

OUR AUTUMN FRIEND.

Whose song is on this brown, bleak hill,
Where Fall's pale sunbeams glimmer still?
The crickets, — well he clings to it!
It fills the stubble roundabout.
Save when the louder winds start out,
And short quietus brings to it.

You, cricket, are a silent sprite
When wanders spring on plain and height,
You give us but a tiny touch then;
But when the summer dream is past,
The bright leaves in the hollow cast,
You're ready for a gay touch then.

You ring us, then, a roundelay
In the cold nooks of earth all day
And half the night or all of it.
Your heart is a song, and every beat
Sends out a measure clear and sweet,
With cheer in every call of it.

C. L. CLEVELAND.

Knowlton, P.Q.

THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
OF WOLFVILLE, N.S.

In our issue of September 27th appeared a picture of the new college building at Wolfville. This is one of a group of three new buildings for educational purposes, all built and controlled by the Baptist denomination of the Lower Provinces. They are situated on rising ground in the rear of the village, and command a view in some respects unequalled in the Dominion, comprising, as it does, the fine alluvial plain of the Cornwallis, Canard, Habitant and Precax rivers — the immense stretches of dyked marsh, reclaimed from the sea by the "Acadians" of "Grand Pré," the beautiful land-locked "Basin of Minas," of Longfellow's "Evangeline," while, skirting the horizon on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, stretches the long blue line of the North Mountain range, terminating in the bold promontory of Blomidon. The beauty of this site, combined with its exceptional healthfulness, renders it one of the most desirable localities for a college to be found in the Maritime Provinces.

There are three distinct institutions at Wolfville, under the same general management — viz., the University of Acadia College, Horton Collegiate Academy and Acadia Seminary. These schools, though under denominational control and supported largely by denominational funds, are in no sense sectarian, as their teaching staff includes members of four religious bodies, and the pupils have an equally representative character.

The largest of the three buildings mentioned above and the one shown in our illustration is an imposing structure recently erected at a cost of about \$21,000. Its architecture is a harmonious combination of the Greek and Italian, accommodated to modern tastes and requirements. The length of the college, including the end towers, is 150 feet; each wing being 30 feet front and 70 feet deep, while the central part is 78 feet long and 60 feet deep. The corner towers project 20 feet above the roof, and the central tower, from the ground to the final, is about 110 feet.

The main approach to this building is by an avenue leading from the street to the base of the elevation on which the college sits. The grounds in front are graded and terraced, and two flights of steps lead to the vestibule. The first story of the college is devoted mainly to class-rooms, of which there are ten in all, including two in the second story. On the second floor are the Museum Library and Assembly Hall. These rooms have a height of 20 feet. Galleries surround three sides of the first two, and two sides of the latter.

The library contains over 3,000 volumes, carefully selected and well adapted to the wants of the students. It has, besides, valuable portraits of the founders of the college. The Assembly Hall is a spacious room capable of seating about 1,000 persons. It is finished in ash, with deeply paneled ceiling.

The Academy Boarding-House is a building in the modern style, four stories high, with French roof. It is 80 feet by 40, with an L 30 x 40 and three stories high. It contains a dining-hall, 40 x 40, with accommodation for about 200 boarders. The other parts of this building are for studies and dormitories.

Acadia Seminary is 45 x 90, and four stories high. It is thoroughly modern in its construction and equipment, being heated throughout by hot-water radiators and having bath-rooms with hot and cold water on every flat. The furniture of this building was made to order by Ontario firms, while the table and bedroom ware came direct from the manufacturers in England. Every piece of this ware has the name, "Acadia Seminary," stamped upon it by the makers. In the healthfulness and attractiveness of its site, in the architectural beauty of its exterior and the comfort and elegance of its interior, this building is without a rival of its kind in the Lower Provinces, perhaps in the Dominion.

The institutions at Wolfville came into existence in 1828 by the founding of Horton Academy. Ten years later a collegiate department was organized, to which the name of "Queen's College" was given. This name was subsequently changed to "Acadia College," as the management were unable to obtain a charter under the former name, the home Government refusing their assent. In the Act of Incorporation secured in 1851, the institution is denominated the "University of Acadia College." This Act grants to the Governors and Fellows the right to confer degrees in Arts, in Divinity, in Law, &c., and at the same time forbids the imposition of any denominational tests upon student or teacher.

By great sacrifices and the most persevering effort, a building was erected in 1843 for college dormitories and class-rooms. This building was 150 x 35 and four stories high, with a fine dome and a facade of four large Ionic columns with entablature. In Dec., 1877, this fine structure was entirely consumed by fire. The loss was heavy, but the Governors set about re-building at once, and, with the assistance of the friends of higher education throughout the Maritime Provinces, were enabled in scarcely more than a year to erect and furnish the present stately college edifice.

The institutions at Wolfville are under the Presidency of the Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D.D., a graduate of Dartmouth College and a gentleman of rare mental endowments. The teaching force represents the best culture of the old world and the new, some of the professors having studied at Oxford and Leipsic, and others being graduates of Harvard and McGill. The Rev. J. M. Cramp, D.D., so favourably known as an author, was for many years President of this college.

The course of study pursued here, leading to graduation, is about the same as that of the smaller New England college. The standard of matriculation, compared with Dominion colleges, is high, and four years' study of nine months each is required for the first degree.

A Theological Department, with two Professors, has been attached to the college, but the inducements offered are not yet sufficient to attract many divinity students, while American theological schools, with their superior equipments, are so easy of access.

Acadia College has added largely to the culture and intellectual wealth of the Maritime Provinces, but her influence is by no means limited to this area. Her alumni are to be found in many countries and following many avocations. Wherever they go they are able to compete with students from older and larger universities, and they are often found, in theological seminaries and medical schools, leading graduates of Harvard and Brown.

Among the older students at Wolfville, who have become prominent public men, we may mention Edward Young, Esq., for many years Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington; the Hon. Dr. Parker, of Halifax, and Sir Charles Tupper, Dominion Minister of Public Works.

Among the graduates are Judge Johnson and Judge Weatherbee, of Halifax; the late Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia; the present Superintendent of Education for New Brunswick; that eminent geologist, who died two years ago in Brazil, Prof. C. F. Hart, Professor at Cornell, and companion of Agassiz in his Brazilian tours; Prof. J. E. Wells, of the Literary Institute, Woodstock, Ont.; four professors at Wolfville, two professors at the Normal School, Truro, besides many eminent lawyers and physicians, and about eighty ordained ministers. Dr. J. L. Bishop, author of an exceedingly valuable work, "History of American Manufactures," was one of the first graduates. Professor James Demill, whose fame as a writer is almost coextensive with the English tongue, is another graduate.

It will thus be seen that this college, though a humble member of the great family of universities, is exerting an influence almost world-wide, illustrating her motto — *In pulvere vinces*.

STANDING ARMIES OF EUROPE.

There can be little question that the present prostrate condition of continental trade is in great measure due to the enormous burdens laid on the people by the military policy of their rulers. How heavy these burdens are some details taken from a report lately issued by the Hungarian ministry will show. According to this report (the object of which is to exhibit the relative weakness of the Austro-Hungarian forces, and advocate an addition to them), the military strength of Russia consists of 3,046,800 men, of whom 600,000 belong to the reserve and 2,446,800 to the standing army. The regular army of France comprises 1,689,000 soldiers of all arms, the territorial army 1,208,000; total, 2,897,000, to be increased in 1892 by the addition of 300,000 reserve men to 2,723,000. The German power of all classes is represented by 2,004,800 men, of whom 1,076,200 belong to the standing army, 307,200 to the landwehr and 620,900 to the reserve. Italy has an army of 698,000 and a militia of 310,000. In 1892, when the reserve will number 1,016,200, her total strength will reach 2,024,200. Austro-Hungary possesses a standing army of 800,000, a landwehr of 209,318 and a reserve of 95,000 men; total, 1,104,318. The grand total of all these forces amounts to 16,471,918, the standing armies alone numbering 7,925,000. But it must not be understood that all the latter are now under arms; at least half of them are on furlough. They form the first line, and all would, of course, be at once called out in the event of a general war. It is nevertheless true that the great military powers have at their disposal 16,000,000 men who have learned, or are now learning, the soldiers' art, and are bound to re-enter the ranks when required. The mind refuses to grasp the full significance of these portentous figures; but it may safely be affirmed that, so long as these bloated armaments are suffered to exist, Europe can count neither on lasting commercial prosperity nor on a long continuance of peace.

THE Persians have a saying that "ten measures of talk were set down upon the earth and the woman took nine."

THE LATE ALEXANDER BRYSON.

The deceased gentleman came to this country with his family in 1810 from the vicinity of Belfast, in Ireland. His father, soon after his arrival, started in business as a chandler. He died a few years subsequently, leaving four sons, of whom Alexander, the eldest, was then quite young. Through the care of the loving and active mother, the boys, having received a fair education, were respectably settled in life, the subject of these remarks entering a well known grocery establishment. In a few years he had made such progress as to be appointed manager of the extensive wholesale and retail firm of Messrs. John Torrance & Co. Having remained there for a few years, his character and intelligence induced the house of Forsyth, Richardson & Co., to employ his services for their hardware department. To that branch of business he henceforth devoted his attention, engaging in it on his own account a few years later, first as one of the firm of Ferrier & Co., and subsequently alone. Not finding the latter enterprise a success, he for some years did business as an auctioneer, until, on the death of Mr. Bell, he was appointed hardware appraiser for this city, a position which he continued to hold till his death. During the troubles of 1837 and 1838 Mr. Bryson did his duty to his country as a loyal man. He was a zealous member of the Unitarian congregation of this city from the time of its organization, and was entrusted again and again with important offices in the church. He had from his earliest youth distinguished himself as an advocate of the cause of temperance, and had the happiness, by his advice and example, of reclaiming not a few from the error of their ways. But neither in religion nor in anything else was he a bigot or given to obtrude his opinions on others, though none could be more faithful to the principles which he deemed right. In the old days when it was non-sectarian, he was a member of the St. Patrick's Society, and he was one of the framers of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, of which, we believe, he was Vice-President at the time of his death. His charity was well known, though few were aware of the extent of his benevolence. He was emphatically a philanthropist, and to witness distress was with him to relieve it, of whatever race, creed or color might be its victim. Better than any tribute which we could pay are the words of Rev. Dr. Cordner at the funeral of Mr. Bryson. "He was an honest man — the noblest work of God. His post in the latter part of his career was a post of trust in the Government service, and how diligently and conscientiously he performed its duties even to the last hour I need say here, in the presence of those who knew him. At seventy years of age, and in seriously impaired health, he was surely justified in seeking relief from incessant work by superannuation; but before such relief could be obtained, it has been his lot to fall in the harness and die. Let us hope that this will be taken into consideration in the proper quarter, and that the Government will show in some substantial way its appreciation of his faithful and conscientious services. It was said to me on the day of his death, by a merchant of this city — he might have been a richer man if he had been purchasable. But he was an unpurchasable man. In temper he was impulsive. In manners he was retiring. But throughout the whole of his bearing we could all see the uncompromising sincerity of his purpose. He had the courage of his convictions. He was incapable of dissimulation or compromise in the matter of honest thought. He was my ready helper in several departments of the work of this congregation, more especially in the distribution of its literature and in its benevolent work. His interest in the cause of temperance is known to all the community. To him I had recourse when any special and trying case of destruction by strong drink came under my notice, demanding my attention, and I always found him ready."

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal. — Letter and papers to hand. Thanks. Correct solution received of Problem No. 251.

Student, Montreal. — Correct solution received of Problem No. 250.

T. S., St. Andrew's, Manitoba. — Correct solution received of Problem No. 242. We answer your query in our Column to-day.

We see it stated that at the Manhattan Chess Club in New York recently Captain Mackenzie gave an exhibition of his skill by playing simultaneously against twenty antagonists of very good standing. He succeeded in defeating fifteen of his opponents, four were so fortunate as to obtain draws, and one player, Mr. Jonathan Ward, was enabled to secure a victory over his formidable adversary.

A notice appeared a few days ago in the *Chicago Tribune* of a Chess Tournament to be held at Auburn, New York, on the 17th inst. Thirty well-known players had signified their intention of being present and fifteen had entered the lists as contestants.

Our American cousins are rejoicing at the victory which Mrs. Gilbert, of Hartford, Conn., has achieved over Mr. Gossip, the English player, in the International Correspondence Tourney. We are also pleased to be able to congratulate the lady player on her proficiency in the Royal Game, especially as we feel sure that her skill in chess, which is of so marked a character, will lead ultimately to a larger number of the fair sex devoting their talents to the game than is the custom at the present time.

Chessplayers generally will be pleased to learn that one of their number, Mr. Murton, was entertained at a dinner a short time ago by the members of the City of London Chess Club, on the occasion of his completing his 89th year.

This circumstance will help to prove the truth of the statement made by M. Delannoy that the practice of chess as an amusement is conducive to longevity.

We are informed that the members of the Seaford Chess Club are anxious to have another contest with the Toronto players, and that it is suggested that the fight should take place this time over the board at some locality which might be selected as equally central for both parties. This method, when it can be carried out, is much better than a telegraphic encounter.

Mr. Blackburne visited Glasgow last week, and on Wednesday, the 22nd ult., he gave an exhibition of simultaneous play at the Working Men's Club, Trongate. The proceedings opened with an address from Sheriff Spens, who eulogized the remarkable chess genius of Mr. Blackburne, after which that gentleman opposed twenty-one selected players simultaneously. In the result, Mr. Blackburne won nineteen games, lost one to Mr. Court, of the Working Men's Club, and drew one with Mr. Gourlay. On Friday he played ten games *sans voir* against some of the most skillful Glasgow players, winning eight games, losing one game, and drawing one.

Mr. Blackburne proceeded to Edinburgh on Monday last, and on that afternoon played eight games *sans voir*, his opponents on the occasion being Drs. Capple and Smith, Messrs. Boase, Fraser, Meikle and Gloag. After a contest extending over five hours, the champion won three games, lost one to Mr. Boase, and drew against Messrs. Fraser and Gloag. — *The Illustrated London News*.

Mr. D. F. Starbuck, in a letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says: "Captain Mackenzie has received a letter from Mr. Blackburne, stating that if the first prize in the National Tournament can be made \$500, he, and perhaps Mason and Zukertort, will come over to compete for the honours of victory." — *Hartford Times Conn.*

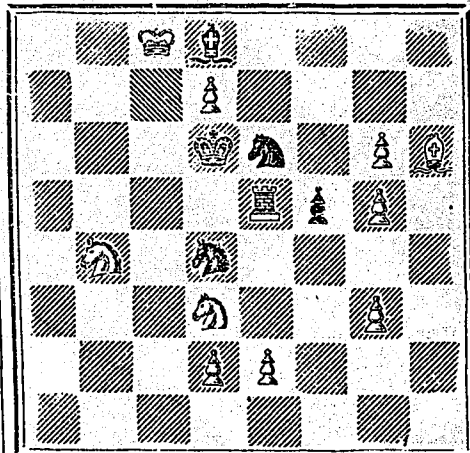
We are enabled on the authority of a private letter received from London to state definitely that Mr. J. B. Blackburne, the eminent blindfold player, is coming to this country shortly. The primary object of his visit is to give a series of exhibitions of his wonderful skill at playing chess without sight of board and men; but we are informed that, if the rules permit, he will enter the grand Tourney in January. The same authority states that Dr. Zukertort and Mr. Bird await the promulgation of the programme, being ready to come if all things therein are favourable. — *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*.

Extract from Minchin's Review in *The Academy* for November: — "It is, of course, the games of the great masters that are most worthy of record; and it will be a treat to all chessplayers if a match can take place between the two great opposites, Steinitz and Zukertort, and the games appear with their own annotations in the pages of the *Chess Monthly*. Chess has not stood still since Morphy flashed like a meteor on the chess world; and in this match, to which all chessplayers are looking forward, whoever might prove the victor, the games would be accepted by all as the highest example of living chess skill."

PROBLEM No. 252.

By Thomas Sinclair, St. Andrews, Manitoba.

BLACK.



WHITE

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME 379TH.

CHESS IN ENGLAND.

Played between Mephisto and an amateur.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE. — (Mephisto.)

BLACK. — (Amateur.)

1. P to K 4
2. Kt to K B 3
3. B to B 4
4. P to Q Kt 4
5. P to Q B 3
6. P to Q 4
7. Q to Kt 3
8. Castles
9. P takes P
10. P to K 5
11. B to R 3
12. P takes P
13. Kt to Q B 3
14. Kt to Q 5
15. B takes Kt
16. Kt to Kt 5
17. Kt takes B P
18. Q to Kt 4
19. Q to K 7 (oh)
20. Kt takes R
21. B takes B
22. Q R to Q sq and wins.

1. P to K 4
2. Kt to K B 3
3. B to B 4
4. B takes P
5. B to B 4
6. P takes P
7. Q to K 2
8. P to Q 3
9. B to Kt 3
10. P takes P
11. Q to B 3
12. Q to Kt 3
13. K Kt to K 2
14. Kt takes Kt
15. B to Q 2
16. Kt to Q sq
17. B to B 3
18. K to Q 2
19. K to B sq
20. Q to K sq
21. Q takes B

GAME 380TH.

CHESS IN AUSTRALIA.

The following game, played about a year ago, was the first of a series recently contested between two members of the Adelaide Chess Club at the odds of P and move:

(Remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn.)

WHITE. — (Mr. Elliott.)

BLACK. — (Mr. Charlton.)

1. P to K 4
2. P to Q 4

1. Kt to Q B 3
2. P to Q 3

A defence to which Black is very partial. His preference was shared by the English champion, the late Mr.