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OUR DECEASED CHANCELLOR.

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EUGE, SERVE BONE.

In Memoriam: *Josephi Thomae, Archiep. Ottawensis.*

Obiit die V Junii, 1909.

R. I. P.

Soldier and Priest of God, the victory won,
Now hast thou laid aside the shield and sword;
And to the very presence of thy Lord
—Thy task accomplished, and thy rest begun,
The homeward journey ended now, and run,
Thy prayers and praises to the last outpour'd—
Passed, to the gaining of thy sure reward.

Soldier and Priest of God Most High, well done!
Oh, may He give thee peace, for whose dear sake
Thy life was lived, thy sufferings bravely borne;
Hasten the coming of the glorious morn
When thou to all the brightness shalt awake;
Crown thee with glory for thy crown of thorn,
Grant thee his joys eternal to partake.

FRANCIS W. GREY.

Daniel O'Connell.

DANIEL O'CONNELL was born near the town of Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland on August 6, 1775. He attended the first Catholic school that had been established since the enactment of the Penal Laws. This had been founded at Cork by Father Harrington. His parents were resolved that he should have a good Christian education and history tells us how O'Connell profited by it. His later studies were pursued at St. Omer and Douay.

He became a lawyer in 1798 and from that on vehemently opposed the unjust laws against his co-religionists. Ireland at this time was in a pitiful state. The dark and evil days of "ninety-eight" had closed in a nation's tears and blood. The Act of Union was carried and Emmet's unsuccessful rising had taken place. Then followed black and bitter despair. The people were hopeless and helpless. The landlords crushed the very lives out of them. An alien church levied tithes and the Orange clubs tyrannized it over the unfortunate Catholic.

This was the condition of Ireland when O'Connell took up her cause. He pitted himself against the power of England and the hopelessness of Ireland. Never before had a patriot set himself to so mighty a task. He made strong and forceful speeches against the Act of Union. He imitated none of the great orators of the day; neither Burke, nor Sheridan, nor Curran, nor Gratton. He had a style all his own. He did not seek to seduce or dazzle or surprise his hearers but to make them clearly understand the question and to convince them. In the plainest and strongest language he stated the facts that most concerned the case and urged the consideration that ought to influence his countrymen.

In 1823 O'Connell founded the Catholic Association. Under it were marshalled the entire forces of Catholic Ireland, moral and physical. More than a million of members were enrolled in its ranks and the eloquence and ability displayed in its proceedings have never been excelled in any other popular movement. England at this time scoffed at the idea of Catholic Emancipation but this power was irresistible. O'Connell himself attributed the principal power to the people. He said: "It was not I, nor any man in my

class that obtained Emancipation,—it was the honest, the determination, the self-sacrifice of the Irish peasant.”

Everybody knows the history of the Clare election and the Emancipation Act. By his labors and his victory he fairly won the title of Liberator and had he never toiled more in the service of his country after 1829 Ireland would still owe him a monument among the greatest of her patriots. His patriotic labours did not cease, however, in 1829. For a dozen consecutive years he strove with all the means in his power to obtain further relief for his countrymen. He soon saw that the only way to solve the question was to re-establish the Irish Parliament. He went on a tour through Ireland speaking to monster meetings. At Nenagh, it is said, he addressed 350,000 people at Mullingar 160,000, at Cannachtmen 150,000 and so on throughout Ireland. On Oct. 8, 1843 a monster meeting was to be held at Clontarf, but the British Ministry, becoming alarmed, ordered the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to prevent it. He accordingly issued a proclamation forbidding the people to attend. O'Connell issued a counter-proclamation advising the people to remain at home and declaring the intended meeting abandoned.

On Oct. 14 the Government issued a warrant for the arrest of O'Connell and a picked jury found him guilty: An appeal was taken and by a masterful speech to the House of Lords he convinced them that his conviction was unjust. After this, however, O'Connell never regained his former health. He was no longer young and both mind and body were worn down by the continuous excitement of his life.

In January 1837 he was ordered by his physician to the Continent and as he was anxious to visit Rome he set out on his journey. He never reached the Eternal City dying at Genoa on Jan. 15th. His heart, at his own request, was sent to Rome and his body rests in Glasnevin Cemetery Dublin.

“O'Connell was the first man” says Canning, who summoned a race into existence, and who restored the balance of the world. He was the first man in Great Britain who taught the Crown to look outside the house of Commons for the dictator of its policy. In a certain sense he molded the age and revolutionized the systems of all civilized governments. Not only Ireland, then, but the whole world stands indebted to “Daniel O'Connell.”

The Idea of a University.



THE title of the discourse which has been assigned to me is one which, at first thought, would seem to suggest a mere summing up of the aims and endeavours of the ordinary, everyday University; but, after a little serious reflection, it becomes obvious that it embraces something higher and more extensive, that of a University as it should exist under the guidance of the Church. And this is the topic upon which I am to give my views, with whatever substantiating proofs as seem necessary, and which time and place will admit.

It is far from my intention to treat the subject from all aspects, as it is too extensive, and embraces such a field as will lead the mind into deeper subjects, all of which require lengthily discourses and argument. I will, therefore, generalize as much as possible regarding the one idea, a University as it should be; and even in this, that I may not be too long, I will be compelled to rely considerably upon those sound principles of faith, which I know you to possess.

In endeavoring to give this general view of a perfect University, you will kindly pardon me, if I seem harsh in my criticisms of so-called Universities, and energetic in my upholding of the former; but Religion teaches us that education goes hand in hand with itself, and the very philosophy of education is founded on truth in the natural order; which, if we follow to the utmost, pleases God; and, beyond nature, we must rely upon faith and hope. If we are to be guided by religious principles in the acquirement of education, we must give credence to the decision of the Pope, who is the supreme ruler and guide of all Catholics in matters of religion. He, long since, manifested to the world, his feelings for a pure University system for the Catholic youth, and forbade compromise or accommodation of any kind, no matter what purposes they satisfied. If we were to be guided by example in this matter, we would but have to recall the schools of the Middle Ages, which have made them famous. All these were founded upon religion.

To-day Universities exist throughout the world, or so-called Universities, which make no pretence at teaching religion. By a brief argument I will endeavor to show the absurdity of such institutions. By a University, as the word itself implies, is meant an institution wherein universal knowledge is taught. No one in

right reason can deny the fact that Theology is a branch of knowledge. How, then, can a University properly exist, which does not embrace within its category of studies, a subject so important as Theology? It is, therefore, inconsistent for an institution to call itself a University, and at the same time exclude Theology. If it exists in such a state, it admits that the province of Religion is very barren of real knowledge, or that, under such conditions, an important branch of knowledge is omitted. It must be admitted that there is nothing to learn of the Supreme Being, or that the University calls itself what it is not. And, further, a University excluding Religion cannot possibly be what it claims if there is a God,—for the very meaning of the word includes God. Knowledge has its very source in God Himself; and how could that source be excluded from a University course whose aim is knowledge?

Theology is certainly a branch of knowledge, for it has its very source in God, and permeates into every science. Consequently that science, which treats of the source of all knowledge must certainly be embraced in the pure University course.

Now, let us see what bearing Theology has upon the other branches of knowledge. We all understand that it is really a separate science in itself, as distinctly marked in its own province as any. But let us see if its influences are not excellent. Truth is the object of knowledge of every kind, and Truth deals with facts and their relation to each other. Knowledge forms one whole, not many, because its subject matter is one; and, as God is the Creator of the world, he has so implicated Himself with it by His very presence in it, His dominion over it, and His impressions and influences upon it, that we really cannot contemplate it without contemplating Him. If, therefore, God in His creation is so essential in every part of it, the science of Him, or Theology, must necessarily exist in a pure University course including all sciences. He is the very fountain of all knowledge, and, when the study of Him is left out of the University, the most essential part is taken away. The first principle, then, for the establishment of a proper University, lies in the establishing a chair of Theology affording the youth the opportunity of studying those essential principles of the science of God, the founder of all things.

Theology, in its foundation and extensiveness, bears a most important influence upon all other sciences, and has a tendency to enlarge and purify them; and, since it holds such a prominent place among them, and its foundation upon truth itself is so firm, it can-

not in justice, without great prejudice being displayed, be omitted from the University course of studies. And, furthermore, if it be omitted, it is so extensive that false conclusions will be drawn by subjects which extend out of their own province and into a subject too extensive for their own comprehension.

We all understand that it is a great advantage to the student to enlarge the course of studies in a University, and a great recommendation to the institution to possess a diversified course. While all the students may not be able to pursue all the branches, yet, by their very communication with one another, pursuing different branches, they become learned in all branches, or at least familiar with them, and certainly profit. This, then, is what we understand by a liberal education. He, therefore, by his associations, acquires that much coveted possession, known as the "philosophical habit," together with a wonderfully developed mind which possesses freedom; and this is the object or fruit of a University.

While the end of a University education, or the knowledge which it imparts, is real and sufficient in itself, it cannot be separated from knowledge. The desire for perfect knowledge in man is natural, and its end lies in its acquirement. "Knowledge, which a liberal education affords, gives a man a cultivated intellect, a delicate taste, a candid, equitable dispassionate mind, a noble and courteous bearing in the conduct of his life." All these excellent characteristics are only qualities of a large knowledge, and form the object and end of a University.

This perfection of the intellect is called philosophical knowledge, or Philosophy, or enlargement of the mind; and every University should make this intellect culture its aim. As the intellect is cultivated, so also is knowledge acquired. The development of the one produces the acquisition of the other. Knowledge, therefore, is the indispensable condition of the expansion of the mind and the instrument of attaining it. Thus the mind is being constantly developed by observation as well as by books. The coming in contact with people of a different race, studying their habits, customs and language, all produce an impression upon the mind, and tend to enlarge and elevate it. In the same manner, religion, when carefully practised, will also tend to the mind's enlightenment and enlargement. The desirable characteristic produced by our close communication with other influences is not the most important quality imparted; but it lies in that locomotion, that movement upward and onward to the desired end of all.

The great fault of the University education was the extensiveness of the various courses which were made compulsory by the University authorities. Thus the mind was retarded by a smattering of a great number of subjects and the mastery of none. This was not advancement, but, on the contrary, had a tendency toward enfeebling the mind by an unmeaning profusion of subjects. The University which brings a large number of young men together for a number of years, with no compulsory course of studies, but allowed to pursue their own choice, will develop the intellect to better advantage and send forth better men in the world, than will that so-called University which dispenses with residence superintendence and grants its degrees to persons passing examinations in a wide range of subjects. The former will develop the intellect and build up a character in the young men, by the mere fact of their constant communication with one another, their interchange of ideas develop and advance the mind, and fit them for the problems of life with which they will have to contend.

So, also, is self-education, without University or professor, with all its great disadvantages of imperfect grounding, deficiencies and irregularities of knowledge, eccentricity of opinion and confusion of principle, without any restraint or guide, better for the advancement and development of the intellect, than that so-called University education which fills the mind with nothing but subjects, and leaves it in one grand muddle, so overcome by confusion as to compel the student to despair and give up all in disgust.

We shall now view the subject from a different standpoint, that of its relation to professional skill. It is an admitted fact that professional skill is one of the world's greatest attainments, and that it displays in a great measure wonderful intellect development; and, while it is also admitted that the attainment of such skill can be best acquired by a seclusion from other subjects, yet it is preferable to generalize, as much as possible, that the demands of a professional position may be satisfied. Thus the world at large profits by the development of that professional mind. Thus, also, are the exterior advantages of such development felt; which, in reality contain the personal reward for the labors spent in the acquisition of it; and so the intellect development with this exerted exterior influence produces a social and political usefulness on the entire world.

Just as the culture of the intellect has its influence upon social and political activities, so also has it its influence upon "Religion." Every educated mind is in a sense religious; not necessarily Cath-

olic, nevertheless religious, and frequently founded upon pure reason. There are, indeed, numerous modes of reasoning, and, consequently, numerous kinds of Religion. It, therefore, becomes our aim to set down some outlines of the Religion of Civilization, and determine how they lie in respect to those principles and doctrines of the Catholic Church. Knowledge, or intellectual pursuit, relative to religious subjects, would be excellent if it did no more than take the mind off subjects which would prove detrimental. How much more elevating is it, then, since it deals with such subjects as are embraced under the title of Religion. The great guide or pathway to religion is the voice of conscience, taken in its proper sense. Many there are who base their religion on conscience; but conscience to them is not the word of the great Lawgiver, as it should be, but the dictate of their own feeble minds and for their own personal ends, and not their Maker.

Another religion there is, equally as bad, which is based upon honor; maintaining vice to be evil because it is unworthy, dispicable and odious. They, too, make their own weak minds their sanctuary, and their own ideas their oracle; and conscience to them is like genius in art.

There is still another Religion which Julian, the Apostate professed, called the Religion of Reason, which I have previously mentioned, and which is ever to be avoided. That Religion of Philosophy is most false, not that it does not contain some truth, but that it does not contain the whole truth, and thus things are misrepresented. It has really nothing to do with the saving of the immortal soul, and this is the great aim of Catholicity.

The Church aims at regenerating the very depths of the heart. She begins at the beginning, and is ever busy building on that firm foundation. She is employed in that which is essential. She is curing men and keeping them out of mortal sin. She is treating of justice and chastity, and the judgment to come, and ever insisting on faith, hope and charity, devotion and honesty. She is putting souls on the way of salvation, and fitting them for the attainment of their desired end, that Eternal peace and happiness which rests in God.

However much we, as Catholics, feel and appreciate our excellence of position over the rest of the world, still we cannot in justice deny the fact that great intellect development, exerted on a form of religion other than our own, may make it seem to possess some excellent principles; and when handled by such an intellect, with its wonderful powers of perception, and insight into

character, develop it so as to make it very convincing. Thus these wonderful intellectual powers, working in religious strains; partly assist and partly distort the development of the Catholic Church.

Before concluding, it seems necessary to say a word on the duties of the Church toward knowledge and education. It seems reasonable, you must admit, that the Church should possess a direct and active jurisdiction over knowledge, because it might become a rival of the Church in communities in Theological matters, which are exclusively committed to the Church. And if the Catholic Church and her teachings are true, as we know them to be, a University cannot exist outside of it, for it cannot possibly teach universal knowledge, and exclude Theology, which is admitted to be a branch of knowledge. Nor must we suppose that it is sufficient for a University to teach Theology, as a branch of knowledge. It must be ever guided by the Church, which breathes its own pure and unearthly spirit into it, fashions and moulds its organization, and watches over its teaching, knits together its pupils, and superintends its actions.

While the intention of Universities outside the Church may be good, and I am inclined to believe it is, it confines itself to the pursuit of liberal knowledge, which may very easily become hostile to Revealed Truth. In pursuing it you are apt to make present utility and natural beauty the best end of truth and the sufficient object of the intellect. Thus you will gradually be lead astray, by first beginning to ignore Theological Truth, and then by an adulteration of its spirit. The pursuits of Literature, too, are excellent in their means to acquire knowledge, but they have their tendency to lead the mind astray. Literature most certainly should form one of the leading branches of the University course. The Church has remedies for all these evils arising in the pursuit of knowledge, which should be exerted through the pure University.

A pure University training is a great ordinary means to a great but ordinary end. It aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular enthusiasm, at the enlargement and sobriety of the ideas of the age, at facilitating the exercise of political power and refining the intercourse of private life.

It affords a man a clear view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them, and a force in urging them. It gives him a keen insight into all matters, and enables him to detect, readily, whatever is false or irrelevant. It makes of him a

man of the world, and fits him for his particular walk in life. It makes of him a leader among men, with that keen insight into character which is so essential and beneficial. He becomes at once a desirable person to society, a pleasant companion, and a dependable comrade. He develops that repose of mind which lives in itself, while in the world, and finds true peace and happiness in the home. He acquires a gift which serves him in public and supports him in retirement, without which, good fortune is but vulgar, and, with which, failure and disappointment have a charm. To make a man the proud possessor of all these excellent characteristics is, or rather should be, the idea or end of a University.

E. H. McCARTHY, '09.



Dermot MacMurrough.

(Translated from the Irish of Owen MacNaughton.)

AN old man was seated, sorrowfully, beside a bright fire in a palace chamber in Ferns. With his elbow on the table and his cheek resting in the palm of his hand, he was gazing into the fire. His long, gray hair fell to his shoulders. The man was bareheaded.

He raised his head after a while and called an attendant. The attendant entered and stood before him.

"Where is Murrough?" asked the old man.

"He has been hunting the boar since morning, King of Leinster," said the attendant.

"Send MacLoughlin to me, then," said the king. With that the attendant departed to tell MacLoughlin, the king's treasurer, to come to him. When the attendant was gone, the king, Dermot MacMurrough, fell into a soliloquy.

"I will not allow these clerics," he said to himself, "to have it all their own way with me till the last. They are raising trouble now since I was lenient with themselves and O'Moore long

ago, but I will so press them that they shall not be so bold nor so troublesome as they have been this last half-year. Should it not be a matter of life and death to me, at this stage of my life, that—

The attendant broke in on him, saying:

“Cahal MacTeig is here at the door, King of Leinster, and he is in sore dismay. He hath some great news for thee.”

Cahal was admitted. He was covered with clay and mire from head to foot. He told the king that a host of men was approaching the city from the northwest. They were then but three miles away, having encamped for the night. The king asked impatiently who they were, and what their numbers, did he think. Cahal answered that they were the men of Brefney, the men of Meath, the Foreigners* of Dublin, and that all were under the command of Tiernan O'Rourke.

“Where is Murrough, or hast thou been in his company?” asked Dermot.

“Thus, O king,” said Cahal, “he tarried after me to seek sure tidings of their numbers and purpose.”

“Made he any delay?”

“Once or twice he paused to consider with himself, O king.”

“That will do our affair,” said the king, as he saw MacLoughlin enter.

“These brutes are upon us again, it seemeth, and they are in strong force,” said the king.

“Who are they, O king?” said MacLoughlin.

“The O'Rourke and his host, the men of Meath and the Foreigners of Dublin, I hear,” said Dermot. “I was about to ask thee concerning the people of Leix, but they may even wait as they now are till this brush be over, they and their clerics. Away with thee now, let not the day pass without all things be set aright for the morning. Murrough will be here shortly, with news of them in plenty.”

But after Murrough had set all in readiness for the host of O'Rourke, this is what he gained by it. They came down on the town in the darkness of the morning, and slew every man who sought to hinder them. In the end, they seized upon the king, Dermot MacMurrough, and brought him before Tiernan O'Rourke. The sentence pronounced by O'Rourke was that he should be banished from the country and replaced as king by his son Murrough.

Dermot MacMurrough was exiled overseas that same year—

1166—after being deprived of his kingship, which was bestowed on his son. He sought out the king of England, asking help from him to win back his own kingdom. The king of England was in France at that time, and he had enough to occurry him without giving help to anybody else. But he told Dermot to speak to some of his own people in England, and if they wished to go with him, he would set no hindrance on them. The king of Leinster returned to England, where he made the acquaintance of the Earl Strongbow and four or five more of the chief men of Wales. He promised them that, if they should come with him, he would grant them land without charge as long as they remained, and that he would give his daughter in marriage to Strongbow himself, with the inheritance of his kingdom, that is to say, the right to be king after his death.

Thus the bargain was made between them, and, in May, there came about five hundred men into the County of Wexford. Dermot was before them, and had himself gathered five hundred men. They attacked the town of Wexford and captured it; from there they marched to Ferns, which place they captured also. By that time Dermot had three thousand men, and was in high spirits at being in his old home again. He marched rapidly on Ossory after that, with three thousand men, and he won satisfaction from Fitzpatrick, the chief of that district, for something which he had done to him years before.

The High King—Roderick O'Connor—received tidings of these events, and he summoned his councillors to see what was best to be done. Roderick came, with his army, to Ferns, and made a settlement with Dermot MacMurrrough. Dermot promised that he would bring in no more of the English, that he would send away all that were with him, and that he would acknowledge Roderick as his Overking. But he was only seeking time to strengthen himself. The following year he sent word to the English once more, and Strongbow came with over a thousand men. He landed at Waterford, and reduced that city to submission in three days. Thence he marched with Dermot to Dublin, for Dermot already held possession of that city. "Dermot of the Foreigners" the people named him, for he was the first man that brought the English into Ireland. He died in May of the same year, "unshriven and unrepentant," in the town of Ferns.

HUBERT A. O'MEARA.

*Danes and other Northmen.

Pro Archiepiscopo Ottawiensi Defuncto.

Die V Iunii MDCMIX.

Ecce Sacerdos, qui in die sua
Placuit Deo, iustus est inventus ;
Nunc qui triumphans, lætusque discedit,
Hinc in æternum.

Serve fidelis, tu pro gloria eius
Qui te elegit, semper laborasti ;
Nunc te dimisit ; videas in pace.
Vultum Magistri.

Det tibi pacem, requiem, coronam
Olim promissam, qui in servis suis
Semper delectat, semper et laudatur.
Glorificatur.

Det nobis tecum semel introire
Regnum iucundum, nobis præparatum,
Sis memor nostri, pater, et dignetur,
Te exaudire.

Iesu, Rex bone, Pastorque pastorum,
Ei concedas veniam optatam ;
Desque in luce tua, et nitore,
Lumen videre.

Apud te, fontem vitæ sempiternæ,
Sitim digneris eius satiare ;
Præmium concedas meritis condigne,
Donâ Teipsum.

FRANCIS W. GREY.

Down the Bonnechere.

IT was a beautiful afternoon as we left Reid and set out in our canoe for Round Lake. The late summer sun beamed down in genial warmth, and a light breeze wafted our canoe on across the rippling waves. Our way lay down the Bonnechere river. This is a beautiful little stream which has its origin up among the Killaloe mountains, flows thence through the rough and hilly tracts of Bromley, and then onward through the fertile plains of Tramore. Our destination, Round Lake, lay about 15 miles below Reid, and the intervening district comprised some of the wildest and most beautiful scenery, rough majestic hills alternating with smiling valleys and plains, and golden fields with wooded heights.

The breeze died out, and the sun was rapidly sinking into the West. The water now became a mass of burnished gold, reflecting the glories of the summer sunset. Not a sound was heard but the gentle plashing of our paddle as we glided over the placid bosom of the river. The view on every side of us was beautiful and variegated. From the left shore stretched away verdant plains, gently undulating, dotted here and there with the whitewashed cottages of the farmers, like so many phantom ships riding the long, rolling swells of the ocean. From the orchards the sweet smell of ripening fruit, mingled with the perfume of the late summer flowers, floated over the silent evening air greeting us with their fragrance.

To the right, away in the distance rose the Granger hills, piled tier upon tier as by the giant hands of some mythical Cyclops, and surmounted by the towering dome of Mount Russel, which lifted its proud head and shoulders upwards into the regions of perpetual ice and snow, as if scorning to associate with its more humble neighbors. What a picture it was—the broad undulating plain on the one side, the majestic and towering mountains on the other, and bathed in the purple and golden splendor of the setting sun!

As we sailed on the hues of sunset left the West and soon no light was there but the pale eyes of twilight. Gradually the stars began to appear, dotting the sky. I was reminded of a beautiful legend often heard in childhood that the stars are so many chinks in Heaven, and that their twinkling is caused by the dancing feet of angels on Hea-

ven's floor. Anon the moon rose from her silvery couch, radiant in her pale glory and swept majestically across the blue vault of the sky, followed by long ripples of white fleecy clouds, bathing the surface of the river in a silvery sheen, and flooding the hills and valleys with a play of iridescent light.

A silence came over us as we gazed on the beautiful scene. All nature seemed asleep. Not a sound was heard but the occasional hoot of the screech-owl or the far-away mournful cry of the whip-poor-will, and the gentle plashing of the water on the shore. As we rounded a bend in the river, the water which had been gliding along so peacefully, seemed suddenly to awake from its revery, and anxious to make up for lost time. Such a tumbling and hurrying, such a laughing and murmuring of water, we had never seen before. At first it leaped lightly and gaily over the various obstructions trying to impede its progress, but farther down in the distance, its murmur gradually changed to a hissing and this to a dull angry roar as it neared the rocks and crags of Danger Rapids, and the peaceful element of a while ago became now a seething boiling mass of foam and spray, as it surged and throbbed with the effort to regain its onward course. Here indeed was danger, and the paddlers, throwing off the dreary languor of a while ago, became all alert, ready to guide our craft down the narrow path to safety. One slip, one misplaced stroke, all would have been hurled into that foaming mass, to be dashed to pieces against the treacherous rocks! But thanks to the skill of the canoeists and the bright moonlight, we passed safely and continued on our peaceful voyage. Our destination was not far distant now. We glided on for a short time, till we came to another curve in the river. As we rounded the bend, there straight ahead of us lay the lake in all its midnight glory, a pale sea of luring splendor, flashing back from its surface the silver arrows of the moon's light. On all sides rose mountains, low and wooded near the verge of the lake, but increasing in height and grandeur as they receded, so that the whole looked like a gigantic amphitheatre, one of nature's own making.

But though the scene was truly beautiful, many of the more exquisite details and the real grandeur of the mountain scenery could not be seen as well by moonlight as during the day. This, combined with our natural fatigue after the long sail, impelled us to direct our course to the shore, where, after a few necessary preparations we dropped off into a slumber troubled only by "dreams of all the beauties we had seen."

J. J. CONNAGHAN, '09

POPE'S CRITICISM.

EACH one criticises what he reads, and is influenced in his choice of work by another's opinion. But he seldom stops to consider the qualifications that should be found in a critic deserving of the name, or, indeed, in anyone who wishes to rightly appreciate art. It was with the object of placing before the English-speaking people the principles by which we ought to judge poetry that Alexander Pope published, in 1711, his "Essay on Criticism." The poem puts forth the qualities of a good critic, his essential virtues, and the causes of wrong judgment.

Bad criticism, says Pope, is more common than bad poetry. And this may be accounted for by noticing that most men rely upon judgment alone, forgetful how often it varies under the subjecting influence of fashion. The unlearned and vain, blind to those beauties above rules, censure little deviations whose results are sublime. They, forsooth, are not critics. The critic must know where "sense and dullness meet," have a taste for the truly beautiful, and, in a word, be himself a poet. Nor is this his only qualification; for, as Homer and other ancients drew from nature the rules of construction, and, as follows, rules also of criticism, he must be versed in Greek and Latin to grasp the underlying maxims of his profession.

The essential virtues of a critic are: Candor, that errors may be admitted; Modesty, to enable him to be silent in doubt, always reserved in judging, and to make "each day a critique on the last"; finally, Good-breeding, which makes a man; still pleased to teach, and yet not proud to know." The fathers of art in ancient Rome and Athens such as Dionysius, Quintilian, and Longinus, possessed these characteristics of perfection. Among those of his own time the poet considers Boileau and the Duke of Buckingham qualified critics. He takes particular pleasure in mentioning with these two the name of his beloved preceptor, Walsh, who was: "To failings mild but jealous for desert"; a principle which seems to be the key to criticism, and the safest axiom to follow.

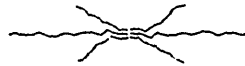
Certain critics hold peculiar "loved follies." Some look to "concert" only, others to expression, and others judge the harmony apart from its subject. The ignorant often allow the theme to influence them inasmuch as it treats of foreign or native, ancient or modern topics, while the rich may follow a pet novelty.

But a criticism is not to be directed to any special part. It rather embraces the entire work, which, answering all just rules in presenting a perfect whole, should be considered a finished production of its class.

Pope submits to the reading world his *Essay on Criticism*, whose sound principles and elegance have since gained for it a high place in English literature.

“Careless of censure, nor too fond of fame;
Still pleased to praise, yet not afraid to blame;
Averse alike to flatter or offend;
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend.”

W. GRACE, '11.



WEALTH.

BEFORE proceeding with our treatise on wealth, it might be well for us to define economics; that is, give a definition which, although not in accordance with the one of leading schools of the past, nevertheless is the one, and the only one, which can possibly be accepted by modern writers. “The science that establishes the general laws which determine the activity and efficacy of human efforts in the production and rightful enjoyments of wealth, which nature does not grant freely and spontaneously to man.” Thus we see that the material object of this useful science is wealth, the formal one being the well being of society. Knowing therefore what place wealth holds in economics, we define it thus: “The sum total of the material objects found in nature, possessed by man in excess of pure need, and having the twofold capacity of exchangeability and of gratifying a desire.” This is the true and only definition of wealth that, as I have said, can be accepted by moderns. In explanation of our definition we are able to say it is at least a logical

one, and by showing the fallacies of other definitions offered us by economists, we will thereby prove its correctness. We stated in the first part of our definition that wealth consisted in the possession of material objects over and above the need. The very meaning of the word wealth itself is significant of this fact. The word comes to us, as have hundreds of others, from old English, wherein it was spelled welthe and meant a sound and prosperous state. And a man who has the products of nature in excess of his need, is he not in at least a prosperous state. We say such a farmer is wealthy, and for what reasons other than that he has and has had excesses, and can now show an equivalent of such, over and above his own need. So much for the first part of our definition. Besides being an excess over pure need, it must have the twofold capacity of exchangeability and gratifying a desire. That is to say, it must be of such a nature that you are sure someone else, either at home or abroad, desires it, and in order to satisfy this desire he exchanges with you something which you do not possess, or nowadays he gives you its equivalent value in money, the undisputed medium of exchange. For an example of this, and one which will prove my assertion, and in so doing, will prove the second part of the definition of wealth, let us take a fruit grower in California and one here in Ontario. The one in California has an excess of oranges, the other an excess of apples. The two products are exchangeable and both gratify a desire. So if the Californian desires apples or their equivalent money he will make an exchange, and the same for the other. In either case they carry out the statement of our definition, because they possess goods that are exchangeable, and which will remunerate in a manner such that places them in a position to satisfy their relative desires by apples or oranges or by means of money, the all-powerful god, most sought for by men, and whose power is almost unlimited as far as the gratification of desires is concerned. The most common erroneous notion of wealth is this. The possession of a great abundance of material objects. The error of this idea is evident. If a man has an abundance of a thing which has neither the capacity of exchangeableness or of the gratification of a desire, are we going to say he is a wealthy man? Certainly not. On the contrary, he may have all this, still he may not have, and even these may not be able to bring him enough to buy, a square meal. Still some would have him and you believe that he is a wealthy man. I fail to see it. Others try to bring the virtues and wisdom into play. No doubt a man who possesses both is rich or wealthy

in a certain sense, but from an economic point of view he, too, could never satisfy the demands of an empty stomach. With these two erroneous statements before us, our own common sense would show us that they are false, but they go all the more to prove the correctness of the definition that has been previously given.

In considering those things that constitute wealth, one must naturally stop and consider its utility, its value, and its price. In speaking of utility as regards wealth we venture to say in opposition to so many economists that it is more than its backbone, it is its cause. According to our definition of wealth, we said it to be the excess of material objects which being exchangeable, serve to satisfy plentifully man's desires. But fitness to satisfy the wants of man constitutes usefulness, therefore in considering wealth we see utility pre-eminently as its cause. If a thing is not of any use to our own need or betterment it should not be made mention of in economy, and especially in wealth is an absurdity to do so. Because since it cannot serve a want of man, it naturally cannot be a fitness, because fitness to serve man's wants is the constituent of utility, and in that case it is quite clear value cannot possibly be the cause of wealth. Nevertheless, this idea is a common one, and one which is not easily understood.

Before proceeding any farther, let us examine and see for ourselves where in economy is the term value applicable. It is applicable to the products of nature, raw material transformed by labour, thereby showing the aptitude of one thing that is capable of being exchanged for another. Services, public or private, have their own specific value, but beyond these two divisions, natural wealth, whether limited or unlimited, have no extrinsic value of their own. The fundamental conditions of value of a thing may then be summed up from an economic view under two great heads. Desirability and difficulty of acquisition. The desirability of a thing comes into consideration when speaking of value because as the desirability is increased either on account of its utility or its agreeableness, the value is increased and is made known to us by its price. It is only reasonable to say that the difficulty in acquiring a thing is going to play an important part when value is mentioned. You will notice the term Price has come to use. Well, by price we simply mean the expression of value in form of money. However, it may not represent the real or intrinsic value, and as a general rule it does not. Price is then the term given to the measure of value, nominally speaking, for as yet there is not fixed value. It cannot be money, nor can it be labour, nor is it utility

or scarcity. In my estimation a definition of a measure of value must contain in it that which will show the labour, utility, scarcity, need, and satisfaction, because individually they are not measures of value, but taken as one they are, and represented by the term price. Some say labour, others money; others utility, and still others scarcity is the real measure of value. But on careful scrutiny we find them all wanting, and we come to the conclusion, that there is no real measure of value, because to measure value a steady value is needed, but if there is no ready or fixed value how can there possibly be a definite and unchangeable measure? Values fluctuate, caused by the intensity of the desire on the part of the non-possessor and by the difficulty of acquisition on the part of the possessor, or in brief caused by the law of supply and demand. This accounts for the instability of that thing which might, though not probably, be recognized as a real measure of value.

That the cause of wealth is attributable to the utility of things and not to their value can be proved by the following argument. We know that nature, labour and capital are the producers of wealth, and wealth itself serves to satisfy the wants of man, and we know that it is this fitness to satisfy the wants of man that constitutes utility and not value, therefore we should know that it is utility and not value that cause wealth. Value then must be the property or aggregate properties of a thing rendered useful or desirable. Consequently value, which may be represented by a very inadequate price cannot be the cause of wealth.

That economics should embrace in its object material objects only, is evident from its definition. Economy arises from the depth of want, and since natural gifts cannot come under this heading, and since the virtues and wisdom cannot be trafficked in, it is reasonable to conclude that economics as a practical science should look after the well-being of man in its widest sense, and in so doing material objects alone should come into consideration.

N. BAWLF, '10.

The perpetual snow fields of four mountain ranges and Mt. Rainier, the highest peak in the United States, offer an unsurpassed view from the central court on the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

The Seattle Exposition.

UNIQUE among colleges of the world, the University of Washington will soon be the possessor of several magnificent new buildings which a college would not ordinarily obtain in a decade. Lack of accommodations for the normal increase of students has resulted in a decrease in enrollment of new students this school year, and the natural growth of the school has been seriously retarded. Now a remedy for these evils has been found in an appropriation of one million dollars by the state for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which will be held next summer on the University campus. Six hundred thousand dollars of this goes to permanent buildings for the University. Three of the largest are the Auditorium, the Machinery Hall and the Fine Arts buildings, which are destined to become the University Auditorium, the Mechanics' Hall and the Chemistry building.

These are all of pleasing architectural design and finish, harmonizing well with the present Administration building, and besides serving in an eminently satisfactory manner the uses to which they are destined, will be a distinct adornment to the campus.

Besides these buildings, built by legislative appropriation, there will be other permanent and semi-permanent buildings erected by various states, counties and societies, which will serve to house new departments and provide much needed class-rooms. Although it has not yet been definitely decided to what purpose each building will be dedicated, some have been assigned, as for instance, the unique Forestry Building of logs and native woods, appropriately enough, to the Forestry Department, and the California State Building, a beautiful example of Spanish Mission architecture, will be used for recitation rooms in the Department of Liberal Arts.

Athletes at the University are training steadily for the big track meets which are to be held this summer on the campus. The mild weather permits out-door training all through the winter, and without doubt the athletes will make a very creditable showing in competition with the men from Eastern schools who are invited to enter the numerous contests to be held in the new stadium this summer. The stadium, which is being built especially for track events will be one of the best on the coast. It is being erected by the officials of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and after

the fair will revert to the University since it is on the campus of the University.

The meets this summer will be held under the auspices of the Exposition, and many attractive prizes will be offered to the contestants. The Exposition will be opened on June 1st, and a schedule of meets will be arranged, starting from that time. There will be a wide quarter-mile track and grounds for baseball, tennis and all field events for track meets within the stadium, and an active summer is expected by the University students.

Built of huge logs, five feet in diameter, forty feet long, and standing upright with the bark still on, the Forestry Building of the University of Washington will be the most striking structure and contain the most valuable forestry exhibit of any college in the world. The state commission is erecting the building to house the Forestry Exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which is to be held on the lower campus of the University of Washington during the summer of 1909. At the close of the Fair the huge structure reverts to the University. This exposition is the first World's Fair ever held on a college campus.

Fir, hemlock, cedar and spruce will be used in the building which will be composed entirely of products of the State of Washington. The materials will be utilized in every way that shows their values and rugged beauty to the best possible advantage. The building is rectangular in shape, being 300 feet long and 145 feet wide.

The entrance will be a large arch. A portico at the rear affords a magnificent view of Lake Washington, the tall, uncut forests across the lake and the snow-capped Cascade Mountains in the distance.

The laboratories will be the best furnished of any college in America, being surpassed only by that one in the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington city. The timber testing machines are only duplicated in the National Forest service.

April 1 is the date for the completion of the building. The estimated cost is \$100,000.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition has appropriated \$100,000 for premiums in the live stock show to be held in connection with the 1909 exposition.

The American Invasion.

UNCLE SAM'S invasion of the Canadian West is undoubted. The estimate that seventy thousand persons from the United States during the past spring have come to seek homes for themselves in the new provinces, makes it evident that an American element is being added to our population larger than that of any other nationality.

They are undoubtedly attracted hither by real advantages, and firstly by the valuable homesteads which so easily are made the property of the willing worker. The rich prairie soil only needs to be overturned by the plough to give forth its teeming crops, among which wheat alone has a peer nowhere else on earth. Then there is the busy commercial life that necessarily exists in a country where thrives an agricultural community. That these advantages are deemed of a worthy and permanent character, even in comparison with the much lauded American conditions of prosperity, is proven by the yearly increasing numbers making their way northward to this land of promise.

But what shall be the ultimate consequences of this invasion? Must the primitive element of Canadian nationality be submerged by the incoming tide? True to their national instinct, we are told that the immigrants immediately on arrival take steps to obtain an active part in the civil life of the land, in fact become duly qualified citizens of the Dominion. But dominating by their very numbers and love of enterprise, shall the old national spirit so survive in them that they will still regard themselves as a body of exiles on the borders of the land of liberty, very soon by annexation of the territory on which they have founded their homes to constitute once more an integral part of the great Republic. However devoutly this consummation is to be wished for by all loyal Americans, it is hard to see in the natural course of events how it shall ever be brought about.

Indeed the stamp of Canadian nationality has been too deeply imprinted on the new region to be easily obliterated. The very children of these immigrants at an age when most susceptible to influences are bound to imbibe the northern spirit by being brought in contact with the prevailing school system—a system that has been made efficient by a generous allowance of rates and special landed endowment. Old and young alike must feel the protection of Canadian law, and its thorough administration even in the most

retired parts. No one in fact can fail to appreciate the admirable order and security that reign where swift justice surely overtakes disturbers of the public good. The chief outlets of trade by which a prompt and ready market is procured are over Canadian routes, and each railroad which has been subsidized by a government grant is a bond of iron drawing the new region nearer to the older provinces. The institutions peculiar to our land have been before hand, preparation has been slowly but well carried out for the progress that now seems to be so rapid. The influx of our Southern neighbors will help along the movement, and they will rather be carried along by it than change its course.

MONA.



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University of Ottawa Review.

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS.

THE OTTAWA UNIVERSITY REVIEW is the organ of the students. Its object to aid the students in their literary development, to chronicle their doings in and out of class, and to unite more closely to their Alma Mater the students of the past and the present.

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Our Students are requested to patronize our Advertisers.

Vol. XI. OTTAWA, ONT., JUNE, 1909. No. 9

VALEDICTORY.

With this issue the board of directors for '08-'09 terminate their labors and make their final bow. They have endeavored to provide interesting and instructive reading, and to faithfully reflect the doings of the college-men, in and out of class. Whether they have failed or succeeded is for their readers to judge. At the same time they cannot but look back with pleasure to the many complimentary criticisms of the numerous exchanges. They wish to thank the student body for its support and encouragement, the advertisers and subscribers for their kind patronage, and, in particular, the Editor-in-Chief, Rev. Dr. Sherry, for his timely criticism and advice, and his painstaking and successful efforts to raise the literary standard of the Review.

Finally, to the students, one and all, they wish a most pleasant and prosperous vacation.

CANADIAN DREADNOUGHTS.

The question of Canadian co-operation in the support and maintenance of the British navy has, as our readers know, been for some months in the forefront of topics of public interest. It seems to be the accepted view with many of our people that Canada, whose coasts, in case of war, would, presumably, be under the protection of British warships, should relieve the Imperial Government of that obligation, and take upon herself the defence of her coast-line as she has already done with her land defences. The British regulars garrisoning our seaports of Halifax and Esquimalt have been replaced by Canadian troops. The objection naturally arises, however, that the creation and development of a Canadian navy worthy of the name would involve an expense unwarranted by the present resources of our country. There are those who favour the contribution to the British navy of one or more battleships of the Dreadnought class, built at Canada's own expense—or, at least, of a sum equivalent to the cost of such. But, though New Zealand, South Africa and one or more of the Australian states may have done so, that places no obligation on Canada to do likewise. The growing school of Canadian national opinion seems, if one may so judge from the press and public sentiment, to pronounce itself strongly in favour of the creation of the nucleus, at least, of a navy which, as circumstances warranted, would increase with the natural development of our country. What the future may hold for Canada no man may foretell. But she has set her face to the future and she will not shrink from the responsibilities of nationhood. If the discussion of these points in the press and in Parliament had done no more, it would still have done a great deal in enlightening and consolidating public opinion.

Priorum Temporum Flores.

Rev. Father R. MacDonald, '89, of Gracefield, paid a visit to the Sanctum this month.

Rev. R. Lapointe, '05, was raised to the dignity of the holy Priesthood on Saturday, the 5th inst., at the Basilica, by His Grace Archbishop Duhamel.

Rev. Father J. McDonald, '03, of Kingston, was a visitor here this month.

Rev. Father G. Prudhomme, '97, was one of the interested spectators at the athletic games on May 24, and watched the sports from his "auto."

Obituary.

OUR DECEASED CHANCELLOR.

The sadness that pervades Catholic circles in the Capital at the death of Archbishop Duhamel, on the 5th inst., is especially felt by the inmates of the University of Ottawa. For none of the Alumni as much as he were bound to us by ties commanding respect and esteem. "I have been with you heart and soul," he said, in addressing the student body last September, "for thirty-four years as Bishop, for ten years as Priest, for six years as Seminarian, and for many years as a student. I doubt very much if there is present here to-day a student as small as myself when first I entered the portals of old Ottawa College in the year 1848." On a former occasion during the celebration of the silver jubilee of his Episcopacy, in 1899, he declared, "If I am in this distinguished and honorable position here to-day, I owe it all to the Oblate Fathers; I owe it all to Ottawa University."

Hence, if our regretted Archbishop by his own avowal was connected with our Alma Mater when her scope was much humbler than it is at present, if he grew up from his tenderest years in full sympathy with her aspirations, watching her advance year by year to higher things, and seek wider aims for her growing prosperity, we would indeed be void of heart and feeling did we not deeply mourn the loss of so true a friend.

But we feel that we have been deprived of more than a friend, a kind and thoughtful friend though he was, who let slip no opportunity of giving us assistance and encouragement. We have been bereaved of a father, for such he was to us in deed and in truth as the well-beloved Chancellor of that Alma Mater whose powers and privileges of Catholic University he, himself in 1889 had advocated at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff.

With heads bowed in grief, we pray God soon to receive him into the company of the Saints.

JOHN FRANCIS WATERS, M.A., LL.D.

It will be long before the friends and admirers of Dr. John Francis Waters can feel that his sudden departure from the scene of his beloved and interesting work was for the best; he himself, a very sincere Catholic, must often, when thinking of death, have said "God's will be done," but those who mourn him need strength of Heaven to bow to this sacrifice, he seemed so necessary in his marked capacity as a leader in the way of higher education. No one who ever heard him in his lectures could hesitate to endorse what was said of him that "he was an unordained preacher." He was the last member of a highly family, all born at Fermoy, in Cork, Ireland; his father was a scholar and gentleman of the old type, Head-Master in the "Royal School" at Banagher; his mother was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bell, an Englishman. She became a Catholic sometime before her marriage. There were three sons and three daughters, all died in Canada. Frank, the author of the "Water Lily" and of "The Musician," and of a large number of exquisite sonnets and devotional pieces—many of which appeared in the "Review,"—was always in very delicate health. His death a little over a year ago preyed much on the mind of his sole surviving relative. The sudden demise of the Doctor was not unforeseen by him nor by his few very intimate friends, and his wonderful trust in God, his perfect faith and humble piety, help to believe that he was not without comfort in the last moment. We can ill afford to lose our eminent Catholic men of culture. Dr. Waters was a man of broad and deep learning. His treatment of the subjects he chose for his lectures proved his capacity for taking pains. Those who have been privileged to hear him can never forget how he defended Catholic principles and denounced evil in all his lectures. His Joan of Arc, his Mary Tudor, among the historical studies, could not be repeated too often. He had been working very hard during the past few months on the lecture he wanted to have considered his best: "Saint Augustine, the Champion of Grace." It was to have been given for the d'Youville Circle on the nineteenth of May. He had it written, but not memorized, when a bad cold compelled him to submit to treatment for some weeks; when he rallied sufficiently, just one week ago, to return to his office in the Department of the Secretary of State, it was to be brought to his untimely end. He took pleasure in the honors conferred on him by the University of Ottawa, Queen's, and Saint Francis Xavier's at Antigonish. He

was singularly fond of young men of studious tastes. He was a born professor; he held that position at Toronto and at Buffalo, N.Y., for some years before entering on the Civil Service and the lecture course. One who knew him very well says he had a child's devotion to the Blessed Mother. He never omitted the daily visit to the Blessed Sacrament; he never failed to use the reverential clause, "please God," in planning his work and movements. It will be difficult to say which of his eighteen lectures is the best, but his Dickens was the most widely known. He himself was much impressed with his Joan of Arc, but the one that was to be the most sacredly dear was his Saint Augustine. He had a rare library, which he willed to the University at Antigonish. These precious books give evidence of his deep religious conviction, his wide secular reading, and of his refined taste.

May he rest in peace.

Personals.

During the current month we have been favored with visits from a great many friends, old and new. We were particularly pleased to see the following:—

His Grace Archbishop McEvay, of Toronto.

Mgr. McCann, Toronto.

Father Hand, Toronto.

Father Walsh, St. Michael's, Toronto.

Father Lacey and Mgr. Conroy, Ogdensburg.

Father Lombard, Alfred.

Father Casey, Lindsay.

Very Rev. Father Dozois, Montreal.

Father Nilles, Mattawa.

Father Gervais, Maniwaki.

Father Forget, Quebec.

Very Rev. Fr. David, St. Alexandre.

Very Rev. Fr. O'Healy, Dublin, Ireland.

Mr. J. Sheehy, Peterboro.

Father Wade Smith, Lowell, Mass.

Very Rev. Father Fallon, Buffalo.

On June the 11th, Rev. J. A. Dewe and Ovila Julien, son of Mr. Gilbert Julien, George street, Ottawa, start on a long tour through England and Europe. They leave Montreal on the Dominion White Star liner, "Canada," arriving at Liverpool in the course of about six or seven days. They spend about a week in London, after which they proceed through the greater part of England and Central Europe. About two weeks will be spent in Paris, probably being there for the Great "National Fete," 14th of July. From Paris they go through Dijon, Switzerland, Lake Geneva, and after crossing the Simplon Pass will spend two or three days at Domodossola, in order to go through a preliminary mountain-climbing in the Italian Alps. Thence they go via Milan to the Lago Maggiore to view the famous miracle at the sanctuary of Santa Catharina Del Sasso, and thence to Venice. If the time and the heat will allow, they will also visit Rome.

Leaving Italy, they go to Austria, spending two weeks in serious mountain-climbing in the Tyrolese Alps, making Innsbruck the centre. Germany will then be visited, the chief cities, Munich, Dresden, Berlin, being visited in succession.

Their return route will take them through Northwestern Germany, Holland, Belgium, Paris and London, back to Canada by the steamer "Megantic."



ATHLETICS.

FOOTBALL.

Prospects for a good football team next fall look bright at present, although the season is three months away.

There is a lot of promising material here which will be available next term, and will no doubt, with some coaching, make good.

Quite a few stars will be missing next fall, including Frank Higgerty, Nick Bawlf, John Corkery, MacCarthy and Mac O'Neill. The greatest loss, however, to be sustained by the association will be that of our Director, famous all over Canada as a football coach. Rev. Fr. Stanton feels that he cannot do justice to himself and remain at the helm, however much he would like to do so. His loss is indeed a heavy one as his services have been in-

valuable to the association in particular, and to Ottawa in general. The Rev. Director has accomplished a great deal since his first connection with our college's athletics some years ago. Perhaps his greatest achievement was the winning of the Intercollegiate Football Championship last year, and the success with which he, after securing the C.A.A.U. Spring Meet, carried it out on Victoria Day. Rev. Father Stanton has wielded the greatest influence in the sporting circles of our city, and has maintained Ottawa College in her high position in the world of sport.

His personality alone has won for him the esteem and admiration of every admirer of true sport, be he player or follower, and it will be with the deepest regret that they will learn that he has given up the position which he has so nobly filled and in which he has won friends and fame for himself and glory for his Alma Mater.

C.A.A.U. SPRING CHAMPIONSHIP MEET, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF O.U.A.A.

Victoria Day, 1909, will go down in our athletic history as the most successful day in track and field athletics that our Association has known. It was not only a red letter day for the O.U.A.A. but was also a red letter day in the history of the City of Ottawa's athletic festivals, and one that will be remembered by the four thousand spectators whose good fortune it was to be present.

The Meet, and especially the manner in which it was carried out, was a revelation in Ottawa, and reflects the greatest credit upon the management under whose direction it was held. There were no delays. Everything was accomplished smoothly and quickly with the result that everyone left the Oval satisfied. The management has been the recipient of congratulations from almost every one prominently connected with athletics in the city for the efficient programme. The meet was a huge success financially, over \$1,200.00 being added to the treasury.

A great galaxy of Canada's finest athletic talent competed under a bright blue sky in the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union annual spring championships at the Oval. The games were conducted under the auspices of the O.U.A.A., and eclipsed beyond a doubt any field and track events previously held in Ottawa. The inimitable Bobby Kerr, the world's champion for 220 yards, was the most prominent of the runners. Running within one-fifth

of a second of the world's record, Bobby won the 100 yards, and equalled the Canadian record of 2.14-5 in the 220 yds. This exhibition was the finest ever seen in the capital, especially the final of the 220 yards, where his speed and action were a revelation to the crowd. "Bobby" won the affections of the sporting public of Ottawa, and will always be welcomed in our midst. He is a credit to Hamilton and to the Dominion, and a model to be copied by those striving for honors on the cinder path.

The most prominent citizens of Ottawa acted in the capacity of officials, and to them the O.U.A.A. is very much indebted.

OFFICIALS.

Games Committee—Rev. W. J. Stanton, O.M.I., E. H. McCarthy, Percival J. Lee, Martin O'Gara.

Referee—Wm. Foran.

Starter—Harry Ketchum.

Clerk of Course—E. H. McCarthy.

Marshal—Martin O'Gara.

Official Announcer—P. C. Harris.

Judges at Finish—J. E. Merrick, E. Tassé, H. McGivern, M.P.

Time Keepers—S. Rosenthal, S. Bilsky, Dr. Baird.

Official Scorers—P. J. Lee, J. Casey.

Inspectors and Field Judges—Sir Jno. Hanbury-Williams, B. Slattery, H. Sims, Dr. Lacey, E. C. Green, D. Mulligan, Dr. Pinard, W. W. Cory, L. N. Bate (O.A.A.C.), Dr. O'Brien, Dr. Chevrier, J. Clarke, Capt. E. Clarke, J. Cowan, P. Baskerville, Geo. Bryson, Auguste Lemieux, K.C., H. Carson, J. McLaren, E. P. Gleeson, Dr. Chabot, C. N. Crowe (C.A.A.U.), E. H. H. Williamson (O.A.A.C.), Crawford Ross, J. Casey, T. Clancy, Ald. Davidson, Dr. Chabot, Dr. Nagle.

The feature of the afternoon was the final of the 100 yards dash. Bawlf (O.U.), Kerr, Kinsella (O.U.), Smith (O.U.), and House (O.A.A.C.) got on their marks for the gun. The start was a perfect one. The men remained bunched for sixty yards, then Kerr gained a few feet, and won out in 9 4-5 seconds, with Kinsella, Bawlf and Smith a few feet behind.

The meet was, as we said, a great success, with obligations to good weather and good management. The management and organization was almost perfect, and to this must be attributed the success attained. The meet required a lot of hard work, perseverance and good judgment, and the management deserves credit.

The greatest share of this is due to the indefatigable director, Rev. Father Stanton, who spared neither himself nor his time. He has an eye for business, and for doing things quickly and at the right time. He it was who secured the meet for Ottawa several months ago, and that it was a success may be best determined when it is noted that the gate receipts amounted to over \$1,200.00. The Rev. Father, assisted by the various committee, has done a great deal of hard and successful work, and to him the O.U.A.A. and the city in general are indebted. Nor were those present slow to recognize this. Besides being the recipient of warm letters of praise from Bobby Kerr, Bricker, Lukeman, Ald. Church, Mr. Crowe of the C.A.A.U., and Mr. Stafford, for the manner in which the meet was conducted, and the treatment shown the visiting athletes, he has received the personal congratulations of a host of those who were at the meet, many of whom are prominent business and professional men of the city.

SUMMARY.

Marathon, 15 miles—1, Robson, G. H.; 2, Davidson, O.A.A.C.; 3, Kerr, G. N. Time, 1.30.

100 yards dash—1, Kerr; 2, Kinsella, O.U.; 3, Bawlf and Smith. Time, 9 4-5.

Putting 16-lb. shot—1, Culver, Y.M.C.A., 41 ft. 6 in.; Mortimer, O.A.A.C.; Harrington, O.U.

Broad jump—1, Bricker, W. E., Y.M.C.A., 23 ft. 1½ inches; 2, Lamarche, M.A.A.A., 19 ft. 1 in.; 3, Culver, Y.M.C.A., 18 ft. 10 in.

One mile run—1, Tait, C., Y.M.C.A.; 2, Knox, C., Y.M.C.A.; 3, Nutting, O.A.A.C. Time, 4.38.

One mile walk—1, Goulding, C., Y.M.C.A.; 2, Seymour; 3, Thompson, O.A.A.C. Time, 6.53.

440 yards dash—1, Sebert, W. E., Y.M.C.A.; 2, Tait; 3, Knox. Time, 53 secs.

120 yards hurdles—1, Bricker; 2, Stronach, O.A.A.C. Time, 17 secs.

Pole vault—1, Bricker; 2, Bell; 3, Guindon. 11 ft., 4 in.

COMMITTEES OF MANAGEMENT.

Rev. Wm. J. Stanton, O.M.I., Director.

N. Bawlf, Chairman Programme Committee.

E. H. McCarthy, Chairman Trophy Committee.

A. Couillard, Chairman Citizens Committee.

- M. F. Deahy, Chairman Property Committee.
A. Fleming, Chairman Correspondence Committee.
J. Corkery, Chairman Advertising Committee.
C. Gauthier, Chairman Grounds Committee.

With June 16th a grand year of athletics terminates in the University. I say grand, not because our year was a succession of crowning victories; alas, no, but because never before, in years, were athletics so much encouraged and handled so successfully as throughout this past season.

The fact that our athletes did not decorate the walls of our Alma Mater with championship trophies is surely no indication that our athletics were not a success. Far from it. The teams representing O. U. throughout the past year were certainly all that could be desired, and it can be conscientiously said that the University was never more honorably represented.

Athletics, like the majority of other good things in the world, is not judged by the excellence a man attains in its various branches. It is something more, something which the very participation in any of its lines, develops most desirable characteristics and tends to make a man a man, not only physically, but mentally and morally.

And so in Ottawa University, the athletic year of '08-'09 has been a grand success, for it has afforded the students an opportunity to create and develop those manly characteristics which are so necessary in the life of every human individual.

From the 4th of last September to the June closing, athletics of some sort have been the constant source of amusement and development of the student "body." They were indulged in to the fullest extent throughout the entire year, and the result is that numerous excellent athletes have been developed.

The question might be asked, "why has Ottawa University taken such great strides of late in the athletic world?"

Because the material for teams among the students themselves has been consistently developed, and to-day from within her own walls she is represented by teams almost in every branch of sport, and all capable of competing very creditably with Canada's best athletes.

To Father Stanton is due the lion's share of praise in this connection.

Early in September, when the students returned to begin the Scholastic year, a number of baseball games were played. The

team was somewhat weakened owing to the fact that a number of last year's stars did not return, and there was not sufficient time to whip the raw material into condition, so the games were lost to the City League teams, which, by the way, had been playing together all summer.

However, it was a source of great amusement and an initiation for the newcomers. The team was successful in winning the Championship of the City League, and bringing a number of valuable trophies to the halls of the University.

The baseball season had scarcely terminated when the football appeared, and immediately a large number of husky aspirants trotted out on the field in uniform to try for places on the respective teams. Prospects for a team were very poor, but our Director went at the bunch heart and soul and whipped up a remarkably good team. The season was a real success, although the championship was not won. The team made a very creditable showing in every game, and reflected a great deal of honor upon the University.

Throughout the season the University was represented by a basketball team. Much interest was taken in the sport, particularly by those participating, and by faithful practice of the enthusiasts an excellent team was developed. A number of games were played vs. Y.M.C.A. and O.A.A.C., and the team showed splendid form. The game which, up to the present, has not been very popular in Ottawa, now has a foothold, and the University team of next year will undoubtedly have a number of competitors.

Hockey, which forms the leading sport of winter, was greatly indulged in. A senior team was entered in the fast City League, by way of an experiment that a number of the younger players might be developed, so as to be able to place a team in the Inter-collegiate Union in the course of a year or two. City League company became so fast that it became necessary to solicit the assistance of a few of our old students who were glad to again don the garnet and gray and lend their aid to O. U. All things considered, the team was comparatively good, and was a boost for Ottawa University. A fast Intermural League was formed, which afforded ample opportunity for the College stars to shine in their own class. The League was a great success. In addition to these greater sports a number of minor ones were indulged in by the students. An excellent Bowling League, consisting of some twenty-five teams, was organized, and carried out with the keenest interest. This very pleasantly helped to pass the long hours of winter.

Toward Spring, when the snow betook itself thither to the deep recesses of the earth, a number of enthusiasts organized a Handball League. This proved to be one of the greatest attractions throughout the season. The teams were very evenly balanced and the keenest interest was taken through the entire schedule.

The baseball season which has so recently closed was in every respect a success. No, we did not win the championship, but we did take a great deal of amusement out of the season, and we did derive a great deal of benefit. Would the winning of the championship have meant any more to us? Yes, it would have given us an opportunity to laud it over our adversaries, but that is of so little consequence, really, that it is hardly worth considering.

From the very opening of the season it was quite evident to those in charge that College would not land the trophy with the aggregation of ball-tossers from which the team had to be picked. Never before in years has College been represented in baseball by a poorer aggregation. In previous years there was keen competition for every position, while this year some of the most important positions had to be filled by the greenest of young material.

In addition to this sad state of affairs, we had no pitcher. Our supposed twirler didn't have the goods on him to deliver, and it was toward the end of the season that in coming to his much-needed assistance we discovered a man who might have been coached into a winner. However, let bygones be bygones, and be good sports. One man never made a team anyway; what we needed and needed badly was a few more of the old fellows of last year.

The championship went to Ottawa City Amateur Athletic Club, and it is retained by a body of good sports. The Capital team made an excellent fight throughout the season, and might have carried off the honors had not they been so handicapped in the last game.

On the morning of May 24 an excellent exhibition of baseball was pulled off against McCarthy's team from Ogdensburg. Many were of the opinion that a morning game would not pay, but those in charge having had a little experience from previous years thought that it is easy money, and they were right. The game proved a great success financially, being by far the largest gate of the season. The Ogdensburg team was a little late in arriving, owing to the fact that a large excursion from intermediate points along the route necessitated slow running. Upon their arrival the game was im-

mediately commenced, and the large crowd which gathered to see the State team perform was thoroughly satisfied with the exhibition. The game was a victory for College, the score standing six to five. The Ogdensburg team "could" play ball, and many accused "Mac" of having them fixed. However, the game was a comparatively good one, in any event, and that is the main thing.

The Ketchum junior Marathon race which finished on the Oval the same morning caused no end of favorable comment, and afforded great pleasure to those present to see the youngsters finish. McGovern was the winner of that most-talked-of race ever held in Ottawa.

In the afternoon of that most eventful day in the athletic history of Ottawa University, the greatest athletic meet ever held in the Capital was witnessed by thousands of enthusiastic spectators. This was a most wonderful termination to the College athletic year, and the Director and those most intimately connected with the management of athletic affairs about the University throughout the year should feel fully recompensed for their untiring efforts. To terminate a year with such a grand success is no small achievement and every student in the University is grateful to Rev. Fr. Stanton and his able assistants.

The athletic year of Ottawa University was in every respect a huge success, and we sincerely trust that the efforts of those who follow and are to guide the destinies of the O.U.A.A. in that great wide field of athletics will be crowned with even greater success than were those of their predecessors.

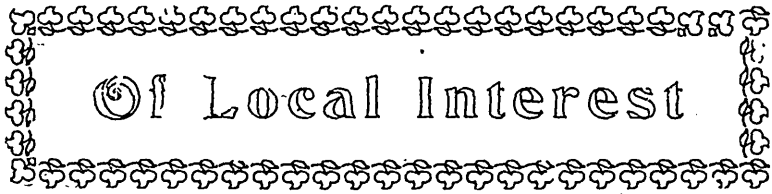
A VOTE OF THANKS.

At a meeting of the Executive of the University Athletic Association, the following resolution, moved by Mr. W. Breen; and seconded by Mr. A. Courtois, was unanimously adopted:

"That it is the wish of the Executive to express its sincere thanks to those who so generously donated prizes for the Victoria Day Meet;

"That it likewise desires to acknowledge a debt of obligation to Rev. Father Rheaume, for valuable professional services in surveying the Oval, and to Ketchum & Co., for the use of an automobile for the laying out of the Marathon course;

"Also, that it wishes to extend its hearty thanks and to express its deep appreciation to the student body for the valuable assistance which it so willingly accorded those who were in charge of the Meet."



Of Local Interest

TOUCHY PEOPLE.

Some people go about with a chip on their shoulders, ready at the slightest provocation to fly off the handle. These touchy folks are a nuisance, and are constantly in hot water over their dignity and rights. The well-poised student is not soon vexed. It is always a sign of weakness when a fellow is easily provoked. Sound yourself on the point. Of course there are phlegmatic people who would not stir from their snail's gait if the heavens collapsed, and to whom compliments and insults are alike. A man without spirit is only half a man, but these hot-headed fellows are insufferable bores. Says the Wise Man: "A fool's wrath is presently known," so that even in Solomon's day the world had its estimate of fiery tempered individuals who are in the habit of expressing their feelings on the spot. The shallowest lakes develop the quickest and fiercest storms.

A "HARD" CASE.

Heigho! the marble stair,
Whereon my lady one did sit;
Heigho! the marble stair,
For, oh, I sat beside her there
And told my love tale bit by bit,
To get, alas! the icy mitt.
Heigho! the marble "stare."

To close following of the "ponies" results in a brand of "stable" Latin.

Prof.: There's no Scotch in me.
D-k-ty: I know it.

NEW VERSION OF A VERSE OF "IN MEMORIAM."

I do not envy the cruel fate,
Of having no hair on one's pate.

11. Form Slogan:—

Alaloi, alaloi,
Alala, alala,
Greek, Greek,
Rah, Rah, Rah!

Junior Department

The month of June is here at last, and, in parting, the Junior Editor wishes all the Small Boys a profitable and most enjoyable vacation.

In our last issue we published only the opening game of the Intermediate City League, but since then the championship has been decided. The Juniorate has as good a team as any of the senior teams of the city, and as a result they went through the season without a loss. Our team came second, winning easily all the other games except the two against the champions. Those figuring on the year's picture as having taken part in championship games are: Milot, Deschamps, Brennan, Harris, Tobin, Cornellier, Poulin, Richardson, Jones, Nagle, Batterton, Brady and Villeneuve.

Great interest was taken by the boarders this spring in the games of the Inter-Mural Baseball League. The League consisted of four teams—A, B, C and D—and a double schedule was worked off ambitiously on the part of the players, but with perfect order, to the great amusement of the small, though noisy, crowd that was always in attendance. As we go to press A and C are tied for first place with three wins each, and there is much speculation as to the final result. The players of A are: Chartrand, Sullivan, Courtois, Rev. T. Turcotte, McCabe, Flynn, Quinn, Guichon and O'Neill, D., and those of C: Madden, Richardson, Fink, Rev. H. Dube, Dozois, Lahaie, Braithwaite, Pratt and Côté.

With the Minims, A team, consisting of Lamonde, Côté, Desrosiers, Gelineault, Leclerc, Belisle, Quenneville, Bourgie and Gregory won the championship of their league.

The second team had several outside games, and although it did not win them all, yet the good ball it put up was a great treat for the spectators.

On Victoria Day, Small Yard relay team—Ribout, Harris, Nagle and Villeneuve—upheld the honor of the Junior Department and won the cup in one of the prettiest races of the great meet. We expected it would be thus.

One of the best events of the whole year was the Boarders' Field Day at Britannia-on-the-Bay, June 2nd. Everything connected with the outing was a great success. The trip thence and back was most enjoyable. The programme of sports was run off to perfection with plenty of ambitious competitors in each event. Then the supper was superb. There was both quality and quantity, so that nobody was sent away hungry. The winners of the different races, etc., were as follows: Senior 100 yard dash, Cornellier 1st, Pratt 2nd, Voligny 3rd; junior 100 yard dash, Dozois 1st, McNally, E., 2nd, and Braithwaite 3rd; senior 220 yard dash, Pratt 1st, Richardson 2nd, and LaRoche 3rd; junior 220 yard dash, El. McNally 1st, Braithwaite 2nd, and Dozois 3rd; throwing the baseball, senior, Milot 1st, Richardson 2nd, and Cornellier 3rd; junior, Lamonde 1st, O'Neill, D., 2nd, and McNicholl 3rd; senior three-legged race, Cornellier and Pratt; junior three-legged race, O'Neill, D. J., and DesRosier; free-for-all boot race, Richardson 1st, McNally, E., 2nd, and Brisson 3rd; free-for-all peanut race, O'Neill, D., 1st, Madden 2nd, and Richardson 3rd; senior hop, step and jump, Cornellier 1st, Brady 2nd, Martin 3rd; junior hop, step and jump, McCabe 1st, McNicholl 2nd, and Dozois 3rd; senior broad jump, Cornellier 1st, Richardson 2nd, and Brady 3rd; junior broad jump, Braithwaite 1st, McNicholl 2nd, and Dozois 3rd; putting the shot, senior, LaRoche 1st, Madden 2nd, and Voligny 3rd; junior, Brisson 1st, McCabe 2nd, and Hansberry 3rd; senior high jump, Voligny 1st, Fink 2nd, and Brunet 3rd. Suitable prizes were given to the winners. Much of the success of the day was due to the three prefects who had everything organized beforehand. Fathers Denis and Dube were our visitors, and they helped considerably in carrying out the programme of sports.

Flowers never before grown in the United States will form part of the decorative features at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle next summer.

Grains, fruits and vegetables grown in Alaska will be a feature of the exhibit from the Northland at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition next summer.