

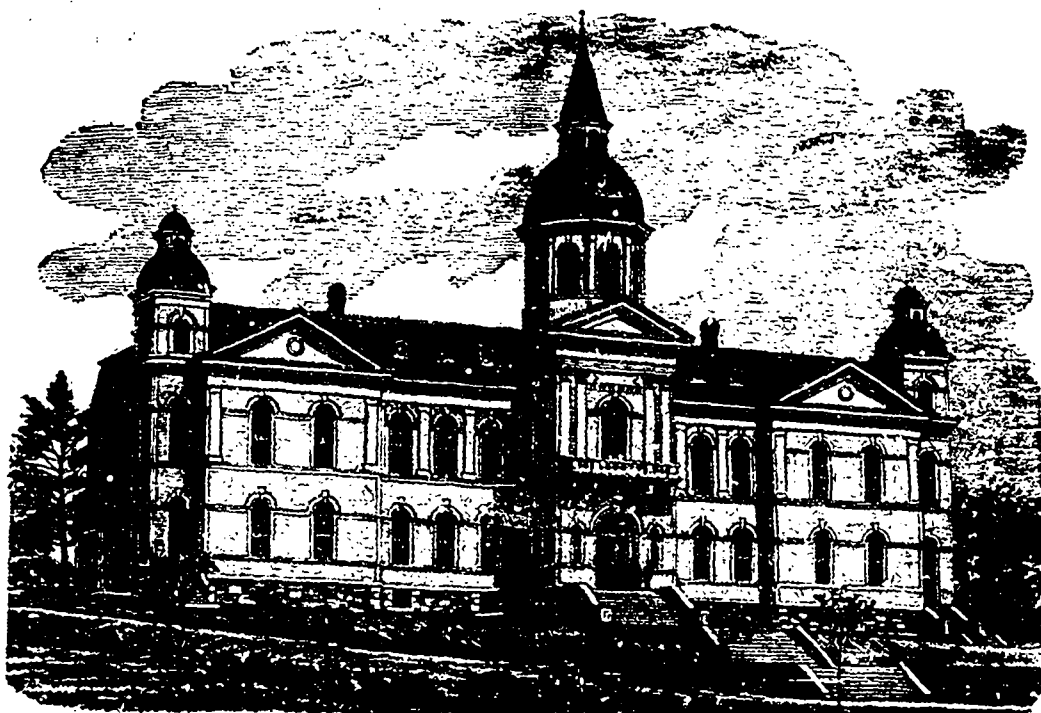
ACADIA ATHLETICUM

Prodesse quam Conspicit.

VOL. XIII.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., JUNE, 1887.

No. 8.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ACADIA COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

REV. A. W. SAWYER, D. D., *President,*

Professor of Moral Philosophy and Evidences of Christianity.

REV. E. A. CRAWLEY, D. D., *Professor Emeritus.*

D. F. HUGGINS, M. A., Ph. D., *Professor of Mathematics.*

R. V. JONES, M. A., Ph. D., *Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages.*

REV. E. M. KIERSTEAD, M. A., *Professor of English Literature, Rhetoric and Logic.*

A. E. COLDWELL, M. A., *Professor of the Natural Sciences, and Curator of the Museum.*

J. F. TUTTS, M. A., *Professor of History.*



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The Acadia Athenæum.

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No. 8.

Acadia Athenæum.

Chief Editors:

E. R. MORSE, '87. I. W. PORTER, '87.

Assistant Editors:

C. L. DAVISON, '88. H. H. WICKWIRE, '88.
H. W. MCKENNA, '89

Managing Committee:

H. L. DAY, '88, *Sec.-Treas.*
J. H. COX, '89. W. W. CHIPMAN, '90.

TERMS:

One Copy per Year, \$1.00. Postage prepaid.

Business letters should be addressed to H. L. DAY, Sec.-Treas.
Upon all other subjects address the Editors of the Acadia Athenæum.

→* The Sanctum. *←

A GAIN is it necessary to write a closing editorial. The Editor's chair is another time to change occupants, and the management of the Sanctum to pass into other hands. In retiring we scarcely know what to say, differing from what has already been written by many of our predecessors. If we are at all like other Editors, and we can't help thinking but in some respects we are, then we suppose our thoughts and feelings at the closing of the term will be something similar to theirs. With reference to the position of Editor of a college paper about the same opinions will be held. Some matters will have succeeded in producing the same feeling of inability and unrest which "long before our forefathers had crossed the Western ocean" had been each one's trial. But coming to our own particular experiences, what are they? The trust which at the beginning of the year the body of students chose to repose in us we have striven to respect; and the obligations accordingly laid upon us to fulfil. It has been the aim to give to the articles which have appeared in our columns that variety which perhaps more than anything so conduces to their

interest. How we have succeeded in this you must judge. If a failure has been made, for the sake of yourselves who made the choice, say nothing about it, if a success, say less. In the Sanctum the waters have been untroubled. Our colleagues have willingly, cheerfully, and well done their share of the work. Content to wear the mantle which the "scribes" of '86 left us, we have also shown it by making no change in the mechanical appearance of the paper from last year. The same printers, Messrs. James Bowes & Sons, were engaged by the ATHENÆUM, and the same satisfaction given. To all those who have helped us by contributions we can only say, "Pray receive the most we can give you—our warmest thanks." Nothing more comes to our minds; and standing on the threshold we look one way and say, "Good-bye;" another way and say, "Welcome brothers; your ability is such as makes us glad to see you passing in; and among those who have occupied and shall occupy the seats now yours, may there be none more successful and more worthy of praise."

THE Seniors' troubles have come and gone, the Sems' troubles have come and gone, the Anniversary season, the Anniversary people, and the Anniversary exercises have all come and gone. They are added to the things which are past, to be remembered or forgotten. But they are not everything which deserves to be remembered or forgotten in connection with an Anniversary. First, the friends of the college need to remember that there is no way of forming a more correct idea of what Acadia is and what she is doing, than by coming and seeing us every June. A chance is then offered for personal experience in the matter, and the claims of the institution can be seen for themselves and better realized. To this remark the Seminary and the Academy must not be considered as exceptions. They too can be better estimated than would otherwise be the case. In speaking thus we have no intention or need of complaining. That this first point to be remembered is well kept in mind is

amply shown at the close of each College year. Second, those who have the College under their control need to remember that quite a large number of our visitors have complained that there was not sufficient provision made for permitting strangers to see the interior of the building. In most all instances the complainants are those who have contributed to the institution, and they therefore feel their claim to be just. Some provision has been made it is true; but is it adequate? Generally it is of such a nature that if even a student who is well acquainted with the surroundings, wishes to take his friends through the College, he must spend some ten or fifteen minutes in hunting up the janitor and inducing him to open the door; while persons not so lucky as to have friends in College, must manage as best they can. The complaint has been made and it is worthy of notice. When the two parties remember each these two things, what can be forgotten without injury each can easily tell.

WE have followed with some interest the movements of the Baptists and Free Christian Baptists of these provinces since the question of union was first mooted. Upon the "Basis of Union," prepared by such a large and influential committee, we will not presume to offer any suggestions or remarks. It will, without doubt, be subjected to a severely critical and analytical discussion at the approaching representative gatherings of the two interested denominations. But the question, how would this union affect Acadia? is one that naturally suggests itself at present, and which is worthy of serious attention. Laying aside all theological polemics, the unprejudiced mind would surely see vast advantages accruing to our institutions from such an action. An enlarged constituency, enlarged resources, enlarged endowment, a large increase of students, a greater prestige, and the fire of a new enthusiasm are among the more immediate advantages. Could the union be effected harmoniously, we see the dawn of still brighter days for Acadia. But if the union at present be considered premature, why cannot the bodies cooperate in supporting an Arts College?

The old time barriers of prejudice and misunderstanding have been swept away. The two denominations are seen to be near together in sentiment and nearer in practice. Is it not possible for them to unite

their forces for the purpose of giving their youth the benefits of higher education under Christian influences? This would not be an abandonment of the principle of denominational colleges, but only a perpetuation of the same under slightly more liberal conditions. This has been attempted already in New Brunswick, and in spite of unfortunate reverses, the attempt is likely to prove a grand success. The only complications that would be likely to arise under these circumstances, would be in connection with theological education. But if union were to be effected in the Arts Department, when the time arrives for a Baptist Theological Hall in the Maritime Provinces, this work could be undertaken independently by each denomination without any necessary friction.

THE religious status of the student community is always of deep interest to those who have friends in attendance at an institution, and to all who have its prosperity at heart. Acadia, founded amid the prayers and tears of devout men, has witnessed many wonderful exhibitions of divine favor and saving grace. The reports in this connection during the past year may appear somewhat scanty and unsatisfactory. Yet, though no general revival influence was manifested, a steady current of Christian influence was sustained, and much work was performed in a quiet way. The social meetings were well attended, and always interesting, being feelingly characterized by a visiting divine as the focus of the power of the institution. The "Acadia Missionary Society" was also maintained in a flourishing condition. One or more prayer-meetings were held in the student's rooms throughout the entire year. A number of the students professed conversion, and a few put on Christ in baptism. Every Sunday saw at least a dozen students, often forgetful of much needed rest, engaged in mission work, crossing the valleys and climbing the neighboring hills, seeking out the careless and destitute and proclaiming Christ to them. Many earnest prayers were offered for reviving showers, but when these did not come, thanks were offered for the mercy drops. A warm Christian sympathy was constantly maintained, and the year can in no way be considered a reverse as a campaign in the Christian warfare. The interest taken in missionary matters is indicated by the fact that over fifty dollars were raised by our society for missionary purposes.

AT the beginning of the College year we announced that our debts were paid and our treasuries empty. At the close of the year we are pleased to make the announcement that our finances are in a still more favorable condition. The Treasurer of the Athenæum Society, Mr. A. W. Foster, at the closing session reported that he had satisfied all claims that had been presented against the Society, and that a balance of twenty dollars remained in the treasury. This improvement upon the record of past years is largely owing to a change in the management of our lecture course. The society passed a resolution to charge its members the same entrance fees at lectures as were collected from others in attendance, the result being a large increase in its income. Our paper has shared the prosperity of the Society. After the years expenses are defrayed, there will remain a balance of thirty-five dollars in the treasury. This is largely owing to the industry and patience of our Sec'y-Trea., Mr. H. L. Day. He discharged the duties of his office in a business-like manner, and deserved the success which attended his efforts. We trust that the relations of mutual friendship and esteem so long existing between the paper and its patrons may not in any instance have been shaken by his efforts to collect amounts due.

At the last session of the Society a vote of thanks was presented to Mr. Day for his services in connection with this office. It is gratifying to be able to note the improved financial standing of our Society among the general indications of progress at Acadia.

MAYFLOWERS.

[TOO LATE FOR LAST ISSUE.]

1.

Dull lines of cloud
Where the sun should be;—
The air is chill,
And the wind blows free.

Here at my feet is a water-soaked hollow,
Birches and aldergrowth near;
Tell me, who can, what of beauty may follow
Life when decay has been here.
Naught but dead leaves and a lifeless sky over—
Where is the use of a life?
Where is the use of the toils that but cover
Spots of dead earth 'neath the strife?

II.

Quick thro' the water-soaked hollow went thrilling
Flashes of pink and white bloom;
Deep thro' the air, sweetest fragrance instilling,
Secrets are whispered that soon
Quicken the soul to the knowing and seeing
Graces in even decay.
Leaves, tho' in death, have their share in new being—
That which is beauty always.

A sweet, warm air,
And the chill winds fall;—
No clouds in sight
And the sky o'er all.

B. B.

CLASS POEM.

(Written by S. T. Rand, D. D., and delivered to the Graduating Class on Anniversary Day.)

Collegii Classi Acadimensis, quae ad academicum gradum promotâ est, Junio Anno Domini Millesimo octingentesimo octogesimo septimo, quae dictum regens hanc sententiam, scilicet, "Animo et Fide," adoptavit. Dico multam pacem; sint vobis favor, et misericordia, et pax, a Deo Patre nostro, et Domino nostro Jesu Christo.

"Proinde, fratres mei carissimi, praestate vos constantes, immobiles, semper excellentes in Domini negotio, scientes vestrum in re dominica laborem, non esse vanum."

Proinde, fratres, O carissimi,
Confidete in viro Domini,
Qui semper audit humillissimum,
Et fidem dat, et verum animum.

Humilitas! miranda gratia!
Est bonitas, est sapientia,
Est vis, est fides, est fidelitas,
Cum magna gloria, felicitas.

Qui Deum amat, servit, honorat,
Et Deo delectationem dat:
In rebus omnibus et ubique,
Is facit fertque fidelissime.

Haec facere est animus, fides est,
Qui animatus his semper prodest:
Magnanimus, et Deo similis,
Constansque, firmus, et immobilis.

Sic vos praestate vos, carissimi,
Negotio in omni Domini:
Scientes sane vestra opera,
Non vana sint in re dominica.

TRANSLATION.

By the Author.

To the Graduating Class of Acadia College, June 1887, who have adopted as their motto, "Animo et Fide,"—"BY COURAGE AND FAITH." May grace and peace be multiplied; and "may grace, mercy and peace be unto you from God our Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ."

"Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord; forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord."—1 Cor. 15, 58.

Now, brethren, trust in God,—He only can
Give strength and courage to poor feeble man.
He hears the truly humble when they plead
For faith and courage in the hour of need.

Hu ility! O rare and wondrous grace!
What goodness, wisdom, doth this word embrace.
Faith, power and courage, even highest bliss,
With glory everlasting—yea, all this.

Who truly loves Him, serves and honours God,
And God well pleased, his labours will applaud.
In all his works and ways, and everywhere,
In service sweet he'll *suffer, do and dare.*

Seek you this grace, this faith, this courage true,
Then in true greatness boldly *dare and do.*
Magnanimous he moves in god-like power,
The man thus panoplied—in darkest hour.

Thus prove your "motto," brethren in the Lord,
Thus show your *courage*, thus your *faith* record.
Stedfast, immovable in your call divine,
Then reap a large reward, and in full glory shine!

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

ACCORDING to announcement, the Anniversary exercises of Acadia College and affiliated institutions took place the first and second days of June. The Senators, Governors and Alumni were early on the Hill in full force, and the general public attested their interest in these events by a large representation. On the Sunday preceding the anniversary, Dr. Sawyer preached the Baccalaureate sermon to a very large audience in the village chapel. His text was John, xviii., 37, and his subject, "Christ the king of Truth." It was a masterly effort, argumentative, didactic, and interesting, and was thoroughly appreciated by all—more especially with those who have conversed with the speaker on kindred subjects in the class-room. The people of the village courteously offered the graduating class the use of the front body pews at this exercise.

As early as Wednesday afternoon, College Hall was well filled, the occasion being the public Rhetorical exercises of

HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

The matriculating class numbered forty-one, and of these ten were chosen to deliver orations. The following programme was carried out:—

- PRAYER,—S. T. Rand, D. D. Music,—Chorus.
1. Essay: "The Newspaper,"—J. E. Barsa, Wolfville.
2. Essay: The Golden Fleece,—W. B. Burnett, Sussex, N. B.
3. Essay: Beneath the Surface,—Edgar Chipman, Wolfville.
Music: Solo,—Ring, Blue Bells, Ring,—Miss Nelson.
4. Essay: Chinese Gordon,—H. P. Whidden, Antigonish.
5. Essay: The Nile,—J. E. Tiner, Musquash, N. B.
6. Essay: The Civilizing Effect of Commerce,—D. B. Hemmeon, Wolfville.
7. Essay: Rise of Patriotism in Modern Greece,—George E. Day, Yarmouth.
Music: Quartette,—Bitter Sweet. Misses Pride, Loader, Simms and Rudderham.
8. Essay: Sir William Wallace,—L. H. Morse, Paradise.
9. Essay: The Jesuit Missionaries,—W. M. Smallman, O'Leary Road, P. E. I.
10. Essay: Look well to the Foundation,—Z. L. Fash, Bridgetown.
Music: Solo,—"Hunting four-leaved Clover." Miss Day.
Addresses. National Anthem.

The following are the gentlemen who have completed the Academic course of instruction:—

CLASS OF 1887.

I.—CLASSICAL COURSE.

- G. R. Baker Randolph, N. B.
J. E. Barsa Wolfville.
W. B. Burnett Sussex, N. B.
R. L. Cain Yarmouth.
J. P. Clark Nictaux.
I. Crombie Wilmot.
E. Chipman Wolfville.
B. Crosby Yarmouth.
Geo. E. Day Yarmouth.
Jos. A. Ellis Ohio.
H. G. Estabrooks .. Sackville, N. B.
Z. L. Fash Bridgetown.
C. H. Fielding ... Dartmouth.
E. E. Gates Truro.
Bertha Griffin ... Wolfville.
E. F. Hall Kingston.
D. B. Hemmeon.... Wolfville.
A. M. Hemmeon .. "
F. R. Higgins..... "
Geo. E. Higgins.... "
H. B. Hogg..... Yarmouth.
J. A. LeGrandais .. Bay St. George, N. B.
N. A. McNeill Charlottetown.
C. E. Morso..... Nictaux.
L. H. Morso Paradise.
R. O. Morso Williamston.
J. A. Marple N. E. Margaree.
L. A. Notton..... Charlottetown, P. E. I.
A. Rowe Port Williams.
E. Rowe "
J. H. Secord Fredericton Junction, N. B.
H. N. Shaw Boston, Mass., U. S.
I. Simpson..... Cavendish, P. E. I.
W. J. Spurr Aylesford.

W. M. Smallman .. O'Leary Road, P. E. I.
 J. E. Tiner..... Musquash, N. B.
 Archie Tingloy Sackville, N. B.
 H. P. Whidden.... Antigonish.
 C. P. Wilson Belmont.

II.—ENGLISH COURSE.

Walter Eaton..... Lower Canard.
 Harold Lovitt..... Yarmouth.

The essays were of a highly creditable character. Several of the younger members of the class gave promise of future distinction, while especial mention might be made of the efforts of Messrs. Hemmeon, Day, Smallman, and Fash. The music, rendered by young ladies of the seminary, and by Miss Day, of Yarmouth, was of an appropriate character, and was well received by the audience.

J. F. Tufts, M. A., E. W. Sawyer, B. A., F. M. Kelly, M. A., and H. N. Shaw, represented the staff of teachers on the platform. Attorney-General Longley, Revs. C. Goodspeed, W. H. Cline, J. W. Manning, G. E. Day, D. D., J. A. Gordon, J. F. Kempton, S. T. Rand, D. D., and S. Seldon, Esq., were also on the platform. J. W. Longley, C. Goodspeed, and Dr. Day, made congratulatory addresses. Taking the breadth of general culture apparent in the essays presented as a criterion, we prophesy the most gratifying results when these gentlemen have had the advantage of four years careful discipline in Acadia College.

ACADIA SEMINARY.

The closing exercises of Acadia Seminary took place in College Hall on Wednesday evening, June 1st. Every foot of available room being occupied in the Hall, quite a large number of persons were forced to go away without gaining admittance. The following programme was carried out by the members of the graduating class:—

- Processional.—“Marche des Troubadours”.. *Roubier*. Misses Clerke, Wood, Henderson, Rice.
 Prayer.—Rev. E. M. Saunders, D. D.
 1. Essay,—“Queen Elizabeth.” May J. Bishop.
 2. Vocal Duot,—“On the Moonlight Stream”.. *Geibel*. Misses Lovett and Simms.
 3. Essay,—“Music.” Harriet M. Eaton.
 4. Piano Solo,—“Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2”.. *Liszt*. Laura E. Sawyer.
 5. Essay,—“Holland House, its Inmates and its Guests.” Ella A. Pudsey.
 6. Vocal Solo,—“La Stella”.. *Ariditi*. May H. Vaughan.
 7. Essay,—“The Vanity and Insanity of Genius.” Lila P. Williams.
 8. Piano Solo,—“Polonaise in A b”.. *Chopin*. Harriet M. Eaton.
 9. Essay,—“A merry heart doeth good like a medicine.” Minnie W. Long.
 10. Concerto,—“Don Juan”.. *Mozart-Lysburg*. Lila P. Williams. Second Piano, Miss Buttrick.
 11. Essay with Vocal Solo,—“Social Life in the Eighteenth Century.” Annie F. N. Smith.

Presentation of Diplomas.

God Save The Queen.

The certificates awarded by the President of the College for the completion of work in the various courses were as follows:—

May J. Bishop..... Classical Course.
 Harriet M. Eaton Literary and Musical Course.
 Minnie W. Long..... Literary Course.
 Ella A. Pudsey Classical Course.
 Laura E. Sawyer..... Musical Course.
 Annie F. N. Smith..... Classical Course.
 May H. Vaughan Musical (Vocal) Course.
 Lila P. Williams..... Literary and Musical Course.

The essays and selections of music were well rendered, both bespeaking patient study on the part of the pupil, and careful training by the teacher. The variety of courses provided by the institution will be seen to be such as offers a good education to every young lady. Besides efficient work is done in elocution and painting. That the interest in this institution is not less than that taken in the other schools of the Hill is manifest. The attendance at the Seminary, which during the last year has been unusually large, amply attests this. The results as shown by the efforts of each graduating class also attest the fact that the interest is not bestowed upon an unworthy object. One of the staff, Miss Mergeson, has during the year supplied the place of Professor in French in the college. Her efficiency for the task is claimed by all who have received instruction from her.

CONVOCATION.

The graduating exercises of the College were held on Thursday morning, June 2nd. The morning was dull and rainy; but notwithstanding this, Assembly Hall was at the appointed time well filled. The order of exercises is subjoined:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

- Prayer.—Rev. Dr. Hopper.
 Oration by members of the Graduating Class.
 “The Student as a Patriot.”—Colman W. Corey, Havelock, N. B.
 “The Rational and the Empirical in Medicine.”—Jesse T. Prescott, Sussex, N. B.
 “Government by the Majority.”—Oliver S. Miller, Bridgetown, N. S.
 “The Future of Japan.”—William E. Boggs, Wolfville, N. S. Music.
 “The Commercial Route of Hudson Bay.”—J. Allan Sharpe, St. John, N. B.
 “What is Literature?”—Samuel K. Smith, Milton, Queens Co., N. S.
 “William, Prince of Orange.”—Henry Vaughan, St. Martins, N. B.
 “The Relation of the Professions to Labor.”—George R. White, St. Martins, N. B.
 Music.
 “Civilization as affected by International Relations.”—Edwin L. Green, Melvern Square, N. S.
 “The Influence of one Thinker on his own and succeeding Ages,” illustrated by Plato.—Ernest R. Morse, Paradise, N. S.
 “The Uses of Mythology in Art.”—Thaddeus S. K. Freeman, Milton, Queens, N. S.
 “The Gradual Advancement of Learning.”—Israel W. Porter, Deerfield, N. S.
 Music.

- *** "The Moral Benefit of Science Studies."—Charles H. Miller, Clarence, N. S.
 *** "Conservatism and Radicalism in Ancient Greece."—George A. Whitman, New Albany, N. S.
 "Conscience, as seen in the Plays of Shakespeare"—John B. Morgan, Fredrickton, N. B.
 *** "The Popular Element in the English Constitution."—Ernest M. Freeman, Newport, N. S.
 "The Reign of Victoria."—Robie W. Ford, Milton, Queens, N.S.
 Music.
 Presentation of Honor Certificates.
 Conferring of Degrees.
 National Anthem. Benediction.

*Exoused.

At the close of the exercises the following students received first class honor certificates :

Senior Class.—J. B. Morgan, in Metaphysics ; I. W. Porter, in Moral Philosophy and History ; G. E. A. Whitman, in History ; E. R. Morse, in Moral Philosophy.

Junior Class.—L. D. Morse, in Logic.

Sophomore Class.—C. H. McIntyre, in Physical Science.

Freshman Class.—J. E. Eaton, in Classics ; C. B. Freeman, in Classics.

The President also announced that the following degrees had been awarded in course by the Senate to the persons whose names are connected.

M. A.—Joseph H. Robbins, '73.

M. A.—Frank M. Kelly, '84.

B. A.—Stephen N. Cornwall.

On the platform sat Revds. S. T. Rand, D. D., I. E. Bill, D. D., Dr. Hopper, G. E. Day, D. D., E. M. Saunders, D. D., C. Goodspeed, Hon. J. W. Johnstone, D. C. L., and a large representation of the Alumni. From these the President called upon two, Dr. Rand and Dr. Bill, to make short addresses. Dr. Rand read a Latin poem addressed to the graduating class. Dr. Bill's remarks were very appropriate to the occasion, showing as they did the relation existing between Acadia and the Seminary at St. Martins. Attorney-General Longley also in answer to the President's call came to the platform and gave a short address. The music which added so materially to the enjoyment of the occasion was furnished by Misses Hitchens and Buttrick, teachers in the Seminary. The exercises closed with the National Anthem and the Benediction.

CONCERT.

The concert of Thursday evening was under the auspices of the graduating class. Mr. Sichel of Halifax, who was engaged to provide the entertainment, gave entire satisfaction in the performance of his duties, the concert being up to the standard represented. Although the evening was anything but favorable to a full house, the Hall was comfortably filled ; and when it was cleared Acadia had completed her 49th year.

ALUMNI AND GOVERNORS.

As the editors were unable to obtain official reports of the proceedings of the Alumni and Board of Governors, we copy the following from the *Messenger and Visitor* :

The report of the Executive Committee of the Alumni of Acadia gives a very cheering account of the progress of the society and of a deepening interest in the work of the College.

It was decided to have a manuscript of an Alumni Companion prepared during the year, containing a concise biography of each Alumnus, to be laid before the society next June, with estimates of costs of publication, &c.

It was also determined that the Alumni assume \$500 of the salary of the professor of Modern Languages and History for next year.

The following are the officers for the coming year :

Dr. Hall, Truro, President ; A. J. Denton, Vice-President ; S. W. Cummings, Sec. Treas. Directors :—Prof. Eaton, Prof. Coldwell, E. W. Sawyer, Dr. Hopper, W. F. Parker, H. T. Ross, C. Goodspeed.

This Society seems to be gradually growing. There is in it the very life blood of the college, and it should be one of the greatest powers to advance its interests. With more thorough organization and with vigor thrown into its management, it is to be expected that a better showing will be made than in the past. A promise of this is seen in the fact that the Alumni dinner this year was made the occasion for serious business rather than for amusement.

The Board of Governors held four sessions, and considerable important business was transacted. It was determined to put up a building to be used by the young ladies for purposes of exercise. The old gymnasium is to be moved to another site and enlarged so as to provide accommodation for the reading room, for a class to be formed in free hand drawing, and for the prayer meeting.

The friends of the college generally, and the undergraduates especially, will be pleased to learn that an appointment has been made to the chair of modern languages and history. Prof. L. E. Wortman, the gentleman appointed, is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, and is at present principal of our Seminary in St. John. He has had a long experience as a teacher, and is highly recommended for the position by gentlemen best fitted to judge of his qualifications. He is a genial Christian gentleman, and will win the respect and esteem of those who are associated with him. We have not yet learned whether he has accepted the appointment ; but should he do so, we understand he proposes to spend a time in Europe in the further study of French and German, and begin his duties in January next.

It will be remembered that it was determined at our last convention to raise not less than \$50,000 as a thank offering to commemorate the jubilee year of Acadia. The jubilee celebration will be held next year in connection with our convention, which will be held, it is suggested, at Wolfville. The governors of the college have secured the services of Rev. A. Cohoon for the summer, and he will enter upon his work at once.

With Bro. Cohoon's well known energy, there is great hope that success will be achieved. Why should not our wealthy people say it shall be a larger sum, and give noble conditional subscriptions, to encourage the people generally to do their best? Never has Acadia been in more need ; never has she proved her worth as now ; and never will there be a time when to do a grand thing for her would be more fitting and more helpful.

The governors also sent a message to the authorities of McMaster University, Ontario, congratulating them on securing their charter, and intimating that the way our relation to the theological school was affected by recent changes would be reserved for consideration in August.

SENSATIONALISM.

SENSATIONALISM is one of the many words of the English language which has been trucked about in every common cart, pitched hither and thither by use and abuse until it certainly cannot recognize itself, even if any person else is able to detect its battered features. It originally meant the derivation of ideas by sense impressions. It is now commonly understood as the derivation of balderdash by nonsense insinuations. A sensation in high life, a sensation in society, a political sensation, she, or he created a sensation, etc. What do they all mean? Derivation of ideas by sense impressions? Not exactly, they shade off slightly. A sensation in high life usually means a nice, interesting, harmless little tidbit of scandal; a delicate and highly flavoured dish of gossip; something both edifying, and to those who "read as they run" perhaps, instructive. It originates at first as a profound secret, deep, dark and mysterious; fit only for the ears of gods and women; it is *hinted* at by Lady W. in the presence of Countess X., the Countess *whispers* it to Duchess Y. with strict injunctions that it shall go no further—at least no further than 25,000 miles round the globe, *too soon*. It is immediately carried by her Grace to a near and dear friend, Mlle Blab, who *breathes* it to a few of the select at one of their social gatherings, perhaps a missionary meeting. The ladies of course look horrified; are awfully surprised, but all appear to remember it remarkably well, and, like an avalanche of mud it slides through the city, and is telegraphed across the Atlantic as a well known and undoubtedly ascertained fact from the very highest authority, that Duke Blouster's highly educated and accomplished wife has eloped or is about to seek a divorce, etc.; and so in the course of about 48 hours from a strictly private and whispered insinuation (for there is usually not a particle of truth in the whole thing) a full dressed and highly coloured *fact* is being discussed, with that keen relish, with which people will lick their chops in the most disgusting fashion, over all Christendom. Or there is a political sensation; some far-sighted prattler, who bought his way into Parliament, mentions that "he believes that bill," (he isn't seen what one), but that bill "is going to test the strength of the Government to the utmost." Thereupon some partizan, so blind and prejudiced, that he would tumble into a political abyss as broad and black as Africa, though it stared him point blank in the face, blusters it out to his "friends" in one of their cosy little retreats for rest and recreation from their arduous political labours. Along comes one of those ingenious, painstaking, and ambitious gentlemen called reporters, and after an hour's profound interview he rushes to the telegraph office and forthwith proceeds to unburden his soul, not forgetting to fully make up for any slight deficiencies on the part of the person interviewed. The next morning appears in

ominous head lines the startling intelligence: "Gov't. doomed; rotten political ship fast going to ruin on the rocks of public opinion and honest conviction," and once more the public chuckle and feast. Or this time "she created a sensation." This is misleading, it should be "she is created out of sensation," which would be far nearer the truth. The general import of the sensation however, is that the latest society belle appeared somewhere at a ball in a costume so enormously ridiculous that it eclipsed all previous records, eminent as they have been, and valuable to the country, and the result was, a sensation. The square truth of the matter, eliminating its scientific significance, is this: A sensation is anything ridiculous, and to create one it becomes necessary to do one of two things—either lie, or make a fool of yourself, your conscience, if any is left, take the choice, and the public pay their money.

And what are sensations destined to arrive at if they thus go on, becoming more vitiated and misleading every day. Why this, something worse than common lying, more degrading than making a fool of yourself—since the latter often requires very little extraordinary effort—mere morbid fabrications, whose only aim is to pander to depraved tastes and abnormal appetites, requiring for their concoction not an every day news-reporter, but a second rate blood and thunder novel tramp with a fertile imagination, a penny worth of judgment, and one grain of brain well beaten up and thoroughly mixed. Have sensations already accomplished a work? Yes indeed, you can see it in every reading room and club, by the eager eyes and bent forms of the young especially, as they scan the columns, searching after a morsel of sensation, and if disappointed by the disgust with which they too often turn away declaring that the papers are getting so unbearably dry and monotonous as to be positively unfit to read. Dry because not reeking with the poisonous dampness of scandal! Not worth reading because the froth and scum of a bar-room canard or Wall street story is wanting! You have only to look over the pages of literature as it comes to the homes of millions in the shape of newspapers, magazines and novels, and you see it glaring out on countless columns; occupying the time and thoughts of men, absorbing the attention of the young, striking with its leprous hand into the thoughts and feelings of many who would not own its seductive influence, but who are nevertheless moved by its subtle and dangerous power. It is a narcotic that steals its way along the veins of thought so quietly and yet so surely that its grasp is hardly felt till some day it betrays itself by leaping into the mind in a thousand damaging wishes and vain regrets. It teaches people to believe what they really do not believe, and thus encourages self-deception. It depraves the young, hurts the middle aged, and, alas! is not always rejected by the old who have grown up, slowly gliding down its tepid waters,

until they do not care to stem the current. Unlike many other evils it has no redeeming feature whatever; strip it of its gloss and it becomes a lie; rob it of its beauty and color and it degenerates into a canker; purge it of all three and nothing remains except a ghastly blank. How shall we meet it? Shall we put no trust in it and say, O well, its only a yarn; no harm to read it anyway. Too dangerous; it will not stop at that. Shall we then pass it over as not worth reading, again too careless; it requires a strong effort and considerable will power to do so. Neither plan works. Well we will "discourage" it. What an utterly contemptible phrase this "discourage" a thing has dwindled to; it implies half-heartedness, dish water warmth, hesitation, prevarication, foolishness, and usually a considerable portion of that which might be called rather-than-not-do-it-ness. It is like discouraging drinking by helping a drunken companion home after you have led him to the ale house; like suppressing card playing by suggesting dice; like starving a man by feeding him on beefsteak. Don't for mercy sake commence by this abominable "discouraging" it. What shall we do then, why cut it out? Crush it; annihilate body, breeches, and soul; stop your sensational paper; shut down on your sentimental, only another word for sensational magazine; burn your sensational novel. Perish the trio. That will settle, and that only.

OUR LECTURE COURSE.

THE last of our regular course of lectures was delivered in College Hall on the evening of May 20th, by Mr. A. S. White, M.P.P., on the subject of, "Trial by Jury." The lecture was listened to with close attention by all present, but was of special interest to the Seniors, whose studies in constitutional history are in line with the Hon. gentleman's subject.

The lecturer fully understood how to mingle the dry abstractions of the law with amusing and illustrating anecdotes in such a way as to excite the risibilities and fix the attention of a mixed audience.

Below we give a few of the many fine passages in which the lecture abounded.

"Trial by jury has been eulogized as the great bulwark of our liberty; as the guardian of justice, as our undoubted birthright and our best inheritance. . . . "It has grown with and as part of that wonderful structure which has been reared and elaborated by the wisdom of successive generations of our forefathers—that British constitution we all venerate and love, and of which it has even been said to be the very corner stone." The lecturer then remarked that reform based the strength of an institution upon its usefulness, not upon its age. "The inquiry to-day is not how long this law or that custom has existed, but how much longer it ought to exist. . . ."

Circumstanced thus, it is not then to be wondered at that Trial by Jury has not wholly escaped attack. . . . Already it has come to pass that in many cases when Trial by Jury was once considered essential to justice, it is now either wholly dispensed with, or allowed only at the special request of the parties to the suit. Yet, since under our law, Trial by Jury is still the most generally adopted, and indeed, essential mode of trial, —since it has come to us as the slow growth of centuries, expanding with, and as part of that wondrous system of the common law which has its root and growth in those eternal principles of right and justice implanted in the breasts of all men; since in that long struggle of our forefathers for the blessings of self government, when the principle of the divine right of the people to govern themselves was struggling with the once revered and accepted doctrine of the divine right of rulers to govern the people; trial by Jury was then a shield and buckler to the people. . . . Since to-day we hold our property, our liberty and our lives subject to the decision of its arbitrament, it behooves us to enquire how far we should reverently guard this institution, how far we can suffer it to be altered or have its powers lessened without danger to our liberties."

The lecturer then proceeded to trace the development and growth of the jury as it exists to-day, including in his sketch a full account of its history from the first appearance of the Jury in the old Hundred Court to its present form and place, and clearly showed how the conservative character of English common law was the chief hindrance to the rapid and steady growth of our well formed jury.

The hon. gentleman noted that, "of all those great results which followed the development of the Jury to its present form, the most important are found in the history of the English Bar. . . . To the character of the English Bar and the position it attained, Trial by Jury owes much, if not most, of its past success." In connection with the history of the English bar the lecturer mentioned the names of Clarendon, Heale, Somers Hardwicke, Mansfield Erskine, Stowell and Story, and remarked that,— "These names are indeed a rich inheritance to the people. It needs no marble to perpetuate their memory. Their monuments are found in the enduring structure of that expanding law into which they built their words and thoughts and very lives, so that being dead they yet speak to us in their judgments which we to-day hold in reverence and obey." After pointing out the close relation and gradual entanglement of the history of the English bar with that of the Trial by Jury, Mr. White said: "If we would seek among the achievements of Trial by Jury for facts which justify the eulogiums which have been placed upon it, we have indeed not far to go. There is no liberty we enjoy, no safeguard we more highly prize and wisely prize as at once a protection to our rights as citizens and to the security of government, than that freedom known as the liberty

of the press. And that liberty, it is safe to say, owes its birth and growth to Trial by Jury. . . . We have not to turn far back the pages of history to come upon times when men, who sought to benefit their country by publicly advocating reforms obnoxious to the Government, were arrested and tried as criminals. Then it was when Trial by Jury shone its brightest and did its noblest. Then it was that to jury after jury counsel pleaded for the liberty of free discussion with an earnest eloquence which was warmed and kindled into life by the justice of the cause for which they plead. Prominent in this noble struggle was Erskine the heaven-born advocate. It was indeed in advocating the liberty of the press in his first cause that he suddenly vaulted into fame." Touching upon the leading cases where men were tried on the charge of seditious libel in their bearing upon the manner in which the liberty of the press grew and strengthened, the speaker enumerated a number of arguments for and against Trial by Jury. "There are those who frankly avow all our debt of gratitude to the jury, who yet say times are so changed that the Trial by Jury is no longer suited to our altered circumstances.

. . . That for the sole purpose of trying disputed questions of fact the jury is to-day old-fashioned, cumbersome, inadequate and expensive. That a saving would be brought about by the abolition of the Jury must be admitted." There is firstly a saving of jury fees,—secondly, a saving of time by "rendering useless those frequent addresses and arguments of counsel made ostensibly to the judge, but in reality to influence the jury,—thirdly, "there would be a check to that prodigal outpouring of eloquence with which counsel seek to inundate the jury." A second objection to the jury is,—"that business men unwilling to sacrifice their time, so evade service on the jury that at many circuits the panel is largely composed of men, who are, in short, a sort of jury parasite." Mr. White in answer to this objection said:—"This is undoubtedly a great evil, a disease attacking the very life of the jury system. . . . But it must be born in mind that this evil of professional jurymen is a disease and not normal to the jury system,—the very life principle of which is that they should be summoned from the body of the county." The third, and perhaps the strongest argument is made against the jury mode by those,—"who urge that it is folly to submit the decision of questions often intricate, and requiring the nicest analysis of a voluminous mass of conflicting evidence to men who have no special training in such matters, when a means is at hand in the judge to have the cause decided by one skilled in the weighing of testimony, learned in matters of law, and able to grasp and master the most difficult case in all its details." It is argued by the supporters of the jury that jurymen will decide impartially from the very fact that they know not when they may sit as suitors, "and that a confidence invaluable to society is

thus engendered that justice will be fairly administered. Moreover, it is urged that this confidence is strengthened by a common feeling that juries do much to soften the cast iron rigor of the law and temper it with a common sense equity." The following are the concluding words of the lecturer:—"The force of these arguments is undeniable, but they are well met by the plan now in use in this province. Here you have so provided that in all cases where a jury is desirable it can be had, while in all other cases the judge alone decides. In my native province it is otherwise, and it was originally the humble effort of the lecturer to advocate that we, in New Brunswick, who are proud to work at your side with equal pace in all other reforms, should not lag behind in this. I trust the day is not far distant when we shall decide to follow your example. Glad indeed am I that the lesson we are to learn of Nova Scotia comes from a brother to whom we in New Brunswick are bound by such strong ties of respect and brotherly love. In criminal cases I trust the jury will be ever retained, for thus few intricate questions arise, and the having of a jury is ever to the side of mercy."

We cannot but remark that it has been impossible in this small space to justly represent this able and worthy lecture.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

THE youth, standing on the threshold of manhood, with cultivated and developed powers, sees before him various useful and remunerative vocations. Naturally the question arises, "What shall I do? What will yield me the most material results in return for my labor?" A wiser question would be, "What can I do best? How can I best serve the interests of my fellows, my country, and my God?" It is only the wiser men who see that gold is not the chief good, that there are truer riches, things more to be desired. Socrates was content with his plain fare, while he enjoyed that privilege which money could not buy, of moulding the young Athenian mind, and leavening the current of national thought. The greatest of teachers scorned the empty pursuit of earthly riches, and taught that it would profit a man nothing if he should gain the whole world unless he gave heed to things of a higher and more enduring character. The shallow, shiftless, pleasure-seeking time-server is a curse to himself and everybody else. It is then highly necessary that every young man should cultivate integrity and earnestness in purpose and action, that he should have before him worthy objects of pursuit, and be impelled toward their attainment by an inspiration born of lofty ideals. The most enduring epitaphs are not inscribed upon iron or brass; they are impressed upon the characters of nations and individuals. The highest

ambition of a young man should be, by becoming worthy, noble and grand himself, to heal some of the festering wounds of nature, to alleviate the condition of the suffering, to enlighten the ignorant, to protect the defenceless, to unfold the enigma of life, and chase the shadows from the portals of *death* to make himself a *true man*, and impress his manhood upon others.

Only the weak will sigh for the golden days of the past, when mighty events were occurring, and startling feats were being accomplished, when men by the single prowess of intellect or arms climbed far above their fellows on the ladder of ambition, and sat in lonely grandeur upon the pinnacle of fame. The day for such single greatness may be past, but we will not mourn for it. A grove of oaks is far more beautiful than a single spreading tree. Men are always in demand. They are needed on the farm and in the counting house, at the bar and in the laboratory, on the platform and in the school-room, at the sacred desk and in the council chamber. The world is still brimful of opportunities. The loathsome vice and degradation of the lower strata of our city populations still appeals to the philanthropist; fever, cholera and consumption, with their ghastly victims, still plead for extended researches in the medical art; the turbulent masses still tax the fertile brains of politicians, and he shall rank as father of his country who satisfactorily solves the existing perplexing problems of social life. Men have yet only begun to read the lessons inscribed by the finger of Time upon the mountain's massive brow, and beyond the deepest depths of the heavenly vault yet traversed by the telescope, lie undiscovered stellar systems, awaiting an explorer. Science, so highly vaunted, is yet but a precocious child, and the amount that we do not know is marvellous. Plato held that every free volitional act created a new necessity; we may be allowed to hold that every step in advance creates a new opportunity. Industry has ever been rewarded; genius has received its laurels; combined they have surprised the world with man's most signal triumphs. Broader avenues of fame and fortune now invite the toiling aspirant. He cannot enter all; he cannot afford time for experiments, lest his knowledge should come too late to be of advantage. He must enter one, and steadily pursue it to the end. Each avenue leads to the goal, some by more rugged ascent than others, but all assuredly; and while the bolder spirits prefer to scale the precipice to gain the mountain top, others choose the smoother winding way. All are not adapted to the same work, or to similar means of acquirement, and much of the misery of our world is caused by a false choice, the right man getting into the wrong place.

It is a current opinion that if a man is brimful of energy and vim, quick to see and prompt to act, any place is the right place for him, and whatever his lot he will bend circumstances to his will. Yet it is true

that some of our most distinguished men have excelled only on particular lines, and have been singularly deficient in other departments of activity. The advantages accruing from a man being adapted to his sphere of labor are very considerable. Harmony then exists between the agent and his work, all unnecessary friction ceases, and the maximum of work with the minimum of force, is obtained. Nature, recognizing the favoring conditions, speaks out in clear, decided tones, and uses her materials to the best advantage. Body and mind are freed from shackles and restraint, and the full enthusiasm of the man flows out freely into his work. There is no need to resort to artificial processes of education which warp and cramp and weaken and develop rather an industrial dude than a vigorous man. Thus upon the wise selection of his life's calling largely depends a young man's success. How blind, how cruel, then, that ancient custom that a son must inherit his father's occupation as well as his name, and all other such customs as determine one's life work irrespective of one's capabilities.

Numerous examples might be cited of the ways in which persons err in connection with their choice of work. The stock illustration would be that of men who fancy that they can tidy a room, bake bread, sew on a button or pack a trunk successfully—cases in which the right man is apt to be a woman. But more to the point, the hallucination has fastened itself on many minds that every person who receives a liberal education must devote himself to one of the so-called learned professions. Think, how many a good mechanic has been converted into a very poor preacher! How many a youth under this impression has devoted himself to the medical art whose proper sphere was killing potato bugs! The idea that it is less honorable to be a first-class artisan or farmer than a third-class lawyer or doctor should be thoroughly exploded by this time. College graduates have been two exclusive in their pursuits, and to give society a healthy tone we must have them in every walk of life, disseminating among the masses the culture and knowledge they have gained in the university. Other errors fatal to the highest interests of Society occur when financial considerations are allowed to overtop all others, when deep sentiment and emotion or even religious enthusiasm are allowed to bias the mind and prevent an impartial judgment. Such fundamental mistakes will track one's every step and write failure on one's every attempt.

That men who are adapted to their professions should succeed is a proposition that no one would be disposed to challenge. That many of the most noted scientists, most famous inventors, and greatest masters in the fine arts have been men who have arisen from humble positions by untiring devotion to a favorite pursuit, is a fact that no one will dispute. But how a youth of ordinary intellect, with the choice of a dozen vocations for every one of which he would seem

to the casual observer equally well adapted, is to determine what is his special mission in the world, is a puzzling problem. This will at once be admitted. Like all other problems worth considering this should be approached earnestly and thoughtfully, and the discovery will soon be made that he has after all his strong points and his weak ones. By studying himself his capabilities, and surroundings, by carefully examining the experiences of others, and by giving due attention to the sneers of an enemy or the advice of a faithful friend, a young man of earnest purpose will not long fail to discover his allotted work.

PERSONALS.

H. W. MOORE, '82, is practising law in St. John, N. B.

G. O. FORSYTH, '79, and H. T. ROSS, '85, studied during the past year at the Law School, Halifax.

REV. W. H. WARREN, '71, has been appointed secretary of the Senate, in place of H. C. Creed, '65, resigned.

F. M. KELLY, '84, has received from Acadia the degree M. A., in course. Subject of paper:—"Writings of Henry George."

R. W. FORD, '87, has taken for the summer the position of Vice-Principal of the Yarmouth Seminary.

J. W. ARMSTRONG, '88, has engaged for the Summer Term to teach the school at Clementsport, Annapolis County.

C. L. DAVIDSON, '88, is teaching at Westport, Digby County.

C. W. COREY, '87, goes to Amherst as an assistant for Rev. D. A. Steele, M. A.

L. D. MORSE, '88, during vacation will have pastoral charge of the church at Hebron, Yarmouth County.

REV. J. E. HOPPER, '62, D. D., has returned from the South, whither he went for his health, which is somewhat improved.

REV. I. E. BILL, D. D., looking hale and hearty, although at an advanced age, was able to attend the Anniversary Exercises.

REV. W. H. NEWCOMB, '70, pastor of the Baptist Church, Thompsonston, Maine, preached in the Baptist Church, Wolfville, Sunday evening, May 29.

S. W. CUMMINGS, '85, Sec.-Treas. of the Alumni Society, has successfully completed two years of study at the Law School, Halifax.

REV. J. H. ROBBINS, '73, pastor of the Baptist Church, Claremont, New Hampshire, has received from Acadia the degree M. A., in course. Subject of paper:—"The Scriptural uses of the Terms for Immortality."

LOCALS.

TICKETS!

"We will neither commence nor continue"!

"Mr. D— died at four o'clock yesterday morning."

"I would not smile though the world and all things therein should turn upside down."

THE GRADUATING CLASS numbered seventeen. By present indications they are soon to be just twice this number.

SCENE at Station. Mr. F., scratching his somewhat attenuated limbs, "I believe something is biting my leg."

One of his sympathizing brethren: "Look out or it will bite it off."

BEFORE coming away the students of Chipman Hall presented Mr. and Mrs. Kelly with three pieces of silver-ware. The worthy steward and stewardess have not ceased to lay claim to our highest estimation. We trust that in the future they may be as highly respected as in the past.

THE following is the L. D. El.'s address to the Graduating Class:—

"Young men, you who have just completed your course at Acadia, although you may not see your way clear in the near future to attain the goal of your fond imaginations, do not be discouraged. Some of you say you do not mind so much for yourselves as for somebody else. Possibly all this solicitude on your part is quite unnecessary. It is a cruel thought, but possible, if you should step out, that the majority of those fair ones, wherever living, would find some other objects they would deem equally worthy of their undying affection."

THE following were elected as officers of the ATHENÆUM paper for College Year beginning October, '87: Senior Editors, A. E. Shaw, '88, L. D. Morse, '88; Junior Editors, S. H. Rogers, '89, H. T. DeWolfe, '89, C. Freeman, '90; Sec.-Treas., A. W. Foster, '89. The following students were appointed a Lecture Committee:—H. H. Wickwire, '88, C. H. McIntyre, '89, W. W. Chipman, '90.

At the regular monthly Missionary Meeting, held on the evening of May 25, papers were read by C. H. McIntyre and H. T. DeWolfe. The Society was pleased also to listen to an address from Dr. Higgins, Prof. in Mathematics. The music on the occasion was furnished by the Seminary Choir. The various reports testify to the success and healthy state of the Society.

The annual Sophomore demonstration, although characterized by more of the do-unto-others-as-you-would-be-done-by spirit than of previous years, proved quite a success. As soon after the concert as those who had the company of some fair damsels could return the said blessings in safety to the arms of their dear manmas, and could collect at the trysting place, this noble band took possession of the slope to the south of the College, where, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, they displayed fireworks quite successfully. At a later hour they attacked with spirit a sumptuous repast spread in a class-mate's room. With but little exertion the table was soon cleared. The toasts and songs which followed the supper took no inconsiderable place in the performance. The addresses and music could not fail to impress even those with a motto of "blood and thunder," that such a demonstration, although a little out of line with the regular performances, was more elevating, educating, refining and conducive to that approval of conscience which, however weak, yet speaks, than the form of demonstration usually adopted.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

C. H. Bonlen, \$2.50; Prof. Tufts, \$6.00; Caldwell & Murray, \$6.00; R. Pratt, \$3.50; R. Harris, \$2.50; W. Chipman, \$2.00; B. Whitter, \$6.00; J. Wallace, \$1.00; Geo. Wallace, \$1.75; J. Weston, \$2.75; E. S. Crawley, \$1.00; L. D. Morse, \$1.00; J. P. Chipman, \$1.00; Rockwell & Co., \$3.50; L. P. Goldfrey, \$1.00; Rev. Geo. Gates, \$1.00; Chipman & Shaffner, \$1.00; J. L. Bishop, \$1.00; H. N. Shaw, \$1.00; Rev. A. Cohoon, \$1.00; Geo. E. Croscup, \$2.50; Rev. J. Brown, \$2.00; Dr. Wickwire, \$1.00; J. F. Parsons, \$1.00; James Bowes & Sons, \$2.50; Geo. V. Rand, \$2.50; A. J. Denton, \$1.00; M. S. Hall, \$2.50; Rev. C. Haverstock, \$1.00; F. H. Doull, \$2.00; Prof. A. Coldwell, \$1.00; C. S. March, \$1.00; L. A. Palmer, \$1.00; A. McIntyre, \$1.75; H. C. Blackadar, \$1.00; W. Wallace, \$1.00; A. K. dellois, \$1.00; Geo. Whitman, \$1.00; J. M. Shaw, \$2.50; H. N. Paint, \$1.00; F. Halsey, \$1.00; Wm. Ackhurst, \$2.00; Mrs. Fritz \$3.00.

H. L. DAY,
Sec.-Treas.

MARRIAGE.

FREEMAN—PORTER.—At Middleton, June 5th, by the Rev. R. D. Porter, M. A., assisted by Rev. J. W. Tingley, B. A., Mr. William B. Freeman, of the firm of John Silver & Co., Halifax, and Miss Bessie M. Porter, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

THE CENTURY

For 1886-7.

THE CENTURY is an illustrated monthly magazine, having a regular circulation of about two hundred thousand copies, often reaching and sometimes exceeding two hundred and twenty-five thousand. Chief among its many attractions for the coming year is a serial which has been in active preparation for sixteen years. It is a history of our own country in its most critical time, as set forth in

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This great work begun with the sanction of President Lincoln, and continued under the authority of his son, the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, is the only full and authoritative record of the life of Abraham Lincoln. Its authors were friends of Lincoln before his presidency; they were most intimately associated with him as private secretaries throughout his term of office, and to them were transferred on Lincoln's death all his private papers. Here will be told the inside history of the civil war and of President Lincoln's administration,—important details of which have hitherto remained unrevealed, that they might first appear in this authentic history. By reason of the publication of this work,

THE WAR SERIES,

which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year.

Gettysburg will be described by Gen. Hunt (Chief of the Union Artillery), Gen. Longstreet, Gen. E. M. Law, and others; Chickamauga, by Gen. D. H. Hill; Sherman's march to the Sea, by Generals Howards, and Slocum. Generals Q. A. Gilmore, Wm. F. Smith, John Gibbon, Horace Porter, and John S. Mosby will describe special battles and incidents. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc., etc., will appear.

NOVELS AND STORIES.

"The Hundredth Man," a novel by Frank R. Stockton, author of "The Lady or the Tiger?" etc., begins in November. Two Novellettes by George W. Cable, stories by Mary Halleck Foote, "Uncle Remus," Julian Hawthorne, Edward Eggleston, and other prominent American authors will be printed during the year.

SPECIAL FEATURES

(with illustrations) include a series of articles on affairs in Russia and Siberia, by George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from a most eventful visit to Siberian prisons; papers on the Food Question, with reference to its bearing on the Labor Problem; English Cathedrals; Dr. Eggleston's Religious Life in the American Colonies; Men and Women of Queen Anne's Reign, by Mrs. Oliphant; Clairvoyance, Spiritualism Astrology, etc., by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*; astronomical papers; articles throwing light on Bible history, etc.

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