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We are grateful to those who have expressed their appreciation of Exceisior. The opinions of competent critics are always welcome, and inspire us with the hope of making our periodical continue worthy of such complinentary references.

The "Hero of Manila" has surrendered unconditionally to the beantiful and accomplished Mrs. Hazen. A capitulation usually precedes the siguing of a treaty of peace, and we only hope that the present event may be no exception and be followed by no declaration of domestic hostilities.

One of the most important things to which a stadent can direct his attention during his college life is the cultivation
of a feeling of responsibility for his statements. In a college there are excellent opportunities for bringing out and developing that phase of character. A stullent should nurture this assiduously and never forget that while the irresponsible may sometimes be treated with indulgence, they can never hope to command that respect which is necessary in order that one may wield an influence for good on society.

The proposed admission of Porto Rico into the American Union is of interest to Caradians. Such an erent would, we believe, hasten the union of Canada and Jamaica. The latter exports large quantities of tropical product; to the united States. This trade will be lost to her if Cuba and Porto Rico are allowed free access to the American market as proposed. With this market closed she will naturally turn to Canada which can supply her with all that she now receives from the United States. The result would be a trade arrangement mutually satisfactory, and, given this commercial mion, we believe political union would soon follow.

We wish to thank our many friends who have so promptly sent in their subscriptions, and we feel suae that only the inconvenience of mailing silver prevents others from sending the "ever welcome." We merely suggest that such an inconvenience may be avoided by mailing us a dollar bill.

Evidently the N. S. Barristers' Society measures one's fitness to enter the profession by the size of his pocket-book. We have full sympathy with any effort to raise the staidard, but are inclined to think this might be better accomplished by raising the intellectual instead of the monetary requirements. But self-preservation is naure's first law.

## THE, RENAISSANCE (OF NAPE BRETON.

History repeats itself. The chronicle of the great acts and glorious achievements of today is but a second edition of that of ages :ono since sone by. 'That of time may be "fuller, richer, and more varied than was ever seen before," but the addendum is only the gloss wi years of intelligence, peace and progress. Each completed day marks the further evolution of a single grand idea:

- Throughout the ages, one increasing purpose runs, And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the sims."
In the fifteenth century, Europe was awakened by a remarkable movement called the Renaissance The fall of Constantinople compelled a large n amber of learned men to betake themselves to Western Europe carrying with them erudition and aestheticism. Under any circumstances, man naturally strives to gratify his tastes; and in their novel experiences these took all the more kindly to their ever-constant friends, their books. Through these the ancient classics became generally known. The results of this revival of learning, results still going on, are too great and far-reaching for me to describe; and I only hope that the present mover nt, in which I see in a manner mirrored the Renaissance, may not be without its great and lasting res:alts.

The day is easily remembered when outside of our Provmince, Cape Breton was known as a small irregtiln mark on the map, east of Nova Scotia proper. In those days, a soil rich in what I may term its primeval fertility gave forth in abundance, and care was unknown from Sugar Loaf to Point Tupper. Contentment went hand-in-hand with ease and plenty, and no stalwart son or modest daughter wished to leave the quiet home for the turmoil and temptation of the city.

But "the scene was changed." Drained by unsytematic method - or rather want of method - the farms refused the wonted crop; the waters, robbed of their wealth by the purseseines of greedy, grasping, foreign enterprise, gave but a sorry return to the untiring efforts of local fishermen.

Then the invitable: the youth were attracted whither their
labors would be more adequately rewarded; its hope gone abroad, the comntry was but a mock memory of its former self, and the wave of depression that lately swept over America left Cape Breton writhing in the coils of financial desperation.

But as the rose has a thorn, so has that thorn a rose. The downfall of Constantinople was, no doubt, regarded as a calamity; but viewed in its consequences, what a blessing it has proved! Likewise, deplorable as may have been tot exodus from Cape Breton, to it, I think, must be attributed the influx of people that has just commenced, and that seems destined to continue until Cape Breton becomes that field of wealth and commerce for which its geographical nature so well adapts it.

The young people driven by circumstances into selfexpatriation from the land they loved so well, took with them not so much perhaps of book-knowledge and polish of manners as did the Grecks, but they did take with them a purity of heart, an integrity of character, and a steadfastness of purpose that paved their way to success. Amid the gold and snow of the Klondyke, on the for-bound shores of Newfoundland, under the summ skies of Italy, in far-off Vancouver, leshed be the waters of the misnamed Pacific, in short, wherever our people have penetrated, they are to be found in the van, respected, loved, revered.

Ourforefathers, even in the time of their heathen and semibarbarous character, were a home-loving people. The earliest writings give evidence of their love for kindred and country : nor have these traits been obliterated in our people be centuries of descent. In fact our young people abroad were often tannted with having earned independence under a foreign flag and then returned home; and many a brave son and fair daughter abroad asked with their dying breath to have their bones interred in the old family plot.

This steadfast attachment to fatherland, and unwavering derotion to duty made each an advertisement of their country. From them, our neighbors of the Republic learned of Cape Breton: with half-incredulous ear the latter listencd to solicited descriptions of the placid waters of the Bras d'Or
that play hide-and-seek in the interior of the island ; of the mellifluous Margaree teeming with tront and salmon; and of the frowning peaks of Eufume, poetic in their very rugredness. Curiosity was excited be such tales from those models of manhood and manliness whose form and character marked them as the product of such a country. Then did foreigners begin to realige that, for sport and secnery, Cape Preton was a world in miniature, and thus was started tourist travel to the island.

But the American exe while feasting on the chams which nature had so lavishly strewn abont, was mot blind to the latent wealth of the cenatry ; and American enterprise, coeralert, ever-achiceing, san in Coue Breton a profitable fied for investment.

And now, a word abont the development of one indnatric: and! I an done. In Cape Breton Connte, which for years has been honeyeombed for the stored un sumbeans of a geological age. added activity has been cansed in the hive be the Dominion Iron and Sted Co. The great work now groing on in Sycuey is already ico wedl known to requite my mention here: but I may remerk that in the month of lugust, cighteen humdred manes were on the pay-roll of one company:

In Inverness, the long-asker?-for railway is under construction; the onl we!ls af Lake dinslic are heing bored; the mines of Whycoconagh are in active ofreation, and at Broad Cove Mines, an artifial harbor has been made where Nature gave but a hini.

Backed by Vanderibit millions is a project to build a line of railway from the Strait of Canso to historic Lomishmers. whence a fast line of steamers would cross the ditantic, thas making Cape Breton the "front dow of Camada."

As I scan the horizon of our prospects I set on all sides the dawn of better times; and I sincerely hope that coincident with the coming of our posperity may be the return from abroad of those whose pre:ence there was, macomseinusly perhaps, but none the less surely, the cause of the present movement.

## CLASS OF '99.

The autumn of '94 also ushered into Collegiate life the youngest member of the "Class of '99"-L. E. O'K. For some days after his arrival the youthful stranger from Arizona was the object of no little attention and interest to his fellowstudents. That a boy of scarce eleven summers conld accomplish alone such a long and tedious journey was sufficient to win the admiration of all; while his self-reliant disposition and gravity of speech and deportment established him in high favor even among the staid and sober seniors.

Possessed of a rigorous intellect and an unusually retentive memory, L- soon made marked progress in his studies. He utilized his hours of study wisely, nor during his whole course did his ambition extend to employing for study " the hours sacred to repose." Neither was he ever known for a "plagger." Yet when the dread exams. came round L - was equally at home in the various subjects, and with the same placid indifference encomitered the abstruse intricacies of Euclid, the sublimities of Homer and Virgil or the dull and measured numbers of Chancer.

Beyond an occasional game of temis or croquet the sporting fraternity of the campus knew him, not. We shrewdly suspect that he cherished a stronger liking for many things than for the exhilarating exercise of ruming. To this circumstance we attribute his failure to identify himself with the more active games of baseball and football. At any rate it is not known with certainty that he indulged to any extent in this species of locomotion except once or twice indeed in the elusive pursuit of a hat with which the sportive wind had taken liberties. I- haci, however, his own system of exercise, in which he indulged regularly and where happer results were eridenced in a splendid physigue and uniform good health.

The late spring months of the present year discovered a new and mexpected propensity in the subject of our sketch. He became a determined "naturalist." His "local nature observations" were directed to and centred upon a wellknown pool in the near vicinity of the campus. Here he
might be seen standing in a bent posture endeavoring with the assistance of a friend whose sympathy had been enlisted, to lure the wily tad-pole from the recesses of its marshy retreat. His efforts finally proved successful, and soon the windows of his room were garniched with an imposing array of bottles containing specimens of the limous denizens of the pool in tarious stages of development. Although surrounded by lis foresight with everything peculiar to their uative element these tender innocents did not take kindly to the change. The "splendid isolation" soon proved fatal, and in a few days anmation ceased to suffuse the contents of this novel aquarium. It is not quite clear whether death was due to "home-sickness" or to the nipping air of a spring night, nor do we think our naturalist had sufficient enthusiasm left in the now unseemly mass to investigate such an interestingr problem. Howeier that be, the bottles quickly disappeared, and so did L-'s interest in the development of frogs.

During his last year he became an active member of the Debating Society. His views were always keenly appreciated, delivered as they were in terse and forcefnl language that bespoke thought and conviction.

Among O'K.'s numerous accomplishments must be reckoned sketching. His graphic pen and ink sketches of some luckless student who chanced to abandon dignity of position for comfort were often sufficiently amusing, and the facility with which these sketches were thrown off was in itself a cause for admimation.

We might detail several incidents comnected with his course, but we have perhaps said enough. O'K- passed through each successive year with more distinction and compicted his course at an earlier age than many enter upon it. He is possessed of many sterling qualities. Such advantages compel success, and Exceisior confidently expects for him a brilliant and a prosperous future.

## CLASS OF '99.

Next on our list is A. McD., who entered College in 1893. His advent in our midst was noiseless and maccompanied by any particular event or noteworthy incident; for though fresh from the country there was no "grane in lis optics."

His first term continued in the same uneventful way and was followed by two years of teaching in country schools, for he was but one of the many self-supporting students who have attended St. Francis Xavier's in varying numbers from its fom graduates. In'97 he returned to College and pursued his studies in Arts as a Junior. He was by that lime a good French scholar, being able to read, write and speak the language with ease. In consequence of having some literary aspirations le was appointed to the staff of editers of our College journal, and remained in that position till his graduation in '99. But though his taste for literature seemed stronger than any other, yet mathematics was also a favorite study and one in which he stood high.

He was the possessor of a fine bass roice, which he used in various ways, sometimes in the choir, sometimes in seriocomic renditions of extracts from Shakespsare. Coupled with this he had an immense head of hair, which it is generally supposed was worn for the purpose of giving him a more poct-like appearance; for he was exceedingly given to endrhyming while regarding blank verse with utter contempt.

In the field of athletics lie confined himself to handball and putting the shot, but made up the deficiency in number of games by being foremost in those in which he engaged. In the last mentioned sport he was an arlept, being often abreast of the College char , nion.
4. was an interested member of the debating club and ne er allowed a night to pass without speaking at least once upon the subject under discussion. At different times he was president and at others was appointed a member of the various committees. In view of his experience and of the wellchosen language which he used he was always listened to with attention and pleasure.

He was a lover of the pipe, and many of his recreation hours were spent in the smoking room with other chosen spirits engaged in political discussion or games of cards. Here happened many interesting and amusing incidents which unhappily are lost to his biographer, since such things rarely became known to non-smokers.

During the greater part of A.'s college life he acted as prefect in several studies, yet his popularity with the boys did not decrease because of this, but to the last he remained a favorite with all.

It is not yet known what profession he will take up, but whatever it be Excrisior wishes him sticcess.

## OBITUARY.

In this issue we regret to chronicle the death at his home, Beaver Cove, C. B., on the 24th ult., of John Francis Xavier McNeil. In the fall of 'gr the deceased first entered our study halls, whence he graduated with honors five years later. From the day of his anrival he won the good rpinion of allan opinion which as time went on ripened into esteem. Many of the students of to-day- remember his frank open countenance and praiseworthy zeal in the performance of the many duties imposed on a college student. Possessed of a strong and an inborn love for study, his course throughout his whole college career was most succesful; so that when in ' 96 he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts, he could well say that his days at college were not mis-spent. To his classmates courtcous and obliging, to his professors respectful and attentive, he was an example to the earnest student. Were a fellow-student asked to describe the character of "John F. X." -as he always has been and always will be affectionately called-he would content himself with saying that he was "a simple and upright man, fearing God, and avoiding evil."

After his years at college, he taught school for a term at his home. Meanwhile the sense of a hioher cailing had ripened into conviction, and in the latter part of ' 97 he resolved to take up the study of theology ; but though " man
proposes, (rod disposes, for the ch:ppter was near its close. He fell sick, and found relief only in death. Thronghont his illness he was entirely resigned to the will of His Maker. When asked by the writer some months ago whether he would like to live a few years longer, he earnestly expressed the desire of an early death. "Life is at best short and vain," he said, "and now my only wish is to be prepared for eternity." Though it is usual for consmmptives to look forward to regaining health, he almost from the first looked upon his sickness as the cerent has shown it was, a summons to go hence. Thus he was constantly mindinl of approaching death, and he welcomed it as the passage to a deathless and better life.

In his death the graduates of ' 96 feel keenly the loss of ont of the most promising of their number. They regret his death; but of him perhaps it may said: "He was taken away lest wickedness shonld alter his maderstanding or deceit beguile his soul. . . . . For his soul pleased God; therefore Hc hastened to bring him out of the mitst of iniguities." From the trials and tronbles of a hearless world has he been removed, and now we hope he sleeps the sleep of the just.

LがN perperca nuchat ei.

## IN THE SUNNY WEST INDIES.

(Continued.)
Leaving Bermuda we set sur course for the island ${ }^{\circ}$ St. Thomas, where we arrived after a pleasant voyage of five days. This island belongs to Demmark, and is the oldest of her West India colonies. It first came into the possession of the Danish Crown in 1666 ; since then it has changed hands quite often, being held for a time by the West India and Guiana Co., who purchased it from Demmark. It was re-bought by Demmark in 1755 ; in 1801 it was held by an English fozce, but was given back in the following year; it was again captured by the English in ISO7, and restored again by treaty and has remained a Danish colony ever since. The Governor, who is also at the head of military affairs,
resides six monthe in St. Thomas, and the other six months in St. Croix, a sister colony. He is assisted by a Colonial Comeil consisting of four members nominated by the Crown, and eleven elected by the people. At present about 200 persons enjoy electoral privileges in St. Thomas.

The town of Charlotte Amali is very beantful when seen from the deek of a steamer as it glides into the harbor. Its sitrects are scrupulously clean and well kept. The local institutions are the Colonial Bank, St. Thomas Gas Light Co. and the Floating Dock Co. There is a Theological Seminary on the island for the training of stadents intended for the Moravian Church. There is also a Convent known as "La Sainte Cnion de Sacres Cocurs," for young ladies.

Our next port of call was St. Croix or Santa Cru\%, which we reached after a sail of five hours from St. Thomas. St. Crois was discovered leg Columbus on his second voyage in 1493, and named Santa Cra\% be him. It was formerly called dy dy by the Indians who originally inhabited it. This island was for many years the scene of strife between the English, Dutch and Danes. In isig it became a Danish possession, having been ceded to them by the English.

In is67 the island suffered severely from an carthquake and tidal wave, by which the American man-o-war Monangrahela was placed in the front street of Ferderickstet. There are over ioo sugar estates on the island. 'ie chief employment of the rural population is the cultivation of the sugarcane.

St. Crois is not the rich island it once was, but for natural beauty and fertility of soil, it is surpassed by few, if by any, of the West India Islands. Its weoded hills, cultivated valleys and fine roads lined on cither side by palm trees help to justify its clams to the title which has been given to it, "The (Garden of the West Indics." The Government is similar to that of St. Thomas. The English language is spoken almost as much as the Danish.

Within a run of ten hours is the Isle of St. Kitts, otherwise known as St. Christopher. The island was named by Columbus in 1493 after his patron saint. The steamer lies within a quarter of a mile from the shore, so that it is necessary to
hire boatmen to row one ashore, which can be done at the expense of one shilling.
Once ashore the visitor is enraptured by the beanty of the surroundings, the royal palms rear their graceful crowns high over head; the broad leaves of the banana and plaintain trees wave like banners in the air, and here and there trees in full bloom covered with magenta blossoms, present a striking conirast to the network of green foliage that surrounds them. Nothing can exceed in loveliness and grandeur the views to be obtained from the road that runs from Basseterre in a south-easterly direction, as it climbs a gentle ascent to the crest of the island, where the Atlantic is to be seen stretching away as far as the eye nan reach.

Basseterre is the principal town. It is quite flat, and ver: well kept. In the centre of it are pretty public gardens. Among the many interesting plants to be seen here is the famous Banyan tree, whose waring branches after a while reach the ground and form pillars of support. Thus one tree may cover a iarge area, and have the appearance of a grove.

St. Kitts is owned by the English. It has an area of 68 square miles, and a population of about 28,000 . The principal industry is the raising of sugar-cane and its manufacture into sugar.

Our next visit was to the Isle of Nevis. It is about one hour's sail from St. Kitts. The highest land is Ben Nevis, 3,950 feet. The town everywhere shows signs of a past greatness, and the island is studed with the ruins of noble country houses. About a third of a mile in:o the country is a fine sulphur bath, and the ruins of a great stone edifice, built some years ago at an expense of $£ 40,000$, and sold afterwards for E.40. In a district of the island called Gingerland, there is a small church, in which is to be seen (although it is not well authenticated) the marriage certificate of Horatio Nelson and Mrs. Nisbit, who was a native of the island.

Antigua, forty miles from Nevis, was our next stopping place. The island is situated within $17^{\circ} 2^{\prime}$ and $17^{\circ} 13^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat., and bettween $61^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$ and $61^{\circ} 58^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long., and is 20 miles long, and 54 miles in circumference. It is of a rough
circular figure much indented with creeks and bays. It is surrounded on all sides except on the south be islets, rocks and shoals, which render navigation along the ? coast dangerous.

The temperature aries little during the year. The rainfall averages 45 inches ammally. Antigua, like all sugar producing colonies ${ }^{\prime}$ the West Indies, is suffering from severe commercial depression. The planters have endeavored to surmount this difficulty bey the application of more scientific methods to the cultivation and manufacture of sugar.

St. John, the capital, is on the northwest of the island, and presents on approach to the harbor a very picturesque appearance from the beaty of its situation and gencral neatness. The city extends from east to west with a gentle slope towards the harbor, which, by the way, is not of much use on accomnt of a large sand bar which prevents ships of considerable dranght from approaching the city. St. John possesses perhaps the finest public library in the West lndies, where all the latest newspapers and books may be found. The fee which permits one to partake of the benefits of the library: is one pemy, thus a poor man has a chance to obtain some knowledge at a small expense. The religious denominations include Anglicans, Catholics, and Wesleyans. The Anglican Cathedral, huilt in 1845 at a cost of $E 40,0 c o$, is one of the chief sights of the city. It has double walls as a protection against earthquakes, and two very high towers, from which a splendid view can be had.
('T) be continued.)

## SPORTS.

Foot Bali.
At last the long desired interest in fooi ball has taken definite shape. A few practice games infused great enthusiasm in the students, and the result was the arrangement of a series of games between the Junior and Intermediate Studies. During practice new sprinters, good scrim. men and sure tackles had put themselves in eridence, and much interest was taken in the result of the games.

The first game came off on the 23 rd ult., and was a signal victory for the Juniors, the score being 13 to o. The victors had decidedly the advantage in the scrim, which being ably supported by the halves, won the game. The admirers of both teams were present en masse and by just applanse inspired the players with that vim which alone makes a foot ball game pleasant to the spectator.

The second game of the series came off on the and inst., and the intense interest displayed by the students was amply rewarded by the fastest game ever put up on the campus, the score being 3 to 3. The Intermediate team was greatly strengthened by the addition of two new halves, who cleverly: took in everything that came their way. , The game from start to fini,h was full of suap and vim, and the continuous rounds of applause showed clearly with what satisfaction the spectators had watched.

The third game took place on the Sth inst., and was admitted by all to be the best game of the series. The Juniors won by a score of $S$ to 5 .

In the first half the play was sharp, the Jumiors having decidedly the advantage in the scrimmage. After fifteen minutes of hard play the Juniors scored the first tonch, which was cleverly converted into a goal by J. McNeil.

The intermediate boys were not in the least discouraged and went to work again with renewed determination. After eight minutes of play the ball was carried across by F. Brown of the Intermediates, and a goal was kicked by H. Chisholm amidst great applanse from the younger element.

In the second half the game was furious, each side striving to obtain the deciding point. After much hard play the Juniors again scored but failed to convert the touchdown into a goal. The Intermediate boys tried hard to even up matters but to no avail, and thus matters stood when the whistle stopped the play:

The supporters of both teams were present in force and cheered the opponents to the echo. For the Juniors Rawley; McNeil, Babin and Fraser are deserving of special mention, while F. Brown, H. Chisholn, P. Brown and C. Morse for the Intermediates 1 :oved to all to be men of no mean ability:
J. R. Power refereed the games to the satisfaction of all.

Hockies.
The hocker season is yet far off, but aheady much interest is being displan ed concerning the winter's work.

The great success attending last year's trip abroad and the favorable impressions made upon all sides by our boys has done much to foster this well deserved interest.

Whongh the team has lost three of its best players, yet we think it will still be able to cope with sturdy opponents.

So now boys get ont your skates and with the first ice begin that hard practice which alone will crown you with success.

ENC「INN(YES.
The first of our sister jomrmals to find its way to our sanctum this year is the September number of the C'niversity of ()tawa Review, which arrived while our (October number was in press, so that we have been mable to fefer to it sooner. In its opening pages it has a wery interesting and instructive article, entitled "Aubrey de Vere as a Someteer." It is handled in a masterly way, and the $\cdots$-riter is deserving of credit for the manner in which he brings out the adaptability of the English tongue to the production of real poetry. Then showing what a good somet should be in spirit and form, he begins his comment upon the somnet struc:ure and work of dubrey de Vere, which, if contimued in the style of the first, will be something worth rearling.

The Review conte: ins a couple of good storics; and althongh, in our hmmble opinion, sufficient space is not given to the record of college doings, it is on the whole worthy of praise.

Our next visitor is the Argosy. It comes out this year in a somewhat improved form, but we are disappointed on scaming its contents. 'Yo devote such a large amonnt of space to the class of '99 is, to say the least, to rob it of its interest for the general run of readers. In an article entitled "Ties Growing Stronger" there scems to he insinnated against the Canadian Covernment a charge of disloyalty
which is not very well fou ded. Now if there is one thing more than another which a college journal should avoid it is all interference in politics.

One redeeming feature of the Argosy is the colmm headed "The Library Table," which, if carried out as well as it is begron in the present issue, ought to have considerable influence for good.

The other exchanges received are: The Weekly Bonquet, North West Review, and the I.' Oisean Honche.

## THOU(iHTS ON THE WAR.

War with all its horrors has once more burst forth. Scarcely have the losses of our last war been estimated, when another, which threatens to be more protracted and bloody, engages our attention:

Such is the result of the differences that arise between nations. These differences have existed, and will exist so long as statesmen are determined to uphold the rights of their comntries. Eut this should not imply continual warfare, for happily there is another tribunal, to which we can refer our disputes; and by this tribunal it is to be hoped all nations will in future seek to adjust their grievances.

But some say; "Why do we not now settle our differences by arbitration?" An attempt has been made to establish a permanent court of arbitration, to which all nations should submit their disputes; but the promoters of so worthy a project had not correctly ganged the strength of the opposing torrent of greed and inhmmanity that has swept away almost every vestige of their labors.

For the establishment of such a tribunal, it is necessary that the forces opposing it be lessened and the most effective means to this end is that our children be tanght their duties to God and society. The school-boys of to-day are our future statesmen, philosophers, and churchmen ; and the manner in which they will inflnence society depends upon the nature of the training they receive in youth. If our youth be trained as Christians, our govermments will be dircted by statesmen
who will respect the rights of others and rule according t the dictates of justice and humanity. Then and only then can we hope to see a permanent conrt of arbitration and all mations abiding by its decisions.

## PERSONALS.

In our reference last issue to St. F. X. boy's we inadvertently omitted the name of H. H. Hayes, our business editor of last year. At present he holds a position in the House of Commons, Ottawa. Dame Rumor has it that we may expect him again in our midst-unless the election comes of in the near future.

Our genial friend, R. A. J. McIsaac, B. A. '99, paid our sanctum a visit a few days ago. We shall be pheased to see our old friends when in town.

Brother Hilary, representing the Ave Maria, spent a few days at St. F X. College, in the interest of the aforesaid paper.

Mr. Edmund Babatille, ecclesiastical student of Memramcook, received Minor Orders in the College chapel on the 14 th in.st. He will be raised to the priesthood on the 2ist, after which he will go to Arichat as curate of the very Rev. Dr. Quinan, V. (̀.

- Rev. H. McPherson, P. P., L'Ardoise, spent a few days at the College.

Rev. Father McDougall, P. P., 'Thorburn, who this year is spiritual adviser of the students, delivered an instructive lesson on Obedience on the accasion of his last visit. The boys look forward with much interest to his weekly visits.

Many of our readers may be pleased to hear that A. McInnes, a student of the class of ' 97 is following the example of the hero of Manila, and taking to himself a wife. Uncle Sam's fair daughters must be rather attractive.

The members of the A. S. L. have been robbing the god of sleep lately, as they spend a large part of the night "star gazing."

Adolphus Bernasconi met with a painful accident while playing foot ball, and is now confined to his room ; but we trust that he may be soon again in our midst.

## I)EBATIN(\% SOCIEJY:

Althongh we have not as yet said anything abont the Debating Society it must not be supposed that our silence is che to want of sulbject matter. We have this year a debating society which, we may saiely say, equals, if noi surpasses, any organized in the College for many years. The keen interest taken in the discussion by the members, and the manner in which they prepare and put forth their a:ganaents prove that the fully realize the importance of beins able to think and to express themselves freely and well. The sabject. chosen for debate this year have been live, ap to date questions; and the able manner in which they are discussed, together with the knowledge shown by our debaters of the principal wants of the day, show us that they are all well posted and up to date men.

We do not propose to mention here the individual speakers; to do so would require an amonnt of space greater than that at our disposal. A few, however, are deserving of special mention, notably Mr. I). P. Floyd, to whose cver realy cloquence we owe many very pointed, and pleasing speeches. The logic of H . $\mathrm{I}^{\circ}$. is placed in pleasing contrast to the flowing oratory of Mr. Floyd, and both serve to inspire our debaters with that courage which is requisite for bringings out the powers of the young rhetorician. ily such men as the above, we have no doubt that Englisin law will be ably expounded. But we must not forget Dan, who with his ready wit and cutting argin:cnt is an able representative oif the Sophomore class. Among the new men, McIntosh deserves mention for lis excelicnt defense of "intercollegiate debating." If other new men would take courage like :im, we would have a much better and still more interesting debate. It is not necessary to prolong to any greater length this indivichal consiceration, suffice to say, that if the interest continues, we shall have the most successful debates ever held in St. F. S. College.

Since the organization of the club, we have inad but one entertaimment, which, however, was rery successful. Its
principal features were the chornses, and recitations, by our well known singers, and elocutionists. It was also characterized by the instrumental music of the violin, organ and harmonica. Judging from the talent exhibited at this entertainment, we think that there is grood material at college this year for a first-class orchestra. All that is needed is someone to "set the bell a rolling," and judging from the strains proceeding from the junior recreation hall lately, that person has already appeared.

Recently the debatinar cluh held a mack trial. L. F. was accased of defrandins the institution be acting the matgician and tursing too much into himself. Alc: did the judge's part to perfection, and Dan ably performed the dutics of clerk of the court. The prosecuting attorness brought a strong case against I. E., but the able lawers for the defense succeeded in getting him off "scot free." During the trial the prisoner seemed to labor under a very severe mental strain, if one might judge from his mmatural paleness. In fact it was rumored that he contemplated woefnl things, in case the jury returned an unfarorable verdict.

（NX THE HOP．
Boc：Power camot win Ladysmith．Leo（n）is still master of the situation．
（ieneral（1）．（from a saic position in rear）：Hold the post＇
If you wish to have your books covered，lose them．For further information，apply to＇T．J．B．

Say（）「 are you captain of the foot ball team？スーかった。 they degenerated me，I mean cjected．

What is the matter with the secomd team？They onght to be first，they did up the Powers．

Mac is drilling the Howdlums，but Fruger（Alel．）holds the pass．

Chicago is going to send a regiment to the Tramsial． Armon \＆Cor want to kill sma Beres．

In class．（Window up．Horse meighs in a field near he．） ．Dhsent－minded professor，shaking his fist at dumfomded student：Don＇t you do that again sir：don＇t yon do it．

Scenc－Middle Dormitory．
Time－mos p．m．，Hallowe＇e． Act 1.
Raw－Say，Bah．．where did you put the sahmon？
Bah，－C＇nler the pillow．
Berma－Is it that the prefects are aslerp？
Raw．－No，but there is mo deubt but that we can brike them．
let II．
Bal．－Helln，are you askerp？
D．P．（prefect－No：qui vive？
Mah．－Me．
I）．P．－Who is me？
－hah．－Sas，will you have some crackers and checese
D．P．－ I dion＇t mind；I am just feeling for a little lunch． （Stratergy has won the night？

ACT III．
Refreshmente on the coils，bis time；mightmare；sleeping－in． Mel．is Killokemy．
For key to above jokes（？）apply to our literary H—． H － C ．

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