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INSPECTION INVITED,
off for a little holiday, which we all enjoyed. In the afternoon we went to the rink where we not only took a look at the ice, but met a few of the numerous pretty girls. In the evening, after a good meal, we defeated Colebrook by a scored of 9 to 3, our work not being made easier by the crowd, which was distinctly against us, the young ladies being most noticeable in that respect.

Mr. Broggin took charge of the following players and friends: P Sise (capt.), Hayward, Wismer, Hitcherson, Gilmore, S. and R. Purvis, Parnell, Borrot, Pattee, A. and G. Mackinnon and Smith.

At Sherbrooke, with Chamberlain between the flags, Gilman back at point, E. Cowan at cover and W. Cameron in S. Purvis' place, the School was defeated (score 8 to 0) but on the following Saturday, with G. Purvis at point and W. Cameron forward, the regular School team was defeated again, and a second match fought by a score of 6 to 0, at the time the score was five all, but the final goal was given from a shot fully a foot too high.

The regular School team was defeated by Lennoxville on their ice. After an exciting match, we finished up with a score of 8 to 6 against us.

Who was Galus?

FORD—At B. C. S., Lennoxville, March 11th, by a boy, one green pea in the stew. A reward should be offered. For proof apply to Y. Z. The MITRE Office.

Two small boys, with eyes protruding and mouths open, were found recently staring in the Common Room door. Unable to determine whether the high act on the wall was of Gothic or Roman architecture, and the writing Sanscrito or Egyptian hieroglyphics, they started to find some one who knew. They are looking yet.

Is it right that we should drop our old familiar questions when there is one with pad and pen, who tries every night before the number goes to press to fill up the School column, sitting till the small hours of the morning?

Our latest defeats were inflicted on us by the College by the score of 4-3-1. These victories now leave them a tie with Sherbrooke. Go, in, College, and win, is the cry. Thanks very much, old boys in the College, for supporting us in Sherbrooke!

Those who do not altogether believe that French saying "Mal d'autrui n'est que sorge" will excuse my referring to something that may be painful to them. A late member of the First Form was asked what some of the people said when the plague of the Black Death was raging. His answer was, "They said that Christ and His saints would not save us, though it might have been made by any boy in the form, came from the very one, who was so shortly to prove that the people's notions were false and due only to their terror and amazement. Among permanent recollections will be this one of a little cager-faced boy, astonished, it may be, at the people's want of faith, saying: "They said that Christ and His saints were asleep, sir."

Athletic News.

"Deo Potano
ha, ha, ha
Bishop's College, ra, ra, ra
Heidi-shoe-s, Bully!"

has been the cry of every student since the Hockey began, and it has not been in vain. Never before has the College stood so high in the Eastern Townships' League.

The Scheduled matches are all played and Bishop's stand at the head of the list. Never was a less successful matches have not been easy victories. The first match in Stansstead and the second with Lennoxville, were both close calls, but the rushes of our forwards have so far, with the exception of one match, done the needful at the last minute.

The great improvement of our 96 team is due to three facts, viz.: Having a private rink where we get regular practice; and the unerring energy of our captain (Almond) and the dogged determination of every man playing to win or die.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE VS. SHERBROOKE.

The match in Sherbrooke between the above teams were one of the best played there this season. The play resulted in a victory for the College by 4 goals to 1.

For the first few minutes and to the end play was indulged in, but this soon settled down to good hard hockey, the College having decidedly the best of it, through being heavier and using combination, which Sherbrooke seemed to lack entirely. After about twenty minutes play Almond for the College scored, just before half time the College men scored again, leaving the game 2 to 0 in their favor.

The first game of the second half was short and decisive, lasting only about three minutes, when Almond with a splendid rush scored.

The next game was a bitter fight from beginning to end. The Sherbrooke men tried time after time to save themselves from a whitewash, but the College defence was too much for them, and indeed it seemed impossible to get the puck past Rothera, so well did he defend his goals.

At last after an excellent exhibition of fast playing Almond again scored. In the next game Sherbrooke went in to score or die and about three minutes from the start scored again and when the referee's whistle blew, the score stood 3 to 1. Every man on the College team played a star game. Rothera and Donnelly being particularly noticeable. While for Sherbrooke Davis, Samuel and Horton put up the best game.

Mr. Simpson made an excellent and impartial referee.

The return match took place on the College rink Feb. 20th, and was entirely Sherbrooke's from beginning to end, scoring being 7 to 1 in their favour.

Our men seemed to rest too much upon the laurels of their former victory, and did not wake up to the fact that we were being beaten like half past nine when they were still 5 to 0 against them.

In the second half the College tried hard to even the score as much as possible but were only able to score one more, and that was through the quickness of Donnelly.

Mr. Somers of Sherbrooke acted as referee.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE VS. LENNOXVILLE.

The closest match of the season was played in the village rink March 2nd. Lennoxville took the lead and kept it till within three minutes of time, the score being 4 to 3. The College then realized the fact that if this match was lost they would win the championship; from that till time the village men hardly touched the puck, Almond scoring twice inside of two minutes, thus winning the match for the College by 5 goals to 4.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE VS. BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.

The first match between these two teams was played March the 10th, and resulted in a victory for the College by 4 to 3. It was rather a poor exhibition of hockey throughout.

The return match was played on the School rink, March 11th, and again resulted in a victory for the College by 3 to 1. The match was a splendid exhibition of good, clean hockey. The School team were by far the prettiest players, their combination acting like clock-work, but the heavy rushes of the College forwards kept them hard checking of their defenders in the match.

The tie between the College and Sherbrooke was played off on the Sherbrooke rink, Wednesday, March 18th, and resulted in a victory for the College by 3 to 1. The team from the College was represented as follows: Rothera, goal, Carter, point; Donnelly, cover point, Boyle, defence; R. Robinson, wing; Almond, (capt.) centre; Moore, wing; Wurtele, spare man. We congratulate them on their success in winning the championship of the Eastern Townships, and their successful boats for themselves in their first year in the rink. There is some talk of another canoe being added to the club. We all hope this will not end in talk.
to see a patient in the morning and find one limb paralyzed. In the evening you find that the other limb is likewise paralyzed. What would be your first step on calling the patient?"

"Student—"I would immediately collect my fee for the patient would be dead before long."

"An enquiring Med would like to know what the sense of the question means, seeing that you gave a single word during a whole month without abundant conversation. Why not report some of it?"

"The judgment passed upon Pastor in a former number of The Mitre may be too severe. I hold the interpretation. Among other things, Pastor can read "Chancer," and is now folding the flock of parts-ff Verbs with very commendable care. At least, so the letters in his epistle informed me."

"What is the Star, "that bids this Shepherd fold?"

"How does the member of the Fourth Form, who rises at 7.25, manage his tie? Where does another member go to wash his face?"

"Those are personal, but burning questions."

Some one says that Gamma is a shortened form of "Grandma" and asks us to excite his thirst for information."
Discipline, properly so called. It must be something more than a mere mechanical submission, irrational and prompted by a fear of consequences. An outward or visible obedience is not worth the name which it bears. A lip service does not spring from a sense of duty. Public spirit should regulate the formation of all disciplinary laws, the observance of them, and submission to them.

The doctrine, as far as the time is struck with decision when the propriety of reducing as far as possible "all offences for College Students, tending to depravity on board or ashore," is nearly one of the Bishop's. In fact, the manifest object of the essay is to show that true discipline does not fail self-respect but necessarily "costs us much," and that the system of which it is grounded—a system to be employed with caution and with certain limitations—as peculiarly suitable to a residential institution, where there is a distinct public opinion with plenty of matches to throw among the men themselves. Those raised to any dignity might be made responsible for the "morality and "tone" of the whole body of students.

To some extent this system is already at work in Bishop's College. The Senatorial method of government is a recognized part of the College organization, but its powers are as yet very vaguely defined. The suggestion that the Students should govern themselves by a Council selected by the Student body, such election to be endorsed by the Faculty, is a very practical proposition. Generally speaking, the address shows great sympathy with a system of rigorous restraint as well as a keen knowledge of human nature and how to deal with it. The attention of all is earnestly directed towards the College, which is a necessity.

Divinity Notes.

It is with a sigh of relief, and yet with great reluctance that the Divinity Class Editor turns from the mysteries, deep and hard to understand, of "Butler's Analogy," to the much more familiar and sometimes it requires a remarkably ardent and glowing one, to withstand the chills we are bound to encounter. This was the case with two of our students, who set out to walk some 9 and 11 miles respectively, at a very rapid pace, golden times, are set with precious gems at present.

It is a good thing to be possessed with a Missionary enthusiasm. In some cases it requires a remarkably ardent and glowing one, to withstand the chill we are bound to encounter. This was the case with two of our students, who set out to walk some 9 and 11 miles respectively, at a very rapid pace, golden times, are set with precious gems at present.

Hockey is indeed a fascinating game for, when the weather forbids out-door sport of that nature, the upper flat of the Divinity House gives them a facility for playing that noble game and thereby exercising their bodies. Therefore, if the hockey-sticks are stuck in the snow, they endeavor to disturb a man who wants to study. When a puck is unattainable, then they procure a hard lemon, and after the lemons have become demolished, as a last resource, they have resorted to the blacking-box.

If we have not learned anything else this term, we have a good idea of "Coming Through the Rye." What about the Second year? The only really decided thing for us every afternoon in our common room, will be able to give us a change next term. Might I suggest "God Save the Queen," "Bishop's Eyes," and "Mammon." We won't mind what it is, so long as we have a change.

Strange, yet nevertheless true, that some people do occasionally get mistaken for some other people. This dire misfortune overtook one of our number last Sunday, who expects before many months to enter upon his duties as an ordained clergyman, and who is at present taking mission work. Last Saturday, arriving at the station nearest to his destination, he enquired if there were any Miss E. and-so-and-so's team from the driver thereof, who, possibly not catching the name, told him to follow the flag. He followed, driving some miles, the student thinking he was going too far, made his identity known, when he found out to his great delight that the driver had taken him for the Methodist Minister, who was coming there for the first time. On the return journey the Methodist was met, plodding along in the snow, carrying his value. It was decided that Mr. Burton, B.A., should read the next paper, which will be an account of the "Roman Position."

Arts Notes.

Time creeps on space and the Lent term nears its end, we have for a week been engaged in unprofitable and joyless Easter and the holidays are just beyond, for that dire accomplishment of every term's ending shows no sign of making an exception to prove the rule, namely, examinations. In these, of course, the Freshmen will take the highest marks, but as one of the Second Year says, they are the "best and the brightest," and in the "better next year." The Second Year man is not very far wrong, for some some men seem to make high marks their only object and forget the College and they are in danger of learning, and also how little they really know.

The Debating Society is still in a flourishing condition. On a count of the present term being so short, there will be no debate, but a discussion. At the second of these, the following subject was debated:—"Resolved that the attitude of the British Government in the present war is justifiable." The speakers on the affirmative were Messrs Pye, B. A., and Enright, on the negative, Messrs Wayman and Alexander. After a debate which closely resembled a conversation with the subject, the decision was given in favor of the negative. The last meeting will be held on Monday March 7th, at which the subject of debate will be the following:—"Resolved that the attitude of the United States as outlined in the message of President Cleveland, regarding the Venezuela Question is not justified." The author of the Messrs Paterson and Carter on the affirmative, and Messrs Richmond and Blaylock on the negative. The men made the most of the Yare and a year's experience, and a decided discussion, not only on account of the good subject but also in view of the fact that the abilities of the speakers are already well known as far as concerning others of the accuracy of their own opinions go.

The Term has not been marked by many exciting incidents, but an epidemic has prevailed in the College. An epidemic which causes its victims to become what we might call hockey-mad. This may be attributed to various causes, such as the exercise of throwing a heavy ball, and the recovery of students from the universal complaint, influenza and fever, and perhaps on account of sheer love of the game. To tell the truth it may be because there is a faint chance of our winning something, and going to the Games and not altogether without the bounds of possibility and it may be that our worthy captain, who is now completing the last year of his course, may yet see his team victorious and have the pleasure of sharing in the trophy.

Yet another addition may be made to the library, for a bright and clearly written detective story has appeared in the College. The author of this occasion will be an anonymous one. It is entitled, "The Whist-party? Turkey, or Who stole it?"

The Latin proverb regarding time is sometimes brought into the catalogue of "unprofitable studies," but as the result there has been a meeting of the Cricket Club committee, and the new goods have been ordered for the coming season. May the Cricket Club prove it-
THE MITRE.

The wild and rugged, passing the lives of beasts, hunting, eating, fighting, killing. No thought of love of self came to them, their children could hunt and kill, they became to them as those who were not of their own flesh. Fathers were abhorrence of her son. They had no sense of the nobler part that the young human must acquire to instill to their own self to exist.

The people came about him, sitting there, stricken and dumb, and finding that he had lived so long, having lived with her. Tie the will of the gods, and thou hast said what the gods will be. Comfort thyself, master. We are taking care of thy people. Those who are arisen, and who have been near, and who have these, they are the unseen. Thou hast taught us to live; we are thy servants.

Then he shook his head and rose and went from them.

Down by the lonely shore, amid the friendly roar of that tistrock, he cried to the heavens his bitter anguish:

"O Lord Apollo, hear me! O Lord Apollo, I cannot dismiss the howl of the power I gave me, or make it greater! Let me go to her. Let me turn the hearts of Aidosen and Persephone. Let me charm away the relentless bond of Death. A stronger strength is sought, if not for this. O Muse, hear me! Let my hand be thrice as cunning. Let me know that swarm that shall suff in sleep and forget the new, the savage domination of the Dog. Let me see her! O Lord Apollo, one look, one clasp of hand, one word!"

One night, armed with his golden lyre, he dared to approach the gates of Hades. There on the threshold were Geryon and Cerberus, the two-faced man, the Old Age, and Fear and Hanger, and Death and Sleep, the brother of Death, and Evil Joy and deadly War, and the iron-bound couches of the Furies, and in the middle, leading lord of the ways, he passed trembling and rushing swiftly through the midst of the Gorgons and Harpies, the dragon's head and serpent's body, the Brices, the two-formed Scylla, the Lernean hydra, and the Centaurs, he came to the River Cocytus.

The ferryman was the deathless man, Charon. He could not turn over the soul by his skill. He closed of body: two shades were assembled, mothers and heroes boys and girls as thick as the falling leaves in the first frost. All were without sound, all she of the shades stood spell-bound. Those who had loved in life knew that song voiced the only eternal thing; those who had not loved left within them vague reverences, hating full of desire. When the old man Charon lifted his, and his eyes had a new light in them.

"Come with me," said he, "thy love is greater than death."

When Orpheus came into the presence of the Dog, filling these vast kingdoms with his triple- throated roar, the souls in despair. How could the Dog know? Then he began very softly to tell of the gentleness of Eurydice, how she cared for all things, how she had been a mother to him, how she kissed her, how she softened the pangs of all four-footed things as if they had been human, how that now she was dead, they mourned for her. The Dog seemed to understand. Poet verse.

He went on, singing, to the throne of the dreadful King and Queen. The very foundations of the land began to cringe, as if half all the flowers were following them. Standing there, the mortal with the immortal, he poured out his soul in divine entreaty. Aidosen was moved, even as Charon. Take her," he said, "the great of the gods. But Persephone was jealous of the enthraling greatness of the man, said that he must not look at her, till the gates of Hades were past.

Then began the return. Grasping the hand of his wife, averted, he hurried on! O for the earth! Oh, on! But Eurydice reckled not of the dire condition. He heard her dear voice beseeching him:

"One look now Will I give thee, O muse, to pass! Out of its light, though darkness he beyond: Hold me but safe within the bond Of one unbroken hour! All woe was, Forgotten, and all terror that may be: Dehio, no past is mine, no future: look at me!"

O gods, gods, Lord Apollo, he must not! Then that great long crying "Look at me!" One of the gods said not to return, but back, into the land of darkness, and the gates before him!

That night Orpheus lay among the people he had taught. For days and days he lay. He had broken his lyre after that last dreadful journey, and lay speechless, with his lip bearing his griefs, his sorrow, his hatred nought but her fatal words. The women offered in vain their poor consolation. His face had ever the same cast, as if in a dream. He seemed to have forgotten his wife?

"Master, thy wife is dead. Thou canst not bring her back. Forget, Master. I am thy handmaid. I will love thee, even as thy wife did. Thy name is gone, thy name is as of men. Resist not the gods, and they have taken her."

But he did not move or answer. Others came and offered their love to him. He was as one dead. Then they lifted up their hands to dismember them, they rose in the night, and their old instincts suddenly awakening, tore him limb from limb.

The Muses who had taught him came, when the worms had gone from their hideous work, and many a plaint, buried the mangled remains of the singer, where no mortal eye can see. Only the nightingale knows where he lies, and there utters his plaintive notes to the pale moon.

ISCARIOI.

Meek, passionless, precise, with pallid face, bare but for the moon's soft light, he was theloved one's constant joy. Who thanked Jehovah daily that her boy, the son of his heart, had turned his back on his father? He was, in the heart of which she thought grace. A devil lurked more subtle to destroy her than any other Satan could employ.

To wreak his vengeance on the human race.

In after years the men's soul grew to God. That when he met Love's Self and held Love's hand, Nys, kissed Love's lips, he still could Love withstand, to know that she was real, not a dream. He was ailed, when back the abhorrent daylight fell.

From the love Gilbert darkening in the gloom.

FREDDIE GIBSON SCOTT.

College Discipline.

Under this title, which, to the restless undergraduate, must seem to savour of fines and "gating," does the Principal of Bishop's College publish a pamphlet Day after day he had previously written to the Ontario Educational Association. Let no one, however, think that this publication is something in a new way of a book of College regulations. It is nothing of the kind; it is a thoughtful setting forth of those methods which the writer believes ought to guide University life.

The pamphlet opens very suitably with definitions of the terms last used in College. The term "course," for instance, is there defined as the term is then treated of in regard to the lack of distinction made by people between the words College and University.

When the writer states that "College discipline includes the due subordination of . . . members of a . . . University who have not reached adult standing must be suitably governed," few will be found ready to dispute his definition.

We now read that "the spheres of discipline sometimes overlap, humanly impossible, College Don at Cambridge who found it necessary to apologize to an undergraduate who happened temporarily to be in a position of authority. It may easily be supposed that such a condition might exist at times in any University and great good will or its opposite, might result according to the relations between the one who has the authority for disciplinary or otherwise—accordingly as the two bodies, or members of the two bodies, acted in any particular instance with generosity and fairmindedness, or the reverse.

Naturally, the Principal sets a high value upon
and almost unscrupulous opponent of Sir John’s, but he lived to work with Sir John for a short period and helped him in his scheme of Confederation.

George Brown especially attacked the Roman Catholic Church and divided the old Con-

servative party were both opposed to the Liberal Government. The government however, was itself divided on this question, and it was not until 1854, when the Liberal party had passed a resolution honourable to all and whereby of those who framed it. We trust the constitution thus reached and promulgated in 1857 will be a true one. Of course it included a period of trial; including the present Manitoba difficulty which really began or tended to begin before Sir John’s death. “Obviously, therefore, the separate school system in Manitoba is beyond the reach of the Legislature or of the Dominion Parliament.” If all would work and go forward in the same manner in which the Lord worked and achieved his plan that was now impossible and he thought the church would obtain fair terms from Conservative Reformers rather than from extreme opponents. A Com-

mittee of the old Conservative party was in charge of the spirit of sacrifice and to promote peace voluntarily submitted to deprivation of part of that to which they were entitled. This patriotic conduct is great-

ly and deservedly praised by Sir John and his biog-

rapher.

After Sir John became a leading member of the Liberal-Conservative ministry of 1854 he proposed the above Bill relating to clergy reserves; he also had a leading share in promoting the abolition of Seigneurial Tenure. Both these Bills introduced the principle of compensation and the passage of both was laid to rest two great causes of strife. The removal of many offices of the Government of Sir John MacDonald. To pass these bills he prob-

ably gave up something he personally would have preferred to have retained, but he regarded the inter-

ests of the Church and the Dominion as abovenation. September 1854, the Globe, the organ of his opponent, says of him: “Then we have Mr. Attorney-General MacDonald, the only man in the Government, the only one who could make a set speech in the House, the man who must be the Leader in the Assembly. It will easily be seen that it would be the most difficult task to be able to speak even with a member of the MITRE with remarks on this great career and its most interesting episodes. These three have been given as a partial selection and the fact that A. Mac-

donald became connected with all the movements which went to make up the political life of Canada; that is of the Confederation of 1867. He regarded more than any other man as the creator of the Canada he left. A far vaster domain. It is not given to many statesmen to carry out into actual fact the thoughts that have seemed to pass through his mind, or to be incapable of modifying it. Possibly he was an oppor-
tunity; but one of a high type; one who wanted to take the best opportunity of doing this, one who did not endanger his cause by lack of tact and want of foresight and absence of method. No doubt his opponents, who were biographer makes out a good case on the other side. No doubt Sir John Macdonald knew men; he knew the weak side of men as well as their strength; per-

haps he knew how to draw men out through their personalities. He organized many of his followers that their interests and the interest of the country and the interests of the Government of which he had been so long a member might be served in a large and liberal manner, in no sad spirit. The judicial appointments of Sir John Macdonald are a sufficient answer to the charge that he was a narrow party man. He was the right candidate for his political opponents; he seems to have considered only the public good and to have asked himself who was the best man of the place selected. He writes: “I believe that Sir John developed in character in the highest degree; and the later Sir John was a nobler being than the earlier, for no doubt he lived to conquer serious faults, and this is perhaps even more praiseworthy than if he had been without them. Since 1857 Sir John has been Premier of the Dom-

inion and he is regarded as the author of that noble union of harmonious hearts and of foreseeing minds. In the cares of government, in social life, in the many years of office, and in the few years of the episode of opposition (1873-8) Sir John in Miss Agnes Bernard found a true and loyal soulful help-

mate. In this twin life we see much that suggests to us how well Sir John’s work was seconded and perhaps, even inspired. Not only for her husband’s loyalty and merit and marvellous capacity, but also for her own merit as an able and far seeing woman.”

Orpheus and Eurydice. DEDICATED TO M. C. B.

Orpheus was a man whose life was Music. Others toiled at noble or ignoble tasks and then selo-

cised themselves, clothed their senses, delighted their souls and bodies in the pleasure of made things they did of music. He worked the works of heroes by singing, he comforted the weak, he thrilled the strong, he enchanted the godlike by sing-

ing. All that other men do nobly by self-sacrifice, by sweat of brow, by kenness of wit, by strength and suppleness of body he did by the wonder of his music.

When kings were preparing themselves for war, they called for Orpheus. When their ranks were massed, and the soldiers standing there, they listened in the prophet’s sense, per-

ceived the glory or gain of the conflict, they said to Orpheus “Sing us thy song of war!” Then everyman’s hand was set upon his spear, every eye was kindled, every heart beat high for battle—they went forth to conquer or to die. When in the island in the midst of ocean the high thoughts of heroes were lost in the desire of women and bees, Orpheus touched their lyre, and the strong stirring music drew them from the lure. The mother, whose son lay in dread anguish created by the rejection of honor, comforted the soul that swathed in sweet forgetfulness the troubles and the pains of earth!

His power too was on the wild beasts of the forest on the insects of the air, on the leaves and flowers, on the clashing rocks of the sea. Where there was desert and barrenness he drew the bright rivers and made a fruitful land. Orpheus also, charmed the animals and birds he saw, and had sometimes the power to change a stone into gold and a lion into a lamb, and followed him, rejoicing like young lambs at the sweetness of it. The regal lion listened spell-bound, the glistening tiger forgot his cunning quest of blood, the timid fawn came lovingly to hear. Sweeter than the mellow note of the nightingale, more soothing than the low and drowsy hum of bees, gentler than the music of wind and sea, worse than all such was the music of Orpheus that made the world mild.

For the love of men and their good, Apollo has sent him the lyre and the Muses had taught him, the most excellent as a household god. He was to a people who dwelt in caves. When he came, they
Pope's Life of Sir John Macdonald.

The first experience of official life of Mr. Macdonald was not prolonged; ten months saw him out with the government of which he was a member. Parliament had been dissolved under the auspices of this government on 6th December 1847. The government was completely defeated, the first vote in the new house being carried against them by fifty-four to twelve. Sir John was known as the second La-Fontaine-Baldwin ministry. The Prime Minister, Mr. La Fontaine, in 1849 brought forward a bill to raise funds to pay for loss of property during the rebellion of 1837 and 1838. The point about this measure was that it was proposed to indemnify all who had suffered loss of property in the rebellion of 1837 and 1838. The number of those who had been the number of those who had been convicted for treason or who had been transported to Bermuda. The combined effect of the Bill was exasperating to the loyal supporters of the crown. Mr. Mackenzie (Premier 1873-8) in his life George Brown describes the Bill as an act to provide for the payment of indemnification to the inhabitants of Lower Canada during the rebellion. This is an undeni on the scope of the Bill, one of the Bill's major defects is that such a thing as a man loyal, but whether property has been wantonly destroyed. This suggests that possibly the loyalists in the rebellions of 1837 and 1838 are considered to have been treated with • too much or too little. Whether this was the case or not, there is no doubt that the avowed object of the Bill was to conciliate those who had been divisive. To conciliate the Bill seemed to provide a premium on treason.

J. A. Macdonald was one of the strongest opponents of the measure, his views were strongly opposed by Sir John. Sir John claims that the principles of the British American League of 1830 are the lines on which the Conserva
tives of the day had proceeded ever since. Perhaps no episode in the career of Sir John illustrates his principle better than his connection with the above matter. While conscious of the great benefit of having the British American League of 1830 in existence, Sir John was not specially attracted by the political system or spirit of that Commonwealth. In fact, in the only conversation he ever had with Sir John, that statesman expressed a want of thorough belief in the stability of that great congeries of republics, in his belief that the States would not be surprised at some future disruption. The writer ventured to think that a union which could succumb to such a convulsion as the Chartist agitation ought to be immortal.

Sir John Macdonald's connexion with the University Question is interesting, especially so to us. In 1847 the college was dissolved, Sir John, who was a judge of Peel's government, was, along with a church institution. Bishop Strachan appointed 1839 was then head of the governing body. To him the government made the proposal that the college should be taken over on condition that $2,000 a year should be allowed to the Church for its college. Bishop Strachan agreed to this at once; the amount was, however, cut to $1,000 while it was passing through the House Bishop Strachan withdrew his consent to the arrangement and the bill fell through. After the general election of 1857 the act securing Bishop's King's College and its property. The Church of England lost every sixpence in consequence. Dr. Strachan's financial trouble raised a fund with which to purchase Trinity College. Sir John disapproved of what he called the obstinacy of the Bishop.
The Mitre.


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Editorial Comments.

As a nation the English are intensely fond of out-door exercise and of games which call out powers of skill, strength and courage. From the days when Robin Hood and his "merrie men" occupied the fulness of their leisure in wrestling and in bouts with the quarter-staff, up to the year of Grace 1896 when all athletics are reduced to a system, the love of sport has been a leading feature in the Anglo-Saxon character. Some eminent foreigner with pardonable exaggeration lays bare this national weakness by affirming that wherever an Englishman may be stationed, in Central Africa or among the Himalayas, his first thought is to select a grassy spot, his first action, to devote himself to rolling it and making it suitable for a cricket crease. However overdrawn this statement may be, it must yet be acknowledged that, generally speaking, a good horse-race moves the phlegmatic Englishman as keenly as a well contested parliamentary election; that a university boat race draws a greater number of people together than would be drawn to witness a grand review of all Her Majesty's Land Forces.

Certain it is that this love of sport has greatly influenced the destiny of the race. It still influences it and will continue to influence it for some time to come. Whether it does so, and will do so, for good or evil remains to be seen. Every one knows what the Duke of Wellington said about the play-ground of Eton and the Battle of Waterloo. Wholesome sport appears to develop qualities of self-reliance, courage, submission to properly appointed authority, and presence of mind under trying circumstances. But the reverse side is very different; sport of a low type develops qualities very much opposed to the attainment of a sound moral standard. It is doubtful whether this low type can rightly be called sport. Was James I a sportsman when he found such a relish in cock fights and bear-baiting? If he were he yet trembled at the sight of a sword. Was the Roman populace sportsmanlike when it thirsted for the blood of men in the arena of the amphitheatre? If it were, it yet succumbed quickly to the attack of men whose sporting instinct was not so highly developed.

When sport loses the element of manliness it loses all its beauty and all its value, for its chief end and purpose should be to cultivate in participants a more perfect manhood. There are three tendencies in modern sport which, if allowed to grow will surely destroy its efficacy. They are the spirit of excessive emulation, the spirit of brutality, and the spirit of professionalism.

Emulation of a proper kind adds a flavour to sport which is wholesome and natural. Competition is said to be the soul of trade, but competition may over-do itself and leave trade in a worn-out and unhealthy condition. In sport a similar state of things is seen. Emulation is to be encouraged up to a certain point, but when that point is reached sport is in danger of deteriorating. Emulation is necessary to sport, but it must be remembered that it is only the slave and not the master of it and the reversal of this condition is rumours. When bitter rivalry prompts an athlete to take any means, besides that of honest, straight forward play, to attain a certain end, sport has been outraged.

One of the worst effects of excessive emulation is to encourage brutality. It is brutality which is fast destroying the reputation of that typical Canadian game, Lacrosse. To strike a more skilful opponent with the hard side of a lacrosse stick appears too strong a temptation for many an impulsive soul to withstand. For cads and loafers who turn out in force at every athletic contest in our Canadian towns to learn that it is unsportsmanlike to hoot and jeer when a member of a rival team meets with an accident,—for them to learn that there is no necessity to run on to the field and browbeat the referee because he gives an adverse decision, is well-nigh impossible. What occurs in lacrosse occurs to some extent in other games. The rough element is apparently inevitable, but its influence may be diminished by con-