

ACADIA ATHENSUM

Prodesse quam Conspici.

VOL. XII. WOLFVILLE, N. S., NOVEMBER 1ST, 1885. No. 1.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ACADIA COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

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VOL. XII.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., NOVEMBER, 1885.

No. 1.

THE
Acadia Athenæum.
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the Students of Acadia University.

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Upon all other subjects address the Editors of the Acadia
Athenæum.

→* **The Sanctum.** *←

THE ATHENÆUM has again changed hands. The editors of a college paper like Methodist ministers, are obliged to abandon their field of labor when the work is fairly begun. It is unfortunate for the paper as it is for the churches, to pass so frequently into new hands, but the editors, no doubt, like the ministers, often feel a sense of relief. With our warmest congratulations we bid our worthy predecessors good-by, hoping their mantle may fall on us. In assuming the responsibilities of the office to which we have been called, we are possessed, it may be presumed, of the feelings and actuated by the motives of the orthodox editor: the feelings are those of mingled hope and fear; the motives, we trust, purely unselfish. If the paper is conducted to the satisfaction of our subscribers, we shall be satisfied. Our duty to them and to ourselves will stimulate us in the work, and we hope the labor will not be wholly in vain. Thanks to the ex-editors and printer, the ATHENÆUM comes to us in a highly respectable condition. It will be the

ambition of the editors not only to maintain the plane already reached, but to make some advance. Matters will be discussed from the students' standpoint; but if any of our friends wish to tell us how the same things appear from a different point of view, space in our columns, for that purpose, will be cheerfully granted. Contributors will please bear in mind that the subjects discussed will be mainly of an educational nature; but contributions on matters of general interest will not be rigidly excluded.

WE have no apology to make for the general character of the current number of the ATHENÆUM. Those who understand the difficulties attending the first issue of a paper will, we are assured, find little fault. For the criticisms of others we confess to have slight regard. An explanation, however, is due our subscribers concerning the date of issue. Owing to the fact of the college being opened a month later it might reasonably be expected that there should be one copy less this year. But we have decided to issue the same number, the difference being only in date. Hitherto it has been the aim to get the paper in the hands of subscribers by the 20th of each month. But it has frequently happened that they did not receive it until the first of the month following. This has always been true of the May number, which could not be published till after Anniversary. We propose publishing the ATHENÆUM, this year, the first of every month till the close of the college year, beginning with November.

AN examination of our treasury shows it to be empty. This would be discouraging were it not that an examination of our list of subscribers shows a large amount of money due us. We ask those whose names appear on this list to send the amount at once. Please remember the success of the paper depends to a great extent on the promptness

with which subscriptions are paid. A bill showing the amount due will be forwarded to all, and we shall expect a ready response. We shall be glad to send the ATHENÆUM to a much larger number of our friends. The price is one dollar per year.

WHEN any change is made in a representative institution the result is closely watched both by its advocates and opponents. No doubt, the recent change made in the length of Acadia's college-year will share the common fate. That the thing is done, and is not likely to be undone, will do little towards stopping the mouths of critics; for "people will talk." Care in their selection, and faith in the ability of leaders, are principles on which the prosperity and harmony of any society depend. This much, at least, may be taken for granted, that those whose duty it was to decide the matter, were influenced by no other motive than the welfare of the college. But the same charity that leads to this conclusion, supposes a repeal or modification of the action as soon as the welfare of the college demands it.

It is reasonable to suppose, in the absence of the real facts, the considerations on which the decision was reached to have been at least four: (1)—the amount of work; (2)—the health of the students; (3)—the attendance, and (4)—that other element in success—policy. Concerning the first it may be said that September is a better month for study than May. Indeed, freedom from protracted indoor study when Spring comes, appears to be a physical necessity, while the long, cool evenings of Autumn seem specially adapted to mental work. It is an acknowledged fact that one hour's study under favorable conditions is better than four when the current is the wrong way; and the same conditions which will enable one to do more work in the same time, will also enable him to do the same amount better. The second consideration named is scarcely worth noticing; for in these days we do not have to weep over the graves of many who have been killed by hard study. There is greater cause for sorrowing among the friends of the institution for those who do not, than for those who do study too hard. The injury in such cases usually comes from want of care and proper exercise, and can be remedied with equal ease, by attention to the

same, in May or September. If the question had been decided on the merits of the third consideration the change would, certainly, never have been made; for if the students who depend on teaching to pay their way in college, be taken from the classes, they will suffer severely in number and strength. No board of trustees can be expected to wait a month for a teacher, even if he be superior. This, however, seems to be necessary if the teachers are to be accommodated. As far as policy is concerned the change is, doubtless, a good one. The students ought all to be present at the Anniversary exercises so that as good a showing as possible may be made. The present arrangement is well worthy of a trial; for experience in each is the most satisfactory way of determining which is the better.

DR. RAND, after a connection of some two years with Acadia, as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Education, and History, has resigned his position to accept a professorship in Toronto Baptist College. In him Acadia has lost a strong man. His connection with the College, though short, was sufficiently long to exhibit his proficiency in the art of teaching as well as to endear him to all. Perhaps the highest compliment which can be paid to the Doctor's abilities is to say he is a good teacher. He needs, however, no commendation of ours to establish this fact. His connection with the cause of education in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has become a matter of history. It is one thing to have knowledge, but quite another thing to have the power of imparting it. The possession of the latter is indispensable in the teacher; and it was possessed in no ordinary degree by Dr. Rand. That he has an enviable faculty of securing attention by getting the student in love with a subject, all who have met him in the class-room, will be quite willing to affirm. Perhaps one of the best things to be said of one at his departure is that he is missed. This may truthfully be said of Dr. Rand. Indeed, so large a place had he won in the affections of the students that it is difficult for them to be reconciled to his departure.

In connection with his leaving, as well as with his coming, there will always be more or less dissatisfaction. The denomination, though slow to appreciate him, will always regret that he should have withdrawn

his influence at a time when it was poorly prepared to supply a want which his appointment had largely created. The Board of Governors, on whom rested the responsibility of founding the new chair, cannot fail of lamenting over its early vacancy. The students whose affections he had won, and who were anticipating the completion of the course of study marked out by him, will not soon cease to grieve that he should have been compelled to leave the work unfinished. But he is gone, and it remains for all concerned to make the best of it. We congratulate our sister college on this addition to her staff, and wish the Doctor much happiness in his new relations.

CONCERNING the appointment of a professor to the chair recently made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Rand, we are not in a position to speak with certainty. The announcement has been made that some action will be taken before the close of the year. For the present the work is divided among the other professors. It is hoped the services of some good man may be obtained. If money is necessary in order that the teaching staff may be complete, surely men willing to put their hands in their pockets can be found in the denomination. It cannot be expected that efficient teachers can be secured and retained without fair remuneration. It will be unfortunate, however, for many of the colleges, if the time should ever come when the field of educational labor shall be regulated entirely by salary. In such a case we should see the talent and principles of our best men put up at auction and knocked down to the highest bidder; and be compelled to witness their noblest powers prostituted to the love of money. The history of the past will show the best work to have been done from different motives. Sacrifice and not gain, is the noblest and most effective principle of action. Without the manifestation of such a spirit on the part of their supporters, our institutions must fail of success. It was a spirit of self-sacrifice that inspired the founders of the college in this noble and toilsome work. The same spirit has

characterized her supporters in the most trying times of her eventful history. And it is the spirit of self-sacrifice that holds the present staff of instructors and enables them to spend and be spent in the interest of the college. In making the new appointment the governors will do well to select a man having, among other qualifications, a strong love for the college.

MISS WALLACE, a graduate of Acadia Seminary, who has spent considerable time in special study in Boston, is now engaged as teacher of Elocution in Acadia. The part she has taken in public exhibitions on the Hill, for the past few years, attest her proficiency in the art of reading. The students have long felt the need of special training in this art, and it is hoped they will improve the opportunity now afforded them. A number of classes have been formed, with a fair representation from the College and Seminary. But the class from the Academy is comparatively small, and should be increased. As Elocution is now considered an important part in a finished education, those who are just entering upon their course of study will do well to seize the present opportunity for improvement in this direction.

WE are pleased to be able to announce that a slight advance has been made in the salaries of our President and Professors. It is a step in the right direction, and is one way in which the denomination can show its appreciation of the faithful labors of these men. As the friends of the College multiply, a corresponding increase in her funds must follow. This is all Acadia needs. With an enlarged and well-paid staff of instructors she cannot fail to retain the position she has won, of being one of the first colleges in the Dominion. Without the funds necessary to retain the men already here, and to secure others, there is danger of students finding their way to other institutions. It is hoped the raising of the Professors' salaries is an indication of a more liberal expenditure of money on all departments of the institutions at Wolfville.

RE-ASSEMBLING.

THE STUDENT revolves in a prescribed orbit, and the autumnal equinox, generally attended with the wildest commotions, sees him again passing into the sterner regions of invigorating study. Some, like comets, may perplex us by their eccentric course, their sudden disappearance, or their unaccountable delay, but we comfort ourselves with the thought that they are somewhere, and patiently await their reappearance. Others have vanished, like meteors, forever from our sky, but, we hope, only to become fixed stars in another firmament. We mourn because of our loss, while we laugh at our gains.

History repeats itself, and again we can only say that many of those to whom the name of Acadia has grown dear have now assembled in her halls, or may be seen in the full vigor of their opening manhood, meeting in surging, swaying masses upon the neighboring campus. The glow of health adorns their brow, and the pent-up vigor of the mountain breeze finds expression in their elastic step. They have come from the fair fields that grace the banks of the noble St. John, from the golden islands of the storm-tossed sea, from the shores of the sounding bay, and the forbidding, rockbound coast of the mighty Atlantic. Their renewed energies are now applied to the working out of a purpose lofty and grand, such as becomes "the people by the sea"—the highest cultivation of their mental powers consistent with their physical strength.

First arrivals invariably experience slight feelings of disappointment. Their minds have been filled with perhaps only half-defined notions of a merry greeting from a bustling concourse; but they can only look around and sigh, and seek their rooms in gloom. Yet the highest pleasure awaits them, as they have the privilege of welcoming others back to scenes made homelike by the sight of familiar faces. Can anything be more exhilarating than these reunions of kindred spirits, light, strong and free? As hand strikes hand, the electric thrill is felt in every nerve, and we feel ourselves once more ready to do and dare. The familiar voice has never sounded so melodious as when for a time we have been deprived of its accents; and now as we listen to a collage song poured forth from lusty lungs, we feel inclined to say 'they never sang so well before.' Just now the sound of strange

voices tells us that some have lately made their first appearance on the Hill. Our mark will soon be laid on them. There it may remain through life. Shall it appear as a decoration or an effacement—a thing to look upon with pride, or to be blotted out with shame? These glowing impulses that we feel as we exchange the hearty greeting, serve to show us how large is that place we unconsciously take in the life of one another. If these places could only be entirely filled by that which is noble in us, what grand results might we not with confidence expect.

Good material, well seasoned, and wrought upon by skillful artisans, comes forth a noble ship, that fears neither tide nor tempest. It is a safe statement that on an average the student represents the best material of our land. Among them will be found, those on their way from a place among the unlettered and unknown, to the ranks of the honored of the land, and the rulers of the earth. In such a class of men intellectual power, coupled with executive ability, asserts itself, and the course can only be upward. That Acadia has a share of this element within her increasing classes, those who have had the privilege of mingling with her students will not doubt. Good material is here. The moulding process has begun. Important questions are being decided—questions concerning the mighty future. What shall be the character of our laws? What, the status of our schools? What, our religious teaching? According as the opening minds of these assembled youths are filled with the wisdom of great teachers, and inspired by grand example—or according as they receive pernicious doctrines, or are withered by the lack of practical application—so are these questions answered. An accumulation of dry facts may only prove encumbrances to a mind otherwise active, but add enthusiasm, and they become the levers that move the world.

Not only is good material present, but the necessary conditions for its proper cultivation. The advantages afforded at our institutions for the prosecution of literary work are of a high order. Accomplished and energetic men are at the head of the various departments of study. The attrition of a large body of students modifies our too prominent features. The social advantages offered assist in preparing one to take his place in the great outside world. And in addition to this practical side, much might be said from an æsthetic standpoint. Poetic thought; ex-

pressed and unexpressed, is linked with the historic tales of the surrounding valleys, and even the dullest imagination cannot fail to paint anew old scenes, as they dwell upon the places where great events transpired. The natural beauty of the landscape seems almost marred, rather than enhanced, by the invading works of man, and everything seems appealing to the thoughtful, that they make their life worthy their surroundings. Near four score of students have assembled in the midst of these favoring circumstances. How full of promise is the sky for them, as now they breathe in the hallowed associations of the past, or receive the softening influences of the magnificent grandeur of nature's pencilled scenery, or drink from that rich fount of inspiration that flows from the history of difficulties overcome, and glorious things achieved.

CHOICE OF PROFESSION.

It is certainly a question whether or no a student is benefitted by choosing at the commencement of his college course what line of action he shall pursue in his life-work. After weighing the advantages and disadvantages which arise on taking either position with regard to this question, there will be small difficulty in determining the answer.

It must be evident to everyone that after the greatest precautions have been taken, the square plug will very frequently get into the round hole. Hence the importance of the question. There are two parties to whom a correct decision in this matter is of great importance. They are the individual answering the question and the society of which he is a member. That the success and happiness of the former depends largely on a correct decision, is plain from a fact which experience has wrought out, namely—that this success and happiness cannot be gained fully by any man unless his work is fitted to his capacity and inclination. The amount of good the latter derives from a choice well made is intimately connected with the benefit accruing to the individual, since society depends for its growth on both the amount and quality of the work done by its members.

Of the disadvantages that arise from selecting an avocation at the beginning of a college career, only one of importance presents itself, namely: that a

young man is not so capable of making a good choice then as at the end of his course. Now, admitting this proposition, what benefits has he gained by waiting? If he has merely avoided the possibility of an error which, if made thus early in his University life, would be corrected by this same power of judgment which he has gained from his (college) labors; for the fact that he has made a choice, does not preclude the idea that he is at liberty to make a new decision. Another consideration is that although a mistake in this case can be corrected, the opportunities arising, as helps toward an end, once having been neglected, can never be regained; they are certainly gone forever, and no amount of endeavor can do more than improve the present. This second consideration, beside limiting the disadvantages, is an advantage when considered in connection with this line.

But there are some direct advantages in this latter mode of procedure, the most apparent of which are: first, that the development of those powers in a young man, by whose instrumentality chiefly he hopes to gain the position he has marked out, will lend a stimulus to his actions, while it will have a tendency to increase his love of knowledge for its own sake; for these desires do not conflict. In fact they may exist side by side, each in turn becoming the means by which the other is increased.

Secondly, by calculating minutely the bearing of his studies on the object of his ambition, he will learn the nature of his after-work and something of the manner in which to prosecute it.

Thirdly, he would be in a better position to discern and employ those opportunities for development in any particular direction which occur in the every day affairs of a college community. In short, he would go from college better fitted either to commence a course of special training or to seek the reward of his exertions amid the discouragements of practical life.

ENTERPRISE.

THAT the love of hazard and the desire for speculation have shipwrecked many a bold voyageur, is a lamentable fact. But a wide-awake spirit of earnest, well-directed enterprise cannot be too carefully fostered. Genius should not fear to enter those paths from which others have recoiled in painful dismay, for at her

bidding Nature unlocks her secrets, and Earth pours forth her hidden treasure. Place man where you may, matter and force surround him still. A busy mind will be ever questioning the result to be obtained by placing these in new combinations. Enterprise will lead to such effort. Experiment alone can determine the issue.

Let man advance which way he will, he treads in a way that he knows not. Yet all desire to know the end from the beginning, or at least to have a fair assurance of success. This leads to a study of the records of the past, and an imitation of those who have achieved renown. But those who are content to become second, and smaller, editions of their predecessors, strive only to cast the future in the mould of the past. Where then is the possibility of expansion, or improvement? The result of such a course comes forth in bold relief in the history of those nations whose chief proverb seems to be, "It was good enough for my fathers."

The Hottentot boasts that he can eat without knife or fork, while the European needs their assistance. He would probably also boast of his primitive customs in the matter of dress. Contented China remains to-day where she was thousands of years ago, whilst the rude Teuton, and the savage Scythian have forgotten their barbarity, and advanced by rapid strides to the first positions in the world.

In the political arena the irrepressible spirit of enterprise that animated our forefathers, shattered the lance of tyranny, and placed Liberty upon the broad, firm basis of responsible government. There she sits enthroned to-day, awaiting further embellishment from the hands of those who do not yet believe the world is at its best.

In the mechanical world, Enterprise has seized upon the powers at her command, and now she laughs at distance, and holds dubious contest with old Time himself.

In the realm of thought it has wrought successive revolutions, and theories held for centuries by the wisest of earth have vanished before a keener scrutiny, and now are remembered only as fables of the past. Its birth has often been in the land of Superstition. Persecution has been its cradle, and Scorn the food it fed upon. Yet it has grown to trample under foot its ignorant declaimers, and has so transformed the world that now eager eyes are ever on the alert to discover the man who shall lead into new fields of discovery, invention, or research.

English enterprise places her at the head of the mercantile world, and causes her flag to float on every sea. German enterprise makes her army the pride of the soldier, and her schools the home of the philosopher. American enterprise, assuming its mammoth proportions, and unique aspects, causes even Europe to blink, and doubtfully shake her head.

What shall be the result when Canadians become fully aroused to the magnificent possibilities surrounding them? When from her Universities shall come forth men not only prepared and willing, but determined to grapple with resource and circumstance, and cause them to subserve the interests of their country and their fellow-man? Determined purpose underlies successful enterprise. And when wits sharpened during college life, it may be even by equivocal enterprises, seek channels in which to flow freely, in such a country as Canada, these channels will broaden and deepen, until we again behold a St. Lawrence or a Saskatchewan.

The infinite vastness that surrounds one, may perplex, but should not daunt. The ocean is vast. But it is full of treasure. Many pearls have been taken from beneath its wave, but many more lie still concealed. Everything worth knowing has not been discovered. Every opportunity worth embracing has not been seized upon. Infinity lies out beyond, and invites the seeker to its fields. Man is made for action; but he loses the chief portion of his power when he is content to shut himself within the sphere of life attained to by his father. We should aspire to higher things, not merely from a restless ambition, but from the wider, nobler motive of general advancement.

"Oh, sweet to live, to hope, and to aspire!
To know that whatsoever we attain,
Beyond the utmost summit of desire,
Heights upon heights eternally remain,
To humble us, to lift us up, to show
Into what luminous deeps we onward go."

CARLYLE'S MOTTO.

ALL readers of the *Arabian Nights* will remember how the Grand Vizier of Cairo condemned Bedreddin Hassan to be tied to a stake and dragged through all quarters of the city because he had made cream tarts without putting any pepper in them, though they were, notwithstanding, admitted by all competent judges to be most excellent tarts. Before we laugh at the folly of the Vizier, we had better ask whether we are more charitable towards sins of omission, especially when that omission involves some favorite prejudice, liking, or tenet of our own, which, though it may seem of prodigious magnitude when viewed through our individual social or moral microscope, is really of no more consequence than the ingredient forgotten by the unfortunate Bedreddin. Either consciously or unconsciously, we measure others by ourselves, their habits by our own likes and dislikes, from which if we find the measured one deviating, so much the worse for him. Especially is this true of persons occupying prominent positions, where they fall under the observation of many.

Perhaps no eminent man has been so much criticized during the last two or three years as the late Thomas Carlyle. Froude's biography of him has laid bare the man's entire life; and while it impresses us with a sense of his great intellect and virtue, it does not conceal his peccadillos, as some would have us believe good biography should do. It matters not that he was the greatest philosopher of the nineteenth century, and has done so much towards solving the great problems of life as they now present themselves: these things are overlooked. He sometimes preferred the society of Lady Ashburton to that of his wife; he did not allow Mrs. Carlyle sufficient pocket-money; he grumbled if his porridge was not properly cooked. And so it goes on. Every ephemeral magazine-writer and reviewer has his kick at the Carlylean *canis* as he scurries down the back alley of oblivion—at least that is where the reviewers would put him. Carlyle, we know, spoke disrespectfully of certain people, great and otherwise; and we readily admit that in so doing he measured them by himself. His remarks on Charles Lamb rouses the anger of Mr. A. C. Swinburne, and we may quote from his article on "Charles Lamb and George Wither," in the *Nineteenth Century*, as an example of these attacks: "That very sorry pair of phenomena, Thomas Cloacinus and his Goody. * * * The Essays of Elia will be found to have kept their perfume, and the letters of Charles Lamb to retain their old sweet savor, when *Sartor Resartus* has about as many readers as Bulwer's *Artificial Changeling*." Carlyle's philosophy he characterizes as "pseudosophy," and he himself is styled "a moonshine shadow of the first Knox." But what else could we expect when two men as unlike as Carlyle and Lamb are compared by the modern high priest of the sensuous (and something worse) in literature.

But in spite of all that his detractors can say (and it is but little), is not Carlyle's teaching excellent and his life inspiring? How seriously he considers life! Perhaps no writer has so completely stripped life of its tinsel trappings, and brought us face to face with the stern reality. He is no "mild-eyed, melancholy Lotos-eater," nor does he present the enchanted fruit to his fellows. His words are a trumpet-call to action, addressed to a world but too prone to say,

"Surely, surely, slumber is more sweet than toil, the shore
Than labor in the deep mid-ocean, wind, and wave, and oar."

We have his motto in Froude's *Life*—a motto worthy of the man—a wasting candle surrounded by the words, *Terar dum prosum*, upon which he remarks: "But what if I do not *prosum*? Why then *terar* still, so I cannot help it. This is the end and beginning of all philosophy, known even to Singleton the blacksmith." He strikes this same note again and again; indeed it is the keynote of his life. In some lines of poetry, which I cannot but think, he often repeated to himself, he says:

"Not rest, but worthy labor is the soul of life;
Not that, but this, is to be looked and wished for here."

And again: "Do the duty that lies nearest; do it (not merely pretend to have done it); the next duty will already have become clear to thee."

He had a supreme contempt for all wasters of time, especially for the grouse-shooting, fox-hunting, horse-racing aristocracy of Britain. A lady once on hearing the world's great ones (classified as the aristocracy of birth, aristocracy of wealth, and aristocracy of intellect, said: "But you have left out the most important of all, the aristocracy of the heart." Nobility of heart Carlyle regarded as possessing the truest claim on our reverence, though he was often led to be uncharitable by his love of intellect. To him, his own father, honest Annandale peasant, and even old Betty, Mrs. Carlyle's nurse, whom he carefully provided for and frequently visited till her death, were more worthy of respect than the titled nobodies who spend inglorious lives "preserving their game." This contempt is well expressed in Tenfeldsdrockh's famous epitaph on Count Zahdarm:

HIC JACET

PHILIPPUS ZAEHDARN, COGNOMINE MAGNUS,

ZAEHDARNI COMES,

EX IMPERII CONCILIO,

VELLERIS AUREI, PERISCELIDIS, NECNON VULTURIS
NIGRI EQUES.

QUI DUM CUL LUNA AGEBAT,

QUINQUIES MILLE PERDRICES

PLUMBO CONFECIT.

Contrast with this record of a life, which to many would seem supremely happy, the emblem of the wasting candle and the motto, *Terar dum prosum*. No wonder Carlyle rejected with scorn the title that Beaconsfield, with better intentions than taste, offered him. It is worthy of note that we find similar views of man's true destiny expressed by a still greater philosopher and profounder student of life than Carlyle.

"What is a man,
If his chief good, and market of his time
Is but to sleep and feed? A beast, no more.
Sure, he, that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before, and after, gave us not
That capability and Godlike reason
To fust in us unused."

But all this is diametrically opposed to the utilitarian dictum that happiness is the great end of existence. Very true, but Carlyle believed that there is a Blessedness superior to Happiness: "Love not pleasure; love God"—an injunction which it would be well to ponder.

NYM.

HORACE. BOOK II. —ODE III.

TO Q. DELLIUS.

PRESERVE thy mind in balance finely hung,
And calmly weigh life's gladness or its pain;
For such, oh Dellius, boat belitts the man,
Who at some time must see existence wane,

Be all remaining hours naught but grief,
Or lying soft within some green retreat,
Falernian wine of vintage choicer and old
The hours make with pleasure-laden feet.

For what does pine majestic wreath its boughs
With silver poplar round a welcome shade?
And swiftly-moving waters murmur low
Stayed by the curves within its channel made?

Here let them bring the wine and unguents sweet,
And steep thyself in their short-lived perfume,
While yet thy youth enjoyment doth allow,
And yet the Fates draw out the thread of doom.

The woodlands set around thy stately home—
Thy villa washed by Tiber's dark'ning wave—
All must thou leave, and riches piled on high
Thy heir will please, when thou art in the grave.

Be thou descended from the Argives old,
Or claim a lowly birth, sky-roofed alone,
Alike in wealth and grinding indigence,
Still unrelenting Orcus claims his own.

Like sleep we all are driven to that fold.
The lots of all are shaken in the urn,
And soon or late must come the stern decree,
That makes us exiles, never to return.

Bk Br.

THE SECRET OF POWER.

"RULER OF MEN" ! Whatever greatness lies
Wrapped in these three short words 'tis borne of Mind,
No prowess stands for this, the brawny god
Of muscle and of limb may sometimes away
The gaping multitudes who court meanwhile
The bustle, the tumult and the fray,
The rushing foaming angry surface whirl
Of that great cauldron called Society;
But far below the troubled surface dwells
Among space-deep that only Mind can reach
A pulsing heart that dominates the world.

—Selected.

IN answer to a solicited contribution to our columns we have received the following lines. We appreciate the sentiment expressed, and hope at no distant date the "Muses" may be more propitious.

IN vain I have worked the Muses,
Each one sternly me refuse.
I turn to earth, and tree, and sky,
But one and all my wish deny.
Oh, then forgive me when I say
That I to you must answer Nay;
And take kind wishes for the deed
You asked for in your hour of need.

HUGH.

THE CLASS OF '85.

SINCE our departure from these classic shades, another Anniversary has been held, another class been sent forth from Acadia's sheltering wing. Its members have passed honorably through the period of equipment, and now have fairly launched their crafts on the untrod sea of life. May the breezes be propitious, the storms few, the journey to that farther bourne a successful one.

The mental discipline, intellectual strength, and educating influences which characterize the years of life at College will be of infinite service to them. Proportionate to the real benefit derived from these sources will be their future advancement. The four years of undergraduateship have determined to a great extent their lives and their success therein. They will therefore, we feel sure, be ever loyal to the Institution which has sought to instruct them wisely, and train their minds to the proper appreciation of all that is great and true. Often will their thoughts revert to the happy days at Wolfville, which sped so quickly by and never can return.

The members of '85 have gone from us, and we regret their absence. While we toil on in the path they have so worthily trod, as we near the great goal of the student's ambition, which they have gained, the memory of their success will be with us to cheer and to encourage. Then, when we also shall have bid adieu to Alma Mater, we hope to meet and greet them often upon the highways of life, as fellow-students in the great school of the world, as co-laborers in the fields of practical industry and literary enterprise, as comrades in the common course of civilization, education, virtue and truth.

J. W. TINGLEY

is the only member of the class who has, since graduation, seen fit to invade the neighboring Republic. He entered the Academy in the autumn of 1880, armed with a conspicuous mustache and goatee. The latter succumbed to fate during the first term of his Freshman year, and has not since appeared. His progress through College has been

serene and tranquil. His virtues are many. He long enjoyed the distinction of being the most muscular man in College, and at foot-ball was wont to excite consternation and envy in the hearts of his opponents. As a student he was known to be thorough and persevering. During a portion of his Senior year he was President of the "Athenæum," Chairman of the Lecture Committee, and one of the Chief Editors of this Journal. His genial, open-hearted disposition and good common sense won him many friends and no enemies. The ladies were a source of common perplexity to him. As a preacher "James" is successful. He spent the summer at Tusket, Yarmouth Co., ministering to the needs of the Baptists in that community. Now he has gone to pursue a course of study at Newton's Theological Seminary. He expresses himself pleased with Institution, Professor and Students

J. A. FORD

matriculated with the class of '82. He spent his Freshman year at Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, but returned to Acadia and joined the ranks of '85 when they were Sophomores. At first his resemblance to a fellow-student caused some confusion, so that on various occasions he was compelled to explain that he was not *sweet*, although he looked so. For two years Ford worked on the editorial staff of the ATHENÆUM, and all who have been honored by association with him can testify to his zeal and ability in this direction. The ease and fluency with which he wrote, the energy and perseverance with which he worked, were the admiration of all. Ford is blessed with a large mustache, which is well cared for. This, with his other attractions, gives him a distinguished appearance when he doesn't smile. But he always smiles. After graduation he received a call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Milton, Yarmouth Co., which he accepted. He has since been ordained, and will continue there for a year.

SMITH L. WALKER

has gone to McGill College, Montreal. He spent one term in Horton Academy before donning cap and gown. Though somewhat homesick at first, he soon grew accustomed to his surroundings. His happy, go-as-you-please, free-and-easy disposition made him a general favorite. He was a hard student, especially just before examinations. During the latter part of his course he worked well, taking honors in Belle's Letters and Education. He took great interest in both foot-ball and cricket, his skill in running and dodging making him an adept at the former game. As a musician, he was also popular, and held for some time the position of organist at Chapel exercises. Walker is considered a very capable young man, and will doubtless make his mark in the medical profession.

SELDEN W. CUMMINGS,

of Truro, came with the class from the Academy. His frank, genial nature and openhearted generosity will cause him to be long remembered by his fellow-students. While in College he showed a partiality for athletic sports, in all of which he won deserved laurels. As a bicyclist he distinguished himself considerably. Though possessed of first-rate mental qualifications, he evinced no particular fondness for study, preferring society to books. On all social occasions the gallant Selden was in great demand. Cummings' Anniversary oration was much appreciated. His presence will be greatly missed, both on the Hill and in the village. We learn that he intends devoting himself to business pursuits. His father is already well known as one of the most enterprising merchants in the Province, and we doubt not that S. W. will also succeed in that department of labor.

HENRY T. ROSS

hailed, in the first instance, from Margaree, Cape Breton. He studied at the Truro Normal School for some time, and in November, 1880, entered the Academy here. His progress from that time till the day of his graduation was sure and steady. With powers of thought and intellect far above the ordinary, he was known and respected as an intelligent student and prudent adviser. In debate his words carried with them much of real power and weight. His reserved and thoughtful manner, his pleasant and instructive conversation, formed some index to his mental power. For two years previous to graduation he was the acknowledged leader of his class, taking, in addition, honor-work in several branches. At present he is teaching, but intends ere long to lay aside the ferule and pursue the mazy windings of the legal profession, in which his diligence and mental ability will be rewarded as they deserve.

HOWARD S. FREEMAN,

after spending one and a half years at Dalhousie, entered the second term of the Sophomore year with the class in which he graduated. At the close of his first term at Acadia he showed himself to be a student of no mean ability, his name standing very high on the pass-list for the class, which was then a large one. He was known throughout the remainder of his College course as a diligent and conscientious student, attending regularly to his work and giving evidence of good mental power. His name appears as a successful candidate for honors in the Department of Education. "How" is a real good fellow every way. He has lately been appointed to a vacancy in the Dartmouth School.

Miss ALICE M. D. FITCH,

Acadia's second lady-graduate, was, however, the member of which the class of '85 felt proudest. Association with her ever proved to her companions in College life both enjoyable and inspiring. She always brought with her the spirit of brightness, but brightness of that queenly sort which knows nothing frivolous or flippant. She possessed superior mental endowments, and the gift of using them effectively without ever, in a single instance, encroaching on a becoming modesty. Being both capable and energetic, her entire college record is most creditable. Her "study of Tennyson's *In Memoriam*" was in richness and beauty of thought one of the gems of the Anniversary occasion. Miss Fitch is the picture of health and happiness, the close of her College course having brought with it no necessity for recuperation. She is at present teaching in Acadia Seminary, and thus do others now receive the pleasure and inspiration which classmates henceforth must miss.

We tender to each member of the Class of '85 our best wishes, and trust that amidst the varied duties and occupations in which they are destined to engage, their thoughts will often return to dwell in memory on the scenes and associations of the College days at Wolfville.

CORRESPONDENCE.

McMASTER AND ACADIA.

Messrs. Editors:—

Some time ago, as you are aware, the Theological department of Acadia College was moved to Toronto, when, as a natural consequence, our sympathy and interest in Theological training went with it. But recent action on the part of the Senators of McMaster Hall, in the appointment of two new Professorships in branches of study which properly belong to an Arts course; and the lengthening of their College course from three to four years, has doubtless caused you, among many friends of Acadia, to look upon our fair sister with an eye of suspicion.

These movements on the part of McMaster, have been, in the judgment of many, against the best interests of Acadia College. Whether such a course can be considered just, owing to the close relation existing between these two institutions, is still an open question.

It may be asked, has not Toronto Baptist College a right to do as she thinks best in regard to the length of her College course; or the appointment of her Professors, without consulting Acadia College?

Legally she has, as we believe Acadia has, as yet, no voice in her Senate. Morally she has not

Whatever may be the outcome of the former of these movements in regard to the present relation existing between McMaster and Acadia, the practical side of the latter is already seen by some of our best students, who fully intended going to Toronto, now making their way to Newton: and this state of things will continue so long as McMaster retains a four years course.

If McMaster and Acadia are to work in harmony, and for each others welfare, which they should, then radical changes on the part of either should receive due consideration, before final action.

When Acadia thinks of establishing two Chairs in Theology, McMaster should be made acquainted with the fact before hand; and when McMaster thinks of establishing two Chairs in an Arts course, Acadia should have, at least, a hint before such action is taken.

In addition to the above, it might be said, that the recent affiliation of McMaster with Toronto University, has seemed to some to augur ill to the number of Art Students at Acadia.

Yours truly,

AMICUS.

PERSONALS.

F. R. HALEY, '84, has entered the Senior year at Harvard. Haley is a good student, and doubtless will make his mark, even in the Classic Halls of Harvard.

MR. E. R. MORSE, '87, has been sick with typhoid fever. We are pleased to state he is recovering, and hopes to join his class after Xmas.

MR. E. D. WEBBER, '81, has been appointed to the position of teacher of Mathematics in Horton Academy. We welcome Mr. W. back.

C. W. WILLIAMS, '83, now student at McMaster Hall, who has been spending a few days at his home in Wolfville, preached very acceptably on Sabbath evening, Oct. 18th, in the Baptist Church.

REV. E. H. SWEET, '84, and Mr. J. W. Tingley, '85, are now studying at Newton Theological Seminary. We wish them much success.

REV. G. O. GATES, '73, on account of poor health, has resigned the pastoral care of the Baptist Church at Moncton, N. B. Mr. Gates has worked too hard. We hope rest will soon restore him.

H. BERT ELLM, '84, is now studying Medicine in the University of Southern California.

B. A. LOCHART, '84, made us a visit recently. His health is greatly improved.

LOCALS.

PIE!

BELLS!

CUSHIONS!

A FEW articles crowded out.

THE Strike!

"Ain't he a nice little boy?"

"Et tu, Brute;" latest rendering: "*Eh, you brute.*"

It is said that a certain Freshie, whose inclination for evening walks mocked at a garden wall, now stands appalled before a pit.

A SENIOR lamenting the near approach of his final departure from the *Hill*, was reminded by a kindred spirit that he might yet return, and take a *post mortem* course.

The Holy Land he ne'er has seen—
A. palmer all the same;
He dinces, he sings with Seniors too,—
Now who can give his name!

OUR classes number at present: Seniors 11, Juniors 15, Sophomores 16, Freshmen 25. More expected.

THE REV. J. A. GORDON, of St. John, is expected to lecture in Academy Hall, Friday evening, November 20th.

A GRADUATE referring to his college life, says, "It is now but a dream of the past." Senior (longingly) "Well then I wish I was dreaming too."

THE action of a church officer on a recent Sabbath evening would suggest that he does not think collections pay the travelling expenses.

PROF.: "Mark Antony seemed to assume chief control after Cæsar's death."

MINISTERIAL Student:—"Yes, he was bound to get his pay for that funeral sermon somehow."

DOCTOR (during a discussion on the senses): "When you look in a mirror, Mr. H., what do you see?" The Senior's recollections at this juncture seemed perplexing, and he hesitated for a name.

AN editor was reading from a manuscript to his associates, when the bell began mournfully to toll. With a look of intense disgust, he exclaimed: "Stop that applause, will you."

THE following question has been suggested for debate in our Literary Society: "Resolved, that the man who hoots in the corridors of Chipman Hall at midnight, is meaner than the man who swears over the dinner table."

WHILST the microscope was playing its part in the interests of science, a Junior seized the opportunity of determining the progress of a mustache, yet in the incipient stages. A sympathetic classmate reassured him, by declaring that he thought it would soon be *visible to the naked eye*.

A. FRESHIE, gazing in ecstasy upon a bouquet that received its chief interest from the donor(ess), interrogated a Junior thus: "Say, J., do you know what flower that is?"

Junior, gruffly, "No."

Freshie, A.—"What, don't you study *Anatomy*?"

CLASS in Astronomy; Junior:—"The Chinese claim that they possess an account of a solar eclipse some *twenty-five thousand centuries B. C.*"

Prof.:—"Mr. P. you are evidently returning (in thought) to the ape period."

JUNIOR (discussing gravitation):—"Sir Isaac Newton was one day sitting under an apple tree, and er—er—er."

Voice:—"A very natural place for a student."

Prof.:—"No doubt Mr. F. you are thinking how pleasant it would be to change places with him."

AMOROUS:—"Two young men reside upon the Hill, on whom till lately we have been inclined to cast a criticising eye. They are somewhat dilettant in

study, whilst most assiduous in making themselves otherwise conspicuous. But our feelings towards them have recently undergone a change. They must be worthy, for that which is good most often is publicly contemned, whilst that which is noble, alone commands our admiration; and the following statement was heard from no less authority than a female votary at the shrine of knowledge:—"I hate Merc(-)y, but I just love Joe."

A LETTER of complaint has reached us from a suffering friend. He first insinuates something about our being Cads, and then states that our recent oratorical efforts have completely shattered his nervous system. We quote his closing words:—"We beseech you, harrow not our feelings thus. Clip the wings of thy soaring eloquence. Curb thy verbose ramblings. We will bless thee."

We consider these remarks personal. The one who gave us the advice, advisedly chose the medium of pen and paper. Should he happen into our office at an early day, we may have a short article with black lines about it for the next list of locals.

A CONUNDRUM is making the rounds of the Hill. It was first foisted upon us by those Sophomores. It stands upright like a man. It has limbs closely resembling those of a man. When it howls, the sound approaches the human, but is rather too diabolical. One evening it assumed a position on the shoulders of a group of students, and rode with royal magnificence through the dining hall, gesticulating wildly, and causing the room to resound with unearthly vociferations. It becomes passive only when wooed by all-conquering Morpheus, and it is still debated, whether it should be allotted apartments in Chipman Hall, or a glass case with strong iron bars in a corner of the museum. If it is content after a few of these novel exhibitions to draw itself into its shell and there abide in peace, all may be well; otherwise arms uncongenial may encircle it.

THE students, on their return, were pleased to find in their former position those popular boarding-house managers, Mr. and Mrs. Keddy. These, by their obliging disposition, and earnest, painstaking effort on behalf of the boarders, have won the esteem of all, and have made many of those petty, troublesome infringements on good order well-nigh impossible. We hope that the thoughtless inclinations of the students may be so well balanced by their good judgment, that all may co-operate in making the year as pleasant for our steward and his partner, as they seek to make it for us.

THE Students' Societies have elected the following Officers:

Athenæum—F. H. Beals, President; G. E. A. Whitman, Vice Prest.; L. A. Palmer, Rec. Sec.; H. S. Shaw, Treasurer; L. D. Morse, Cor. Sec.; H. B. Smith, E. L. Gates, W. H. Jenkins, H. F. DeWolfe, G. E. A. Whitman, Ex. Com.

Missionary Society—M. B. Shaw, President; W. H. Jenkins, Vice do.; H. H. Hall, Treasurer; C. W. Corey, Secretary; I. W. Porter, F. H. Beals, Hattie E. Wallace, Ex. Com.

Cricket Club—R. W. Ford, President; H. B. Smith, Sec'y-Treas.; H. A. Lovett, Field Captain; F. H. Knapp, A. B. Holly, C. H. Miller, Ex. Com.

Foot-Ball Club—H. B. Smith, President; C. W. Corey, Sec'y-Treas.; J. T. Prescott, First Capt.; C. H. Miller, Second do.; H. B. Smith, H. P. Vaughan, J. E. Denis, W. W. Chipman, Ex. Com.

MARRIAGES.

HAVERSTOCK-McDONNELL.—At Pugwash, N. S., Sept. 22nd, 1885, by Rev. C. H. Martell, of Onslow, Rev. C. H. Havestock, of Margaree, C. B., and Miss Maggie S. McDonnell, of Pugwash.

BROWN-MORRIS.—At Welsford, May 5, 1885, by Rev. E. O. Reed, Mr. J. W. Brown, of Acadia College, to Miss Edna L. Morris, of Acadia Seminary.

KEMPTON-COGGINS.—At Westport, 26th Sept., by Rev. J. H. Saunders, Willard Fuller Kempton, teacher, of Milton, Queens Co., and Eva Augusta, only daughter of Capt. Hanly Coggins, of Westport.

DEATH.

It is with feelings of regret that we record the sudden death of Aubrey, second son of Prof. R. V. Jones, who was drowned Aug. 8, 1885, while bathing. We tender the Professor and his family our deepest sympathy.

EXCHANGES.

THERE are on our table *The Oberlin Review*, *Delaware College Review*, *The Goby Echo*, *Hesperian*, *Niagara Index*, and *The Earhamite*.

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E. D. WEBBER, B. A	<i>Mathematics.</i>

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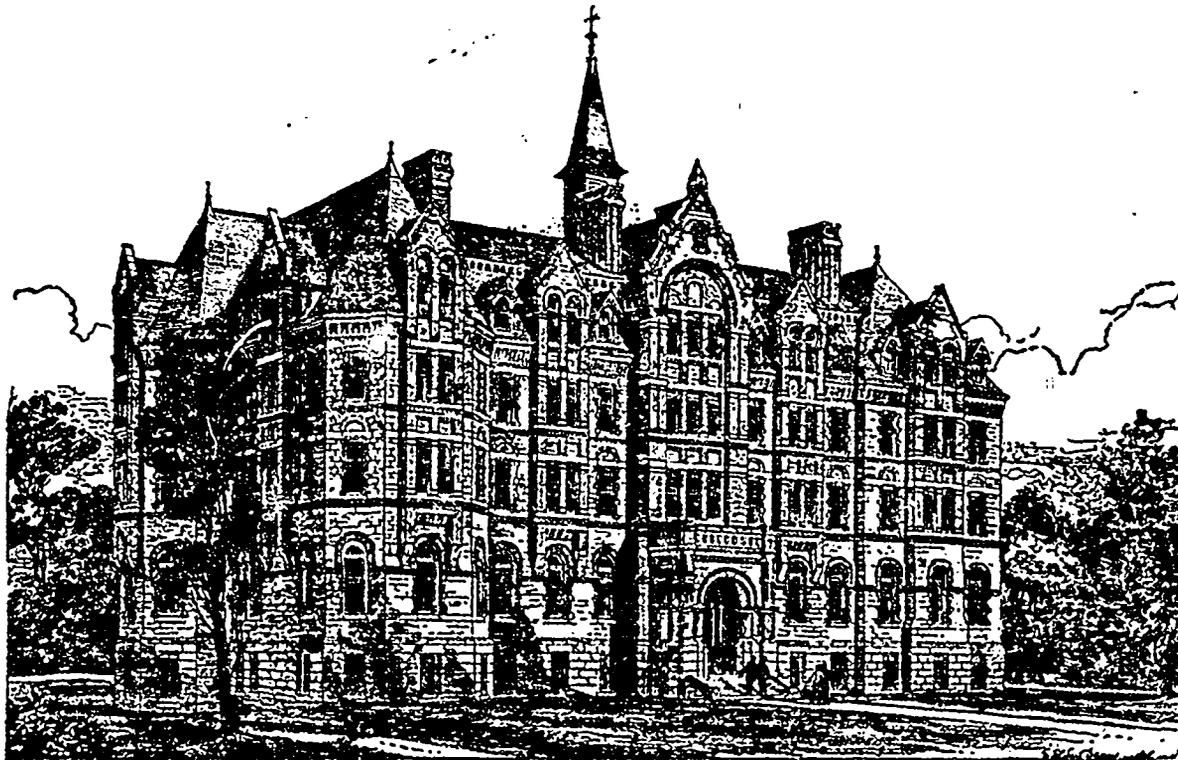
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This College is supported by the Baptists of the Dominion of Canada, and aims to give the student a thorough practical training for the work of the Christian Ministry. The regular Course requires three years. There is also an English Course of two years for men whose circumstances have not permitted the acquisition of the Classics.