The chess club has made a very auspicious start this year with J. D. Gordon as its president, D. Stuart as vice-president, C. Porteous as secretary and C. Steer as curator. There are sixteen members enrolled in its numbers so far, with a prospect of more to follow.

The readers of The Mitre will be pleased to learn that Capt. Constantine of the North-West Mounted Police, an old B. C. S. boy, has been greatly honoured by the Yukon miners. We quote the following from the Victoria Times:

"CONSTANTINE HONOURED."

"YUKON MINERS PRESENT VALUABLE TESTIMONY TO THE CAPTAIN."

"San Francisco, Sept. 9, 1898—A unique product of the goldsmith's art has just been completed in this city, on the order of the Alaska Commercial Company, which acted for several hundred miners on the Yukon. It consists of a heavy stand for a cut glass fruit bowl, made out of more than 500 Klon-dike nuggets soldered together, just as they were dug from the rich gravel bars of Alaska. The novelty of design, as well as the great value of the piece has attracted much attention.

"When Capt. Constantine, of the police of the North-West Territory, was about to take his leave of the Yukon territory a few weeks ago a movement was started among the miners to present him with a parting testimonial, and several nuggets of no small worth were dropped into a buck-skin bag as a starter. The bag was passed round from hand to hand until the pile of nuggets and gold dust was worth $2,000. The contribution of the grateful Yukoners was sent to this city through the trading company's agents to be manufactured into some suitable form in which Capt. Constantine on his return to British Columbia would have a material expression of the appreciation in which his former associates in the North held his services in the community.

"On the face of the bowl is a shield bearing an inscription telling of the purpose of the handsome gift and engraved with the officer's monogram. After being exhibited for a few days in the windows of the W. K. Vanderslice Company, the manufacturers, it will be sent to Capt. Constantine in British Columbia."

We had occasion in our last number to speak of the recent improvements in the Reading-Room, but startling and incredible as these innovations were, they are completely eclipsed by a new and still more wonderful event.

Up to the present time, any person wishing to read the magazines or papers in the Library was obliged, if he could not by some lucky chance obtain possession of one of the two or three broken down chairs which constituted, with a small form discarded from some class-room, the total seating capacity of the room, to remain standing or wait till a seat was vacated. At last, however, thanks to the strenuous efforts of Mr. LeRay, the long-felt want has been supplied, and a dozen large chairs have been placed in the Reading Room, whilst, in order that they may be easily identified if abducted, one of our prominent artists has painted an inscription on them informing all beholders that they are the property of the Reading-Room.

There is only One Place

- - - in Sherbrooke

Where the wants of the Student are carefully thought of. Just at present we have in stock an especially fine assortment of

BATH ROBES,
DRESSING GOWNS,
LOUNGING JACKETS,
SMOKING JACKETS,
PYJAMAS,
NIGHT ROBES,
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
NECKWEAR.

JOHN O. DUNCAN.

DIRECT IMPORTER, SHERBROOKE, QUE.
THE SCHOOL.

School Notes.

The month of November, generally so dreary, has opened in a most promising manner. Last year at this time, foot-ball was over while hockey was still a thing of the future, and there was nothing for the athletically inclined to do but wait for the long delayed winter. However something has at last been found to supply this deficiency, and the new gymnasium is now the scene of many hotly contested games of basket-ball. Great interest is taken in the sport all through the school, and on the evening of the 10th November the first match of the season was played between teams from the 4th and 5th forms.

The following composed the teams:

Fourth Form—Carruthers, Stevenson, Pope I, Shangnessy, Tait.

Fifth Form—Porteous I, Sims I, Chambers I, Sims II, Austin.

An exciting and interesting match ensued. The play was fast, and although marred by several fouls, clean. The study bell put an end to the contest and the Fifth Form retired as victors from a well contested game.

Foot-ball.

On Saturday October 22nd, great excitement was created in the school by a foot-ball match between B.C.S. and the Montreal High School. Sharp at 11.45 a.m., B.C.S. having won the toss, the whistle blew and Trenholm kicked for the High. The ball was returned into touch near the High quarter. The High gained possession of the pigskin, and by a succession of mass plays carried it into B.C.S. territory, but a rush by Graves relieved us. The rest of the half was distinguished by hard scrimmages alternated with free kicks, the only points scored being 2 gained for B.C.S. by a drop from a penalty. The second half, in which the High scored 4 by a drop from a mark by Hamilton and B.C.S. 1 from a rouge, was a repetition of the first with the single exception of a clever run around our left end by the High School halves, and when time was called the score stood 4 to 3 in favour of the Montreal High School. The teams lined up as follows:

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<tr>
<th>B.C.S. High School</th>
<th>DePeyer</th>
<th>Fall Back</th>
<th>Payne</th>
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On the morning of the 28th October the B.C.S. Football Team left Lennoxville for Montreal in the private car kindly furnished by the G. T. R. for their accommodation. Arriving at the Bonaventure station they were met by the captain of the Montreal High School and some of the Old Boys. Friday afternoon they played Abington School, and the game was exciting from start to finish. The B.C.S. boys had a little the best of it all through, but Abington played a hard and plucky game. The only points scored in the first half, when Gravens broke through the scrummage and landed a try. A very good goal being kicked by Sims I, the score at half time stood 6 to 0 in favour of B.C.S. In the second half Abington held the School down better, but towards the end the ball was pushed into dangerous proximity to Abington's goal line, and when time was called was almost over. For the School, Porteous I, Gravens and Austin played a good game; while for Abington, McKay and Savage showed up well.

On Saturday morning we played the return match with the Montreal High School. The day was fine, but the ground was very muddy and spikes were of no avail. We won the toss, and Papineau kicked for the High. For the first few minutes it looked as if B.C.S. was going to win, but our expectations were soon shattered by Trenholm of the High, who scored a try for his team after a clever run. The goal being kicked, the score stood 6 to 0 in favour of the High. The High played a fine game from the outset, and managed to gain ground bit by bit, and at last carried the ball over for another try and goal. Score, 12 to 0. After a few minutes play the High again scored another six. Then the School lost the services of Scotchall, who was suffering from a sprained ankle. He was replaced by Scott and play was resumed. During the few minutes that remained the High increased their lead by 4, making the score at half time 22 to 0.

In the second half the School played much better, but could not keep the High from adding 3 points to their score. The following composed the teams:

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The Mitre is pleased to record the presentation to the school of a silver shield by H. G. Pattee, head Prefect 1897-8, on which will be engraved the name of the winner of the Governor General's medal for each year.

It has been rumoured, whether truthfully or not we cannot say, that an enterprising financier intends to open a cutlery and forrier's establishment on these premises; one thing is certain, this individual is already laying in a stock of the necessary goods.

In consideration of the proposition made a short time ago to the school of joining the new rink which will probably be erected in the village this winter, we have received the following opinion on the subject from a correspondent.

To the boys of the 1st crease this (i.e. joining the rink) would be a great boon, but although the second crease would also benefit by the arrangement, the same cannot be said for the 3rd. The school would probably get every afternoon except Saturday, and one night in the week, for hockey. Of this time the 1st crease would get three, the 2nd two, and the 3rd one practice a week. Although this would not give a great deal of time for practice, it would leave more time for skating and it is absolutely necessary that the follows should skate in much better style than at present. The school hockey team for the last few years has been sadly in need of good skating, last year's team being especially deficient in this respect. Another advantage would be the possibility of playing in any weather, and the extension of the season, as the covered rink would remain open much longer than an uncovered one. This matter should be well considered from every point of view before a decision is arrived at.

To persons interested in science we wish to state a fact which may prove interesting. A few days ago some enterprising members of the fourth form abduced a quantity of drinking-water from the Dining Hall for the purpose of analyzing it. The result, although highly interesting to the scientific attainments of the fourth form, spoke very poorly for the B.C.S. filters.
Professor continued to frown, tear his hair and wave his arms frantically. Fearing for his reason, they rushed to his room to secure him, lest he should become dangerous to the other inhabitants of the Arts building. The Professor, however, was merely practicing his part for the dramatic entertainment to be given soon, and in which he is to take an important part.

In the next number of The Mitre it will be our pleasant duty to record the results of our dramatic entertainment, which will then have taken place. We feel sure that all will do their utmost to render it a financial as well as an artistic success, for the object in which it has been undertaken is one in which all of us must of necessity feel the keenest interest. The following is the cast of the play:

**MY LORD IN LIVELY.**

Lord Thirlmore Mr. A. M. Placken
Springett Mr. C. A. Pope
Hopkins Mr. J. B. Winder
Herbert Nicholas
Syd Amherst Mr. W. M. Simpson
Laura Mrs. Frith Rose
Mrs. Isabel Ready

**FREEZING A MOTHER-IN-LAW.**

Mr. Watmuff Mr. L. R. Holme
Female Smith Mr. J. A. Wilson
Walter Landerland Mr. E. B. Kraus
Mrs. Watmuff Mrs. Core Gill
Emily Miss Ready

When summer's beauties had begun to fade
And Nature to assume a sombre hue,
When summer girls were cast into the shade
And winter's work was brought before our view;
When our long holidays had made an end,
The joys of which we cannot comprehend
Unless he be a student like "our friend."
We in these halls returned with vigor new.
Among the faces then before our eyes
Familiar ones were seen and spoken to,
New ones were introduced and recognized
As the right stuff to make a Colledge crew.
But one, with well filled cheek and boundless chin,
With moustache, bristles and topknot short, and thin,
Paraphrasing with his toes turned in,
Has gone, without even saying us adieu.

We are pleased to welcome Association Football to our list of field athletics. Many who thought Rugby too rough for them are trying a brave hand at this comparatively mild sport, and are turning out to practice with a zeal that is admirable, and which we are confident will be rewarded with satisfactory results in the matches about to come off. We do not expect Association to eclipse old Rugby, but it promises to attain to a fair degree of popularity.

In memory of the late Dr. Hamilton, of Quebec, it is proposed to make extensive modifications in the Arts Building. Not only will the Lecture Rooms and Hall be rejuvenated, but a new wing will be built on to the main building. Plans have been submitted for the modification, and the work will be entered upon, it is understood, early in the spring. Needless to say we will welcome with delight these changes.

A special meeting of Convocation was held in the Bishop Williams Hall on November 16th, to confer the degree of D.C.L upon Sir John Bourinot, K.C.M.G., Secretary of the Royal Society of Canada. A large audience of students and ladies and gentlemen from the village was present. After the degree was conferred, Sir John delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture on the Constitutional History of Canada. Sir John is an able writer and one of Canada's most prominent men of letters. His lecture was much enjoyed by every one. We trust that Sir John may be induced to lecture here again. His visit will long be remembered by every student. We make no quotations from Sir John's lecture, as we hope to publish a full account of it from Sir John's own pen in the next number of The Mitre.
A public missionary meeting will be held on November 29th, the day before S. Andrew's day. We are looking forward with much pleasure to a visit from Rev. Mr. Troop, of the Montreal Diocesan College, who has kindly consented to preach a missionary sermon at Evensong on the day of the meeting. Mr. Troop is an eloquent and able preacher, and we consider ourselves very fortunate in obtaining his services, which he so kindly agreed to give us.

In the evening a meeting will be held in the Hall at 7.45 p.m., at which the Rev. Mr. Barton, M.A., of the Church of the Advent, Sherbrooke, will read a paper. Messrs. Patterson and Mitchell will also speak on the same subject, and Mr. Troop has kindly consented to address this meeting also.

Altogether we look forward to a very successful opening for our new missionary organization. We would take this opportunity of assuring our readers that there will be no business whatsoever transacted. It is hoped that as many as possible will attend both the service in the afternoon and the meeting in the evening.

All are cordially welcome.

Mission Study Class.

We have held three meetings this term, the first two of which were of a purely business nature. At the third J. A. Wilson read a very acceptable paper on the early life of David Livingstone. Mr. Wilson gave encouragement to budding preachers by recalling the fact that Livingstone's first sermon was a complete failure, consisting of the text alone. This sketch was supplemented by short papers dealing with later stages of this hero's life from F. G. LeGallais and J. C. Tanner. Our time limit was thus fully occupied. If we may judge from the goodly number of those present, this class is becoming very popular. One great feature is the absence of all formality. Altogether we may prophesy a very profitable session for the coming year. We remind students that the meetings are held weekly on Tuesday in the Anti-Chapel immediately after tea, and are limited to half-an-hour.

Congratulations to Rev. S. B. Dickson, B.A., '94, Div. '96, who has seen fit to enter the state of matrimony. He and his bride passed through Lennoxville on their way to Megantic, which is the reverend gentleman's mission.

Those of us who knew J. A. Lowe were very sorry to say good bye to him last week, when he left Lennoxville for his future parish at Shawville, in the diocese of Montreal.

ARTS NOTES.

The Mock Parliament is now in full working order, and promises to be of great interest as well as instructive, nearly all the members having been present at each session. The Conservative party, with a workable majority, is in power. The Cabinet consists as follows:

President: Mr. W. A. Patterson, B.A.
Speaker: Mr. E. Holme, B.A.
Minister of Justice: J. C. Tanner, B.A.
Finance: W. H. Enright.
Trade and Commerce: W. V. Carroll.
Agriculture, C. W. Mitchell, B.A.
Marine and Fisheries: A. H. Wartelle, B.A.
Militia: J. G. Ward.
Railways and Canals: G. E. Wengone.
Secretary of State: G. W. Haddon, B.A.
Postmaster-General: P. Collin, B.A.

Leader of the Opposition: Mr. M. A. Phelan.

At the second session, held on Saturday evening, Nov. 5th, the following officers were appointed by the House:

Chairman: Mr. W. Moore.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Robert Walker.

The chief item of interest, however, was the Speech from the Throne, which was as follows:

Gratitude of the House of Commons:

In welcoming you on your attendance at the second session of the present Parliament, I desire to express the gratification I feel at the evidences which prevail throughout the Dominion of the loyalty and affection of the Canadian people to the British Empire.

A measure will be submitted to you for revision of the tariff, which, it is believed, will provide the necessary revenue, and while having due regard to industrial interests, will make our fiscal system more satisfactory to the masses of the people.

Realizing the necessity for a sufficient fleet to protect the commerce of the British Empire, a bill for the increase of Canada's navy and the strengthening of the coast defences will be submitted to your consideration.

You will be asked to give your support to a bill changing the present postal rates, adopting the penny postage system for all correspondence confined to North America and the British Empire.

It is with satisfaction that I note the cessation of hostilities between the United States of America and Spain, also the strengthening of the bond of friendship uniting the Anglo-Saxon races, which I hope will be firmly established.

A bill for the better maintenance of law and order in the Yukon district, and the development of that hitherto neglected region, will be submitted for your approval.

A bill regulating the system of immigration will also be introduced.

The estimates for the coming year will be presented at an early date. They have been framed with every regard for economy, consistent with the efficiency of the public service. The proposed revision of the tariff, and the application of strict economy in the administration of the Government will, I trust, keep the equilibrium between income and expenditure.

These and other measures I commend to your earnest consideration, and express the
people; she was intimately bound up with the Roman domination, and she never secured the allegiance of the barbarian Moors, who alone could have saved her in the time of her greatest need.

Though Mr. Holme has laboriously collected all available material for his essay, yet it is far from being a bare statement of facts. He has breathed into the dry bones of ancient records a living spirit, and has shown a special aptitude in tracing cause and effect, which gives him a claim to be considered a philosophical historian.

The book is published in an attractive form and is supplied with an excellent map, in which it is easy to see at a glance both ancient and modern names, and even to trace submarine telegraphs.

We would express our sense of the distinction conferred upon our University by having such a book dated from Bishop's College.

Nov. 8, 1898.

R. A. P.

AN AUTUMN LEAF.

A leaf was blown in through my window,
And settled itself by my seat,
And sat reading and musing,
It rustles about at my feet.

A leaf has blown in through my window,
A beautiful leaf to behold,
With green and red tints intermingled,
And painted in rich autumn gold.

A leaf has blown in through my window;
Its life as a leaf is now done,
Shorn half of its Summer's bright sunshine,
Dried deep with a Summer's bright sun.

A leaf has blown in through my window;
'Tis a sermon sent from above;
And as its iuvelled with God's sunshine,
May I be imbued with God's love.

C. W. B.

LIBRARY NOTES.

The following books have been received in the Library during the present Term:

Christian Churches in North Africa (Holme) Presented by the Author.
Canada. An Encyclopaedia of the Country. Vols. I. and II. (Castell Hopkins.)
The Bishops of Lindisfarne, Hexham, Chester-le-Street and Durham. (Miles) Presented by the author.

The following works were presented by Robert Lilley, Esq., D.C.L.:
Universal Cyclopaedia (Johnson) 8 volumes.
Napoleon Bonaparte, A History (Slon) 4 volumes.
Abraham Lincoln, A History (Nicolay Hay) 10 volumes.
The Century Cyclopaedia of Names.

EXCHANGES.

We always regarded the *Owl* as among the most prominent Canadian College Magazines, but its successor, the *Ottawa University Review*, bids fair to outdo it. The first number appears under a striking cover and is profusely illustrated throughout.

It is an old saying that there is nothing new under the sun. It may have been insular prejudice which led us to imagine that there was no other *Mitre* published, but it is with some surprise that we discover a *Mitre* published from Melbourne, Australia. We await with much interest the arrival of the first number of our Australian namesake.

DIVINITY NOTES.

The difficult problem is set us of writing Divinity Notes without any notable incident on which to remark. The usual Routine of Chapel, Lectures, Reading, etc., is in full swing. The Divinity House this year contains eighteen inhabitants, every room being occupied. Only fourteen of these however are Divinity students proper, but this number is quite large enough for the present capacity of the two lecture-rooms. For once we can write these notes without informing our readers that examinations are either just over or just about to begin. But, alas! next month we shall have another tale to tell.

At the all but unanimous desire of the Divinity students the hour for 'Compline' has been changed from ten to nine p.m. We regret however that this change of time should involve the absence, on every evening of the week except one, of one of our number who is detained by a pressing engagement elsewhere. On Wednesday evenings our Warden is giving us a course of readings from Canon Gore's work on the Epistle to the Ephesians. The Friday evening addresses have been given so far by C. W. Mitchell, G. F. C. Caill, A. H. Würtele, J. W. Wayman and A. W. Dutton.

We have hired a piano for general use of somewhat better tone than last year's. So far we have been treated chiefly to scales, which may be heard being played zealously every afternoon between the hours of half past one and half past four. It is a noticeable fact that hardly any one but the performer remains within the building during this time.

The Chapel choir is showing considerable improvement this year, and has launched forth into anthems, etc.

On St. Luke's Day, several of the Divinity Students ascended Mount Oorford,—a trip which seems to be becoming associated with that festival.

We congratulate our sister Divinity College in Montreal on being so fortunate in securing as their new Principal the Rev. H. M. M. Hackett, M.A., B.D., a distinguished graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. We regret that he is unable to accept our invitation to preach an annual missionary sermon in Chapel this year, but hope that at some future time he may be able to pay us a visit. We feel that we have a link with the Diocesan College in the fact that the Rev. G. Abbott Smith, a graduate of this University in double first-class honours, has been appointed Professor of Old Testament History and Literature there.

B. C. BROTHERHOOD OF READERS.

The second meeting of this Brotherhood was held in the Library on Friday, October 28th, the Warden presiding. A very interesting paper was read by the Rev. G. W. Dumbell, D.D., Rector of Sherbrooke. The title of the paper was 'The Church Essentially a Missionary Organization.' Dr. Dumbell pointed out how the Church had been founded with the express intention of spreading all over the world; he also dwelt forcibly on the fact that the spread of the Gospel was intimately bound up with the essential unity of the Church. A short discussion followed the reading of the paper, and the thanks of all present were tendered to its author, after which the meeting closed in the usual way with prayer and the Benediction.

By the time this reaches the reader's eye, the third meeting of the Brotherhood will probably have been held, the date fixed being Friday, November 11th. At this meeting the
S. Andrew's Day, the first of the cycle of our Holy Days, as S. Andrew was the first of the great saints to be called to His service by Christ Himself, not only brings us near to the joys of home and Christmas, but is a day of national interest. On many a Scotch Church steeple, over many a castle and old hall, the flag of S. Andrew waves in the chill blast of this last November day. For S. Andrew is the patron Saint of North Britain, as is S. George of South Britain, and S. Patrick of that other Britain, which we all love and are proud of under its name of Ireland.

Centuries ago, a band of earnest missionaries, carrying with them relics of S. Andrew, landed on the east coast of Scotland and built a rude chapel, the mother church of the cathedral, under whose shadow lie the great University of S. Andrew, and the city known far and wide of late years as the fostering mother of golf. From the shores of Scotland long, long ago, sailed forth S. Patrick to preach in Ireland the great truths of the gospel and to found that glorious branch of the Church which so long shed the light of its piety and learning on the dark places of the larger island. The patron saint of South Britain became dear to Englishmen in quite a different fashion. That hero of many a bright schoolboy, the lion-hearted Crusader King, Richard I, far back at the very end of the twelfth century, waging fierce war against the Saracens, defeated them at sea, off the coast of Syria, not far from the cave where S. George of Capadocia slew—the legends tell us—a foul dragon, and saved the virgin daughter for her royal father. From that time S. George and merrie England were inseparably connected.

To each of these Patron Saints was assigned a banner, and on each banner was a cross. On the blue flag of S. Andrew was a white diagonal cross, on the white flag of S. Patrick a red diagonal cross. The paramount cross of S. George is made the factor by which the measurements of all the other parts are to be regulated, and its own width is to be one fifth of the flag on the flagstaff."

Let us learn the lessons of the flag. In Unity is Strength. Again, in Heraldry, Red stands for Bravery, White for Purity, Blue for Truth. The youngest boy in our Junior Forms need not be taught what these things mean.

Enfolded in the Flag, day after day, brave men on land and sea are carried to their graves; under its protection pure women and true men—this and every Christmas—spread the glads tidings of great joy. Beneath its shade we Canadians mould our destiny in peace. For its glory great battles are fought nowadays by the statesmen in his cabinet, by the inventor in his laboratory, by the merchant in his counting-house, no less than by the sailor on the high seas and the soldier on the field. Let us pray for them all, and for the countless millions, whose untiring labour in a thousand industries, on the farm, in the mines and work-shops, and in the schools, enable those in authority to advance The Flag in "darkest" regions and among "dying" nations. We believe that everywhere the Union Jack speaks for an ennobling Liberty, a kindly Fraternity, and perfect Equality before the laws. Let us strive to cling to these high ideals, and as we watch the Jack proudly waving over so many lands, let us keep in mind that each of the united races represented by it has both virtues and failings of its own, and let it be our constant aim to correct our special failings and to be ever alive to the virtues of those in union with whom we live.

Nor let us forget that there is yet another Cross, still another Flag—the Cross signed on our foreheads, the Banner of Christ, under which we have to fight against the World, the Flesh and the Devil. The first piece of the armour of the Christian is the girdle of Purity, by Purity we shall come to see our God. The supreme act of bravery is to fight down and conquer self.

THE STORY OF THE UNION JACK.

Red Cross of S. George, one-fifth of width of flag on flagstaff.
White border to S. George, one-third of red of S. George.
Red cross of S. Patrick, one-third of red of S. George.
White border to S. Patrick, one-sixth of red of S. George.
White cross of S. Andrew, one-half of red of S. George.

"The paramount cross of S. George is made the factor by which the measurements of all the other parts are to be regulated, and its own width is to be one fifth of the flag on the flagstaff."
A TRIP TO GODBOUT.

As we rounded the stern we received a shock that completely upset all our nautical nerves. Staring down upon us in unrelenting white against the pitchy black of the hull were the awful words "Stella Maria!"

No one could have a true adventurous or romantic voyage in a craft that went by such a prosaic commonplace name as that! Any self-respecting pirate would turn sick at the thought of attacking a vessel burdened with such a bugbear for a name! It almost upset all our plans. We came aboard on board called the Pilot and demanded an explanation. The Pilot spoke French, we spoke English. This proved on several occasions, a source of misunderstanding and annoyance.

The Pilot said "Maria Stella, oui, oui, maison, c'est Stella-ah! Mari-ah! monsieur." We quite agreed.

"Stella-ah,' c'est l'Etoile, le Star-er, monsieur, et 'Mari-ah' c'est 'de la mer'-le sea,—Star of the sea." We agreed that man. It was the most ingenious thing we had heard of for a long time. But it saved our position and that was the main point. "Star of the Sea," while not perfect, was nothing to be ashamed of. Still, it felt we were a strain on our traditional education, to have to call our good plain common sense housemaid "Maria," the Latin for "of the Sea." But we were satisfied and got our things on board in peace.

One of our members was General D,—late of H. M. Horse Marines. He suggested that we should weigh anchor away to the briny. But as the Pilot pointed out, while this was a very ingenious plot, yet it involved difficulties. There was no wind. We had to wait.

Finally a gentle zephyr sprang up from the west, we shaped our course for Tadoussac, and the voyage was begun. It seemed likely at first to degenerate into the most ordinary, monotonous, uninteresting, unadventurous episode any one of us had ever experienced. Again there was no wind, and the log read a succession of dead calm pages,—to us they seemed like ages. In vain we searched the sea and sky, and then the sky and the sea for gales, burglars, sea-serpents, pirates, flying Dutchmen,—any old thing, but the result was always the same, the glare of the sun, the sickening creak of the boom in the main mast, the pliant booz of a belated mosquito. To "fetch" Tadoussac or in fact, to arrive there in any other fashion, even the most land lubberly, had long since been given up in despair.

We drifted on and out towards the great gulf.

But it gave us time to get settled. The Corp. and Ensign bunked in the little cabin aft while the rest of us—the Lord High Admiral,—the General, the Earl of Engaddi and myself took up our abode in the main saloon amidships.

One night a somewhat interesting scene took place. The General and I agreed to keep the midnight watch from 11 p.m. to 2 a.m. As captain, I naturally tumbled up at 11 p.m. but the General did not put in an appearance till 12.30 a.m. I considered that his being in bed endangered the safety of the vessel and her precious cargo. I told him so and a few other things besides. His reply was not fit for publication. Naturally, I was somewhat incensed, as Captain I considered it my duty to rebuke vice and insubordination. After that, I am told, a considerable noise ensued. We were quite close to each other, but apparently we must have spoken in loud tones. Then, somehow or other, we got entangled. Finally, we fell through the hatch—and that on top of a fine cheese over which the Lord High Admiral had smashed his lips the day before. We were separated, but the cheese was lost irretrievably.

But still sterner things were in store for us. That very morning the calms came to an end and with them the sober stability of a large portion of the ship's company. About 4 a.m. when quiet had been restored and sweet sleep refreshed our weary limbs, a really exciting thing occurred. The Corp. the first victim, was violently ejected from his bunk. He said he came in contact with something that felt soft, cold, and greasy. We thought afterwards it must have been the ham, which had broken loose from the locker and rubbed itself thin on all the available corners and edges etc., in the cabin.) At 4.10 a.m. the whole ship's company found great difficulty in retaining their bunks. The abomination of desolation reigned supreme. At 4.15 it was no longer possible to remain below and a violent rush for the deck ensued. The sun seemed to be just rising. It was cold, cheerless, and gray. Banks of black clouds were rapidly rising from the East. Huge seas had got up in an incredibly short space of time and came tumbling on after the other in a most disheartening style. The wind which was half a hurricane and drove the spray into one's face with stinging force.

In treating of the events that followed I feel that I cannot give a fair and unprejudiced account in my own words so I give it word for word as it is in the log, written down exactly as it happened.

8 a.m. Solemn Solitary State breakfast by L.H.A. Ship's company breakfasting on qualmos and toast. Wind freshening, seas rising. Oh dear! Oh dear!

9 a.m. 'Bout ship. Course S.S.E. Grand skirt dance by 'Maria Stella,' Corporal was on the verge of succumbing but at last moment righted himself. A violent and dogged attack was now delivered by the enemy upon the lower breastworks, held by the General and Captain. The General taken by surprise, surrendered in the lee scapers, but the Captain put up a stout and stubborn resistance. Wind still freshening. Metis bearing S.E. by S. 15 miles distant. 1 p.m. grand chorus of voices led by Gen. "Metis! Metis! my kingdom for Metis!" Deputation through the hatch to L.H.A. on advisibility of running for Metis. L.H.A. consulted with Pilot, but tide was not favourable so obliged to put the helm down and shape for Godbout. 1 p.m. Solemn State Dinner by L.H.A. Tough tarts and potatoes by Corp. and Captain. The General becoming incapsulated for duty and being voted a nuisance on deck, is put on the sick list and retires below.


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UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH OCCASIONS.

Statement for the year 1897-8.

Expenditure.

1897.
Nov. 17. Sherbrooke's Protestant Hospital 5.00
Dec. 9. Chapel Service forms 6.00
Jan. 21. Casseocks 4.00
Feb. 8. Express 45
Mar. 25. Compton Ladies' College 12.00
Apr. 20. do per Rev. Mr. Godby 5.00
June 11. Washing 2.90
July 6. Domestic Missions 5.00
Treasurer.

Balance carried forward $22.91
P. W. PETERS,
Audited Nov. 2, 1896.
R. G. WILKINSON.

FREE PRESS.

THE MITRE.

THE MITRE.
THE EVOLUTION OF THE BASILICA

The first basilicas were the early Christian churches built in Rome after the great fire of 64 A.D. To the ancient Romans, basilicas were large halls used for public purposes. The first basilicas were built to serve as meeting places for the early Christians, who were often persecuted by the Roman authorities.

As the Christian Church grew in size and importance, the need for larger and more ornate churches became apparent. The basilica became the principal style of church architecture in the Western world, and its form was adopted and adapted in many countries.

The basilica was characterized by a long nave flanked by shorter aisles, with a large central aisle and side aisles, and a high, flat ceiling. The nave was often decorated with frescoes and mosaics, and the aisles were often used for secondary purposes such as baptisteries and altars.

In the Eastern Church, the basilica was used for the celebration of the Eucharist and other religious ceremonies. The altar was often placed in the center of the nave, and the congregation would gather in the aisles to participate in the liturgy.

The basilica continued to be used in Christian architecture until the 18th century, when the Baroque style began to dominate. However, the basilica remained a symbol of the Christian church, and many modern churches still incorporate elements of its design.

In conclusion, the basilica was a significant development in Christian architecture, and its influence can still be seen in many churches today.

A Powell Aveling.
though the whole authority rested with them and not with either the Clergy as a whole or the Laity.

In the midst of these conflicting and contradictory views it must be somewhat difficult for the average layman to arrive at a satisfactory decision on the main questions involved. We feel that more light and more knowledge are essential to correct judgment.

We publish in this number a photograph of the Rev. Principal Adams Dr. Adams needs no introduction to readers of The Mitre. We are quite confident that this photograph will be most welcome to all our readers as a remembrance of the Principal in his enforced absence from his work. Members of Bishop's College never cease to express their deep regret at his untimely illness, and we would take this opportunity of again assuring Dr. and Mrs. Adams of our sincere sympathy with them.

The editorial expression "we" is certainly a most convenient institution. One feels inclined, under the protection of this cloud of impersonality to take sweet revenge upon all one's pet enemies and dearly cherished injuries. Of course we have heard of the editorial offices being taken by storm, and the editor being forced almost literally to eat his own words, a course of proceedings which we should imagine would be far from pleasant. We trust, however, that gentler methods would be found to prevail in the cultured atmosphere of a University.

But readers of The Mitre may reassure themselves. Editorial revenge has fallen upon no one, the editorial stairs are still unstormed, the editorial digestion still works on unimpaired.

*GENERAL LEE.*

When the whole world is anxiously studying the development of the armed strength of the United States of America, there appears, most seasonably, an excellent biography of the greatest soldier the United States have produced—Robert E. Lee.

There is always a tendency to exalt the victor, ignoring the fact that the result may have been due less to any genius in him, than to a preponderance in men, material and supplies. Grant crushed Lee, it is true, but the only campaign in which Grant exhibited strategical ability, and brilliance of execution in the slightest degree approaching that shown by Lee, was in the advance on Vicksburg, and his then opponent was as incompetent as he was insubordinate.

The defence of Virginia and Richmond, the capital city and vital point of the confederacy, was the work of Lee. We are apt to forget that, as commander of the Virginia forces in the early critical period of the war, he mobilized the troops to defend the young confederacy and placed them at the points most liable to attack. While Johnston and Beauregard saved the nascent confederacy by their victory of Manassas (or Bull Run), it was Lee who forged the weapon wielded by them, and by whose advice their co-operation was brought about.

One cannot but admire the patience and devotion to duty with which he applied himself to organizing the defenses of Richmond and the coast, and equipping recruits, while his soul longed to be with the army fighting in defense of his beloved Virginia. And yet he wished for peace, and throughout the war, in his most brilliant campaigns, his only object was to secure an honorable peace.

When McClellan's mighty army was within sight from the roofs of Richmond; the confederate forces disheartened by their inferiority in numbers and equipment, and by the loss of their skillful commander Joseph E. Johnston; when the fall of the confederacy seemed at hand, then Lee opportunity came. On June 1st, 1862, he took command of the army, known to fame as the army of Northern Virginia.

History records many armies which have accomplished great undertakings and gained brilliant successes, but we doubt if any of them is so deserving of renown and admiration as the force with which Lee held at bay, for three years, the masses organized to crush the confederacy.

Badly equipped the men might be; often without food; ragged and, in many cases, unshod; opposed to great masses of troops well fed, completely equipped and well armed; but they bore it all unflinchingly, and their faith and confidence in "Uncle Robert" never wavered.

Restoring confidence to his army by the skill and vigour with which he drove McClellan back from Richmond to a refuge under the guns of the Federal fleet, Lee changed the battle ground to the far North-east of Virginia, and Richmond was safe from attack until the dark days of 1864, when the great resources of the north enabled Grant, baffled in all direct attacks, to seize a position before Petersburg, and win by the slow process of starvation and exhaustion.

We scarcely know whether to admire Lee most as the brilliant strategist who paralyzed McClellan by the vigor and skill of his fence; who crushed Pope at Manassas (2nd), or plucked victory out of the grasp of an existing foe at Chancellorsville; or as the wary, patient fence who stood at bay at the Antietam, and faced and beat Grant's great host at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor, and forced the abandonment of the direct advance on Richmond.

To attempt even to outline the career of the Army of Northern Virginia and its great commander, would be to trespass on our readers' patience, while doing a grave injustice to the subject; a subject worthy of far fuller and more skillful treatment than could be given to it, by us, in this notice.

To all young men we could say, study the career of Robert E. Lee, and you will be the better for it.

For this great soldier was no ambitious conqueror, loving war for its own sake and for the fame it brought; his sole desire was to do his duty faithfully, honourably and to the best of his ability.

And yet he had a warrior's soul; after his great victory of Fredericksburgh he said "It is well that war is so dreadful, otherwise we would grow too fond of it"; but his deep religious feeling, great kindness of heart, and freedom from grasping ambition, made him wish and pray constantly for an honourable peace. Dazzled as he might have been by Scott's tentative offer of the command of the Federal Army, he hesitated not a moment in rejecting it, and cast aside his great prospects in the Federal Service, in the belief that duty called him to stand or fall with his native state—Virginia. Many great men adorn the pages of history, but few of them have combined with other claims to greatness, the gentleness, christian feeling and nobleness of spirit, which characterized Robert E. Lee.

The book which has attracted our notice is written by Fitzhugh Lee, the nephew of General Lee and one of his officers. It is short, and well written, and exhibits an impartiality and delicacy in treatment which one would not expect from the pen of the man who, as consul-General at Havana, goaded the United States into an unjust war, by letters and despatches as untruthful as they were highly colored.

H. W. CHURCH, M.A.
THE REVEREND THOMAS ADAMS, D.C.L.,
PRINCIPAL OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE,
AND CANON OF QUEBEC.

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THE MITRE, BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENOXVILLE, Que.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Next to the ever present prospect of a war, the great ritualistic controversy seems to be attracting the greatest amount of interest in England at the present moment.

The questions involved in this discussion are of such an intricate and highly complex character that it would be far better if they were left to experts and men of the widest knowledge to decide. But, unfortunately, every one feels it his duty to express his opinions on the subject, whether he knows anything about it or not. The result is, of course, the greatest confusion and prejudice in the mind of the average man in the street. We have no intention of entering the lists of controversy, but there are one or two points which we believe is worth while to notice.

The air is full of charges of "law-breaking." Some men assure us that the Church of England is marching to Rome as fast as the ritualistic clergy can carry her. Others, while admitting that the law has been broken, assert that it is only in isolated cases. The fact of the matter is that different men have different ideas of what the "law" is, and their estimates of "law-breaking" vary accordingly. Again, it is almost impossible that any one man can have an intimate knowledge of all the opinions, practices and customs of all the clergy in the United Kingdom, and it is the easiest thing in the world for a man to imagine that the fly on his window-pane is the bull in the meadow.

Another point on which people seem to be very much in the dark is the relations which actually exist between the Clergy and the Laity.

The Archbishop of Canterbury tells us that he can name "Parish after Parish" where the Clergy have made changes in the manner of conducting the services at the pressing request of lay members of their congregations, though they themselves were not entirely in favor of the alterations. Yet every writer who is at all a Protestant tendency starts by assuming and assuring us that the Laity have not the slightest vestige of control over the destiny of the Church, and propose to mend the present state of affairs by dealing out a limited measure of control to them. Then Sir William Harcourt, in one of his long epistles to the Times, assures us that the Reformation did nothing if it did not take the entire control of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England out of the hands of all Ecclesiastics and place it once for all and for ever in the hands of the Laity.

And there are not wanting those who blame the Bishops in the loudest tones for not settling the matter at once and outright, as