dress Goods in all shades ranging in price from 10c. per yard up, Dress Wines in plain and checked, Grey and Col'd Flannels, Bk and Col'd Cashmeres Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Jersey Jackets in Street and House, Knit Goods in Children's Hoods, Leggings, Zephyr Shawls, Ladies' Under Vests, etc., etc.

Usterings in all the Newest Designs from 90c. up.

Plushes, Velvets and Ribbons in All Shades.

5 per cent discount on all cash purchases from \$1.00 up.

N. B.—A large stock of Gents' Wool and Merino Underwear, Overcoats, and Ladies' Cloaks, carried over from last season, which will be sold at first cost.

O. D. HARRIS, Glasgow House, Wolfville. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

LATEST DECISIONS

It has been decided that B. G. BISHOP is the best place in town to buy Crockery, Glass and Earthenware.

B. G. BISHOP has the finest stock of Lamps, and is expecting a lot of American Lamps shortly. The finest ever shown in Wolfville and at lowest rates.

For the Fall Painting, a fine lot of Leads, Oils, Colors, Glass, Putty, etc., etc. I handle only best of stock and think I know what Paint is, having handled it for 10 years.

A fine assortment of Brushes, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, etc., etc., at lowest rates.

A fine assortment of Tinware, Coal Scuttles, Stove-piping, Elbows, etc., etc., cheaper than ever offered here before.

Hardware, Cutlery, Rope, Builder's Materials always on hand. Call and see the grand show at B. G. Bishop's.

B. G. BISHOP—CRANK.

ESTABLISHED 1845. Nothard & Lowe, LONDON, Apple and Potato Shippers.

Sold about one-third of all the Nova Scotia Apples sent to London last season, entirely by private sale, and solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed by shippers in the past.

C. R. H. STARR, Agent, Port Williams, will provide intending Shippers with Registered Shipping Mark, blank Shipping Lists and the latest information respecting markets, on application.

SEE RYAN'S FALL STOCK!

NEW STYLES CHEAP.

MAIN STREET, KENTVILLE.

September 30th, 1887

Wool! Wool! ST. CROIX WOOLEN MAN'G CO., (LIMITED.)

Are situated one mile and a quarter from Newport Station, W. & A. Ry. We have in stock Gray Homespuns, Pattern Homespuns, Women's Wear cotton and wool, Boys' Wear cotton and wool, Blankets, Yarn, etc. These Cloths are finished nicely, look well and will outwear anything similar in the market.

If your dealer don't keep our Cloths, send fifty pounds wool, or over, to Newport Station at our expense.

Geo. B. Dawson, Manager June 2d, 1887.

FOR SALE. The Thoroughbred Jersey Bull, 'GOLDFLAKES'

On easy terms. Apply to G. H. PATRIQUIN, Wolfville Oct 6th 1887

REWARD! \$500.00. We will pay the above reward for any information leading to the discovery of the person or persons who have stolen the sum of \$500.00 from the Wolfville Savings Bank, on the 28th of September, 1887.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? DR. FERRY'S 'PAIN KILLER' and Get Instant Relief. Beware of Imitations. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

JOB PRINTING of every description at short notice at this office.

JUN. SONG. PATHOS.

The Great Chautauqua ORATOR and Dialect Entertainer!

JNO R. CLARKE.

The most eloquent man on this Continent in Oratory, Mimicry, Eloquence, Dialect, Song, Story, Philosophy, Wit, Humor and Pathos, he is the most popular Anglo-American Lecturer.

There has not been on the Chautauqua platform this year so remarkable a man as John R. Clarke, nor has there been given so unique and individual address.

He has the drollery of Sol Smith Russell; the impassioned eloquence of Gough; the human soul.—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

Only 2 Nights in Wolfville WITTER'S HALL, Tues., Oct. 11. SUBJECT:—Among the Masses. COLLEGE HALL, Friday, Oct. 14. SUBJECT:—To and Fro in London.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Doors open at 7:30, p. m.; Lecture at 8. Don't fail to hear the treat of a lifetime.

Miss G. Whidden WILL OPEN A Primary School, for Girls and Boys on Wednesday, 12th inst. For particulars apply at American House.

R. WEATON Has in stock a very large assortment Stationery, School Books, Bibles, Poems, etc., also a choice lot of Fancy Goods, PICTURE & ROOM MOULDING.

500,000,000. EGGS! Five Hundred Thousand Million Dozens wanted this week at 14 Cents, by G. H. Wallace.

Mothers Should Read This GENTLEMEN.—I again have to ask you to send me some more of your excellent Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

MRS L. E. SNOW, Matron Infant's Home, Halifax, Dec. 5th, 1886.

Putner's Emulsion Is sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists throughout the Dominion. BROWN BROS & CO., PROPRIETORS, HALIFAX.

Students Of Acadia! If you want any Text Books, or Blank Books, or Reading matter of any kind, or Stationery, or, in fact, anything of that nature; or if you want your old books rebound, or if you want any Bibles or Hymn Books; or if you want prices or information on any or all the above, write or send to

KNOWLES' BOOKSTORE, A. M. HOARE, MANAGER, Cor. George & Granville Sts., HALIFAX, N. S.

Notice to Ladies and Dyers. The best known for all such purposes as coloring yarn, and rags, wool, stockings, carried rags, shawls, hoods, and in fact everything you can think of, are the EXCELSIOR DYES. They are only 8c. per package and will dye more goods and give better results than any other known dye.

G. H. WALLACE and B. G. BISHOP, Wolfville, and other dealers throughout the Province, and wholesale by G. HARRISON & CO., CAMBRIDGE, KINGS CO., N. S.

Customers' Premium Prize Distribution!

In EVERY CASH PURCHASE of \$1 and upwards, a CERTIFICATE of PURCHASE will be enclosed in parcel of goods, entitling the holder to ONE CENT in our CUSTOMERS' PREMIUM PRIZE DISTRIBUTION open for three months from October 1st.

First Prize: \$5 worth of any goods in stock.

Second Prize: \$3 worth of any goods in stock.

Third Prize: \$2 worth of any goods in stock. For further particulars apply to H. S. DODGE, Kentville, Oct 7th, 1887.

TO LET! That commodious store adjoining the ACADIAN Office—recently occupied by Mr W. D. Patterson. The building is in excellent repair, contains a fine frost proof cellar; also, several finished rooms in upper story. Its location (almost in the centre of Wolfville) renders it one of the most desirable stands for a Grocery Business in King's County. Possession immediate. Apply to A. DEW. BARRS, Wolfville, Oct. 5th, '87.

FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber offers his Farm in Wolfville for sale, consisting of 50 acres of upland, about one half of which is under a good state of cultivation, the remainder in pasture. Situate south of the Baptist Meeting House. There is upon the property 125 Apple-trees of good varieties of Hard Fruit, 75 of which are now in bearing, about 20 Plums-trees, besides Pear-trees, Grape Vines, etc.

A Commodious Dwelling House with Superior Cellar, thoroughly finished throughout, and comparatively new, Barn, 75 feet in length and 2 Barn Floors, 2 Stables and Manure Pit. An Out-building thoroughly built and covered with shingles. Horse Barn, Pigsty, Wood House, Henery and Carriage House, near the Drilling House. A never-failing supply of Soft Water conducted to both House and Barn.

The above property is pleasantly situated within fifteen minutes' walk of the Railway Station, and within ten minutes' walk of Acadia College and Seminary and Public School. Within a radius of 1 1/2 miles there are 6 Churches, Grist and Saw Mills, Barrel & Shingle Manufactory, 2 Post Offices, Telegraph Office, &c. A Dike Lot on the Wickwits Dike, containing about 7 Acres near the Railway Track. He also offers a lot of land situated on the Gasperca Road, within about ten minutes' walk of the above-described property, containing about 20 Acres, a part of which is under cultivation, with or without the farm, as will accommodate purchaser best. Possession will be given at any time. For Terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. James A. Coldwell, Wolfville, July 27th, 1887.

Old Sydney Mines Coal. To arrive at Wolfville about 1st October, Cargo Old Sydney Mines Coal of Messrs Fullerton.

LAND TRANSFER OFFICE. QUEEN BUILDING, HALIFAX. J. M. JOHNS, Director-at-Law, Manager

FARMS WANTED and FOR SALE. All sizes, 10 to 500 Acres. All prices, \$200 to \$10,000. No charge for registry. 38

The ACADIAN will be sent to any part of Canada or the United States for \$1.00 in advance. We make no extra charge for United States subscriptions when paid in advance.

Commercial Palace! 1887-SPRING & SUMMER-1887. WINTER SPREAD, NEWVILLE.

We take much pleasure in informing our Friends and the Public that we are opening an Entire New Stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods in all the fashionable shades and materials; Gloves, in Silk, Tulle, Lisle; Hose, for Ladies Misses and Children, in all shades; Hamburg Embroidery, Insertions, Lace, Mullins, Veilings, and all requisites for Ladies' Misses' and Children's wear.

Gent's Furnishings.—Cloths in Stock of all the best makes for Gents', Youths', and Boys' Suits. G. M. Donaldson, best Tailor in the county, is always ready to make up suits at short notice. A few tons Wool wanted in exchange for goods.

F. W. Chipman, Agent.

MY STOCK CONSISTS OF— Flour, Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts, Chopped Feed, Salt, Molasses, CIDER OR FISH BARRELS, Mowers, Wheel Rakes, &c. All of which are first class and will be sold low for cash.

WANTED! In exchange for the above, good sound ROSE, PHOLIPICS, CHILDS and BURBANK POTATOES, also a few cords WOOD.

Johnson H. Bishop, Wolfville, Oct. 1, '87 AGENT.

(Continued from First Page.)

...therefore we conclude, in the absence of any command to the contrary, that in the Holy Catholic Church, a dispensation of enlarged privilege and wider blessing, infant church-membership is to continue.

To the arguments positive and negative from Holy Scripture must be added the witness from Church history, to the practice of the apostles, and to the custom prevailing in the Churches which they founded in Asia, in Europe and in Africa. Justin Martyr converted to Christ within thirty years of the death of St. John, Cyrian of Carthage in the next century, Chrysostom of Antioch and Constantine of Hippo in Africa, all men of great learning and unimpeachable veracity, bear witness to the fact that Infant Baptism was the universal practice of the Church from apostolic times.

I have not exhausted the Scriptural indications that such was the practice of the apostles: I might remind you that we read of the baptism of households, surely including children; Lydia and her household, the Philippian jailer "and all his," Stephanus and his household (see Acts 16 and 1 Cor. 1); that St. Paul writing to the Churches of Ephesus and Colosse, expressly addresses children on their duties as members of the Christian Church; (see Eph. 6 and Col. 3.) That he speaks of the children of even one Christian parent as holy, (see 1 Cor. 7), how could they be holy, except by this separation to God in holy baptism? That a Bishop is to have "faithful children," (see Titus, 1. 6), that is children who had been numbered among the faithful by baptism and Christian culture.

These and other indications of the prevailing practice are not without force, especially when you remember what I stated at the beginning of my sermon. That the Christian Church was established and at work for 30 years before the N. T. Scriptures were begun, and that these Scriptures were written for Churchmen who knew what their privileges and blessings were.

But before I conclude let me say a few words on the doctrines of the Anglican Church in reference to holy baptism. It is often very much misunderstood—shall I say misrepresented?

The special grace of baptism is regeneration, or new birth: St. Paul couples baptism and regeneration together when he says that we are saved "By the washing of regeneration." It is most important to notice that our Reformers who drew up our office for Infant Baptism, carefully distinguished as we must to-day, between regeneration and conversion. Both are necessary.

In baptism God chooses us as His children, and elects us out of the world; and this, with the gracious design that His goodness may lead us to repentance so that we may by voluntary act, choose God as our Father, and elect Him as our portion. Regeneration is a privilege which may be imparted to a creature passive in the hands of God: Conversion is the voluntary claiming of this birth-right by acts of intelligent faith, together with the cheerful acceptance of the duties and the crosses connected with it.

Yes, both regeneration and conversion are necessary. We are saved "By the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost." Mysteries as is this statement, we must hold to both its truths. We must not deny the sacramental benefit—nor lose sight of the spiritual renovation. For this we pray in that admirable collect for Christmas Day, which Archbishop Cranmer wrote, "Grant that we, being regenerate and made Thy children" (this is past accomplished in Holy Baptism) "may we be daily renewed by Thy Holy Spirit." This daily renewal or conversion we need continually.

Now just a word on the doctrine of baptismal grace as the foundation of Christian culture. Christian parents in seeking to train their children to the right way, you have something to begin on, the grace of God given to them in baptism. Without this Christian nurture would be hopeless.

Some people look on their children as children of wrath: they hope that in some revival season they may be converted, and that thus their spiritual life may begin; but at present they regard them as destitute of all spiritual life. "The precious sons of Zion, comparable to fine gold; how are they esteemed as earthen pitchers, the work of the hands of the potter!" Not thus would the Church have us regard our baptized little ones. They have been born again. They have the spiritual life, not of a man indeed, but of a babe. That life may be extinguished by neglect, or smothered by the unchecked growth of evil passions, or be dormant for want of culture; but it may, you under the influence of prayerful Christian culture, it often does develop, slowly and imperceptibly perhaps, first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear.

Does then some thoughtful child of the Church come to its mother and ask—"Mother, am I a Christian?" The Christian is not a child of the Church, but a child of God. An important and weighty argument arising from the analogy of the two Adams is omitted. Every child by natural birth is in the first Adam, and as such is an inheritor of a sinful nature. It is absolutely necessary that every child by spiritual birth—regeneration—the blessing of baptism—should be engrafted into Christ, the second Adam, if eternal life is to be his inheritance, for "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." The full statement and elaboration hereof, if it is deemed necessary, will be given in a sermon, according to my usual custom.

...mother who has imbibed the mind of Jesus, and the true spirit of the Church's teaching, will gladly, thankfully, and unhesitatingly answer—"Yes, my precious child, for in your baptism you were made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven." And then that Christian mother will teach her little Christian child how Jesus loves him, how He died to save him, how He said, "Suffer the little ones to come unto Me;" how He loves him now, and has sent His Holy Spirit into his heart to lead him to Christ, so that he may consciously come to him, and yield his will to Christ—this is conversion. And that Christian mother will teach her child to pray to his Father in heaven, who also loves him, and whose child he is by adoption and grace. She will teach him to pray to that loving Father to give him grace to help, that he may continue in that state of salvation, that as he is now a little Christian boy, or Christian girl, he may grow up by God's Holy Spirit's help to be a Christian man, or a Christian woman.

My brethren, what system is most likely to train up our boys and girls to be sober-minded, genuine Christian men and women? The system of those who deny baptismal grace, who would exclude children from the Christian covenant, which tells them that they cannot pray till they are converted, which bids them wait to lead a Christian life till they have got religion? Or the system of the Church of God, which teaches our children that in holy baptism they have been made children of God, that they have been brought into covenant with God, that from the earliest days of their Christian childhood the grace of God has been with them, preventing them, (going before them) as it putting into minds good desires, and striving with them day by day?

Which system is most in accordance with the mind of Jesus? Read once again the child's Gospel, as it drops from the lips of Jesus in accents of matchless tenderness—"Suffer the little children to come unto Me: and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God."

And hear the Risen Saviour, the Chief Pastor of the fold of His Church, as He stands by the shores of the Lake of Galilee, give that touching charge, which echoes down the ages—"FEED MY LAMBS."

MISSING.

BY MARY CECIL HAY.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

"Is it really for years and years, Jack?"

"For years and years," he echoed, taking both her hands together between his own. "Are you sorry, Theo—ever so slightly sorry?"

"Not slightly Jack, but deeply sorry. I shall miss you every day."

"Sincerely," he said, with but a poor attempt at smiling. "You have everything you need without me."

"Every single thing that the heart of a girl can desire," put in Theo, tranquilly.

"Health, wealth, youth, beauty, friends, and—" the young man paused a moment, a flush rising in his sunburnt face—"and lovers."

"Not yet," said Theo, with a laugh so hearty whole that his heart sank, "unless I count father and mother as lovers, and the dear little Fraulein and you."

"You know you must count me one," he said in quiet, intense earnestness.

"You know how I love you, Theo. Everything I say and do shows you, though I have never told you. I have tried not to tell you, knowing how wretchedly I should go away if you refused me. I even would not have come to-night if I had known you were alone, I was so afraid of hearing—but fate was stronger than my will, you see. "Theo, my love, will you give me one word of hope to take with me to live upon for these long years that I must be away? No it is unfair to ask you," he broke off passionately.

"I knew that and tried to resist, Theo, my dear, don't look so sorry. I will uny it all. I will go to my duty like a man, and leave my little friend free and happy. I will not say a word to you of love. I know that I am only a friend to you, and I will be content with that—grateful for that. As if you possibly could love me yet!—with a brave attempt at carelessness—"How absurd!" "No I only came to say good-bye, and we had better say it."

"Not yet," said Theo, with an easy gentleness which would have been impossible to him. "Stay longer on this last day, Jack."

"No. I—would rather go now. Try not to forget me, Theo; but I'm glad—I hope I'm glad—that you will not have such a longing all these years as I shall have, and that you will not be alone. You will have your father's strong protection, dear—"

"O yes," she said, because he paused, and with a smile of brightest confidence.

"And your mother's loving care. Ah, how your eyes gladden me; the thought; yet there will come a day when you will love some one even better than you love your mother."

"No," said Theo, very softly. "It is not possible."

"With you it will be loving entirely," he went on, thoughtfully; and yet—well, I pray it may not be until—"

Then he paused, remembering what he had promised. "Now—my little friend, good-bye."

Once more he took her hands, and held them for a minute, then he bent his head and kissed them to his lips, with his old habitual reverence. But Theo looked up, smiling.

"Jack isn't that a farewell for mother, not for me?" I don't forget that you are going away for long, long years. Why, you are like my brother, Jack, and ought you to be so deferential to a younger sister, who has often been a worry to you? You used to kiss me every day you knew, kiss me now, Jack—my dear, dear, dear old playfellow." Her eyes were clear and candid in all their unfeigned regret; and the soft carnation in her cheeks had not deepened by one shade, when, still with her hand in his, she raised her face for his kiss. But when he had given it, he left her hurriedly, before she could see the pallor of his face.

"Theo, dear," said Fraulein Weicker, entering while the girl still stood, "there is a gentleman in the library wishing to see Miss Hunt. Henley brought the card to me. Shall I go for you? Do you know the name? The Reverend Lewis Sterne, Little Darben, Lancashire." [TO BE CONTINUED.]

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Which is the best of the four seasons for arithmetic? The summer.

THERE ARE MANY Cough Mixtures, but only one Allen's Lung Balm; try it.

The more reckless a ship captain is, the more wrecks he is apt to have.

Stop that cough by using Minard's Honey Balm. Nothing better can be used.

There are over 100,000 horses on the street car lines in the United States.

THE PERFUME we consider to be at once the most delicate and most enduring—"Lotos of the Nile."

A Cincinnati distiller lately contributed \$10,000 to fight prohibition in Texas. And yet "prohibition don't prohibit," for sooth!

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.—Where can I get a good Flavoring Extract? Ask for the "Royal." They are the very best.

Mrs. Drew, a pretty Connecticut widow, while walking in her sleep fell into a well. Dr. Brown, who was up, drew up Mrs. Drew, who was down.

West's Liver Pills, the world's best remedy for liver complaint, sick headache, indigestion, dyspepsia. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, 30 pills 25c. All druggists.

How do you like apple pie, Mr. Cross? asked the landlady. Why, cut up in large pieces and served with cheese, replied the level-headed boarder.

West's Cough Syrup, pleasant to take and always gives satisfaction. Do not be put off with any other, but insist upon having West's Cough Syrup, genuine wrapped only in blue, three sizes. All druggists.

In Burma editors receive elephants in payment for subscription. In this country the paper itself is about all the elephant the editor cares to keep in stock.

A NEW GOLD MINE. C. C. RICHARDS & Co., Gents.—I have seen the time in the past four months that I would gladly have given a dollar for a lot of that same Minard's Liniment. T. H. HALE.

It is a singular phase of human nature that when a man gives his wife a dime to buy a box of hairpins or a gum ring for the baby, it seems about seven times as big as when he planks it down for biters.

Wonderful is the effect of West's World's Wonder, or Family Liniment in rheumatism, sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, and all diseases requiring external application. It stands without a rival. 25c. and 50c. per bottle. All druggists.

Young man to messenger boy: "What did the young lady say when you gave her the flowers?" Boy: "She asked the young fellow who was sittin' on the porch with her if he didn't want some for a buttonhole bouquet."

Mr. T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers St., New York City, says that Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured him of a dry and acrid humor, from which he had suffered intolerably. He adds: "I have not now a blemish on my body, and my cure is wholly due to Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

Latest intelligence is confirmatory of the greatest losses of sheep in Buenos Ayres within the past year. It is alleged that over 20,000,000 sheep have died, and the loss is estimated at \$30,000,000, which is at least 12% of the value of all the flocks.

The recipe of Seavey's East India Liniment was obtained from a native of India, who took all other liniments and pain-killers, for the relief and cure of internal and external pain. Sold by G. V. Rand, Druggist, Wolfville, and by dealers and druggists throughout the country. Price 25c.

"How does it happen that there are so many old maids among school teachers?" asks an enquirer. Well, it is just possible that a girl who has taught school is afraid to marry. She knows just what sort of cub most men were when they were boys.

West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment is a remedy that no well-regulated household should be without, as it is a positive cure for rheumatism. It is invaluable for sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, and all diseases requiring external application, 25c. and 50c. per bottle. All druggists.

An able lawyer, of indolent habits, was once ridiculing the activity of a possibly weaker brother, when the judge interrupted the cooling remark, "An engine of one cast-iron, running all the time, will do more work than an engine of forty horse-power standing still."

WE FIND the best Condition Powders are "Maud S."

Many a man has ruined his eyesight sitting in a bar-room looking for work.

A TRUSTY FRIEND—Perry David's Pain Killer. Safe to keep and to use in every household.

In Chicago a few days ago a Mr. Haller married a Miss Rev. and the officiating clergyman was Rev. Mr. Knott.

IN HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, Campbell's Cathartic Compound is used with great success.

In Paris there are more than 20,000 places for the sale of intoxicating drinks—this is one to four houses, or one to twenty-five men.

West's Liver Pills, a never failing remedy for all liver and stomach diseases. Purely vegetable. All druggists.

The last words of the late ex-Representative William Kimmel, of Maryland, were: "I am nearing port, but fear not the breakers; the captain is aboard and all is well."

Beware of calomel and mineral poisons. West's Liver Pills are purely vegetable. Always reliable and effectual. All druggists.

A man confined in the Western Pennsylvania penitentiary has confessed that he was paid by the liquor men of Cochran, Pa., \$50 a piece for burning barns owned by temperance men.

Consumptives do not despair. There is hope. Try West's Cough Syrup. It will always cure in early stage. Procure a dollar bottle of your druggist and be cured.

The first Protestant bell rung in the City of Mexico—that of the Baptist church—was heard a few weeks ago. This church was begun in the month of February of the present year.

Thousands of testimonials and an increasing demand attest the popularity of West's Cough Syrup, the popular remedy for all throat and lung diseases. Try a 25c. bottle. All druggists.

The output of the Spring Hill colliers for August was 44,000 gross tons. This is the largest ever attained. The demand for coal is very great, and difficulty is experienced in filling orders.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup" for Children Teething, is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best physicians of the most eminent in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup," and take no other kind.

Price List of Teas. ENGLISH BREAKFAST—25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, Best 50c. COOLONG—30c, 40c, 50c, Best 60c. FORMOSA—40c, 50c, 60c, Best 70c. GUNPOWDER—40c, 50c, 60c, Best 70c. YOUNG HYSON—35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, Best 70c. SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE—60c, Best 70c. BASKET FIRED JAPAN—40c, 50c, Best 60c. UNCOLORED JAPAN—40c, 50c, Best 60c.

COFFEES, JAMAICA—20c, 25c, 30c. JAVA—35c, 40c, 50c, 60c. MOCHA AND JAVA—40c.

As an accommodation to our Customers we Retail Sugar at Actual Cost.

COFFEES—FRESH ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY. August 18th, '87

WHY PAY HIGHER, WHEN

WOODHILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

RETAILS AT 32 Cents Per Pound. 2 Cents Per Ounce. 25 oz., 5 oz., 10 oz. packets.

WE SELL COLDWOOD, SPILING, BARK, R. B. TIES, LUMBER, LATHS, CANNED LOBSTERS, MACKEREL, FROZEN FISH, POTATOES, FISH, ETC.

Best prices for all shipments. Write fully for Quotations. HATHAWAY & CO., General Commission Merchants, 22 Central Wharf—Boston.

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FOR THE LIVER BLOOD STOMACH AND KIDNEYS DANDELION

For the Liver, Blood, Stomach and Kidneys DANDELION

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

YARMOUTH, MAINE, July 15, 1885.

MR THOS. MORRIS:—In answer to your enquiry about my White Bronze Monument, I would say that it stands on the sea shore ten feet above high water mark, it is twenty-five feet high, base four feet. It has been erected over ten years, and is as good now as when placed in position; it has not been effected in the least by either heat or cold; no moss or foreign substances gather on it as do on marble; it is as clear and bright as when new, and (in my opinion) White Bronze is superior to either marble or granite for monumental purposes, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to others.

This is to certify that during the summer 1868 at the Schronbrun Palace Gardens, Vienna, Austria. I saw an equestrian statue of Prince Joseph which had been erected 85 years. It was east of pure zinc, and in appearance was fresh and perfect. A. H. LAANDOR.

You are at liberty to refer any one to me, either personally or by letter, to aid you in refuting the falsehoods circulated by the marble dealers about White Bronze. It disgusts me to think that men should use such means to push their business. After giving the matter careful consideration, I have decided to place my orders for White Bronze Monuments.

Simeco, Oct., June 30th, 1885. W. H. SCHUTLER.

For Designs and Prices call on or address F. L. McNeill, W. D. Porter, BERWICK, N. S. June 17th, 1887

THE GREAT LONDON & CHINA TEA CO., TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS. 191 Barrington St. Halifax.

Price List of Teas. ENGLISH BREAKFAST—25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, Best 50c. COOLONG—30c, 40c, 50c, Best 60c. FORMOSA—40c, 50c, 60c, Best 70c. GUNPOWDER—40c, 50c, 60c, Best 70c. YOUNG HYSON—35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, Best 70c. SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE—60c, Best 70c. BASKET FIRED JAPAN—40c, 50c, Best 60c. UNCOLORED JAPAN—40c, 50c, Best 60c.

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FOR THE LIVER BLOOD STOMACH AND KIDNEYS DANDELION

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT. CURES PAINS, External and Internal. RELIEVES Swellings, Contractions of the Joints, Sprains, Strains, HELLS Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Cracks and Scratches. Best Stable Remedy in the World! CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hoarse-ness, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria and kindred affections. Large Bottle! Powerful Remedy! MOST ECONOMICAL! AS IT COSTS BUT 25 CENTS! Beware of Imitations, of which there are several in the market. The genuine only prepared by and bearing the name of C. C. Richards & Co., Yarmouth, N. S.

TESTIMONIAL. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.—I had the misfortune of my hand to contract diphtheria, could not use it for two years. I used Minard's Liniment and now my hand is as well as ever. Yours, Mrs Rachel Saunders, Dalhousie, Lun. Co.

The Ontario Mutual LIFE ASSURANCE COY.

HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO, ONT. DOMINION DEPOSIT \$100,000

The Ontario guarantees in plain figures on its policies under the Company's seal, definite values either in cash or paid up assurance; thereby enabling a member to know the value of his policy at any time, and withdraw without loss in case of necessity. Examine its popular plans and rates for free ensuring your life elsewhere.

General Agent for Nova Scotia J. B. Newcomb, Avoport, N. S. Local Agent for Halifax, A. D. CARRETT. Local Agent for Windsor, JESSE P. SMITH.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE! I have a fine lot of Fruit Trees from one to four years old, of my own growing and grafting. I do not employ "Agents" to sell for me and can supply good stock at low prices.

Isaac Shaw, Riverside Nurseries, Berwick, N. S.

W. & A. Railway. Time Table

1887—Summer Arrangement—1887. Commencing Monday, 13th June.

GOING EAST. Exp. Arr. Daily. Daily. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M.

14 Bridgetown 7:05 7:15 1:30 1:40 2:30 2:40 3:30 3:40 4:20 4:30 5:10 5:20 6:00 6:10 6:50 7:00 7:40 7:50 8:30 8:40 9:20 9:30 10:10 10:20 11:00 11:10 11:50 12:00 12:40 12:50

GOING WEST. Exp. Arr. Daily. Daily. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M.

14 Halifax leave 7:00 7:10 1:30 1:40 2:30 2:40 3:30 3:40 4:20 4:30 5:10 5:20 6:00 6:10 6:50 7:00 7:40 7:50 8:30 8:40 9:20 9:30 10:10 10:20 11:00 11:10 11:50 12:00 12:40 12:50

Steamer "Secret" leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:30 p. m., for Digby and Annapolis. Returns leaves Annapolis every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, p. m., for Digby and St. John.

Steamer "Evangeline" leaves Annapolis every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, p. m., for Digby. Returns leaves Digby every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, p. m., for Annapolis.

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 3:00 p. m. and leave Yarmouth daily at 1:15 p. m.

Steamer "New Brunswick" leaves Annapolis every Tuesday, p. m., and St. John every Saturday evening for Boston direct.

Steamer "Yarouth" leaves Yarmouth every Wednesday and Saturday evening for Boston.

Steamers "State of Maine" and "Comberland" leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a. m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Trains of the Provincial and New England Rail Line leave St. John for Bangor, Portland and Boston at 6:45 a. m. and 8:30 p. m., daily, except Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Through Tickets by the various routes on sale at all Stations.

P. INNES, General Manager. Kenville, 10th June 1887

None but first-class workmen employed and all work guaranteed.

Opposite People's Bank Wolfville.