# The Acadia Athenæum. 

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Chiof Eastors:

C. A. Eaton, '90. N. A. McNeile, '90.<br>C. M. Woodwonta, '90.


Mranaetine Committee:.
Louls H. Morse, '91, Sec.-Treas.
f. A. Starratt, '92. R. R. Kennedy. '93.

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## The Sanctinn.

ANOTHER College year has come and the Atheneum has its new staff of Editors. When we consider the men who have preceded us and the splendid interests this paper represents, we feel inspired and responsible. We are, we believe, the heirs of a good reputation, and the representatives of no mean constituency. We shall strive to mirror forth the varied life on the Hill and zealously advocate the best intcrests of Acadia. The intellectual, social, moral, sporting and religious activities we shall faithfully strive to represent. The students, however, must feel that the Atuenecicm is their organ and that the editors make no claim to omniscence but rould be pleased to have any neglected matter well and fairly discussed in the Atneneum pages. Of the friends, and especially the graduates of Acadia, we would ask hearty co-oparation to make this year's

Atheneaus a success financially and otherwisa. As this is a college paper, the edification or degradation of any person's good name we do not consider a proper end and would earnestly bespeak the strong sympathy of all Acadia's forces in our endeavour to do our duty as we present, for this college year, our first number.

FOR a number of years past, as many as three Athletic Clubs have had a simultaneors exist. tuce among us. This arrangement has not led to results wholly satisfactory, and for some time, the universal sentiment has been "less club and more sport." At the beginning of this term a movement was set on foot which resulted in what we believe to be a settlement of the difficulty.

At a mass meeting of College and Academy students all existing Athletic Societies were declared dead and the constitution and bye-laws of a new organization, drawn up by a committee appointed for the purpose, were submitted and unanimously adopted. The new society is called the Acadia Amateur Athletic Association. Any student or member of the faculty of College or Academy is to be considered a member after payment of a small yearly tax.

Mr. John F. Herbin, of the Senior Class, who has been the moving spirit in this much needed reform, was appointed President, and W. B. Burnett, of the Junior Class, Treasurer.

The organization of the A. A. A. A. will make it possible for every student who may be so inclined to enjoy the benefits of some kind if manly exercise. As so much depends rpon goce health, we would impréss upon all, and especially upon those new beginning their courss the inportance of improving every opportunity for right training and care of the body as well as of the mind. We hope the time is near when our gymnasiuu will no longer take in "all out-doors," but will he narrowed down to a comfortable building with modern appliances fur thorough training.

THE passing years bring many changes to Acadia. IIer history declares her to be, in deed? and truth, "the Child of Providence," and never has she entered upon a year with brighter prospects or more hopeful outlook than the present. In Seminary, Academy and College their obtains a spirit of intelligent carnestness most gratifying and assuring.

The Seminary Faculty has undergone considerable change. On the resignation of Mitss Wadsworth last June, the governors were fortunate enough to again engage as Principal Miss Mary E. Graves, whose former principalship was attencled with such marked success. Her splendid education and great teaching ability, enriched by two years of European travel and study, places her among the first educationalists of our time. We are fortunate also to have with us again, as instructor in draving and painting, Miss Eliza T. Harding, whose place her sister so ably filled last year. Miss Harding is a true artist, and a teacher of long and successful experience. The results of her recent studies in Germany, we dowis? not, will be shewn in a renewed and deeper interest among students of Art in her department.

Miss Alice Fitch, B. A., takes the place of English Instructor, left vacant by the resignation of Miss Margeson. In a late number of this paper regret was expressed that we sheuld lose s) accomplished and successful a teacher as Miss Margeson, but accompanied by the hope that a worthy successor might be found to fill her place. In Miss Fitch, who is a graduate of Acadia College, a lady of high literary culture, and a teacher of experience we believe that hope to be fully realized.

This year sees the musical staff of the Seminary an entirely new one. Miss Helen M. Reeves, of Wellesly Ladies College, takes the position of Instrumental Teacher, in place of Miss Sawyer, who is pursuing her studies in England. Niss Reeves is a musician of high attainments and brings with her numerous testimonials of her ability and success as a teacher. Miss Harriet MC. Eaton, a graduate of Acadia, is assistant Instrumental Teacher. Miss Eaton, as a former student and instructor, won golden opinions among us; and we have no doubt the future, in this respect, will be like unto the past. Mrs. Thompson, of Gardiner, Mass., brings with her a ripe experience and record of success enjoyed by few teachers in the
department of vocal music; and, judging from the enthusiasm with which she has already inspired her pupils, we believe that record will not be changed at Acadia.

The only instructors continued from last jear are Madame Bauer and Miss Wallace. Their worth and proficiency are too well known to need furtier mention.

With such a splendid staff of instructors, and so genial and capable a matron as Mrs. Neily at the head of its home life, scadia Seminary is advancing very rapidly in public opinion. There are already fiftythree pupils enrolled, with prospects of a large increase after Christmas. The Governors are to be congratulated upon securing for the Seminary so strong a staff, not only of accomplished and Christian women, but of tcachers as well.

We notice with pleasure the advance made of late in the Academy. The standard of matriculation has been raised, and the lines between the different years more slarply drawn. This year their boarding hall is distinguished for the gentlemanly behaviour of its occupants. Over fifty students are already present, which number by Christmas will be increased to over seventy-five.

Principal Oakes is enthusiastic over his work, and backed as he is by so able a staff, we venture to pre. dict greater growth and prosperity for Horton Collegiate Academy in the future, than it has known in its already bright history of over sinty prosperous years.

We are glad to meet again on the College Faculty, Professor Tufts, whose appointment to the Chair of History and Political Economy has been already amounced through this paper. This appointment fills a long felt want, and is most acceptable to students as well as to all interested in the College.

Mr. F. M. Shaw, of the Senior Class, who took a grade "A" at the examination for teacher's license this summer, has been appointed tutor in science. This is a step in the right direction, and is held as a promise of what is to be.

This year elocution is recognized as part of the College curriculum, certificates being granted to those doing the prescribed work and passing satisfactory examinations. Mr. Shaw is to be congratulated upon
the progress already made in this department, though he has often worked under most adverse conditions.

The Governors have decided to furnish an opportunity for ministerial students to receive some instruction in the various subjects bearing upon their work. A series of lectures, from time to time during the year, will be given by competent men, on Church Polity, Homiletics, \&c. This plan recommended itself as highly practicable and beneficial, and we have no doubt that all interested will avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded.

The college will have an attendance this year of one hundred and twenty-four. They will stand twenty Seniors, forty Juniors. twenty-five Sophomores, and thirty-nine Freshmen.

Mr. and Mrs. Keddy, after a year's absence, are again at the helm in Chipman Hall. At the close of last term, Mr. Minard removed his family to Boston, and the Hall was once more left desolate. Fortunntely Mr. Keddy was in a position to resume his old situation, which for a dozen years he had so well and satisfactorily filled. We would congratulate the residents of Chipman Hall on their continued good fortune, and extend to Mr. and Mrs: Keddy a hearty welcome to our midst again.

ofT the Y. M. C. A. Convention at Northfield this college branch had a representative. He returned enriched in Christian experience and laden with many good suggestions. At the meeting of the Association a deep desire was manifest for a more pervading Christian influence on the hill. Actuated by this feeling the members were prepared for a successful carrying out of the constitution in a reception for new students and others not connected with the Association. The date was tixed fer Saturday evening, October 5th, and every man, woman and child of the three institutions was cordially invited. An enjoyable social under Christian influences was aimed at. It proved a splendid embodiment of the growing thought that there are nobler methods of receiving Freshmen than hazing or even writing thean up, that there is no generic difference between a cad and a collegian and that there are better ways of appreciating ladies' seciety than from the opposite sides of the inpassable gulf. Careless observation would lead us to believe that all enjoyed themselves
in a pleasunt and profitable mamer. Members of the Association fully recognized their duties to their guests and one of the best educational factors at Acadia, was seen doing effectual worth. The attendance was good and the success encouraging. Towards the close of the meeting Rev. W. V. Higgins gave a practical address. He urged the importance of foreign missionary work, especially to the young men and paid high tribute to Acadia. After him the president, Mr. Raymond, followed with a few earnest words assuring new-comers of the deep interest of Christian students on their behalf, and urging the importance of enjoying the Christian privileges among us. On account of its ureaning, chararter and success in many directions, we consider this reception noteworthy.


r$T$ is our painful duty to record in this our first number of the paper, the death of no fewer than threo of the friends of these institutions, and prominent consistent members of the denomination. And first we will speak of the Rev. Silas T. Rand, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L. This revered and highly esteomed christian gentleman, upon whom was conferred all the honors above designated, moved about entirely indifferent, and apparently unconcious of the purport of these titles. No man manifested greater evidence than he, of the fruit of the Spirit, as recorded in Gal. V, $23-23$; and he was always ready when addressed, to give a reason for the hope which was within him. No one more clearly exemplified the life of Christ than this saintly man. Simple and unassuming in his manner, yet clear in thought and concise in expression, he wielded an influence that made itself felt among the learned and wise of all classes and circles of society. During his boyhood days the educational facilities in this country were limited. The opportunities for University training were few. It is said he laid the foundation of his education taking lessons from an aged aunt, who could not write her own name; and that he whiled away the long winter nights studying by the flickering and uncertain light of the pine knots. Be this as it may, one thing is certain, he availed fimself of all the advantages at his disposal, and gained such a command of the languages that it has been said of him, "he thought in Latin, when it suited him; he
dreamed in Mic-Mac; he wrote poems in other languages as readily as his own." He levoted the greater part of his life in endeavoring to evangelis the Indians of these Maritime Provinces. This necessitated the writing of books in the Mic-Nac langunge.

From the Achdi Athenacis of April, '8t, we copy the following list of his works published up to that time :-

1. "A short Statement of Facts relatialy to the History, Mamners, Customs, Language and Literature of the Mic-Mac Tribe of Indians in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island (1880)."
2. "The History of Poor Sarah, a pious Indian woman." (A translation of a tract of 12 pp .).
3. "The History of the Word of Goll." (An original tract of 10 pages.)
4. "The Gospel of Matthew."
5. "A small First Reading Book." (About 2 tpp.)
6. "The Gospel of John."
7. "The Book of Genesis."
s. "The Gospel of Luke."
8. "The Book of Psalms."
9. "The Book of : xodus."
10. "The remaining portion of the New Testament."
11. "Four small tracts."
12. "A First Reading Book, (108 pages), in the Mic-Mac, comprising the Mic-Mac numerals, and the names of the different kinds of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Trees, de. of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, also some of the Indian names of places, and many familiar words and phrases, all translated literally into English."
13. "Several Hymms. (l) Paraphrase of the 23rd Psalm. (2) A translation of Cowdell's Hymn, commencing :-
"In de dark wood no Indian nigh, Den me look heben and send up cry."
"(3) A Hymm on the Incarnation, Life and Death of the Lord Jesus Christ. (4) A translation of the Infant Hymn:
"Now I lay me down to sleep."
"Besides the above he has published in English, annual reports of the Mic-Mac Mission, from 1850 to 1866, and occasional reports since. Also a number of Indian legends, among them that of Glooscap, whose mission and work exceeded those of Hiawatha. Mr. Rand has collected many other legends."

Since this list was published several valuable additions have been made to it. A collection of Latin poems ; a Mic-Mac dictionary of about 40,000 words, and also a Mic-Mac grammar. His abilities were recognized and appreciated by all denominations. Queen's University, Kingston, (Presbyterian), first acknowledged their high estimation of his talents by conferring on him the degree of LL. D. in the spring of 's6. Acadia followed in June oi the same year with the degree of D. D. King's College, Windsor (Exiserpalian) in June of ' 39 with the degree of D. C. L This demonstrates that all can appreciate on a common level true merit when it shows itself. Of him it has very truly been said, "A. unique character has passed on before us."

Rev. Jomeph F. Kemptox was born ac Kempt, Queens Co., N. S., in 1835. Graduated from Acadia College in 1862. At this time he was earnestly enthusiastic about spending his life in the work of Foreign Missions. To this end he offered himself to the Foreign Mission Board, but on undergoing medical examination it was deemed imprudent for him to go, as the heat of India would be too much for him, already suffering from an affection of the heart. Thwarted in his expectations in that direction, and filled with a missionary spirit, he was appointed to do mission work in Cape Breton, where the Baptist cause at that time was very weak. He was ordained by the Mira Chureh and entered upon his arduous duties with fervour, zeal, and a heart full of love for the Master he was striving to serve. From this field he went to Margaree, C. B., and subsequently to Billtown, N. S.
In 1873 he went to Newton Theological Seminary, where he studied for two years. During his stay in the United States his love for his Alma Mater, which was always great, was more clearlyshown in the earnest canvass made by him in different parts of this country soliciting aid for her Endowment fund. On his return he assumed the pastorate of the Sussex, N. B., Baptist Church. After leaving this place he had pastorates at Parrsboro, Freeport, Chester, N. S., and finally in Hopewell, N. B. During the time of his ministerial labors he baptised over 500 believers. Of him it may be truly said, that he was an earnest, devoted, humble, conscientious follower of the meek and lowly Saviour. In his countenance was revealed
nobility of purpose, tempered by a loving submission to the Lord's will. He is gone to his reward, but his works do follow him.
L. A. Norton came to Wolfiville to attend the Academy in the Autumn of ' 8.5 , and entered upon the work of the middle year with a considerable degree of energy. After spending the holidays at his home in Charlottetown, he returned the latter part of the following August to begin the work at the opening of the term. He completed the work of the first term with good success, and enterel upon the second term with hope and expectation exultant, but alas disease was doing its work and he soon broke down. It seemed to all as if he were destined to succumb to the fatal messenger then, but he rallied and was again able to reach home ard spend the summer with his friends. In the fall of ' 87 , he went to Denver, Col., in the hope of regaining his lost strength, but he only lingered on, and he returned to his home the first week in June. He passed $t$ J his rest June 13th.

He was truly a Bible Christian, and took no other guide for the direction of all his affuirs than the Word of God. He was earnest and zealous for the extension of his Master's Kingbom, and was ready to speak a word of comfort and encouragement to all who were disposeit in the same direction. Norton had grear faith in the finished work of his Saviour, and we have no doubt he has gone to be with Him, which is far better.

IT is with pleasure that we record the appointment of Wullace Graham to the vacant judgeship in the Supreme Court of this province. Judge Graham graduated from Acadia in 1867, was admitted to the bar in 1871, and with the exception of a short period in Pictou, has practised his profession in Halifax to the present time. It is conceded by all - qualified to speak, that Mr. Graham's career at the - bar finds its fitting sequel in this promotion. As one of the commissioners entrusted with the consolidation of the Public Statutes of Canada, and as Counsel witi the Canadian Plenipotentiary during the negotiation of the recent Fisheries Treaty at Washington, Judge Graham's abilities as a lawyer capable of dealing with the largesi questions, have been recognized. And best of all, he carries with him into his new sphere a Christian character, which makes it possible to say of him as was said of a distinguished American judge, "The ermine as it falls touches nothing less pure than itself."

## "THE TWV VOLCEIS."

Lond Tesnysjn is known to the literary world most widely by his inee great works.-"Tho Idylls of the King," "The Princess," and "In Memoriam." These being the proluct of his matured intellect easily place him first among living poets. But as every great literary achievement has its preparatory work so has, "In Memoriam," its fueerunner in, "The Tiwo Voices." Invited by its gentle accents and rhymirg triplets, we seek to explore this beautiful piece. A casual readingr reveals but little else than a wail of despondency arising from some slight ill of life; which, haring run its course, gives way to the hope of rejoicing youth. Beneath the surface lies a deeper meaning.

The world measures men by its own rule. He, who is to-day raised by its acclamations to the highest pinnacle of fame, to morrow may be baffled and scourged as the angry billows chide a ship at sea. Such was the early literary career of Tennyson. The reception of his youthful productions was most gratifying. He was readi!y placed first among the rising poets.

Aspiring to a loftier strain, in 1832, when in his twenty-fourth year, he gave to the world another volume of poetry. So severe were the criticisms upon this, that for ten years scarce so much as his name appeared in print. To the eyes of the world his defeat was over-whelming. Fame was not yet his destined lot. Sitting down beside the lessons of his bricf literary carcer and keeping an observer's eye upon the movements of the age, during these ten years he husbanded strength for greater achievements; and in 1849, he gave to the world those works which declared him, the flower of modern English poetry. Prominent among these poems is, "The Two Voices."

Throughout this entire poem the speculative nature of the author's intellect makes itself felt. The piece is essentially a dialogue between the two spirits, warring for the mastery, within man. "A still small voice," speaking of the misery of life, would have him, "jump the life to come." From the voice of the truer man come thoughts of creative wisdom, and of man's place at the head of creation's scale. Despondency turns to the individual and taunts him with his insignificance in the "boundless universe." It rewinds him that,-

[^1]when the feeble flame of his life has flickered out. While he is thus pressed to the conflict the world's heroes pass in review before his mind. Here is one giving his life to "some good cause," while yonder on his country's battle field is another, "lying of a mortal stroke." The mind thus gains resolva and pursues its search after Truth. Finally, driven to the verge of despair, and with the energy of despair, the mind gives $a_{1:}$ effective rebuke to the "sull one-sided voice."

This point marks a turn in the thought of the piece. Hope and Faith struggle no longer for existence, but for victory. In this more hopeful line we follow the poet through the indications of the progress of the scientific thought of the age. Charles Darwin is rising to eminence as a scientist. The thoughtfin and science-loving Tennyson follows him through his theories, counsing their towers and marking their bulwarks. Throughout the discussion is pursued from much the same basis. Although greater hopefulness pervades the latter part of the poem, the despondent. spirit dies not without a struggle. Rather, when repulsed and blown as an angry billow against a cruel rock, it acquires :enewed force, and spoaks of the frailty of mortal things. But the better spirit triumphs, and with an ege peering into the future is convinced of the worth of life, and cries,--

> "'Tis life, whereof our nerves are seant, O li,v, not death, for which we nant, More life and fuller, that I want."

A Sabbath morning sun has risen upon a beautiful world. The lamp of hope illumines the enquirer's mind and steals softly into his renewed life. At the sight of the devout church-goers, and the thoughts of sweet home life, the enquirer,

> "Marvell'd how the mind was brought To anchor hy one sullen thought."

New springs of life, far beneath the surface, are stirred. The balmy air of the heavens, the songs of birds, the flowers beneath the feet, and the spirit within, in harmony with its surroundings, cause him who once was so sad to rejoice.

Previous to 1842 Tennyson was as one who had not found his true place in English poetry. "The Twe Voices" strikes the key-note to which his greatest works respond. It proclaims him the poet of law and order,-as the one seeking "the law within the law."

This poen: marks its author as a keen observer of scientific and philosophic processis. The scientific thought of the day was undergoing great changes. Those principles along which its enquiries are made to-day were becoming clearly defined. The author's laurel is the brighter for the fact that he constantly avails himself of the results of scientific discovery and the progress of ethical and philosophic thought, which are so appropriately interwoven in this poem. One critic says of Tennyson: "He observes with the eye of a naturalist, dissects mental and spiritual moods like a poet-psychologist; and clothes scientific and ethical truth is mérical language."

The poem is particularly happy in its few descriptive passages. Their unerring touch prove the author the artist. What conveys to the mind's eye a more pieasing picture than
"Tufts of rosy-tinted snow?"
What is more delicate than

> "The memory of the wither'd leaf, In endless tine is searee more brief Than of the garner'd autumn-sheaf."

In which the description is semi-phycical, semispiritual?

With all its beauty the poem is restricted somewhat by the verse in which it is written. Its delicate framework will not perm:' the bursts of passion which here and there struggle for a hearing. They demand blank verse.

Perhaps the most interesting phase of this poem is that through which the author's religious experience may be traced. Honest doubt and truth struggled long and fiercely for the mastery. The zealous seeker for truth was rewarded for his toil, and in the end was able with child-like faith to trust in Hin who is the embodiment of Truth. The same picture pervades "In Memoriam." The same faith conquers. While this phase of the poem pronounces our poet a religious mystic of deep insight, the poem shows bim to be thoroughly alive to the claims of activity, culture, scirnce and art.

The words of Clarence Edmund Stedman, in reference to "In Memoriam," are equally appropriate to the closing of "The Two Voices":-"On sea and land the elements are calm; even the wild winds and snows of winter's doubt are made subservient to the new birth of Nature and the sure purpose of God."

## A PLEA FOF: GIREDK.

Universities and colleges are generally supposed to minister to the intellectunl wants of the people. While the need of physical culture is recognized, and its pursuit encouraged, schools are not as a cule, organized with a view of supplying this discipline, otherwise than incidentally. University training was originally entirely mental, and eminently unpractical, at least for the majority. Menial cuiture is still the object of colleges, but the utilitarianism which is a dominant note of our period, wakes no feeble echo in the educational world. The ever increasing number of elective studies bears witness to tho double fact that education is a sharp weapon in the life struggle, and that the same weapon must be adapted to him who woulic wield it.
The study of languages, once the main stay of the universities, and rigidly restricted to the classical tongues, has been retained, though in a broader and more popular form. The study of Latin and eloquent Greek have been supplemented by languages of a later growth. The new comers, at first condemnel as incompetent educators, have been at length admitted to general favor, and have the recommendation that they are of practical and immediate use to the learner ; an advantage to which their older colleagues have small claim. But this particular claim is so well comnterbalanced by other virtues which belong distinctively to the classics; that those who enter upon a college course especially for the montal growtlr which may result therefrom, cannot but hesitate at making a choice in favor of modern languages.
In our own Acadia, at least, when Latin is compulsory, the value of Greek is a subject which. deserves a careful and impartial weighing.
Sea-girt, mountainous Greece gave birth to a race to whose hardy spirit the luxuries of civilization were as a whetstone to fine steel, for their character was in a great measure free from the grossness that degraded the dweilers in fertile Latium. The clear air of sunny Attica was befogred by none of the dank vapors that nlogned marsh-environed Rome, and the refined Attic mind oecame still tiner by the irresistable infuenc, of cl:mate. Wiuiz mind and body keen and active, inher:ting the benefits resulting from an ancestry of mountaincers and sea-farers, and surrounded and filled with self-developed conceptions of highest and purest
art, could the literature of the Greeks be dull, gross, or stupidly beautifully? Certainly, such was not the case. Rome was not without oraiors, or poets, or philosophers, but their inspiration flowed from the old, clear fountains of Greece, The great Greek drama, the great Greek philosophies, and the grent peetey of Greece are the sources whence men are over crawing new thoughts, and motives, and emotions; for the phomix was no fable; the world out-gr a the old things, aid they arise new from the ashes of forgotten times.

And this "heroic age" of literature did not lack a medium of communication. The Greek lenguage, wonderful, perfect, and most difficult to fully comprehend, was capable of expressing with minute exactness all variations of time, place and relation. At a day when language is trending toward simplicity and uniformity of expression, though often at the price of circumlocutior. and awkwardness, a study of Greek cannot but have a most wholesome and refining influence upon style. Possessing, as it does, the qualities of accuracy, discrimination and completeness, characteristics more or less feebly marked in uninflected modern tongues, to correctly translate Greek must both require and develop these faculties in a higher degree than is in the power of modern languages ; and no mathematical problem can demand better balanced and more observant judgment than the renderins of the niceties of meaning in a Greek sentence. If it is the destiny of the human race to speak Volapük, and live in anarchy, community of property, and general self-suppression, certainls so individual and peculiar a literature as that of ancient Greece will be prohibited as dangerous to the common weal; but if socialism should fail to reduce all intellects and abilities to a common level, and the present graduated form of society shall have merged into a perfected demorratic system of the supremacy of the fittest; in short, when those Utopian days shall come when worth shall receive due eminence, we may be assured that the grand, fresh thoughts of the sons of Hellen will be no less a stimulus to nobility and maguanimity than they are now. Grecian literature is not all perfect, not all sublime, not all the product of minds above the ordinary; but the people whose voice it is have been ever arknowledged to possess a power of insight and discrimination, a taste in art and in writing, without equal or parallel.

Of modern tongues, little need be said. They are useful, as a jack-horse is useful; but their relationship to Pegasus is remote. They have their benuties and graces, but the hybridism is too apparent ; they lack the purity which we call "classic." Zeus might be conceived as only a Greek man; a Dutchman, or a Creole, never. And when it is desired to draw direct from the prime source of modern literature, men do not consult a Spencer, a Corneille or evon a Goethe; but they search diligently in the ancestral storehonses of the olden days, and bring forth from these sacred recesses many wondrous treasures, whose glitter is not ephemeral; and whose value has not waned with age and the countless frictions of mainy centuries.

## THE CLASS OF 89.

We have now to mention the class which has left us. But while these have been our friends and companions riong a college course we shall strive to speak of them not more highly than we ought to speak. In the class there were many good all round men prized as men, friends, sportsmen and students and among our educational infuences here we must ever highly regard our acquaintance with the sistcen of '89. Year by year as between them the friendship of class grew stronger, the ties of manly interest bound them closer to the classes below. Partners in the work of education, we rejoiced at their successful course, were glad when we heard kind and deserved comments on them at their graduation and wait with assurance their future success. Theygathered strength and nobility of marhood by their four year course and by their added wealth of mind Acadia herself feels enriched while evidences at their graduation prove that they will never fail in loving rememberance towards Acadia. We are gladdened by their onward course and when in their progress they snapped the jink that held them in Acadia's halls our sadness of parting was drowned in our joy for their success. Class of '89 now launched on the ocean of life's realities, we follow equipped for a fleet race. Press quickly, carefully on in the track of your highest possibilities. Remember well the debt you ore. Oft to the happy days at Acadia will your thoughts in after years waft you back in sadness that they are gone and kindly will the past rise before us enriched
with pleasant memories of on the campus and at Acadia, by the class of "' 89. "

## Edward M. Bill

arrived here from Billtown, N. S., to begin the Academy work in September '84. Having acquitted himself creditably in that department he was in a position to join the Freshman class of the following jear.

Bill made a fair standing in his work throughout the College course, and as he climbed the ladder round by round, seemed to develop in all points in keeping with his station. On the Campus he was an all-round man. The first part of the year fomnd him enjoying fully the exciting game of base-ball, while as the year advanced and it was supplanted by football, his energies strung to their utmost tension were given to this no less manly exorcise. Bill was noted for being a stubborn debater, and as a politician he was a rabid Conservative.

He is now studying law at the Halifax Law School.

## W. S. Black

is now taking a theological course at Newton. He spent four gears at Acadia, matriculating from the Amherst, High School in ' 85 . Watter never allowed the cares of college life to weigh heavily upon him. Naturally quick, it was not hard for !lim to stand well in his classes, and after doing fair and honest work he never worried about marks or exams. Except a peculier heart trouble Black was always well, He possessed a great fondness for pictures, and always kept one before him on his study table. In the days of the old grmasium he distinguished himself as a light weight athlete upon the cross-bar and fying trapeze. He was an earnest and consistent Christian, always striving to live up to his profession. In his senior sear he was President of the Athenæum, which office he filled with proper grace and dignity. Though absent, " Major," thou are uot forgotten.

## h. S. Blackadar

became one of the class of ' 89 in the matriculating year at the H. C. A., and onward through the College course Snlomon Levi, etc., was heard in full strong note. We sympathise with Blackadar in lawn teonis and eastward strolls. Though he was not professionally an athlete, the dinuer bell was to him, indeed,
a toscin of the soul. Society hat for him raried charms. During his vacations he was busy acquiring a practical experience in the legal profession, so that he starts the study of his profession with much needful knowledre already at his command. He is now at Dalhousie Law School, laying the foundations for professional success on the liberal trainiug of an arts course.

## J. Howe Cox

vif Cambridge, N. S., took his place in the Ac:ulemy, and after spending a year there matriculated in the spring of '85. As a student he was untiring in his efforts to accomplish the task assigned him, and was always credited with having put good, honest study on all his work. In the sports he was no mean competitor. The man who undertook to tackle him on the foot-ball field generally got left, by being either thrown down, charged or out-run. ;Te could not only run with the ball, but afterwards kick what was styled a "dandy goal." In base-ball he was an all around player, good catch, good strike, good run. In his class he generally had the position of treasurer in all financial transentions, and was the most successful dunner in college during his time. With his high estimation of the principal of honor and his determination always to adhere to it, we have no fear in predicting for him a bright futher.

## Winfred B. Crawley

of Foint Amelia, Sydney, C. B., came to Wolfville in November ${ }^{\prime} 85$, and entered apon his scholastic duties with a determination to overtake his classmates, who were more fortunate in being able to begin the work at the first of the term, beside kecoing pace with them in thie daily assignments. With respect to his success we need only say that be made a good show both in Class work and Lxams.
He never excelled as an athlete, from a tender regard which he seemed to have for his visage. Cramley was quite an artist and always kept specimens of his fair productions above his study table. But he excelled as litterateur. His writings were almays of a high order; his diction was clear sud concise; and his thoughts were always clothed in the choicest language. ilis sentences flowed with an ease al i grace not ofen met with in the productions of a norice. The phrases of the English languase were always present to him, as also the ability to arrange them in intelligible form. He is now in Boston taking a course in the Bryant \& Stratton Business College.

## Harmy T. De Wolfe,

St. Stephen's, N. B., began college life with the freshman of '85 From the start he was a prominent man in his class. As a back on the First Fifteen "Billy " hat" no superior, while at base-'jall no curve was so twisty as his. In debate, he was ready, keen,
and logical. As a student he ranked among the best. During his junior yeaz he took the Honor course in logic, and held the position of junior editor of this paper. De Wolfe was also fortunate enough to be musical, singing first bass in the College nhoir throughout his course. In his junior and senior jears he also took a lively interest in instrumental music, esprcially that of the piano. In the religious life of the Hill he was always deeply interested and a valuable helper in christian work among the boys. - As you enter Newion for further training in your life's grand work, "Billy boy;" we wish thea well.

## Archibald W. Fostea

hails srom Bridgetown, N. S. He entered the Acadenv in ' 84 , and finished his course in five years without a break. Though emphatically a society man, Archibald seems to have shumued the quicksands of deep affection, pussing from our midst unfettered by those silken cords which Dame Ramour reports to be so strong. As one of the boys he always took a keen interest in matters pertaining to student life. For three years he played a splendid game of football, but he found it easier to maintain his junior and senior diguity upon the tennis court. This may be accounted for in various ways. Archie, why was this thus?

Foster :s a thorough liberal, and was always ready for a political discussion. Whers a Junior he did effective work as treasurer and business manager of this paper, while in his senior year he was president of the Athenseum Society. He intends to enter spon the study of law.

## F. C. Hartley

was one of the swift men of his class. Sometimes unfortunate on the campus, he was alpays a success in classic halls. In the sports Hartley will be much missed at the first base. With him the law of natural selection worked for high marks and splendid scholarship. Along his course lee gatiered the fairest flowers and finest treasures of a college education. Annualiy his ability was recognized by the award of $a$ De Wolfe scholarship. He took an active interest in the religious life sn ine bill and even before he left College was an able preacher. He is now ministering to the spiritual needs of the F. C. Baptist Church, Sussex, N. B. and will ere long take a theological course. Hartley, that seminary is a tine institution, don't you think? Never mind, we like to see a man patriotic.

## Mockett C. Higars,

the son of our Professor of Mathematics, joined the rank and file of '89 in the Junior year. Being a native of Wolfville his affections were divided. Tre did not, however, fail to mingle with the boys socially a fair share of his spare time. He especially took a keen interest in religious work and on the Hill
everyone prized Mockett as a friend. He was always ready for every good word and work. Carcless of personal appearance, to him duty was an end, and Christian manhood his model type. When he graduated his mind was not settled as to his calling. Since then he has felt that the purpose of his life would be best fulfilled in the Christian ministry. He is now at Rochester Theological Seminary.

## Welmigton H. Jenhins,

of Cody, N. B., after a preparatory course at the Union Baptist Seminary, St. John, began his freshman year at Acadia in the fall of '84. From the day he donned the cap and gown till be delivered his graduating essay Wellington deserved and received the respect of all classes. As a worker he was absolately without conscience, taking and maintaining first-cless standing from the start, besides carrying off numerous honors in Classics and Philosophy. He also served with marked ability as Sophomore and Senior Editor of this paper. A deep thinker, a clear and logical reasoner, he was most determined and formidable in private and public debate. In football, though Wellington seldom got excited enough to take off his coat, he did not play too bad a game. Haring narried sometime before coming to Acarlia, he was able, after finishing his course, to settle right down to business without suffering those distractions which come with wedding feasts and honeymoons. He is now pastor of the 13 . Church at Adrocate, N. S. As he will carry into his life work the same energy and ability whici he exhibited in his College course, we predict for him a future of great usefulness and unqualified success.

## Judson IKempton

at the beginning of the Jumior year joined the boys of 's S , bringing with him from the class of ' $\$ 7$ a happy disposition, a ready wit, and good preparation. His litarary style mas rich and strong, constantly liable (1) overflow with merry wit. Always social, sometimes eloquent, Jud. was a special favor'se rith the ladies, and seldom was a reception or his part a fuilure. But the gramd aim of these neetings he missed, and left College free, though no. unscathed. On from his room came the warbling notes of the flute. At foothall he was a good centre formard. His sketelhes of life from the comic side were numerous and good. He had much genius but within a lively changeful exterior there flowed a strong purpose and a sharp apprelension of life's realities. He is now at Rechester aiming to fit himself by a continuous course to obey his Master's call.

## Chardes S. Lyons,

of Somerset, N. S., made his first appearance at this seat of learning in time to join the freshman class, which aflerwerds culminated in the graduates of ' 80 .

Of a somewhat retired disposition, he was generally found alone plodding at his books, and thus increasing his store of knowledge. He could not be styled a recluse from the fact that he took quite a lively interest in Photography during the winter of his junior year, and he was quite frequently seen engaged in his pedestrian feats accompanied by one of the assistants of the "Palace Car." Athletic sports had no attraction for him; he sought a less exciting form of recreation.

He is at present studying law at Kentville, N. S., with Chipman \& Shaffiner. We wish jou every success Charles.

## Ormond 0. Lyons,

of Waterville, N. S., having had a long and successful experience as a teacher in the far west, and, consequently, being quite advanced as a student, with charesteric pluck undertook aud successfully: passed the freshman and sophomore exams. in one year. Lyons lives, works and talks at railroad speed. Blessed with perfect health and great powers of endurance, his eapacity for work is simply marvellous. At base-ball he was almost a professional while as a pedestrian we may safely class him among the flyers. Though of an affable and social nature, Ormond still defys the attacks of lovely Cupid.

At present he aas charge for the second time of the public schools at Granville Ferry. It is his intention in November to unter upon the M. A. course at Ann Arbor.

## C. H. Macintire

came here from Syringtield, N. B., with sufticient knowledge of all brancies to take a first-class standing in the freshman class of ' 85 , and brain power enongh to keep the same throughout his entire course. He took Honors each jear, and had such a regard for mathematics that he studied the Honor course in that department during his freshman year. This is the only example of his verdancy we can record. "Old MacIntyre" displayed his Herculean strength both physically; and intellectually. At putting the heavy hammer, heavy stone, base-ball, and acting as forward in a football match, he had "few equals and no superiors." With equal truth may we affirm the same of his handling of Philosoplhy, Science, Classics, and Mathematics. No man possessed a higher sense of honor than he, and none could cling to it more tenaciously.

He is now at Harrard University, and we have no hesitancy in saying that Acadia will not suffer, if she is judged by this her worthy son.

## H. W. NcKenws

appeared on the Fill as a freshman in the autumn of ' 35 , and along a cool sequestered College life he kept tue noiseless tenor of his way. Horace mas by his class called a goenĭ student. Experienced and highly
successful as a teacher, good positions fell naturally to his lot. Amherst High School secured his services for the summer term of 1889 . This position be will retain for the next year. Although a good man at receptions, some secrets McKenna never unbosomed. Never disconcerted, he always appeared a gentleman. Ife took an active interest in the affairs of the Athenæum Society, and was not arerse to an occasional merry time. MeKenna looks forward to law as a profession, and is now using his spare moments in that studs. With no moderate ambition he takes his steps carefully, and is a man not easily pusined back.

## L. A. Patmer,

joined the class of S 0 , for a partial course. The worth of Acadia and the ambition to act well his part changed his intentions. Ile was a persevering student and a hard worker, whatever else his faults no one could say that Palmer feared to do his duty, and the appreciation in which worthy students, held his active opposition to eren the popular vices of college life, brightened the latter part of his college course. Business entrusted to him was assured success. Ie was an efficient senior editor of this paper and chairman of the devotional committee of the Y. M. C. A. On the eighteenth day of June, be was ordained pastor of the Peticodiac Baptist Church, and on the nineteenth, he publicly recognized the fact that it is not good for man to be alone. We wish you, Falmer, a well earned success.

## Exchanges.

Aniong the College papers already on our table are: The Argosy, The Out, The Cadet, The Censor, The Normal Offering, College Rambler, Niagara Index, The Academy, and Trinity Eniversity Review.

The Argosy has a good tone. Much space is devoted to expressions concerning their "Departed Seventeen." The ouel appears well in the number before us. The articles on "The Three Essentials of Civilization" and "De Holmes" contain many just remarks. In Colleg: Rambler, the articles "Our English Language" and "Civil Ethics" contain some fine sentiment and nood ideas. Lack of space precludes further mention of other papers.

When Auger molhes, unestrained to action, Like a hot stecil, it stumbles in its way-
The Dian of Thought strikes iecpest, and strikes safely. satage.

## Personals.

H. A. Lovett, B. A., ' 86 ; S. W. Cummings, B. A., ' 85 ; G. O. Forsyth, B. A.. '79 ; H. T. Ross. B. A., ' S , received the degree of LL. B. from Dalhousie last term, and have since leen admitted to the Bar of N. S.
C. A. Shaw, who matriculated with the class of '89, after extended travel and residence in South America, has joined the class of ' 93 .
H. L. Brown, formerly of ' 8 , has returned from kusiness to take his Senior year with the class of '90.
A. C. Kempton and C. B. Freeman, formerly of '90, and W. C. Illsley, of ' 89 , have resumed their studies with the class of 91.
B. A. Lockhart, B. A., '84, who studied one year at Dalhousie Law School, is now completing his course at Boston University. In the study of law he is facile princeps, his average standing last year being above 90 .
G. A. Whitman, B. A., 'st, has joined the first year at Newton Theological School.

Prof. J. F. Tufts has heen quite ill for some time, but we are glad to learn that his health is now improving.
F. M. Shaw, '90, received a Nova Scotia Academic teacher's license at the late examinations.

Benjamin Rand, Ph. D., M. A., '79, has been aprointed Professor of Euglish in Boston Polytechnic School.

Wallace Graham, Q. C., B. A., '67, has been nppointed Judge in the Supreme Court and Judge in Equity for Nova Scotia.

Rev. M. B. Shaw, B. A., ' $\mathcal{G}$, has removed to California.

Rev. J. E. P. Hopper, M. A., 'TO, is now Principal of the Union J3aptist Seminary, St. Martin's N. B., of which Rev. W. H. Warren, M. A., 'T4, is instructor in Classics and History.
Rev. W. H. Robinson, M. A., '3l, has returned from Califor'ia with his health much improved.
Rev. D. H. Sinpson, M. A., '88, has accepted the pastorate of the Springhill Baptist Church.
Rev. Sidney Welton, B. A., 'S1, is now pastor of the Baptist Church at Portland, N. B.

## 1iocals.

"Logan."
"Over Home."
Tuti-fruti putty, O See you are a beanty.
Why leave the class in the midst of a recitation, O, Bake.
Freshman No. I. Is C-a full matriculant?
" No. 2. Yes! Jack he is a smart little fellow, let me tell you.
" No. 3. Why, Oakes says he was admitted on prohilition.

Checkers and chess are played considerably in the Hall. Still it is somewhat unusual for all to be skunked, neither did it require a King or any other Royal personage to bring ahout that result. All that was necesisary was a simple cat.
"All have been freshmen, but some are fresh forever."
A certain gardener recently hired a horse and started for l3erwick with a load of green stuff. He disposed of part of his load at Kentville, and the rest got sold at Berwick. His trip however does not seem to have been profitable as he has since eritered into the sale of gowns.
"W(h)y man you need this also." Well, yes! I guess so, just what I have been looking for. Only a dollar did you say? All right sir, here is a. e cash. lly smoke ! I'm just about made now, and if I don't have my Sallust up for to-morrow ahead of 'em all, you may call me tough as well as frish.

Even so said the Scamor vendor.
Scientific theories are being sifted ander the hand of the develeping freshmen. The other day one of them diseharged his mind to a classmate thus: "If water is composed of atoms, each comaining a little animal, the atomic theory will have to be abandoned."

Novi Bomines.-Ench freaman clas:, as it assembles at college, becomes food for observation of the other elasses. The curiosity of each man is satistied in ouserving the actions and words of the verdant ones. The present freshman class supplies a good field for the study of character. There are those who are first class fellows, some are surierlatively fresh. and some are inclined to make themeslves olmoxious. Some seem to be fond of the company of the soph's, as evinced in morning prayers and chureh. Some lave ideas of their own and are boand to let others know them while others have none of their own, and have to rely on those of their classmates. Some according to a good authority prosiess the property of heating up a rerom quickly.

The fate of two thirds of the boys I sing, And sad the hand that sweeps the mournful string; Because in telling of another's woes, I may be treading on my own poor toes. Sing first, O muse, why doth yon Soph, declare, With mighty vehemence, the morks unfair, And every morn is absent fron his class, To play his lannjo or to see his lass.
Why doth the Junior pine with sickness now
Where rosy health late bloomed upon his brow, And why is he so often heard to say, Of the trangressor rocky is the way. The answer comes in low unatural tones, We're plucked, we're plucked, and ends in groans. MORAL.
Of all sad words by hen or poet clucked, The saddest far of all are these "I'm plucked."

The societies on the Hill have elected the following officers: Athenamm.-Pres., B. M. Bentley; Vice-Pres., E. E. Daley ; Kec. Sce'y, A. E. Dunlop; Cor. Sec'y, O. N. Ciapman; Treas., A. F. Newcombe ; Ex. Com., J. E. Eaton, W. N. Hutchins, A. A. Shaw, Ellgar Wood, C. R. Minard, R. Kennedy, was made thirl member of naper committee R. O. Morse was appointed junior editor in place of Miss Katic R. Hall.
Missionary Society.-Pres., N. A. MacNiel; Vice-Pres., H. I. Whidden ; Scc'y, J. I. Ganong ; Treas., E. E. Daley; ExCom., C. R. Minard, E. R. Norse, Miss Hattie Eaton.
A. A. A. A.-l'res., J. Herdin; Vice-Pres., J. Gardiner ; Sec'y, J. II. Davis; Treas., W. B. Burnett ; Ex. Com., J. Herbin, L. Eiton, C. Freeman, H. Y. Corcy, F. A. Starmit, A. Tingley, A. A. Wilson, E. R. Morse, D. Spidle, Foot-Ball.lst Capt., L. Eaton; 2nd Capt., J. E. Eaton; Base-Ball.1st Capt., 13. H. Bentley ; and Capt., E. Gates.

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[^1]:    " Not less swift souls that yearn for light, Rapt after Heaven's starry ilight, Will sweep the tracts of day and uight,"

