

The Mitre.

VOL. VIII.

LENNOXVILLE, P. Q., JULY 1901.

No. 87

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"THE MITRE", is published monthly during the College year by the Students of Bishop's College and the Boys of Bishop's College School.

Terms \$1.00 per year in advance: single copy 15 cents.

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THE MITRE, BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

PRINTED BY GEO. GALE & SONS, WATERVILLE, QUE.

LILIES.

Oh, lilies snow-white with heart of gold!
How have I watched thy slow tender growth,
Watched thy delicate petals unfold
Chords of amber in snow drifts cold.

Oh, lilies how I have watched thy birth
Guarded thy precincts with sacred care,
How hast thou sprung from the damp dark earth
Thou of unspotted and priceless worth?

Oh, lilies wingéd as angels white
Lifting pure heads to the far-away,
I scarce can leave thee by day or night
In the broad sunbeams or the wan moonlight.

I scarce dare touch thee or breathe thy breath
 Pure and strong from thy virgin soul
 Nor deem thy beauty can end in death,
 "Consider the lilies" the Saviour saith.

And I from mankind walk quite apart
 Nor enter the ways of men among,
 And shun the city, and crowded mart
 Remembering "bless'd are the pure in heart".

And hour by hour I on thee gaze,
 Into thy chalice snow-cold, snow-pure,
 And worship thee in a thousand ways
 As he who worshipped the moons' pale rays.

No insect ever thy purity mars
 As Dians' self thou art cold and chaste
 The moon slides down her soft silver bars
 But thou only gazest up to the stars.

The rain drops fall in thy golden breast
 And melt away as before a god:
 No living thing to thy soul is press'd,
 No passion disturbs thy calm peaceful rest.

All things worship, before thy shrine,
 I above all in humility,
 Before deep holiness such as thine
 Shaming this dark sullied life of mine.

And as I kneel beside thee I pray
 To God to wash me "whiter than snow"
 To guide me from night to the clearer day
 To keep me "unspotted from sin" away.

Gladstone *AND* Disraeli.

In 1874 Mr. Gladstone dissolved Parliament, because he said that he no longer had the trust of the people. When this was announced many of his own party were very much annoyed. Mr. Gladstone flung himself into this dispute with all his accustomed energy, and going down to Blackheath, he addressed a large crowd of people in the open air, speaking with great success. In the next election the Liberals were put out of office. 1837

The Queen invited Mr. Disraeli, to form an administration which he accepted and soon settled down in office. Mr. Gladstone now issued a letter saying that he was getting old and that he must have the power as a leader to retire from Parliament whenever he wished. A great many men were very bitter about this, but he pleaded his advancing years, at which they at once compared him to Mr. Disraeli who although older than his rival had not spoken of retiring. But this did not persuade him, and in 1875 he again wrote to Lord Granville saying that for private and public causes, he at the age of sixty-five and after forty-two years of public life now proposed to retire for his last years, and that he was engaged on a special matter that occupied him very closely. This was "The Vatican Decrees" in their bearing on "Civil Allegiance." It might have been better if he had left this alone but he had to follow his star. He was not like Mr. Disraeli who when he had any leisure sat down and read a three volumed novel. Mr. Disraeli was not at this time seeking to write a novel he had written them before and he knew the best time. As Mr. Gladstone persisted in resigning, Lord Hartington was chosen as leader of the Liberals; but when the Liberals were without Mr. Gladstone they seemed to have lost their light and for the present there were no more great debates. Mr. Disraeli had no opponent fit to cross swords with him. Every now and again his old time opponent would appear in the House of Commons and speak on some debate which was going on, and this impressed the Liberals with a deep sense of what they had lost. Also Mr. Disraeli was showing in the front and having everything his own way.

1873 Suddenly his old rival appeared again. It was no petition of any members of the Liberal party which brought him back, but it was Mr. Disraeli himself who did it quite unconsciously. His speeches and actions on the Bulgarian question summoned in a moment his old rival from his theological studies to the front of politics, and before England was aware of it he was the practical leader of the Liberal party although not yet nominally. Mr. Disraeli's government did not do very well with domestic affairs, and the men who had grumbled at Mr. Gladstone for doing too much now began to grumble at Mr. Disraeli for doing too little. It was at this time that there was trouble between Russia and Turkey, and Mr. Disraeli was disposed to go further with his policy than some of his party wished. Probably he was also getting tired of public life for in August, 1876, he spoke for the last time in the House of Commons and took his seat in the House of Lords as Lord Beaconsfield; a title which had been offered to Burke but had been refused. Mr. Disraeli had treated the massacre of the Bulgarians by the Turks as a good joke and made no attempt to find out anything about it, but the London Daily News sent out a correspondent who found that the reports of the mas-

sacre were only too true, and yet Mr. Disraeli stood up in the House of Commons and declared that the Oriental races never tortured their captives. All England was agitated, and thus it was that Mr. Gladstone was summoned to the front. He made some splendid speeches and issued a pamphlet, "Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East." He happened in one of his speeches to say that he thought the only way to help the Christians was to turn out the Turks, and this was at once caught up by some of his opponents, who thought that he meant to substitute Russians in their stead. Parliament was now dissolved and the Liberals came in by a large majority. The Queen hesitated as to whom she should send for to form the new government. As Mr. Gladstone was only an ordinary member of the House of Commons, she asked Lord Hartington, but both declared Mr. Gladstone to be the man to form the new administration. Thus Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister for the second time.

Lord Beaconsfield made his farewell speech to the country which he represented so long and then went on to make a fierce attack upon his political opponents. Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone were bitter enough before, but they became still more bitter now. The policy of each may be described in a few words, Lord Beaconsfield was for maintaining Turkey at all risks as a barrier against Russia; Mr. Gladstone was for renouncing all responsibility for Turkey and taking the responsibility for taking the consequences. There was to be a meeting of all the powers in Constantinople to decide how to govern properly the states over which Turkey ruled; but the whole Conference broke up without doing any good. Russia and Turkey still kept up hostilities, and so at last there was a meeting of the powers at Berlin and Lord Beaconsfield went with Lord Salisbury as representatives of England. Then suddenly it came out through a person employed to print some letters that Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury had been entering into secret engagements with Russia and Turkey. It bound England to agree to the handing back of Bessarabia and the cession of the Port of Batoum. In fact Lord Beaconsfield said that it was as much England's duty to defend as to defend the Channel Islands or Malta. For the moment the policy of Lord Beaconsfield seemed to be entirely in the ascendant; he returned home in great pomp followed by crowds of people; he appeared to be the most conspicuous man in the world with the exception of Prince Bismark. Meanwhile Mr. Gladstone and his party seemed to be at the lowest depth. Nearly all the newspapers upheld Lord Beaconsfield, but this did not last long. Soon the favorite party became unpopular on account of bad trade, the unsuccessful domestic policy, the malt tax, and the number of petty wars that they managed to get into. All these things told against the government. To try and better themselves they brought in University education in Ireland, which was nothing better than a mutilation of Mr. Gladstone's rejected

bill. The government decided to dissolve in the Easter holidays and when the new election took place the Liberals came in by one hundred and twenty votes. Never have Liberal statesmen in one time found themselves supported by such an army of followers. Mr. Disraeli having now entered the House of Lords as Lord Beaconsfield, passes practically out of the political history we are now considering. He was much missed by Mr. Gladstone as an opponent in Parliament, and died in London in 1881.

Mr Gladstone was now member for Midlothian, Scotland, and he was, also Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He tried very hard to enlarge on his Irish Land Bill, but was unable to do so on account of the landlords and the House of Lords. In the mean time the Home Rule movement had taken form led by Mr. Parnell whose policy was to make the House of Commons hear him or hear nothing. The people in Ireland were getting very discontented and Mr. Gladstone was persuaded to allow the law to pass which enacted that dangerous persons in Ireland might be put in prison without trial. Consequently Mr. Parnell and all the other leaders were arrested. Then Mr. Gladstone insisted on releasing Mr. Parnell and his friends. When Mr. Foster the chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland heard this he at once resigned. A little later a murderous gang in Ireland *broke into Dublin Castle* and murdered Lord Cavendish and Mr. Thomas Burke. A new coercion measure was at once brought in and passed to prevent a repetition of this sort of thing. Meanwhile the Liberals had got into trouble in Egypt. General Gordon was then sent out, and we all know about his heroic death and how it affected the people. They thought that Mr. Gladstone ought to have gone and stopped the expedition to Khartoum and saved Gordon; in fact they talked about it as if it was all his fault whereas it was no more his fault than their own. The Irish bill, the murder of Cavendish and Burke, together with the trouble in Egypt, and then Gordon's death on the top of all, put the people against him. It was not his fault, the Egyptian question was really the fault of the government before him and not his own. It was forced upon him. Another thing forced upon him by his predecessors was the Transvaal question, which eventually came to an honourable end, although at the time no one expected it to do so. The one great domestic work was the passing of the Franchise Bill. Mr. Gladstone worked so hard that he fell ill, but recovered after having taken a trip abroad. He again began work, but not long after the Liberals resigned office. Lord Salisbury was asked to form a new administration. Lord Churchill joined the new ministry as secretary of state for India, but Lord Salisbury and the Tories had to retire after a very short and uncomfortable interval, and Mr. Gladstone returned to power.

As the years went by Mr. Gladstone and the Irish Nationalists drifted

further and further apart, until at last he granted popular suffrage to Ireland, as well as the redistributing of seats in Great Britain and Ireland. The consequence was the almost total disappearance of all opposed to Home Rule, so that when the next vote was taken, there were out of one hundred and three members, eighty three who were for Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone said that the question was answered, so that it was quite natural to hear in 1885 that he favoured Home Rule. Even his own party complained that they had not been consulted; the only man he appears to have consulted was Mr. Morley who was immediately put in the position of Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Gladstone's party was now rather strained, and a small body of men broke away from the Liberals and called themselves Unionists. They were eventually absorbed in the Tories, the best men of this small party were Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain. The Home Rule Bill was defeated in the next year because of the secession of a number of Liberals who objected to it. A second Bill was therefore drawn up so as to get over the objections made to the first; it passed through the House of Commons but was rejected by the House of Lords. A keen observer might have seen that a crisis of some kind was close at hand; and it was indeed so, but it was very much closer than was generally imagined. In 1894 Mr. Gladstone went for a short holiday, and during his absence rumours were spread abroad that he was going to resign his position as Prime Minister and very few contradicted it. And so it was that shortly after his return Mr. Gladstone made his farewell speech; but he made it in such a way, that very few of the members of the House of Commons knew that it was his last. He created no emotion; he did not even hint that it was his last speech; he did it as quietly as possible, and sat down to rise no more in those debates in which his eloquence had done so much good.

Having now retired from Parliament Mr. Gladstone again turned his thoughts to theology and wrote pamphlets and books, read novels as well as heavier literature and gave his opinion in a guarded way on political subjects. He wrote on "The question of the validity of Anglican orders." He went deeply into theological controversy, and the Nonconformists were very bitter against him, but of course he spoke only as an outsider and not as a member of Parliament.

On his retiring from public life he was offered an earldom and a seat in the House of Lords by the Queen, but it was gracefully declined. For he already had a name which no other rank could have enhanced, he had only one title which many people called him and that was "The grand old man" and "The grand old man" he will always remain.

The end.

W.M.G.

ON THE SHORE.

My love is coming—'tis she! 'tis she!
Far away on the shining sand,
There comes a mist from the summer sea
And wraps around the sunny land,
It has hidden away my love from me
And left me alone on the strand.

The wind comes up, and the sun shines out,
And the mist is fading away,
Away to the hills: I turn about
To see if my lady would stay,
But I am alone when all is clear,
Alone on the lonely shore
The sun may shine, and the sea be near,
But there's light on the land no more.

The mist is curling around the hill;
It wraps it around as a shroud,
And she is there; I can see her still,
But dimly as through a cloud;
For her form looms, as an angel's vast,
Her face is turned away:
She's far above where the clouds have passed,
While on the sands I stay.
For I know no path from me to her,
And the mist is coming again!
So I wait for the inland cloud to stir—
And the sea-mist comes down in rain.

AIMS.

There is much talk nowadays about having an *aim*. *Aims* are doubtless good things, and no one can overestimate their utility in giving definiteness to life; but at the same time there is so much said against those who lack an *aim*, that in self defence they are forced to choose one over-hastily. People are apt to call their *aimless* friends by such figurative expressions as sky-rockets, and wandering stars. Good, practical men of the world look down with contempt on the youth who reaches twenty years of age without

being fully convinced that he ought to be a doctor, lawyer, or priest; while if the young person makes up his mind to do one thing and then does another, they hold up their own righteous hands and decry such fitful, flip-pant instability. Of course, they say, a man should make up his mind what to do, and then do it.

On business-like principles, a parent ought carefully to note a child's temperament, and then decide what its calling should be; after which, every quality consistent with that calling must be carefully cultivated, and every antipathy crushed and ground away. Having thus rough-hewn the infant, put him in an office, a professional school, or a college, where he may be sufficiently smoothed to put in a groove and push out into the world. This is the ideal way of training a child in the way he should go, so that when he is old he cannot depart from it; and it would be successful, without a doubt, if the child were also ideal. Children, however, have an amusing way of not relishing a cut and dried life. Their instincts and inclinations rebel against an embalming process.

Now embalmed lives are sad things! Nothing is worse than to cramp nature. Every man is peculiarly fitted for some special task, which he often finds and is happy, but which he often misses and is miserable. The former sometimes is impelled almost from infancy to certain pursuits, or sometimes he gropes about till late in life before grasping his destiny. The latter has either been put in a groove by circumstances, or else he has himself wrongly chosen an occupation. In both cases he is embalmed,—in both cases he works with imperfect and cramped powers; for either the petty, mechanical details of his false vocation hamper a too great ambition, or else the attributes needed in it are utterly lacking in him. What then is the result? Look at the pale lonely wanderers that clog this busy life. For the most part they are people with mistaken *aims*—living mummies.

Yet there are other men, who, by their own curiously fibred constitutions, embalm themselves. Puppies at a certain age seem at a loss to know what to do with themselves. Probably they have an idea of their *aim*—to eat and grow to doghood; but in spite of it, they gad about, nose here and there, and look sad in a most unsystematic, useless way. Frequently they mistake the economics of the pursuit of an aim, when they hesitate between their proper food and a passing chicken. Now the puppy knows that chicken is a more alluring substance than dog biscuit; nevertheless if he keeps his *aim* before his mind, he realizes that he will not eat the fowl when caught, and also that he will probably be beaten into such a condition of shamefacedness as not to dare to partake of a meal in so public a spot as his kennel. Hence says the puppy, "My aim is to be a big dog. If I slay the chicken I shall waste nervous and muscular tissue both in the pursuit and in the beating that comes afterwards, besides being cut off by my sense of disgrace

from making up for the loss with a repast." However the puppy probably does not stop to reason—he is too young. Instead, he will hesitate between the winged tempter and the biscuit, till he has thoroughly embalmed his mind. Doubts and uncertainties wrap themselves about him. He is not quite sure what is his aim; it may be to catch chickens, it may be to grow up, or it may be both.

Now while every dog has his day, he also has the power to use it or abuse it in proportion to the degree of his being embalmed; and although both false *aims* and vague *aims* both tend towards mummification, yet it does not follow that having no *aim* at all implies embalming. Next to the man with a proper occupation, he is to be envied who has none. Before him lies a clear field of choice. To him but two things are impotent: the feeling within, and the way without. The case of him to whom the voice of firm conviction does not once clearly speak is rare; and the person who has once heard that voice, and then suffers doubt and hesitancy to draw him aside, is a fool. The outward way is a secondary matter. Only the most unusual circumstances can deter the man with a conviction from finding means to the end. Perhaps the florid details of ambition may never be fully realized, but a certain amount of attainment is always possible.

The great trouble is that which came to the puppy. There is before every man the danger of being embalmed. A kind friend, or his own self may be the undertaker to prepare him for his living tomb. Beware of the embalmer! He is usually a halting, sickly beast clad in a sombre cloak of doubt and uncertainty. He accosts every man, and every man has to deal with him alone. The safest way of meeting him is to knock him on the head. Do not argue, simply put him out of the way, and the path is clear for conviction.

E.

A., B., and C---Their Adventures.

In these latter days of severe literary criticism, when Bacon is discovered to have written Shakespeare, and Homer and David are found to have had no connection with the works which were once attributed to them, and when literary secrets hidden for centuries, are now spread forth to the public gaze, I feel I may, without inappropriateness, introduce to your notice a mystery which has for years, by the common consent, apparently, of those

cognizant of it, been wrapped in the most ignoble oblivion.

The story for which I ask your attention is a record of life, temptation, fall and ultimate triumph; of steadfast conquering and upward progress, by a devoted and united band of friends, three in number, with whose ever honoured names I have headed this column.

Who among us has not heard their names over and over, with vain speculation as to who they were, why they were, and what they were. Yet no answer has hitherto been vouchsafed us on these important topics.

Urged on by this unsatisfied demand for fuller knowledge concerning these shadowy beings, who were household words with us in our school days, I have set myself to elucidate the tangle of the universal and ubiquitous legends which deal with their lives.

It is no easy task to piece together the fragmentary information that it is possible to glean concerning them, from the works of those to whom we must refer for their biography. Yet after a lasting, and I may say profound, study of the many volumes which make here and there a mention of their existence, I have succeeded in discovering what I believe to be the main outline of their history, which I here give you in a crude and imperfect state. It would belong to a future age to attack or vindicate the conclusions at which I have arrived, and to applaud or condemn the correctness of my chronology.

The difficulty of correctly unravelling this skein is not decreased by the fact that not only have we the lives of A, B and C to deal with, but at rare intervals a fourth person, D, is mentioned, and even occasionally a fifth—by the name of E, but in the following lines I propose to confine myself entirely to setting forth the doings of the three first mentioned.

The earliest fact then which I can discover concerning them is that they ran races together. "A, B and C," we are told, "run a mile race; B has 100 yards start of A, and C fifty yards start of B." From this we should infer that A if not the eldest of the three, was at any rate the strongest, did we not find in another place "A and B start together to run round a circular track, B beats A by 4 seconds and again" A B and C start together to run $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, C finishes 5 seconds after B but 10 seconds before A." But in any case the fact that A is, 19 times out of every 20, mentioned first, shows that he held some sort of primacy in the triad.

Running is not the only sport in which our three heroes engaged, for we find: "A makes twice as many runs as B and C together in a cricket match." Also, "A can fling a cricket ball 82 yards, B 87 yards, and C .942 of 96 yds." And on another occasion if not rowing themselves, we have A and B acting as starter and umpire, respectively, in a rowing contest, for we are told: "two crews row from A to B in 20 and 21 minutes." It is not, I

think, making too great an assumption to say that these various athletic trials took place at school, for in an immediate contest we find: "A has five shillings to spend on oranges," a thing that would only occur at school; and that they were at the same school is made positive by the interesting statement: "A is one year above the average of his class, B is six months below it." This last, compared with the calculation that "A and B are the same age, 2 years ago B's age was to that of C as 7 is to 6," show that for a part of least of their school days they must have been in different classes. That this temporary separation did nothing to impair their intimacy or love for each other is proved by the touching detail: A buys 900 nuts for one shilling, and divides them among B, C and himself in the proportions of 7, 6 and 5." It seems that at this period of their lives they were tall for their ages, and probably thin, for we find them discribed, with some humour, as "Three telegraph poles, A, B and C, 25 yards apart."

We have not that wealth of detail and of their school career that we could have wished, but it is certain that at its close they went up for some public examination, for we read: "In an examination A's marks are more by 37 than the average required for passing, B's more by 12, and C's less by 15." We have to fall back on conjecture for particulars as to what examination this was, but from the fact that after it we find "A and B walk from Cambridge to London, a distance of 52 miles," we may conclude that it was a college matriculation examination, especially as the liberty and freedom of university life would permit the formation of those bad habits which we notice now begin and manifest themselves, and which had such a terrible effect on their after career.

We find them plunging into extravagancies: A buys a thousand cigars for £25.—"A buys 2 horses for £250, one of which he sells to C for £123." Frequenting billiard rooms: At billiards A gives B 15 points on a 100."—Gambling, "A and B engage at play." "A, B and C play at cards, staking £5 each;"—unlimited entertaining: "A, B and C give a dinner to 28 persons, and agree to divide the expenses equally;" and, above all, drinking to such an extent that one author writes of them: "Two casks, A and B are full of wine and water mixed," while further on he refers to them with disgust as "Three tanks, A, B and C."

We have no certain proof of their ever having effected ladies' society at this time of their lives, when one would have expected it, but we cannot positively say that they had *no* dealings whatever with the fair sex, for there is one, obscure and as I think universally mis-printed reading which would seem to point to something of the sort. I refer to the mysterious statement "Four bells, A, B, C and D, toll at intervals." Now I consider this is a very corrupted rendering of an original which probably ran: "*For belles*, A, B,

C and D *toil* at intervals," which, taken in connection with the accompanying information: "A and B each row a boat 3 miles with the stream and the same distance against it," would show that they were addicted to taking parties of ladies to picnics "at intervals."

It is evident, however, that a continued indulgence in the habits above referred to speedily exhausts not only their resources, but the patience of their relations who were doubtless supplying the funds for their university course, and after the significant mention of A owing £100, of which he pays £70 in cash, and the remainder with 7 ½ dozen of wine," we find them reduced to absolute beggary. "Three tramps," we are told, "A, B and C, meet for a meal; A has 4 loaves, B 3 loaves, and C 2 loaves."

It is certain, however, that this period of destitution could not have lasted very long. They are evidently ready to do any work, however menial, to earn their living, and they seem fortunate enough to have obtained employment together under a kind and generous master, for we have the assurance that "A gentleman divides £10 among 3 servants A B and C in the proportion of 9, 7, and 8.

Yet it is noticeable that they very shortly leave household employment for agricultural, probably because of the greater independence in the latter, and we find that "A mows a field in 3 days of 8 hours each," and "B and C together mow half a lawn in 4 hours," and again, "A B and C dig a ditch in 18 days," and "A and B build a wall 4 feet high round a circular pond.

Obviously they put by whatever money they are able to save in these and other laborious occupations, with the idea of later entering into business in order to retrieve their fallen fortunes.

At first their essays in mercantile speculation are conducted on small and huckstering scale:—

But evidently continuous and increasing success crowns their persistent efforts to rise again, and a little later we are glad to find that "A B and C enter into partnership, contributing respectively £800, £700 and £500.

It is probably here that we must place A's lamentable series of business failures, in which he pays respectfully, 13 shillings in the £, five shillings in the £, two shillings and eight-pence in the £, and 27 ½ cents on the \$. But considering that we find a reference to A, gaining a profit "by using a pound weight, .125 of an ounce too light," and that at a period closely subsequent he invests a sum of £28,000 in the 3 ½ per cents, it is to be feared that bankruptcies were not financially unproductive to A. It may be as a salve to his conscience that about this time he divides £18: 10: 6 among 30 poor men, 20 women, and 10 children.

The career of all three, from this on, is one long record of prosperity and advancement, not only in money matters—as evinced by their incessant and increasing investments in the 4 per cents at 85, the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cents at 90 and many other gilt-edged securities, but in the estimation of their fellow townsmen—for we are informed—"A and B are candidates for a seat in Parliament. A polls $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, more votes than he was promised, while B polls 37 per cent, less". Some near relation who had probably been estranged by their former fall from respectability, relents on his deathbed and bequeaths his fortune of £123,000 to be divided among them in the proportion of 8, $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 4". A himself blossoms out into a landed proprietor of no mean order, for we hear of his buying 35 square miles of land, at £18 the acre", and his income tax at $4\frac{1}{2}$ pence in the , is estimated at £205.

In fact to such heights does his wealth increase that he is figuratively referred to as "A block of gold, A weighing 200 lbs.

Both A and C marry and become the fathers of families, as the references—"A divides £20,800 among his 3 sons and 5 daughters," and "C is the centre of a circle," prove. Though we have no corresponding information about B.

The result of the good living and luxurious habits which they are now enabled to indulge in renders them unfit to be any longer sarcastically spoken of as "telephone poles", but a distinct reference is made to their portliness of presence in the words.—Two cylinders A and B and a sphere C, have all the same volume".

Here let us leave them, in their well-earned wealth and happiness, surrounded by loving children and grateful domestics, among whom they are constantly dividing sums of money. Though I do not like to close this record without drawing your notice to one touch of nature which will enable us to realize that the history of living men is here presented to us, and not that of shadowy, philosophic abstractions.

"A train", we are told," leaves A at 2 o'clock and arrives at B at half past 4". Obviously A was going to pay a visit to his old friend and brother in adversity at the latter's estate; but, owing possibly to his increased size (which we have already referred to) and consequent shortness of breath, misses the train which B comes to the station to meet, for the purpose of welcoming him.

Let us all, while taking warning by the experiences of their younger days, emulate their indomitable perservance in the face of overwhelming odds, and thank the fates if we are permitted, to enjoy the company of those who will be as faithful to us as were A B and C to each other.

O. B. M.

N. B. The above is re-printed by request from an old issue of the Mitre.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MITRE.

Dear Sir:

Every year a number of men leave Bishop's College, Lennoxville, having received the benefits of a sound education and as many distinctions as they deserve.

In the annual valedictory addresses and in countless private conversations the most loyal sentiments are expressed. These men, we are led to believe, would cheerfully lay down their lives for the University. Since for several months intellectual matters have been most absorbing—whether in joy or in bewilderment, whether from choice or necessity it is natural there should be a reaction and that during Convocation week the heart should usurp the place of the head. The mind wearied by its efforts seeks repose and the graduating student gives loose rein to his affections. The pleasures of stream and wood, the glories of the foot-ball field, the fascinating—not always brilliant—*causerie* of the common-room, the delightful companionship with men of diverse tastes, varied experience and unequal genius, the sum total of the details of three or more short years supplies material for much grateful retrospection and we must not marvel that for a time the sense of proportion is lost—that loyalty to Alma Mater seems the only noble feeling, that college friends are esteemed the only friends worth having, that College life is the *summum bonum* of earthly existence. Feelings like these are inevitable and commendable at a time when the near and vivid past is crowded with pleasant memories and when the cares and interests of the world outside are quite unknown.

But days and months and years flee by and the graduate occupied with professional and business matters, too often forgets his early protestations. Once or twice he returns to ancient haunts and finds his "den" changed almost beyond recognition—the common room is refurnished—the magazine he was wont to value above any other synopsis of current literature is not to be found in the Reading Room—the undergraduates are a throng of beardless boys—the personnel of the Faculty is almost entirely changed! Indeed the whole tone of the place offends him not because it is lower than in his own day but because it is different. The trouble is he has been from the days of his graduation until now mistaking the accidents of the University for its essentials—his loyalty has focussed itself upon what is accidental and consequently when he finds those accidentals his soul cherishes gone—supplanted by others which he knows not and loves not—the affection also disappears.

His powers of imagination are conservative, narrow and unsympathetic. He says to himself—*These young men are very young!* He forgets

that years have made the difference in himself—that when he was an undergraduate a former academic generation found him also strangely immature. That magazine which he found indispensable as a mental stimulus on relief did its work for him but it has no claim to permanence. Does he not remember also how he complained of the bareness of the Common Room in his own day? Why does he grumble now that the cause of complaint is removed?

But questionings and argument will be of little avail—our typical personage is a disappointed man and must be treated with sympathy. It is more his misfortune than his fault that for years he has esteemed, not so much the *University*, as that small portion of its life with which he and his friends were personally connected.

No College society was on hand to lay hold of the enthusiasm of the young graduate—to utilize that fine frenzy for the benefit of the institution—shape its course properly and give it a wholesome impetus. It may be possible by quiet suggestion, by cunning and judicious importunity to awaken the interest of the graduates of long standing and finally band them together with others of a later generation and cause them all to work for a common purpose viz, the progress and prosperity of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

For this reason the Alma Mater Society which had done good work in its time but from a variety of causes had reached a premature old age, has been reorganized under a new name, the Alumni Society.

Our late principal, Rev. Thos. Adams D. C. L. whose personality and self-denying labours are held in affectionate remembrance by all the men with whom he came in contact, published in the last issue of the *Mitre* several valuable suggestions as to the scope and operation of the regenerated Society which is beginning its life with the inception of the new century. It is to be hoped that these suggestions, or at least some of them, will be discussed fully at the meeting which will probably have taken place before this letter is seen in the pages of the *Mitre*—a meeting to be held in Convocation hall, June 27th. 1901, immediately after the close of Convocation.

If at this meeting which we confidently expect to be a large and representative one—a decision would be arrived at as to the special line along which to direct the efforts of the graduates that force and enthusiasm be not wasted in mere skirmishing, and a full report of the proceedings of the meeting be printed in the columns of the College Magazine, the alumni hitherto inactive will have no excuse for remaining so.

Yours Faithfully

REV. F. G. VIAL.

Sec. Alumni Society.

CONVOCATION.

In spite of the warmth, the weather was exceptionally favourable during the days that were occupied with Convocation and its attendant events. Tradition tells us that Wednesday the day of the School Sports, has from time immemorable been dismally rainy; and in consequence the visitors and the participants were delighted by the unexpected sight of a bright sun and a cloudless sky. In the evening, the School gave a dance that was largely attended. The orchestra in defiance of the heat did their duty nobly, till the early hours of morning gave them release from toil. Although the dance was in every way a success, yet no part of it was more appreciated by the guests than the copious supply of lemonade that was drawn from a seemingly unlimited reservoir conveniently near the dancing hall. On Thursday morning a choral celebration was held in the College Chapel and the Lord Bishop of Quebec being the celebrant, assisted by Rev. Principal Whitney and Rev. A. J. Balfour. The Rev. C. Ernest Smith, D. D., of Baltimore, preached an eloquent sermon from the text 1 Peter iv., 10. He insisted upon the personal responsibility of the individual to God for the use he makes of his gifts whether they be small or great. Faithfulness alone was demanded and our accountability is entirely determined by that which has been given to each one of us. Bishop's College and School are responsible for the maintenance of the old and valuable connection between religion and education; may they never fail in their trust. He also believed that in God's good time the Church of England recognizing as it does, the catholicity of Rome and filled with the evangelical fervor of the non-conforming bodies, would be the instrument for accomplishing the unity of Christianity.

THE SCHOOL PRIZES WERE THEN DISTRIBUTED IN

BISHOP WILLIAMS' HALL.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec presided, and was attended by Rev. E. A. Dunn as chaplain. On the platform were Chancellor Dr. John Hamilton. Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith, Rev. Principal Whitney, Rev. Dr. Scarth, Mr. H. J. Hamilton Petry, headmaster, and school staff.

The Bishop of Quebec in his opening remarks, referred to the degree of D. C. L., to be conferred upon Mr. Petry as an honour well won by ten years' success as headmaster. The boys of Bishop's College School had done grand Service for King and country in South Africa. He was glad to hear that several were likely to enter college next term, and to know that the relations between the college and school had never been so cordial.

The prizes were then distributed by the Bishop of Quebec as follows:—Governor-general's medal, to head of the school, C. G. Greenshields: Lieu-

tenant Governor's medal for mathematics, W. Robinson; Heneker prize for history and literature, G. Robinson; White prize for English essay, H. Ashmore and H. Pope, old boys' prizes for highest porportion of upper and lower school; N. Campbell, W. Carr: Irving prize in lower school for mathematics, Carruthers; headmaster's prize for Latin, Hepburn; Robertson prize for collection of wild flowers, J. Shearer.

Science form VI., G. Robinson; form V., E. Brown; French, Allen prize, C. G. Greenshields; Department of Education prize Hepburn, form V A. Bonelli; form IV., J. Nicolls; form III G. Johnson; form II S. Scott, Divinity form V., L. Adams; form IV., Campbell; form III., Morewood; form II., Heneker. Aggregate form VI., second Hepburn; form V., A. Bonelli and F. L. Ball: form IV., N. Campbell and J. Nicolls, form III Stet- ham form II.. W. Carr and H. Heneker. Greatest progress in Greek; L. Adams. Drawing upper School, Porteous; lower School Carruthers. Map- drawing upper School Bray; lower school R. Peck: German, form IV., C. G. Greenshields; form IV B. Simpson; form III., M. Greenshields.

The Chancellor speaking as an old boy of twenty-five years' standing said he thought the boys were exceedingly lucky fellows at Lennoxville. He was proud to boast himself a B. C. S. boy, and he urged the boys as they went through life to maintain the honour of the school in all things.

Rev. Dr. Smith in the course of a few happy remarks, advised the boys to use their time at school by improving themselves and making friends.

CONVOCATION.

In the afternoon Convocation was held in the Bishop Williams Hall Chancellor Dr. John Hamilton presided. There were also on the platform the Bishop of Quebec, Rev. Principal Whitney, Rev. Dr. Smith, Rev. F. G. Scott, H. J. H. Petry, Dr. G. T. Ross, Sir James LeMoine, Rev. Dr. Allnatt, Rev. Prof. Parrock, Rev. Prof. Scarth, Rev. E. A. Dunn, Rev. Dr. Dumbell, Rev. A. J. Balfour, Rev. Geo. Murray, Rural Dean Hepburn, F. W. Frith, registrar.

THE CHANCELLOR.

In the course of his speech alluded to the death of Queen Victoria who had given the University its charter and to the accession of King Edward who had founded the Prince of Wales medal upon his visit to Canada. The high expectations formed of Principal Whitney before he came had been thoroughly borne out by the experience of a successful years work. The Chancellor referred to changes in the staff, particularly to the resignation of Prof. Wilkinson after nine years laborious work. His successor Rev. F. A. Dunn had a distinguished university career and several years experience in pastorate work. He also referred to the abeyance into which financial reasons had forced the professorship of English and hoped that before long it

could be revived. The library was in need of extension, both in regard to its accomodation and the number of works. He trusted that friends of the University would soon make this possible.

In introducing the recipients of honorary degrees, he spoke especially of his grace Archbishop Bond. He was president of the College and one of the visitors. In his elevation to the primacy the institution of which he was head was honoured.

THE REPORTS WERE AS FOLLOWS:—

PRINCIPAL WHITNEY'S REPORT

Principal Whitney, in presenting his first annual report, said: I must first express my thanks to my colleagues on the staff, and to the many friends of the institution, both for their support of the college and for personal kindness and help to myself.

The numbers of the college during the past year have been small—35 in all. Of these, five have left during the year from various causes; eight have been reading for honors. Twenty-six in all are intending to seek holy orders, and six are divinity students who have already graduated. One divinity student and six arts' students complete their course this year, but some of the latter we hope to see again as post-graduates and divinity students. I hope a year to-day to see a large number of arts' students apart from these seeking holy orders. And I wish to state my emphatic opinion that our arts' course will be in future thorough, and as good as can be found on this side of the water.

When the new buildings are completed we shall have room for more students.

Changes in the teaching staff demand more than a mere notice. Mr. Oswald Smith left us at the Michaelmas term with our heartiest wishes and keenest regret, to take up a more important post at Trinity College, Toronto. His place has been ably taken by Mr. C. W. Mitchell, a former distinguished graduate of our own, who has shown as great a power of teaching as he had formerly shown of learning. We must thank our visitor for allowing him to come to us, and still more, for allowing him to stay.

A week or two ago Prof. Wilkinson felt himself compelled to ask the visitor for leave to resign at once. He had our sympathy in the loss that led to the necessity, and we spare him with regrets.

But a college consists of more than buildings and professors, and I must not forget the friends—the students. They have worked both zealously and well, and I have found them ready and willing. We are going to examine them a little less in the future, and we feel sure they will therefore work the harder. I am sure that next year we shall begin our new course with energy and zest.

DEAN OF DIVINITY'S REPORT.

Professor Allnatt, Dean of the Faculty of Divinity, reported in part as follows: The number of candidates for holy orders in the college this year has been twenty-five, of whom six have for various reasons left us, the number in residence at its close being nineteen. Of those holding the full status of divinity students, the number during the year has been only six, all of whom are graduates in arts. Two others, non-graduates, have been admitted to a special course, preparatory to the regular course for L. S. T. Of the former class one student, Mr. A. H. Wurtele, who completed his course during the Michaelmas term, was ordained by the Bishop of Algoma, and is now in charge of a mission in that diocese. Mr. F. Carroll was obliged to leave at the end of the Michaelmas term owing to ill-health, but expects to return in September. Hence only four students of this class, in full standing, have continued in residence to the end of the year, of whom three were in their first and one in his final year.

The examinations for degrees in divinity by the board of examiners, under the canon of the Provincial Synod, have taken place as usual during the month of May. It will be remembered that this course consists of representatives from the Church of England Universities of Trinity, Toronto, and King's College, N. S., as well as our own, and the recently revived Western University, of London, Ont., also from the theological colleges of Montreal (Diocesan), and Wycliffe, Toronto. The following are the results of the examinations just passed:—For degree of B. D.—Rev. E. W. Pickford, Rev. J. Malison, and Rev. C. W. Vernon.

For D. D.—Rev. T. H. Hunt.

HEAD MASTER'S REPORT.

Mr. H. J. Petry, head master of the school, reported, in part, as follows:—The school opened on September 10th with a total of 95 boys in attendance, of whom 28 were new boys. At the end of the Michaelmas term six boys left, and at the beginning of the Lent term four new boys joined, and two old boys returned to school. At the end of Lent term one boy left the school owing to illness, and there were two new boys. Six boys have been temporarily kept at home during Trinity term owing to illness. The work of the school has, on the whole, been of a very satisfactory nature. Four boys have been prepared for the Arts faculty of the McGill University and three for the Science faculty, one for the Military College, one for Harvard, and one for Columbia University. The candidate for the Royal Military College passed eleventh out of thirty-six. The other results are not as yet known. The head master wishes to thank the principal, the Rev. Dr. Parrock, and the Rev. E. A. Dunn, most sincerely for their kind assistance in the examinations just concluded. No changes

have been made on the staff during the year. The head master reports the resignation of Mr. A. Cecil Smith, B. A., who has acted as choirmaster and organist for the last two years. The conduct of the boys has been generally good, and the good tone of the school has been carefully maintained. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held a confirmation during Lent term, at which 22 candidates were presented for the sacred rite.

The head master concludes this report by thanking the principal for his kind co-operation and help in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the school.

The following degrees were conferred:

D. D. (Fure Dignitatis)

His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, L. L. D. (in absentia)

D. C. L. (honoris causa)

The Rev. C. Ernest Smith, D. D.

The Rev. F. G. Scott, M. A.

H. J. H. Petry, Esq., M. A.

G. T. Ross, Esq. M. D.

Sir James M. LeMoine.

M. A. (in course)

The Rev. J. Almond, B. A.

The Rev. F. G. Vial, B. A.

C. W. Mitchell, Esq. B. A.

B. A. (in course)

H. D. Hunting First Class Honours in Mathematics, (Grade I and II)

W. M. Gordon, First Class Honours in English, (Grade I)

W. T. Wheeler, " " " " "

A. H. Baker, Classical and English Option (Class II)

H. A. Mackie, ordinary (Class II)

V. Bonelli, " "

L. S. T. (in course)

E. R. Roy

Dr. Parkin was to have also received a degree, but telegraphed his regret at unavoidable absence.

THE COLLEGE PRIZES

Were then distributed by the Bishop of Quebec in the following order:

FACULTY OF DIVINITY.

Haensel Prize—Not awarded

Harrison Prize—Not awarded

Dr. Allnatt's Prize for Sermons—R. A. Cowling, B. A.

Prof. Wilkinson's prize for Pastoral Theology—R. A. Cowling, B. A.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Prince of Wales' prize—Not awarded

General Nichols' Scholarship—H. D. Hunting

Mackie prizes—English—W. T. Wheeler, Latin—J. F. Crowdy.

Dept. of Public Instruction prize for French—H. A. Mackie

First Class Aggregate prizes—III Year—H. D. Hunting.

W. M. Gordon

W. T. Wheeler

I Year—F. Plaskett

E. Hawks

Principal's prize for Constitutional History—W. M. Gordon

Prof. Scarth's prize for History—D. Bray

Dr. Allnatt's prize for Hebrew—I Year—F. Plaskett

Dr. Parrock's prize for Latin Prose—E. Hawks

Mr. C. W. Mitchell's Political Science prize—(1) W. M. Gordon

(2) A. H. Baker

Prof. Wilkinson's prize for Greek Testament—I Year—E. Hawks

Mr. G. O. Smith's prize for philosophy—H. A. Mackie

Prof. G. Abbott Smith's prize for Unseen Translation—Not awarded.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

BY WALLACE M. GORDON.

*Mr. Chancellor, Members of Convocation, Mr. Principal,
Fellow Students, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

Again we have come to that season of the year, when for a certain number at least, sorrow and joy are blended together in such a way that it is almost impossible to know which has the upper hand; sorrow at the idea of having to leave our old friends and companions with whom we have spent so many an happy hour, sorrow at the idea of leaving these halls, these grounds

this scenery, and last but by no means least, the Faculty. Yes, the Faculty with whom we have been on such cordial terms ever since we entered the University. In a residential College one of the most important factors is to have cordial relations between the Faculty and the students, and this in the past year has been helped on by both parties. But on the other hand we look upon this time as a day of joy, a day to which we have been looking forward, and for which we have been longing, ever since as freshmen we entered the first year, and when as sophmores we toiled through the agonies of the final 2nd. year Examinations.

Now the day has arrived, and we have come successfully through the final struggle and at least part of our goal has been obtained. I feel that I have been much honoured in having been chosen as valedictorian this year but at the same time I feel that there are others much more qualified to fill the position than I am, but since I have been chosen I shall do my best to please all parties and I think the best way of doing so is to make my address short, which I shall accordingly try to do.

As everybody will acknowledge our year has been very fortunate in being the first to graduate under our new Principal, Dr. Whitney. Dr. Whitney came here at the beginning of this College year and by his open and warm-hearted way both he and Mrs. Whitney soon won the students to their side. Dr. Whitney has been to us during the past year everything we could have wished him to be,—there was never a time when we wanted help in any way but what he was at once willing to give it, even if it caused him considerable trouble himself. He always watched the doings of the Students in work and athletics with interest and encouraged them in every way in his power. Therefore although I fear our gratitude is very inadequate yet we have to thank Dr. Whitney for the generous way he has treated us.

Sadness returns to us when we think of our late Principal Dr. Adams who on account of his health was unable to return to his work. Dr. Adams was ever a true friend and adviser to the students, all felt they could freely ask his advice, and it will take many years before he is forgotten by the students, of Bishops College who were under his charge. It is with great joy that we have heard lately that an English Artist is going to paint a picture of Dr. Adams and present it to the University.

Another cause of sadness is the resignation of our late Chancellor Dr. Heneker, who has been connected with the University for many years, and who has worked for its welfare with all his heart, the success of the University was his first thought. His last act as Chancellor was the installation of our new Principal, Dr. Whitney, and for his last official act nothing could have been more appropriate. We join in wishing him all happiness in his retirement. We hope that our new Chancellor, Dr. Hamilton, will be

spared to serve the College as his predecessor has, and we have no doubt whatever that while he holds the position of Chancellor he will ably fill the place, and like Dr. Heneker have the interests of the University uppermost in his mind.

We feel that we are very unfortunate in losing the Professor of Pastoral Theology, Professor Wilkinson ever treated us with kindness and courtesy, and he will always be remembered by the students as one who was a friend to them.

We wish his successor the Rev. A. Dunn, every success in his new position.

We regret to say also that we have lost our Lecturer Mr. G. O. Smith this year, as he was called to the position of Professor of classics at Trinity College, Toronto. We feel sure that he has met with a pleasant reception, and we wish him all success in his work.

Mr. C. W. Mitchell occupies Mr. Smith's place as lecturer, and we congratulate him upon the able way in which he has filled it, and also upon the cordial relations which he has kept up with the students. Mr. Mitchell's position was a difficult one to fill, but he has filled it admirably; and nothing pleases us more than the thought that Mr. Mitchell will again be here next year to carry on his work.

The Hamilton Memorial which is taking the shape of the renewal of the Arts building is progressing favourably as far as we know. The work has been divided into two or three parts two of which are finished and it is hoped that before long the third and last part will be in a like condition. Already we feel the comfort of the improvements. There are now two dining rooms one for the University and one for the school, and both parties cannot help feeling the comfort of this. The Principal's Lodge also has been very much improved and renewed and we feel certain that it must be a great comfort to Dr. and Mrs. Whitney to get settled in it after spending nearly a year in the Divinity Building which to say the least of it must have been rather close quarters.

The students owe a great debt of gratitude to Dr. Thomas who has taken much trouble and time to give medical lectures in the College. His lectures have been very much appreciated by the students.

I feel, however, that there is one subject which although a sad one it would not be right for me to pass over altogether on this occasion, and that is the death of our beloved Queen Victoria, the Queen in whose reign this University started and from whom it got its Charter. After sixty years of just and upright rule this great Queen goes to her rest, a rest well deserved. As her death was regretted by all the great powers in the world

so we cannot help but feel that there is a gloom spread over this our graduating year.

The Honour English Course, which was agitated to a great extent by Mr. J. M. Bonelli who was a member of our year (although we regret to say he did not stay to the end of his course), is now in splendid condition in spite of our having lost our Professor of English, Mr. Holme last year. He has been replaced by Dr. Whitney who has amply filled the position and under whom all feel proud to have studied. We join in wishing the course all success.

Of all the improvements of the past year nothing has a better right to the foremost place than the new arrangements of the courses. Now a man taking Classical Honours no longer has to do mechanics or some equivalent mathematical subject, and it is the same with all the other Honour Courses. Then if a man wishes to take a Science he now no longer has to take a medley of other subjects along with it but he can take his science and leave the rest out. In this and in many other ways the course has been improved, much to the joy of those men who are remaining and wish to specialize in in some certain branch of learning.

The Athletic Association since we have been here has flourished, and the Association is in as good, if not in a better condition than it has ever been before. We would remind those who go in for sports of Tennyson's description of an Athlete.

"Strong of his hands and strong of his legs but still of his tongue!"

The Mitre also is worthy of our notice, it is through this organ in the hands of the students, that their wishes are made known, and although some may think that too many wishes are made known they must remember the words.

"What rights are his that dare not strike for them."

Our year entered the College with fourteen members but owing to sickness and other causes they dropped off one by one until only seven are left in our final year, and then at the last and all important moment one of these few fell ill, so that unfortunately he could not take his Examinations, we are sorry that he cannot take his degree with us this year, but we shall always look on him as one of our graduating class. But although the number is small we have representatives in many of the courses it is possible to take, and very fairly divided also; in Mathematical Honors we have one representative, in Classics one representative, in English Honors we have two representatives: in Classical and History Option we have one representative; and in the Ordinary we have two representatives. So that in spite of our small members we have representatives in all the Honor Courses.

We wish to thank the people of the vicinity for the ever kind and courteous way they have treated us, and for the many pleasant evenings for which we are indebted to them. We must also thank them for the success of many of our enterprises which they have helped on both by their ready assistance and by their good will. The students will ever hold them in remembrance for their kindness.

There is one thing which we must mention and that is our Chapel and its services. Of all things which impress the student of Bishop's University surely nothing makes a greater effect than the beauty of our *House of God*, and the hearty services which are held there, This will ever be a connecting link in our memory of the College, and the pleasant times we have spent here.

To those who remain we entrust the honor and welfare of the University, let them show the right spirit towards those in authority. In a residential college nothing is more essential than that there should be good feelings between the authorities and the students. Let them be loyal to our new Principal who is worthy of their loyalty. Let them keep up the old College traditions. Let them train the coming Freshmen to be obedient as well as Athletes, but ever with gentleness remembering the time when they as Freshmen shivered on the brink of the matriculation and the supposed initiation. Finally let all work for the welfare of all.

Some of the class of 1901 will be returning next fall as seniors to take up Divinity; on their shoulders will rest the responsibility of making things run smoothly. Let those of us who are leaving ever remember with pride our old University which has honored us (after hard work) with our degrees, and let us always say a good word for it, where it is possible to do so. Less we cannot do.

When we have left here we will look back on our pleasant stay with longing thoughts, but our time is up. We as others before us have done must go out into the rough world to seek our fortunes.

And let the words of Wordsworth be in our minds.

"T'is well from this day forward we shall know
That in ourselves our safety must be sought;
That by our own right hands it must be wrought;
That we must stand unpropped, or be laid low."

And now good bye; Farewell to these halls, these surroundings, farewell to fellow students and instructors, Oh, Alma Mater, Farewell! Farewell!

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Sir James LeMoine thanked the university for the honour conferred upon him and spoke of his personal recollections of its founder, Bishop Mountain, a ripe scholar and a noble-minded man, and of the wave of progress which marked the University's career.

Rev. Dr. Scott, speaking as a minor poet, felt both hurt and pleased by the degree which he had received. A careful study of their biographies showed that all true poets suffered from a lack of recognition, so he rather regretted the recognition involved in this degree. As a graduate of the University he welcomed it because it showed other than academic merits was rewarded by alma mater. In his undergraduate days he had, though now a writer of patriotic verses, composed a prize poem of the first Boer war on the side of the Boers. It did not win the prize. He would offer an annual prize to the college for a poem.

Rev. Dr. Smith delivered a happy speech, in the course of which he declared his belief that Lennoxville had a great future before it as a church university. Yale and Harvard should by rights be Church institutions, if there founders, faith was considered. Bishops' now had many opportunities of good work which it must not miss.

The Bishop of Quebec in moving a vote of thanks to the Chancellor and speakers, spoke of the value of the residential system, in which men prepared for holy orders and the Church's callings.

The Convocation closed with the national Anthem.

THE CONVERSAZIONE

In the evening a college conversazione brought the University year to a finish. Mrs. Whitney received the guests of the college, and an excellent programme of music was given. An adjournment was then made to Bishop Williams' Hall, where dancing was carried on to a late hour this morning.

SCHOOL SPORTS.

The Athletic Sports took place on Wednesday, June 26th. in glorious weather, with the thermometer at 92 in the shade. Proceedings began at 10-30 punctually, and the first series of events which included the high jump, the hundred yards and the mile, finished at noon. The results were in all cases creditable, though in the Mile the pace was at first decidedly too slow Telfer reserving his powers for a brilliant finish. The hundred was won in 11m. 3-5sec. which is by no means bad time on a grass course. In the afternoon there was a large attendance of friends at the school and the

proceedings were enlivened by the strains of the Sherbrooke Harmony band. From 2-30 till 5 p. m. event followed event in steady succession till the usual Consolation Race brought to a conclusion a most satisfactory exhibition of Athletic prowess. The Championship Medal was won by Ball who carried off three first and four second prizes. His best performances were the 440 yards in 1 min. and 1 sec. and the 880 yards in 2 min. 30 sec. It is probable that Shearer would have proved a formidable competitor for the Championship had he not been unfortunately prevented from taking part in the sports by cutting his foot on some glass at the close of the Swimming Race on the day before. Of the Juniors, Day 1 distinguished himself by a broad jump of fifteen feet, and Le Marquand, Johnson 2, and Lowery did very creditably in their respective events.

A list of results is given below.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Throwing Cricket Ball.—Open | 2 Ball |
| 1 Telfer—85 yards 2 feet | 3 Johnston 1 |
| 2 Stevenson. | 9 440 Yards (Open) |
| 2 Putting shot—(16 lbs.) Open | 1 Ball—1 min. 1 sec. |
| 1 Stevenson—28ft. 6 inches | 2 Telfer. |
| 2 Pillow | 10 Broad Jump (under 15) |
| 3 Hundred Yards (under 14) | 1 Day 1—15 feet |
| 1 LeMarquand 12 4-5 secs. | 2 LeMarquand. |
| 2 Johnson 11 | 11 Three-legged Race—Open |
| 4 High Jump—(Open) | 1 Peck and Chambers |
| 1 Stevenson—4 ft. 11 in. | 2 Johnson 1 and Ball. |
| 2 Davison | 12 Pole Vault—(Open) |
| 5 Student's Race | 1 Davison 7ft. 7in. |
| 1 Cowling—11 secs. | 2 Telfer |
| 2 Ward | 13 Old Boys Race—100 yards |
| 6 Hundred Yards (Open) | 1 Ball—13 secs. |
| 1 Pelton 1—11 3-5 secs. | 2 Price |
| 2 Wilkinson | 14 Hurdle Race (120 yards) open |
| 7 440 Yards (under 15) | 1 Stevenson 14 ½secs, |
| 1 Le Marquand—1 min. | 2 Ball |
| 11 1-5 sec. | 15 First Form Race (100 yds.) |
| 8 Mile Race (Open) | 1 Le Marquand 13 secs. |
| 1 Telfer 5 min. 50 sec. | 2 Day 2 |

16 880 Yards (Handicap)

1 Ball—2 min. 50 sec.

2 Day 2

17 High Jump (under 13)

1 Lowery—4 feet 2 in.

18 Broad jump (open)

1 Ball 16 ft. 5 inches.

5 McArthur 1

19 Strangers Race (100 yards)

1 McCabe

2 Bray

20 220 Yards (Open)

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