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THE ACADIA ATHENÆUM,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE
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UNIVERSITY.

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We request all business letters, remittances, etc., to be directed to C. W. Williams, Wolfville, N. S.

The change in the price and style of the paper this year was to some degree an experiment. We have thus far not found our subscription list diminished to any extent. Although the change has necessitated some irregularity in issuing, yet we have found our patrons indulgent; and we take the liberty to thank them for their patronage. Next year we shall be able to start on a good basis, and shall endeavor to make our paper more acceptable. We also wish to express here our thanks to those who have aided us by contributing to our columns.

We welcome amongst our exchanges the *University Monthly* from the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton. We have often asked ourselves, why the students of this Institution did not support an exponent of their views? We are now pleased to learn that they have embarked upon this enterprise. The present issue, though bearing with it an air of inexperience in the sphere of college

journalism, yet displays a spirit of willingness and devoted effort in the work which they have undertaken. We shall with interest watch your progress, and hope that you may take a prominent place in your field of action.

A movement is being made by the American Colleges of the West to issue a history of College journals. The plan is to devote one thousand words to each college on condition that a subscription of one hundred copies at 10c. each is guaranteed. The work will give a complete account of American and Canadian college journals. It will give dates of founding of college and of paper. How managed. Names of editors now distinguished. Witty sayings. Curious subjects. Attitude of Faculty. Comparative journalistic ability. No. of copies issued. In short all interesting facts connected with a college paper. This doubtless is a move which should be encouraged, as it not only affords a medium for advertising a college, but also is a means by which different institutions may become better acquainted with each other. The element of comparative journalistic ability which is at its base will doubtless receive a renewed impetus.

A recent communication from President McClure, of Western College, informs us that this work will be published about June 1st.

A contribution was requested from our College, but the time was so limited that we were unable to take any steps in the matter.

The government of college students is tending steadily towards those forms which control society in general in the United States. Yale and Princeton have continued to administer government according to the old theory, which is enunciated in the phrase *in loco parentis*; while Harvard and Cornell have adopted the theory of citizenship under which every person, student or not, is responsible directly to the civil authorities under whom he lives. In the former theory, teachers stand

between the students and the civil laws; in the latter theory the students are amenable directly to the laws for all of their conduct which affects society. The tendency of the consideration which is expected by society from students was illustrated by the treatment which twenty-three freshmen received recently in Princeton. These young men went through the town one night in the manner of those who have little regard for the rights of citizens. The municipal authorities brought immediate action against them, and they were fined much as ordinary people who disturb the peace are compelled to suffer the penalties of their misdeeds. A college faculty may take any course which wisdom shall dictate to restrain the vicious within their own organization: but society at large has been tolerant far too long at the barbaric practices of college men, which often disgraces communities.

In proportion as local authorities shall permit no special privileges to college students over what the citizens of the town enjoy in common, will college government be elevated in the United States education.

While the matter is being collected for this issue, we do not realize that it is the last over which we shall impatiently worry, endeavoring to please or adjusting the shafts which must be shot forth into this restless throng of human action.

That we are no more to enjoy the pleasure which follows the pain from thrusts by indignant contemporaries or harsh glances by resentful youths and attempted sarcasms by vexed maidens.

There is a reward for our toil other than a step to culture of which those only know who have been connected with college journalism.

As we go forth living in the hopeful future, perhaps forgetting for a while the scenes which shed a halo around college life, yet we feel that the time is not far distant, when we shall often enter the great art gallery of the past and dwell upon faces and joyful associations which shall renew for a time declining years.

Though we separate from fellow-students, classmates, teachers, and all the attendant

connections, we do not intend to say like some of our contemps. "Fellow students you do not know how bad we feel." Nor is it our purpose to go through with the usual parade of talking about our robes falling from us to be donned by others, and of the editor's sanctum and the events which have transpired there. In short we are not to send up a wail of despair, but simply say, Farewell! and step out. All have doubtless experienced emotions similar to what one has when about to be severed from his *Alma Mater*. And the estimation in which we hold our college, the interest we have in her welfare will be better lived than written; better shown by the active part we take hereafter in strengthening her foundations, in making Acadia more worthy of the encomiums of her patrons.

Acadia Seminary.

The annual exercises in connection with the College and Seminary were this year confined to the Seminary. The College Hall was tastefully arrayed for the occasion. After the usual ceremonies the following programme was carried out.

Piano Trio:—Overture to William Tell.—Rossini.
Misses King, Moran, Rhuland.

Essay:—Moral Crusades,
Ida F. Jones, Wolfville.

Vocal Duett:—When the Swallows Homeward Fly.—Aht.
Misses Donaldson and E. Clinch.

Essay:—Woman and Royalty,
Cassie L. Masters, Corawallis.

Piano Solo:—Novelette, Schurman,
Alice E. Hamilton.

French Essay:—John Calvin.
Bessie M. Porter, Middleton.

Vocal Solo:—Ye Merry Birds,—Gambert.
Bessie J. Robbins.

Essay:—Ethics of Music,
Alice E. Hamilton, Grand Pre.

Piano Solo:—Cachouca Capricci—Raff.
Julia Clinch, Clinch's Mills, N. B.

Valedictory Address,
Emma Leck, Musquodobit

Presentation of Diplomas.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The exercises were throughout of the highest order. The young ladies not only doing justice to themselves, but also showing to the public the efficiency of the work performed at Acadia Seminary. Space does not permit us to particularize in the case of the essays, all of which displayed careful thought and

choice of Language. The valedictory by Miss Leck is a new feature in the history of the Seminary.

The following ladies received diplomas.—

Ida F. Jones—Classical Course.

Cassie L. Masters—Classical Course.

Erma Leck—Literary Course.

Alice E. Hamilton—Literary and Musical Course.

Julia Clinch—Musical Course.

The programme was followed by addresses from Revs. Saunders, Kempton and Cross.

Concentration.

Many qualities of mind, combined in many different ways, assist in forming the good student; but they are not all equally necessary. A student may be *able* without certain of these qualities, which serve merely to make him *abler*. There is, however, one essential—the power of Concentration. The wonderful pictures, revealed by the kaleidoscope, so vary that no two can be alike. Yet the figure, which gives symmetry to them all, never changes. Every able mind is one such picture. Each is unlike the other. Yet, underlying each, is the ground-work—Concentration; and about this are arranged the various mental qualities, in ever-changing ne'er-recurring design. As in the kaleidoscope, now one color will predominate, and now another, so, in the student's mind sometimes a ready memory will be the chief faculty, and sometimes it will be inventive ingenuity that prevails. In another case, ability to theorize will be most decided; and, again, the power of logically weighing principles already propounded—and so on indefinitely. Indeed, there is seldom or never a student who is successful, because he possesses in an extraordinary degree, all or nearly all of the useful mental qualities; but, because he applies himself unswervingly to the purpose at hand, with never a thought of relaxation, his only recreation often being the satisfaction afforded as difficulties are overcome.

It is sometimes said, "The world is now not much dazzled by brilliancy. There is more drudgery, more real hard work to be done than ever before; and the men who will do it are those who will succeed. It is so in

politics, so in law, so in science. Genius can no longer sit with folded hands, while all mankind bows at her feet. He who gains an election must "stump" the country; and he who wins a case must do more than trust to his natural talents. The reign of genius is ended: the plodder is king." This is both false and true—false, if we remember what genius really is. It has been defined as "an action of the mind which is steadily concentrated upon one idea or series of ideas,—which collects in one point the rays of the soul till they search, penetrate, and fire the whole train of its thoughts." If this be an allowable definition, it would seem that the *genius* is the *worker*, and consequently his influence is far from waning. But if, when we speak of a genius, we mean (and this is too often the popular idea) one who has some mental qualities of a high order, who is perchance *brilliant*; who has ready wit, wonderful conversational ability, and a memory that never fails: but who is "an idle, irregular sort of personage, who muses in the fields or dreams by the fireside; whose strong impulse—that is the cant of it—must needs hurry him into foolish eccentricity; who abhors order, and can bear no restraint, and eschews all labor"—then, truly, the day of the genius is past. Such a character never was of much use; but now, more than ever before, must he give place to the willing worker, in whose hands modern educational facilities have placed so many keen-edged tools. Worthless and despised, he can give us nothing that will please us better than his room.

QUASI

The Sophomore's Dream.

The midnight hour was near, but still the Sophomore bent his head over a book whose pages were covered with right and curved lines, which, as he gazed upon them, seemed to weave themselves together in inextricable confusion. For more than four hours he had endured the torture of the brain-rack; but now he falters, struggles, succumbs; and soon the weary eyes are closed in unquiet slumber. Though the Sophomore's body rests, his mind is still active; and weird visions are conjured up by his unduly excited imagina-

tion. He fancies himself in bed. The moon-beams struggling through the wind-driven clouds fill the room with a shadowy uncertain light which comes and goes, fluttering here and there unceasingly. To the Soph. the apartment seemed filled with the ghosts of the unburied slain.

Suddenly they flee. A chill draught sweeps through the half-open door, and the air is impregnated with a sulphurous odor. A skeleton, with limbs bare and bleached, enters and takes its stand beside the bed. One fleshless hand holds a magic wand; the other a nameless invention, which resembles Pandora's box, but which contains no hope at the bottom. The night breeze drawn through the whitened ribs of the spectre seems articulated into the words, hissed through teeth rattling in their sockets, "Ha! I have thee." He touches the box with his wand and forthwith it emits a shower of geometrical figures—Circles, cissoids, cycloids; sines, subtangents, subnormals; axes and asymptotes—whole and broken, twisted and interwoven with long and tangled formulæ—rise from their source in a graceful curve, and, falling upon the head of the doomed Soph. penetrate to his brain like molten lead. His limbs become cold, though his brain seems on fire; his eyes are fixed and glassy; his tongue will not articulate. The torture seems to have been endured for an age, but still lines and formulæ fall through the air with a peculiar whirr, now rising to the wild cry of the demoniac and then sinking to the long, low wail of the lost. Still the spectre gazes at his work unmoved; still the Soph. is powerless.

At length, with the last despairing effort of overwrought nature, he utters a piercing cry, and at once the skeleton vanishes. He is awakened by his own cry. He still hears the whirr of the falling shower, for the old fashioned clock is striking twelve. His eyes fall on the book before him. With a shudder he closes it, and, reverently placing it upon the shelf, he retires to rest.

Theological Department.

The Theological Meeting on Tuesday evening of Anniversary week was very interesting; addresses were delivered by many pro-

minent gentlemen and were of an agreeable and instructive character.

The Chairman of the meeting was the Rev. Dr. Crawley, President of the Theological Department. He called upon the Rev. I. B. Bill, D. D., to open with prayer, after which the Rev. Dr. read a report of the years' course of study and proceedings in connection with the Theological school. Dr. Crawley said that the object of this course is to keep all those students, who are desirous of pursuing Theology, in our own country. There is a great work to be done here. It is true that by searching we might obtain able ministers from other portions of the world, but the work to be done in these Provinces must be done by our own men under our own skies. And so instead of having our graduates go to Newton or any other Theological University, we shall endeavor to educate our own ministry in our own schools.

The report of Dr. Welton was then read. In his department regular classes were kept up, the aim being to provide as thorough and wide a course of study as possible and as was most adapted to meet the wants of our students. There are two classes in Hebrew, the elementary and Advanced classes. Lectures had been given in Homiletics and in other studies. It should be remembered that only two of the three years of study necessary to complete the course have been passed over, so that the smallness of the number of students and the limited amount of work performed may not be much wondered at. The great drawback to the advancement of the Theological school was the lack of funds; as the students could procure sufficient aid at other institutions it was more advantageous for them to pursue their studies there. There is, therefore, a great work and responsibility resting upon our Denomination, to which we hope it may prove itself equal.

Dr. Crawley, in turning to his own work, said that the number of students attending his Greek Exegetical class was very small, and had been rendered smaller by the rule made last year concerning the examinations in Greek. In spite of some disadvantages, however, the work was still satisfactory and encouraging. A large part of the Old Testa-

ment and also of the New, had been read in a critical manner. The students showed expertness, diligence and exemplary success in their work. But although this was so, he was convinced that a Theological course should rest on a complete college curriculum. The classes this year had done well, but they might do better. It should be the object of our endeavors to keep the graduates, who intend to enter the ministry, in the Theological school at Acadia, and then there would be little doubt of the proficiency and success of the course. The other Denominations of the Dominion show us an example which we might well imitate in these matters, for some of them maintain more than one school in some of the Provinces. With an appeal to the Denomination to give a serious and careful attention to these matters, so important to their vital interests, Dr. Crawley called upon the Rev. Dr. Welton to come forward and read a paper on 'The Ministry we need and How to obtain it.'

DR. WELTON.

The essay was a very interesting one, showing deep and profound thought and meditation. We can only give a very incomplete outline of this paper which was received by the large assembled audience with the most undivided attention. It commenced with the assertion that a man who is going to undertake the most important of all missions, the Christian Ministry, should be one truly called by God to the work. None other can be said to be fitted for the high position which every minister occupies. And the minister should be a man with fine natural endowments, that is, with sound judgment and understanding: to these genuine piety must be added, for nothing else can take its place. All these acquirements are essential to make a true preacher of the Gospel, but he must be and have more than these. He must be thoroughly educated, earnest, and sympathetic towards the people with whom he has to deal, and with the benevolent, educational, and religious institutions of the Denomination. But although this is the character of the men we want, it is not easy to find them. But the question, How are we to obtain such a ministry, is answered by the Great Master himself:

'Pray ye therefore the Lord of the Harvest.' It is the prerogative of Christ to send forth laborers into his church, yet he does this only in answer to the true and earnest prayer. If we procure a ministry it must be in answer to our united supplication. Then we want a Theological school to train up our young men to the ministry; the best talent should be obtained for the use of the church, and directed towards the highest of all professions. Pecuniary assistance should be given to the students to enable them to pursue their studies with diligence and success.

DR. SCHURMAN.

The Essay being finished, Dr. Crawley called upon Dr. Schurman to address the meeting. On coming forward, the Dr. said that he wished to dispel an illusion which was troubling many minds. He had heard it asserted that the Professors of the Arts Department took but very little interest in the Theological school. This is not true. All the Arts Faculty are strongly and fervently desirous of the success of the Theological Department, rejoice in its prosperity, and hope that in the future it will be more successful than ever. His attention had been called to the fact that the number of Theological students in the Great Universities of the United States was decreasing, and that most of the students were entering the Arts course and secular professions. To what reason can this be ascribed? It may be answered that Theology is behind the age, it does not come up to the sentiment of the present times. Then again there has been a great lesson taught Theologians by the advent of the Evolutionary theory. When this first appeared, the Theologians did not know how to greet it. They condemned the science and its deductions, when of that science and scientific deductions they were practically and totally ignorant. The result has been that men, seeing Theologians had caught false science, learned to mistrust them even upon their own ground, Theology. It is probable, and indeed much to be desired, that in the future Theologians will pursue different methods of investigation, and contain themselves within the strict limits of their own profession. Dr. Schurman then pointed out the German methods of searching after

religious truth, and said that in Germany there is as much loyalty to the spirit and teachings of the New Testament as any where else. It is only right that the same canons of criticism should be applied to the Bible as to any other study. The reason that Theologians have not succeeded and progressed as far as they might have done, and more especially the Baptists, is that they have not been true to the principles with which they set out, the principles of love of truth, of absolute independence of conscience.

REV. MR. STEELE.

After Dr. Schurman had resumed his seat Dr. Crawley rose and called upon the Rev. Mr. Steele to speak, which he did in an interesting and earnest address.

DR. CROSS

being called upon responded in a short speech, and after him the

REV. DR. DAY

read an able and eloquent paper on 'The Patriotic aspects of a Theological School.' We have no space for an outline of this fine essay.

The meeting closed at 11 o'clock, with prayer and the benediction.

Junior Expedition.

Another Geological Expedition has passed, and another class of Juniors feel that they have been benefitted both intellectually and physically. Mr. Coldwell, Tutor in the Science Department, being absent, some doubt existed as to whether the expedition would be allowed; but this difficulty was overcome by the kind consent of Professor Jones to accompany the class. Some of the Juniors were unable to go for different reasons, but others who had not enjoyed the privilege, gladly took their places. On Saturday morning, May 20th, the noted schooner *J. E. Graham* hove in sight, and at the next tide ten of us, with our jolly professor, made our appearance on her tidy deck. A fair wind soon bore us out of Mud Creek, amid the cheers of the crowd that lined the wharf, and the songs of us who were now about to "roll along o'er the deep blue sea."

Now for the stern realities of a sea voyage in a schooner. A committee of management

is appointed, and a fine stock of provisions surveyed. This done, our first two cooks begin to feel the responsibility of their office, while the rest view the cloud-crested Blomidon. Upon entering West Bay, we sat down to tea, which was pronounced by all the best they had "engulfed" for five months, but this meal was not an exceptional one. It was now too late to search for specimens at Partridge Island, and consequently we amused ourselves rowing until darkness came upon us, when the hold of our vessel was closely examined by eleven eager eyes, all searching for the four corners. There was evidently a tacit agreement that no one should close an eye the first night, and we are safe in saying that the facts bear us out in making this assertion; and further that if any one had felt inclined to break such an agreement, he would have suffered serious consequences. Next day was Sunday, and of course there was no reason why we should stay from church, and accordingly we found ourselves inside of the Baptist Church of Parrsboro' just in time to hear a capital sermon by the Rev. Mr. Stewart—after a three miles' tramp through the mud. In the meantime our ship anchored in Parrsboro' Harbor, and there we boarded her, much refreshed by our walk, and the sermon we had heard. On Monday morning Partridge Island was visited *officially*, while some remained to dig clams on the beaches. We next sailed for Spencer's Island and Cape D'or, a distance of twenty-one miles. The island was closely examined, and our efforts to collect specimens were amply rewarded. On our next trip we were favored with the company of a young lady, who was to be landed at White Water. The Big Eddy was reached just as the tide was turning, and as the wind was light, it was necessary to anchor. Three stalwarts undertook to row the fair passenger to her proposed destination, while those left betook themselves to the shores of Blomidon, to carry out the object of the expedition. A number of Kings College students on a similar cruise had arrived at Blomidon the morning of the same day, but, notwithstanding our band were tolerably fortunate, and obtained some first-class specimens. After supper, a high wind arose, and the sky betokened a

gale. For the first time, the majority of our number began to feel the discomfort of sea-sickness, and one by one sacrifices were offered to Neptune, but the troubled sea was unappeased. Fearing disastrous results, our Captain weighed anchor, and at four o'clock next morning we found ourselves stranded in the Pereaux River,—but minus three of our number. At the next tide we anchored on the south side of Blomidon, and found our lost companions, who after a long and gallant struggle, landed the young lady at White Water, but were themselves compelled to camp out in the rain.

Further travelling could satisfy us no better, and as it was now Thursday afternoon, May 25th, and as three examinations were hanging over the heads of the Juniors, it was thought advisable to sail for "Acadia," and there we safely landed in time for tea.

Many of our number soon began to regret that we had come home so soon, but it was too late. None of us could have enjoyed ourselves better. To Prof. Jones we owe a debt of gratitude, not only for his going with us, but for the merriment and fun he continually caused.

Anniversary Exercises.

Although the cloudy appearance of the sky led many to believe that we were going to have disagreeable weather for our closing exercises, no one was surprised to greet another fine Anniversary Thursday. Toward evening, however, a few drops of rain fell, but we are safe in saying there was not enough to keep one person at home.

In accordance with the custom, the Faculty, Students, Governors and Alumni formed themselves in procession at eleven o'clock and marched to the Assembly Hall, where a packed house showed that the enthusiasm of the friends of Acadia is increasing rather than decreasing,—all the available standing room as well as the platform being occupied. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

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|---|---------|
| MUSIC. | PRAYER. |
| Oration from Members of the Graduating Class. | |
| England Socially under the Tudors, | |
| Ernest A. Corey, Havelock, N. B. | |
| *The Problem of Russia, | |
| Rupert W. Dodge, Kentville. | |

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|--|--------------------------------|
| The Indians of Canada, their Present and Future, | |
| Snow P. Cook, Milton, Queens. | |
| MUSIC. | |
| The Making of the English Bible, | |
| Frederic L. Shaffner, Williamston. | |
| The Love of Nature in Latin Poetry, | |
| Arthur G. Troop, Dartmouth. | |
| MUSIC. | |
| *English Puritanism, | Arthur L. Calhoun, Summerside. |
| Daniel Webster, | Herbert W. Moore, Portland. |
| Ancient and Modern Cosmogonies, | |
| F. Howard Schofield, Black River. | |
| Excused | MUSIC. |
| | Conferring of Degrees. |
| National Anthem. | Benediction. |

The procession marched into the hall while a piano duet was being played by Misses Clinch and Hamilton. President Sawyer called upon the Rev. Dr. Armstrong to offer prayer.

Of the respective merits of the orations we need not here speak. All agree in pronouncing them both well-prepared and well delivered.

A change of some importance has been made by the college authorities in regard to the method of graduation. It has been the custom of the graduating class, when they receive their degrees, to stand in the order of their scholarship, as determined by the standing obtained during the entire course. It has been decided merely to observe the alphabetical order, and the reason of the change, as stated by Dr. Sawyer, is that many students have been allowed to a certain extent to adapt the course to their peculiar needs, and hence these students have sometimes taken substitutes for some branches—thus making it difficult to determine the relative standing of the whole class. Although for some reasons the old method is much preferable, yet for the above and other reasons the change will be favorably received.

The Presidents' address to the graduating class was brief but impressive. He tendered to them on behalf of the Faculty, congratulations on the reception of their degree, and, as they were about to enter upon their life's work, he admonished them to seize upon the many opportunities for good which were continually presenting themselves to the watchful. The Doctor then announced that the Governors had conferred higher degrees as follows:—

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. E. M. Saunders.

Doctor of Civil Laws — Hon. Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Dr. Parker.

Doctor of Philosophy—Prof. D. F. Higgins

Master of Arts *causa honoris*—C. W. Roscoe, Esq., Inspector of Schools for Kings and Hauts Co's.

Next in order came the presentation of Honor Certificates and prizes. A larger number than usual took Honor work this year, which shows a healthful condition of college scholarship. The following is the list:—

Senior Class—H. W. Moore, Classics and History; F. H. Schofield and A. L. Calhoun, Mental Philosophy.

Junior Class—O. C. S. Wallace—Classics and Mental Philosophy; D. S. Whitman, History and Political Economy; H. R. Welton, Political Economy.

Sophomore Class—Miss Clara B. Marshall, History.

Freshman Class—W. B. Hutchinson, Classics.

The Monthly Essay Prize for which the Sophomore and Junior classes were in competition, was won by F. M. Kelly, of the Sophomore class. Seymour Gourley, Esq., of Truro, offered, as our readers are aware, two prizes of twenty dollars each—one for excellence in the Classical department, open only to the Freshman class, who alone can explain why it was not competed for this year.—the other for excellence in the departments of English Literature and Essay writing. Competition for either of these prizes required extra work. In the English department Bacon's Advancement of Learning was assigned. Only two persons appeared, and these were as nearly equal as possible in Literature, but as one of them, Mr. Kelly, received the prize in Essay Writing, as above stated, he also was the successful competitor for this one.

The President now called on those upon whom higher degrees had been conferred, to address the audience. Dr. Saunders, Dr. Higgins and Mr. Roscoe then gave short addresses thanking the Governors for their kindness in thus distinguishing them. Dr. Higgins in a happy speech reviewed his connection with Acadia, and pronounced the Governors altogether too lavish in their kindness toward him. It was much regretted that the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, and the Hon. Dr. Parker, the newly created Doctors of Civil Laws, were

unable to be present. After the singing of the National Anthem, and the pronouncement of the benediction, the vast audience dispersed, about two hundred of whom proceeded to Chipman Hall to partake of the

ALUMNI DINNER.

The dinner was, as is always the case, excellent, and the arrangements to accommodate such a large crowd were satisfactory. After due "discussion" of the viands, the following sentiments were proposed and responded to as follows: The Queen, proposed by the President of the Alumni, J. F. L. Parsons, Esq., the audience joining in singing the National Anthem; Acadia College, proposed by the President, responded to by Dr. Sawyer; the Faculty proposed by the President, responded to by Dr. Higgins; the Graduating class, responded to by H. W. Moore, B. A.; the Governors of Acadia College, proposed by the President, responded to by B. H. Eaton. D. B. Woodworth being called for at this stage, addressed the audience in a very pleasant manner, highly praising Nova Scotia. The next sentiments proposed were,—the Fellows and Scholars of Acadia College, by the President, responded to by Rev. W. H. Warren; Sister Colleges and Institutions, proposed by Dr. Schurman, responded to by Prof. Forrest, of Dalhousie, and Dr. Hall of the Provincial Normal School; the press, proposed by Dr. Rand, responded to by Rev. R. Murray, of the *Presbyterian Witness*, and Mr. S. Selden, of the *Christian Messenger*. A resolution was now passed to erect in the College Library a memorial tablet to the late Dr. Cramp. The last toast, Our Visitors, was proposed by the President, and responded to by the Rev. Mr. Cross, of St. John, His Worship, Mayor Fraser, of Halifax, Rev. A. F. Willard, A. M., of Providence, R. I., and Rev. G. F. Miles, of Amherst.

After singing "Auld Lang Syne," the friends of Acadia again dispersed to meet for the last time the present year at the concert in the evening.

Our Anniversary Exercises have always been so successful that it is difficult to compare those of different years. All that we can say is we are eminently successful always, and this is all we should ever hope for.

Memorial Service.

A memorial service to the late Dr. Cramp, under the auspices of the Alumni, was held in the church on the evening before the anniversary. A fine portrait of the deceased, draped in black, was suspended from the organ.

J. Parsons presided. Rev. D. A. Steele read the 5th chap. of 2nd Corinthians. Rev. E. Hickson offered prayer, rendering thanks for the life and work of so great a man and invoking the divine blessing upon his labors.

Dr. Sawyer followed with an oration, in which he disclosed the influences which moulded so great, and in some points, so peculiar a character.

He recited the early events of the Doctor's life, which have already been given in our columns. Those early days were stirring times, times when great questions were agitated and great men grappled with them. By such men as *Whitfield*, Hall, Foster, Fuller, Burke and the movements connected with their names was he influenced. In Science, Commerce, Religion and Politics there were awakenings which inspired his soul. He belonged to the party of progress; he believed no form should be preserved simply because it is in existence; and principles for him were only valuable so far as they could be put in operation. He sympathized with all great movements for reform, such as the Slave Trade, Catholic Emancipation, etc. He was a whole-hearted Englishman, taking a zealous interest in all that concerns the honor of the empire. Nevertheless he believed in the fullest freedom of colonial government compatible with the integrity of the empire, and was among the first to foresee the advantage of Union. He had care to the proper translation of the scriptures and waited the result of the late revision with great anxiety. He disliked Theology founded on Metaphysics, and believed that the Scriptures should be preached not to suit philosophical minds, but to *secure* the best practical effects.

He was a strong Baptist, but was quick to discern the manifestation of love, of truth, whether in orthodox or heterodox environments; and while he believed it good to hold the form of sound words, yet he knew that it

was the spirit that quickeneth.

Whatever concerned man interested him. The great importance of his life and labors grows in our estimation as we contemplate them; and in their contemplation we have an increasing sense of the value and dignity of human life, which is ever increased by the remembrance, by the actions of those good men who have left us.

Dr. Bill spoke of Dr. Cramp as a *preacher*.

He was a duly *authorized* preacher, commissioned not simply by an ecclesiastical body, but by the Great Head of the church. He was early called to preach the gospel.

He was a *scriptural* preacher. He proclaimed the inspired word in all its ample fullness of doctrine, precept and promise. He was an *instructive* preacher. He was thoroughly conversant with the bible and from its inspired resources was accustomed to bring forth things both new and old.

He was an *industrious* preacher. He preached the word, not only with his tongue, but with his pen, through the press and academic instruction. He was an *effective* preacher—not loud, boisterous or exciting, but lucid comprehensive, and pungent.

He was a *ready* preacher. At ordination Associations he was ever ready to preach when called upon to do so.

He was a *revival* preacher,—not perhaps in the general acceptance of the term, but in a highly important sense he was a *genuine revival preacher*.

Dr. Rand spoke of Dr. Cramp as a *teacher*. When he saw him last he had received words of cheer in his work. When Dr. Cramp came to Acadia there were few students at the College. With the aid of Prof. Chipman he had to carry on the Arts department, and the department of Theology. The wide range of his practical attainments doubtless had much to do with his marked freedom from old time prejudices respecting the subjects which should find a place in the under-graduate Course. He attached much importance to a study of those branches of knowledge which the experience of the world had proved to be fit instruments of culture, being himself undoubtedly the best patristic scholar in the Dominion; but his mind was always open to considerations designed to adapt the curricu-

lum of study to the progress of knowledge, and the currents of modern thought. As he called to mind his every day contact with students, he felt afresh the influence of his intense personality. Dignified in mien and bearing, with an eye to command, his presence in the lecture room was stimulating in a high degree. Every student recognized in him a man of original force and skilled equipment. In his teaching all truth rested on facts, and reputed facts must be verified before serving as a ground of induction.

He set his face against every mere phase of speculative knowledge.

Associated with his earnestness, and penetrating it through and through, was his not less striking characteristic cheerfulness. He was habitually cheerful and his spirit, like that of all earnest souls, was contagious. The discontented, gloomy student was lifted out of himself by the buoyancy and stimulating quality of his teacher's spirits.

In College discipline Dr. Cramp was considerate, but firm and decided. He knew well the virtue of Arnold's maxim, "A teacher must not see everything."

He had an eye ever open to the world of Action, and he well remembered at the time of the Jamaica trouble, the enthusiasm with which Dr. C. spoke of the injustice practiced. He followed his pupils into the wide world with a watchful eye and the deepest interest. He rejoiced in their successes and sympathized with them in misfortunes and trials. The grave has shut him from sight, but who can doubt that his freed spirit drinks in all knowledge as it flows from the Great Teacher—his and ours.

Avard Longley, M. P., spoke of Dr. Cramp as a *temperance man*. He was one of the most distinguished members of the "Sons of Temperance," and held most advanced views on prohibition. In 1854 he had made a speech before the Nova Scotia Legislature which was so powerfully convincing as to secure a majority in favor of his views.

The large attendance at these services showed the respect and veneration with which these provinces hold the name of John Mocket Cramp.

University College, Toronto, is to have a new Gymnasium at the cost of \$ 0,000.

The graduates from some of the Colleges last year were as follows: Harvard, 195; Yale, 174; Princeton, 102; Amherst, 79; Dartmouth, 75; West Point, 54; Williams, 53; Bowdoin, 48; Brown, 40.—Ex.

Persia is making considerable progress in education. She is now beginning the nucleus of a university at Ispahan, colleges being in the course of erection there for the teaching of languages, arts and sciences, mostly under European supervision.

There are 150 college papers published in the United States. Harvard, Yale and Cornell, each support dailies. The circulation of some of the leading papers is as follows: Yale Courier, 800; Yale Record, 600; Yale Lit., 550; Yale News, 350; Harvard Crimson, 500; Harvard Advocate, 475; Princetonian, 1000. Acta Columbiana, 500. No college paper has a circulation of over 1000. The Dartmouth varies from 950 to 1050.—Ex.

At a meeting of the trustees of Colby University, held in Portland, Me., the Rev. George D. B. Pepper, D. D., was unanimously elected president in place of Rev. Dr. J. H. Robins, who is obliged to resign on account of ill-health. Dr. Pepper is a graduate of Amherst, 1857, and of Newton Theological Seminary, 1860. After graduating he was pastor of the Baptist church at Waterville four years; afterwards served two years as professor of church history in Newton Theological Seminary, where he was elected professor of theology in Crozier Seminary, acting in that capacity for the past fourteen years. He will enter upon his duties in the fall.

The University of Tokio, Japan,—The following is an abstract of the Calendar of the University of Tokio for 1881: The University embraces the departments of law, science, literature and medicine. The account of the department of medicine is published separately. All the courses in the department of law, science and literature extend through four years, and there are four corresponding grades of students. In the department of law, the students all pursue the same course. In the department of science, six courses have been established, and in the department of litera-

ture, two courses. The intention is ultimately to use the Japanese language in all the departments, but, for the present, instruction is given mainly in the English language. The student is also taught either the German or French language, but in the department of law he must study the French language. Students are admitted at the beginning of the academic year. Applicants for admission to the first year must be at least 16 years of age, and have completed a course in the secondary schools. The University has a library, a botanical garden, laboratories, a large collection of scientific apparatus, and eight cabinets. The total number of students was 205 in '81, viz., 51 in the department of law, 110 in the department of science, and 43 in the department of literature. The number of graduates in the same year was 92, viz., 21 in law, 63 in science, and 8 in literature. During the year 15 students were sent abroad at the expense of the government, viz., 10 to England, 4 to France, and 1 to Germany. The teaching and staff consist of a president, a vice-president, and 62 professors,—9 of law, 20 of science, and 23 of literature.

Presentation.

One of the most brilliant gatherings of the kind that has ever met on College Hill assembled on Saturday, May 28th. The object was to give a grand reception in Chipman Hall, to the ladies of the Seminary, and the professors and their ladies; also to present to Mr. and Mrs. Keddy, who have resigned their position, an address accompanied by a token of gratitude and esteem from the students boarding on the Hill.

The Hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and the walls hung with pictures. The well-lighted building set off to advantage the appearance of the ladies, and we were reminded of the words,

Bright-eyed dames who shine in learning's hall
Like gay birds flitting through a dusky grove.

During the evening Mr. and Mrs. Keddy were presented with three pieces of silver-ware, a cake basket, butter cooler and a set of castors. After which refreshments were served. Music, games and promenading were indulged in.

All seemed cheerful, and several groups of two in number were observed conversing on such subjects as the approaching separation called forth.

After an evening happily spent, all assembled and sang their farewell in "Auld Lang Syne."

The interest in Cricket at Acadia is at a minimum. This year passed away without the Annual match. The Academy club have, however, manifested a more lively interest than the College. A match was arranged for the 24th, between the Academy Club of Kings and the Academy Club of Acadia, but the inclement state of the weather prevented its being played. If the College club is to prosper, the interest must be kept up by the two lower classes, and this will necessitate plenty of practice while in the Academy. Athletic sports at Acadia do not prevail to such an extent that we can allow cricket to die altogether.

If our graduates would remember the Cricket Club when they go out, and contribute something to its support, a new interest might be awakened in this healthful sport.

The graduating class of the Seminary have instituted class colors.

The Senior Editors of the *Athenæum* for next year are D. S. Whitman and F. M. Kelly.

It is rumored that the Academy boys are to room in the Old Seminary next year.

F. G. Harrington, formerly of class '83, has gone to the West and will not return to College.

Rev. J. E. Hopper has received the degree of D. D. from Morgan Park Theological Seminary, Chicago.

A Sem. *leech* is the latest name for a fellow who when he is not at the Seminary nimsel his mind is.

Walter Barss, '80, has returned from his studies at Andover Theological Seminary and is now stopping at his home.

Rev. E. M. Keirstead delivered the last monthly address to the Institutions. His remarks impressed us as being able, practical and appreciated.

Since the closing of the rink Wolfville has been uncommonly lively. Concerts, May

parties, and social gatherings have kept some of the favored ones on the move.

Riding on horseback has been a popular enjoyment this spring, and some of our sports have been daily seen galloping wildly through the streets of Wolfville.

We copy the following as a very practical question in Astronomy—(Given—the “*departure*” and “*distance*” of a Seminarian—to find the “*course steered*” by a Sophomore immediately afterward.

Miss Whidden has resigned her position as teacher at the Institutions. The ladies of the Seminary expressed their regret of her departure by making her the recipient of a beautiful butter cooler.

R. MacDonald, who left the Institutions this year on account of his health, has found the climate of Bermuda agreeable. He has so improved as to be enabled to take a trip to South America.

We had this year a student who entered college with the Freshmen, had classes with the Sophomores, took honors in French, drawing and music, went on the Junior Expedition, and graduated (?) with the present graduating class. This doubtless is a remarkably brilliant career.

A few of our students this year have been troubled with a *monomania* for cutting pieces from the reading room papers. It is said that the disease has been heightened by the fact that some of these extracts were *smuggled* into the Seminary.

The paintings and drawings of the young ladies were on exhibition in the college building during Anniversary week. The work reflected creditably on the executors, most of whom are as yet beginners in this branch of study.

The health of Dr. DeBlois has become so impaired that he is unable to attend to his duties. The church has, consequently, given him a six month's vacation.

Rev. T. A. Higgins has been engaged to supply for three months of the time.

The operations in connection with fixing the flagstaff were suspended for a time on account of the topmast being removed by a certain number of students who seem not to have much else to do about the College. It was, however, in position for the 24th.

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