

The



Owl.

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY, NOVEMBER, 1890.

No. 3

AN INTROSPECTION.



HISTORY declares, emphatically, and without cavil, that national security and permanence depend upon the purity of national virtue. Force and fraud may for a time triumph, and intrigue raise its head, decked with seeming success,

but power, thus acquired, is illusionary and fleeting. National morality is the only pledge of national existence. This must be so, else legislation would not have been uninterruptedly directed with the above truth in view.

The laws of ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome were enacted with the aim of inspiring a love for probity and disinterestedness, to the complete exclusion of sensualism, with the result that these nations, pagan as they were, unassisted by any christianizing influence, approached perfection in as much, almost, as human effort could. But natural virtue was unsteady, was unable to hold in check the passions of men, and thus the power acquired by long unselfish toil, was quickly snatched from them. Cannæ, rather than Scipio, was the conqueror of Hannibal.

Thus it has ever been, and thus, it will ever be. Kingdoms, in every age and under every sun, have had the same end—national prosperity; and, for the attain-

ment of this end, the same means, substantially at least, must be employed. We moderns, therefore, should study carefully the histories of these ancient peoples, and con, unremittingly, the lessons that they teach. Up from the dead past their warning voices rise, telling us to fly the dangers that hastened their ruin.

To the people of the United States, are these warnings especially directed. Those who view from afar the condition of things in that country, who are removed from actual participation in the struggle for the public weal; who are unaffected by the prevailing enthusiasm, are better able to judge dispassionately of the strength and weakness of that great country. For the American Republic we have the highest regard. Its splendid combat for national independence has ever awakened in our bosoms feelings of strong and lasting sympathy. We esteem the children of Uncle Sam for that spirit of dare and do of which they are the possessors. We bear willing testimony to the fact that their enterprise has been powerful in advancing the material interests of the human race, and that their labors in the physical and scientific sphere have revolutionized the old order of things, and given facilities to man which, up to a few decades ago, were undreamed of. All this, however, does not render reproof unnecessary, since their movement, in the moral line, has not been equally progressive. Friendship is

something more than a name. The true friend will do more than admire, when more than admiration is called for. He will rebuke when rebuke is necessary, he will castigate when castigation is necessary; and thus will he prove, beyond a doubt, the sincerity of his attachment.

The United States is a great, a prosperous country; but it is a country in which there exist many evils that require correction; and, though the process may evoke the displeasure of a numerous class, still it must be done, if Americans desire to approach that perfection of nationhood which should be the object of all legislation. Whither must we turn to discover God's agent for this work of regeneration? To the Catholic Church, for she alone is the great social reformer. The power that exerts a restraining influence must be God-given. Man's naked assertion will not do, it must find its complement in divine assertion. Supernatural, as well as natural means, must be employed if we wish to strike deeply into the prevailing notion that pleasure is the ultimate end and aim of man. Such is the conviction that obtains very extensively in the United States. In the eyes of a great number, life is nothing else than a period of time, into which as much pleasure as possible is to be crowded, unmindful whether it be good or bad, provided it can produce what these people are pleased to call happiness. Can the result of this be other than disastrous? Surely not; for this reaching and straining after worldly enjoyment can have no other effect than to make men selfish, sordid and unscrupulous.

The truth of this must be manifest. For, in order that pleasure may be attained, wealth must be acquired; and what heart-anguish has followed this struggle for riches! Principle annihilated, honor but a name and charity a sentiment, these are its effects, not apparent at first sight, perhaps, because cleverly masked behind the conventional language of good wishes or presumably hearty salutations; but existing nevertheless, the curse and disgrace of our common humanity. The cause of this is, as we have said, greed for mammon; and greed for mammon is, amongst our neighbors to the south, a very prevalent evil. But this is not surprising. The American Republic is a young country, and the consequence

is that the descendants of the early settlers are still masters of a great portion of the territory. Wealth is thus more or less concentrated, while the less opulent are striving, by every possible means, to place themselves on an equal footing with the more favored children of fortune. The education of the child is begun by giving him a knowledge of quotations; the infant lips are taught to lisp the language of the money markets, and the great doctrine of "the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God" is entirely ignored.

Such a state of things is demoralizing in the extreme. The heart is robbed of human compassion and beats only in unison with the clink of silver dollars. Do you pronounce the indictment to be unnecessarily severe? If, as yet, you have not done so, take time to consider, and it may, perhaps, happen that we will see things in the same light. Far be it from our intention to make this charge against all American citizens. God forbid that such a thing should be! This fact remains, however, that the high-minded, unselfish ones are the exceptions. We are grateful that they live to throw the light of their noble example athwart the dreary waste of this world's wickedness. But the selfish are the many. This is but the feeble echo of sentiments, oftentimes expressed by the more courageous of American public men. Do you plead the excuse that other nations are equally as bad? Little solace should that thought give you. Instead of living in apparent enjoyment of the fact that you are no worse than they, your aim should be to learn, from them, the lesson of national preservation. If they adjust the rope around their necks, be not so foolish as to imitate them.

The remedy for these evils is to be found in a healthy public opinion, fed by the purity and honesty of private life. We want other Damians to assist those now prosecuting the work of reform in the centres of social leprosy. We want the number of priests increased by men who, like so many already in the thick of the fight, will prove themselves fearless, in their efforts to stay the progress of the evil. We want the gospel of charity more universally taught, and the scriptural mandate of "Love thy neighbor as thyself" more universally respected. In a word, we want men and women to be

acquainted with the duties of citizenship. But this can scarcely be done, until the government of the country discontinues to recognize the validity of divorce, because divorce, in weakening or destroying the sacredness of family obligations, lessens the possibility of children growing up to be good citizens.

This recognition of the law that permits the separation of man and wife is one of the great drawbacks to public morality in the United States. Try as we may to convince ourselves otherwise, this truth must loom up before us that divorce but serves to fan the flame of immorality. Through it, a woman's chastity, her most precious jewel, is made a plaything, and her honor, which she prizes so highly, is treated as a market commodity. It snatches the wife from her husband's protection, to throw her upon the world, a prey to the innumerable temptations of which the world is full. It destroys the family and weakens the commonwealth, of which families are the sap and food. It leaves a stain upon the integrity of the nation. What more could it do?

Bare statement is not satisfactory argument. Let us study the question from statistics, prepared from the official records. From the year 1867 to 1887, 328,716 divorces were granted in the United States. These figures show that, while the population increased 50 per cent. during that period, the broken vows increased 156.9 per cent. In the granting of divorces America stands pre-eminent. To show this, we will take the record of one year—1886. In 1886 the courts of the United States released 25,535 couples from their matrimonial bonds, while the courts of Great Britain and the Continent released only 22,080. In France, there were granted 6,211, in the German Empire, 6,078. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas lack only 7 of equality with France; and Ohio, Texas, Pennsylvania, New York and Wisconsin, come within 1 of equality with Germany. Austria, with 765, was only 3 more than Kentucky; Great Britain with 475, only 24 more than Colorado; Italy with 418, only 2 more than Connecticut; and Belgium with 354 only 29 more than Georgia.

These figures are formidable; they reveal a deplorable condition of things. While divorce is thus easily obtained, public security will rest upon a foundation,

sunk into shifting sands. Let the time of courtship be fixed by law if you will, but marriage must be kept inviolable. "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder," is a command as binding to-day as it was when Christ trod his way from Gethsemani to Calvary. What criminal presumption, on the part of man, to dare veto the decrees of Heaven. In this, as in every crisis, the Catholic Church comes to our aid, and tells us what should be done. Clear and authoritative is its voice when it declares that divorce cannot, must not be sanctioned.

The Catholic Church alone is justified in thus speaking: she alone can restore, in all its purity, the early love that lingered about home, because she alone has thrown around the family fireside the sanctity of religion. Her Divine Founder, in instituting matrimony as a great sacrament, has taught us the sanctity of family ties. In establishing His church He desired to attract those who love the simplicity of natural manners, to foster all the domestic affections with manhood, gentleness, liberality and all the virtues that conduce to the happiness of home, and to teach that the strength or weakness, the vitality or decadence of nations is to be measured by the purity of their home life, by their devoted regard for home, its authority and its sanctities. If these lessons be taught, there can be little doubt that an effectual check will be given to the spread of divorce. If we seek for the cause of this evil we will find it in a depraved moral sense that judges voluptuousness to be the acme of human enjoyment. The sin, the shame and the sorrow that attend such a creed should urge us to action in the crusade against it. We have hope in the integrity of American public men, though the present holds out scarcely an encouraging sign.

Closely connected with this question is the great problem of our youth. The rising generation is not one of great promise. Young boys, like their elders, are seized with the craze for pleasure. Rich and poor alike are seeking it; the ones in the richly furnished rooms of the up-town club; the others in the squalid apartments of the down-town grog shops. The aim of both is the same, though the circumstances be different; the consequences of both—moral

and physical ruin. To be tied to mother's apron strings does not conform to the ideas of American youth. Such a thing smacks too much of dependence; it will excite the laughter and jeers of the crowd. The ties that bind them to home are gossamer threads that must be severed, once their condition excludes the necessity of home; and attachment to the family is a species of sentimentality. The end of this is that the youth cuts himself free from father and mother, and, without defensive weapons, takes his stand to meet the world, with its pride and passions; and rarely, indeed, is the youth the victor, for the world is too cunning and powerful an enemy. Something must be done to oppose this advancing tendency. Parents must be taught that the laws of nature and of God demand that they should make some efforts to attract their children to them. Christ suffered the little ones to come unto Him, and Christ should be the guide of every man. God help the father who shuts himself up in cold reserve, and does not show that his heart is full of affection for his child! If the father do his share, in training his child, there can be no doubt that his labor will be supplemented by the priest's exertions. In the United States, the priest has a wide field for his labors; but there is lack of facilities, as well as lack of numbers. Workers, and not hermits, are wanted to carry on this war against vice; and, though the good effects may at first be scarcely perceptible, it cannot be doubted that their exertions will be powerful in moulding the intellectual and moral character of our young men. While American civil authority places in the hands of its young subject, the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the country, the Catholic Church supplements the gift, by presenting him with the cross and the prayer book, thus shaping in his mind a noble ideal, that will be for him a guide and exemplar.

All these labors of the church, however, will be, in a great measure, barren of good, as long as the government of the country is unwilling to restrict the liberties of the press. This apathy cannot be excused, as it is the cause of many a young soul's ruin. The public newspapers are teeming with scandalous reports of the

world's immoral doings. The government issues, and makes no effort to keep from the public gaze, the filthy proceedings of divorce trials. The public libraries provide our youthful Don Juans with matter that whets, instead of restraining their lustful appetites. Therein, pleasure is set up as the god of the world, at whose shrine our youth are called upon to worship. They live in an immoral world, and are absorbed by dreams of worldly delights, unmindful of the rude awakening, when they will see the unstable nature of these fanciful creations, be called upon to face the world, strive for existence, and finally discover that happiness and peace do not, as their favored authors are wont to teach, invariably follow weariness, trial, long and painful efforts.

That much of the sin in the United States is due to this extended freedom given to publishers, can hardly be questioned. From the "annual report of the Superintendent of the New York State prisons, 1886," it appears that Auburn and Sing Sing contained, during that year, 2,616 convicts; of these 1,801 were credited with a common school education, 273 were entered as being able to read and write, 19 as collegiates, 10 as having received a classical and 78 an academic education, 97 as being able to read only, and 238 as having no education. Now, it must be clear that the education, which these convicts received, did not tend to make them criminals; still the fact remains that the common schools furnished 83, and the colleges and academies 4 per cent., of the inmates of Auburn and Sing Sing during the year above mentioned. Wherein is to be found the cause of this? No doubt, some of the convicts were vicious by nature, others were made so by association, but there can be little scruple in setting down, as the principal reason of this, the fact that the large majority must have "fed upon diluted literary pap, until the strong meats of duty, morality and religion were unpalatable and indigestible."

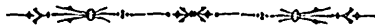
Considering calmly the social condition of the United States, it must be clear to all that a moral reformation is demanded. The task is, certainly, a difficult one; but the difficulty should only urge the clergy and people to increased effort. It would,

indeed, be vicious to consider only the more virtuous and, pointing to them, tell us that there is no pressing need for a reform. There is need for it. The waifs of the larger cities is an eloquent argument in favour of the contention. A healthy public spirit must be created, and this can be done only by healthy public morality. Let not the charge be made that those who would like to take the initiative "are few, and that the few are timid." The country needs converting. Will the apostles be found?

This is not a "learned disquisition." It is the mere jotting down of thoughts, as they crossed the writer's mind. It was not intended as a warning, its insignificance and lack of merit forbid the hope that it could be considered as such; but it may, however, among college students, open up the subject for discussion. If it do this, it will have a salutary effect, for the reason that the hope in the future of the United States rests, to a very great extent, with the college-bred men. They will be the leaders of public thought, and

the teachers of public virtue. If they but live up to the sacred obligations that their position imposes upon them, the world will be better for their having lived. Their success or failure will be measured by the good they have done. They may acquire riches and have pleasure for the mere bidding, but, this being done, the task of life is not complete. Success is something more than this. It is living and acting conformably to God's will. It is the fulfilment of the desire to aid and elevate our fellow men. Taking success to mean this, it is devoutly to be wished that our college students may be successful. If they be, then, may we expect to see a brighter era dawn upon our sister Republic, when duty, morality and religion shall be the watchwords of American citizens, when honour, sobriety and unselfishness shall flourish into noble deeds, and when brighter thoughts shall live in the minds, and holier affections beat in the hearts of American public men.

W. F. ΚΕΡΟΕ, '89.

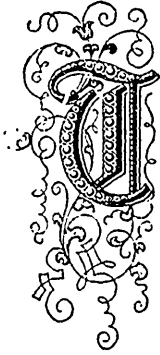


THE RED TSAR.

TSAR once had a son, an only child,
 With winning mien and brow serenely mild,
 Above which blazed, like dawn, glowing and fair,
 The lucid halo of his fiery hair.
 "Dear sire," in querulous mood, the stripling said,
 "Oh, would my locks were any tinge but red!"
 The thoughtful answer came, measured and slow:
 "Dear child, through life, shape speech and conduct so
 That, lost in praise, the men who hear or see
 Will heed not of what hue your hair may be."

November 12th, 1890.

C.

EVENING.

THE sad and solemn light of eve
 Grows gray, and dim, and melancholy :
 Athwart the cloud-loom shifting slowly,
 From east to west the shadows weave.

The silence of the night is here,—
 The rush that goes before her feet ;
 So deep, you almost hear through it
 The spaceward rolling of the sphere :

A wide and universal calm,
 Marked, here and there, along its round,
 By emphasizing points of sound,
 Like fingers to the open palm :

Perchance the rustle of a breeze
 Amid the bare and rattling boughs ;
 The far-off low of calling cows ;
 A lone bird piping from the leas ;

The watch-dog's distance-dwindled bark ;
 The crow of some untimely cock ;
 And the loud ticking of the clock,
 Splitting the minutes of the dark.

No other sound—all else is still ;
 The mighty Nature, drowsing, sleeps ;
 And even man's restless spirit steeps
 Its sense in popped dreams that kill

The stony-staring Gorgon, Pain,
 And bid the Argus-eyes of Care,
 Pervading, like a breath of prayer,
 The chambers of the heart and brain.

FRANK WATERS, Cornwall, Ont.

COWPER IN THE TASK.

"Home is the resort of love, of joy, of peace and plenty; where supporting and supported, polished friends and dear relations mingle into bliss."



IF ALL the writers of the 18th century, we find few indeed, who claim our admiration in so great a degree as does the author of *The Task*.

When we consider the character of the age in which he lived, "An age of gilded sinfulness among the higher classes and of a sinfulness ungilded, but no less coarse among the lower classes," we cannot but feel thankful, that some, at least, were found, whose nobleness of character, whose purity of intention, and whose deep sympathy for their fellow-men, raised them above the degenerate habits which seemed to pervade the whole English nation.

It is very true that Dr. Johnson, by his stern integrity, and love of self-dependence left a deep and lasting impression on the moral tone of society, and by his letters to the Earl of Chesterfield, completely abolished the abominable system of patronage, which, during the last half of the 18th century was extended only to the most obscure and most unscrupulous supporters of a most corrupt administration, thus depriving honest and worthy men who would scorn to stoop to such baseness of the very means of subsistence.

Burke and Pitt, by their utter contempt for political corruption and party without principle, have, to a great degree, redeemed the character of the public men of those times.

But upon Cowper devolved the difficult task of raising poetry out of the mire and obscenity into which it had been plunged by writers whose sole object seemed to be to satisfy the desires of a people whose moral tastes were far from being worthy of commendation. Or, as it has been well said, Cowper came "to regenerate poetry, to christianize it, to elevate it, and to fill it again with feeling and with truth."

We should, in all our reading, earnestly and incessantly bear in mind that literature has been endowed with a power which necessarily renders it a moral agent, with a power which makes it capable of changing the character of mankind.

If, then, the poetry of a nation exercises as important an influence on the minds and hearts of its people, we cannot too highly estimate the great work done by Cowper, for there is no writer of any age, who has written more frequently or effectually against the follies and vices of his countrymen.

Leaving Westminster, as he, at a later date tells us, "totally depraved in principles and an adept in the infernal art of lying," he sought first to remodel his own life, that he might the more successfully aid in uprooting the false and unchristian doctrines, which bid fair to subvert religion, and to establish in its place the worship of reason. He, therefore, forsook his legal profession, which was but poorly suited to his taste, and devoted himself almost exclusively to the more congenial, but, perhaps, less remunerative study of literature.

His early productions, owing, no doubt, to the too gravely religious spirit in which they were conceived, met with such little favor from the reading public, that he, unconscious of his own powers, was about to give up in despair the object he had cherished so long, and which he had striven so hard to attain.

But roused from his despondency by the earnest solicitation of his friends, who knew better than he the great powers that lay dormant within his soul, he set to work assiduously, and in little more than a year, gave to the world his masterpiece, the *Task*.

This time, however, Cowper was clearly conscious of his own success, for, like Pope, he no longer courted the candor, but dared the judgment of his readers.

If, as Dr. Johnson asserts, genius "is that energy which collects, combines, amplifies and animates," then, to the author

of the Task this inborn quality, in the enthusiasm of which "philosophy becomes poetry and science imagination," must be assigned in no small degree.

The subjects treated of are such as cannot fail to prove interesting and instructive, while at the same time, they mirror the life of happiness and tranquillity enjoyed by our amiable and unpretending author.

His language, though occasionally vulgar, is always smooth and simple, and directly opposed to the elaborate diction which so strongly characterized the writings of his contemporaries.

His works are essentially subjective. We see Cowper in every line.

The thoughts of his meditative mind, the feelings of his devout heart are known by us as thoroughly as if we had shared with him the labors of his well-tilled garden, or enjoyed with him the quiet seclusion of Olney.

The careful and realistic pictures he has given us of rural life and rural scenery, of his happy home and devoted friends, of his varied occupations and amusements, together with grave reflections on the social and political questions of his day, are such as produce a lasting impression, and give rise to hopes and aspirations common to all human hearts.

Virtue, "ever meek and constant," he regards as the true offspring of domestic happiness, which cannot be obtained where pleasure "the reclining goddess with the zoneless waist and wandering eyes" is adored.

Cowper is neither an historian nor a scientist, but when he tells us that "some write a narrative of wars and feats of heroes little known, and call the rant a history," we feel that there is considerable truth in what he says. The antagonism, which is claimed by some so-called scientist even in our day, to exist between revelation and the facts as shown by geology was much greater in the time of Cowper, and hence we are not greatly surprised to read "Some drill and bore the solid earth, and from the strata there, extract a register by which we learn, that He who made it and revealed its date to Moses, was mistaken in its age."

Of that science, whose domain extends so many millions of miles beyond our little planet, and which explains the various motions of the heavenly bodies and

the laws that govern them, Cowper was almost entirely ignorant. Nor was he desirous of becoming acquainted with it, since he regarded the astronomer as "spending the little wick of life's poor shallow lamp in playing tricks with nature, giving laws to distant worlds and trifling with his own."

But, aside from the utter inutility of such a study, he considers it as opposed to the wish of the divine creator, because "God never meant that man should scale the heavens by strides of human wisdom, for never yet did philosophic tribe, that brings the planets home into the eye of the observer, discover Him that rules them."

However erroneous his idea, that "our wayward intellect, the more we learn of nature, overlooks her author more," however irregular may be the plan he follows through the various subjects of his work, still we experience an indescribable pleasure in noting the inimitable ease and rapidity with which he passes from the gay to the solemn, from advice to reproof, and from ridicule to pathos. The continual praise of country life as most friendly to piety and virtue has largely contributed to render many passages of *The Task* very popular. Recreat from the bustle and turmoil of a jarring world, though it cannot "restore to man lost innocence, still it has peace, and much secures the mind from all assaults of evil, when fierce temptation, seconded within by traitor appetite, and armed with darts tempered in hell, invades the throbbing breast."

Goldsmith, in his *Deserted Village*, has given expression to similar ideas :

O blest retirement, friend to life's decline,
Retreats from care that never must be mine ;
How blest is he who crowns, in shades like
these,
A youth of labor, with an age of ease,
Who quits a world where strong temptations try,
And since 'tis hard to combat, learns to fly ?

But we should remember that Cowper was constitutionally too weak to engage in active public life, while Goldsmith gave ample proof that he was but poorly fitted to resist temptations. To labor for the public good, as well as for our own private ends, and to resist the temptations which necessarily beset us in every part of life, is more in keeping with true Christian principles. Again, we see that these same

writers, contrasting the past and present condition of England, have come to the same conclusion, namely, that England has greatly degenerated from her former moral greatness, but the reasons they have assigned for this decay are entirely different. According to Goldsmith, "trade's unfeeling train," as giving rise to national wealth, introduces luxury, effeminacy and profligacy, while Cowper contends that the real cause of England's moral depravation is to be found in her base political system.

It does not come within the province of this short essay to determine the sources whence spring these evils complained of by our author, but I cannot refrain from thinking that the mental poison, daily and hourly dealt out, with liberal hands, to the unsuspecting English youth, in the form of vile, trashy literature, is a far greater source of danger to the virtue and morality and consequently to the happiness and prosperity of the English people, than either commerce or political corruption. Though Cowper, from his cheerful and contented home, viewed with wonder and disgust the fatal effects produced by extravagance and dissipation in all public measures, the lack of zeal and piety which characterized the ministers of the gospel, and the want of respect and obedience for constituted authority, still many of the most glaring and deplorable evils of his time are entirely lost sight of.

In a man whose whole soul was bound

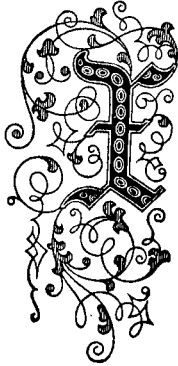
up in the material, intellectual and spiritual welfare of his countrymen, whose world was confined within the narrow shores of England, whose intensely patriotic spirit appears in each successive page, it is difficult to ascertain what were his motives in thus leaving untouched the very points which his own sense of honor, propriety and justice must have dictated as especially requiring reformation. But when we examine with what diligence he sought to raise the standard of morality, by unveiling the dreadful vices that contaminated the minds of all, from the powerful prince at whose nod lakes become lawns, woods vanish, hills subside, and valleys rise, to the poor peasant who drags his "weary way" amidst indigence and squalor, we are inclined to pardon many of those defects, which have rendered his works subject to so much unfavorable criticism.

We think only of the whole-souled author of the Task, loving his country as only a true patriot can.

"Britain! with all thy faults I love thee still," reflecting the real national character of his genius, detesting fraud and deceit in their manifold forms, as only a man imbued with true Christian principles is able to detest, and picturing in the most touching and impressive manner the pleasures, the happiness, the watchful cares of home life, as only he whose exquisite expressions of love and charity are able to excite the tenderest feelings of the human heart.

M. F. FITZPATRICK, '91.



THE LESSON OF THE LEAVES.

AIR glories of the despoiled trees,
 Like ashes on a hearth,
 You fall frost-seared to earth ;
 Yet, not with halting wings, but fleet,
 Your natal soil you sink to meet
 Within the woody girth.

Without a pause, or throe of grief,
 You go from life and light,
 When Autumn sends her blight ;
 Trustful you heed her dire behest—
 You are so certain of your rest—
 And silent pass from sight.

Such perfect faith I long to share,
 That, when my mortal end
 Is come, I, too, may wend
 My hopeful way from worldly strife,
 Without a doubt, to the Source of Life,
 And, joyful, with it blend.

November 5th, 1890.

W.

A CONTRAST, 1680-1890.



HERE could not be a greater contrast than that which is presented by the state of the Catholic Church of Scotland in 1679, and the condition of the same church in 1890. At the former period the number of Catholics, the members of a once flourishing church, was reduced to 14,000 Communicants. Of these 12,060 inhabited the Highlands, leaving 2,000* as the whole Catholic population of the most extensive, most fertile and most populous portion of the country. This statement is according to a report made by an official visitor appointed by the College of Propaganda, who, having had ten years' experience in the missions of Scotland, was well calculated to surmount the difficulty of making such a report.

There were but few priests, some ten in all, scattered as the Catholics were over the whole country, it was impossible for these few, however zealous, to bestow either frequently or regularly the benefit of their ministrations. In consequence of this, scarcely any Catholic could hear Mass oftener than thrice a year. As the priests were obliged to move about from place to place, disguised and concealed, their people seldom knew where to find them, so that many died without the aids and consolations of religion. With the exception of a few chaplains, none of the clergy had fixed abodes, and this homeless condition was not only inconvenient as regarded attending to the spiritual wants of the people, but also rendered it impossible to apply to the necessary studies. It was found to be impracticable at the time to assign to each priest a particular district. Opinion was much divided on the subject, so that without the authority of a Bishop, who could not, as yet, be appointed, this salutary discipline could not be introduced. The Presbyterian people were beginning to be somewhat reconciled to Presbyters; but bishops were still an abomination in their eyes, chiefly in consequence of the violent efforts of the

Government to place over them Anglican prelates. Extreme poverty was an additional hindrance to the efficiency of the clergy; and that church which, in the days of its abundance, could supply, on occasion, the wants of the State,* and often did so to such an extent as to cause its members, from excess of liberality, to suffer the privations and inconveniences of poverty,† was under the necessity of having recourse to foreign aid. The Congregation of Propaganda, although itself not largely endowed, made an annual grant of five hundred crowns. This fact alone shows how much the suffering Church of Scotland stood in need of assistance after it had been robbed of its endowments and before the few Catholics that remained became accustomed to contribute towards the support of their pastors.

Turning over a few leaves we come to a more prosperous epoch, and yet not so prosperous as to appear extraordinary in a time of greater enlightenment when men have so far cast off the dark prejudices of a bygone age.

The Catholics of Scotland, instead of being a mere handful, unnoticed by the mass of their fellow-countrymen, are now an important compact body, numbering, as is estimated, four hundred thousand. Clergy are not wanting who minister to the spiritual requirements of this numerous people. Circumstances have been so favorable and public opinion so much improved, that it has been considered opportune to restore the ancient hierarchy. There are now six bishops, with the same titles as were held before the "Reformation," it not being thought necessary, as in England, to invent new names for the episcopal sees of Scotland.

*James V., the last Catholic king of Scotland, when urged by his rapacious uncle Henry VIII., to take possession of the properties of the Abbeys and the church, replied that he would be guilty of no such robbery, especially as his faithful clergy were always ready to afford him the aid of their funds.

†We have a petition to the King from the monks of Arbroath, the richest Abbey in Scotland, praying His Majesty to lay no further charges on them as the brethren were already on "short commons."

* See "Catholics of Scotland," by Rev. Aen. McD. Dawson, L.L.D., etc. Page 85.

The number of the clergy is greatly increased. It has grown with the growth of the flock. Instead of some ten or twelve priests, scattered over the whole country, in danger every day of being prosecuted under the cruel penal laws, there are now three hundred and forty-eight who minister without let or hindrance to the spiritual wants of their flocks, and celebrate publicly in goodly churches the holy offices of religion. There are among them some members of religious orders, in all sixty-one (61):—Benedictines, Oblates, Jesuits, Redemptorists, Premonstratians, Vincentians, Passionists, Franciscans. Throughout the country, generally, there is no dislike shown to these worthy regulars any more than to the secular clergy. *Vclera transierunt.*

As regards education there is a very notable change. Instead of every obstacle being thrown in the way of educating children in the Catholic faith, the greatest possible facilities are afforded. The more wealthy classes require only freedom to educate their offspring as they think right, and freedom is enjoyed in its fullest extent. The children of the Catholic poor, the state authorities concern themselves in their training no less than the Catholic community. They take measures the most effective for preventing Catholic children from being educated in any other form of religion than that of their parents. The Board of Supervision thus speaks: "The Board desire to remind Parochial Boards that they are bound to take care that the education given by them as a part of the relief which they are required to afford to pauper children, shall not be so constructed as to counteract the religious instruction, which the parent or surviving parent may intimate a desire to give to any such child. In the case of children who have no surviving parent, the intention of the parents in this respect must be inferred have been to bring up the children in the religious tenets which they themselves professed." The Board

requires that children sent to schools known as "industrial schools," shall be sent only to *such schools as are conducted in accordance with the child's religious persuasion.*

The number of purely Catholic schools in Scotland is far from being inconsiderable. "According to the last report of the committee of Council on education in Scotland, there were inspected in the year ending 30th September, 1888, 156 Catholic day schools, (with 219 departments having separate head teachers), under 355 pupil teachers, ten stipendiary monitors, 103 assistant teachers and 22 "female assistants;" and having accommodation for 36,268 scholars. There were 50,321 on school registers, 36,522 in average attendance, and 40,385 present at inspection. The amount paid out of the Parliamentary grant for that year was £31,521 3s. and 8d., being 17s. 3¼ per scholar in average attendance.

"The income of these schools from all sources, was £62,311 14s. 1d., of which £10,430 18s. 11d. came from fees paid by scholars; £3,404 17s. 2d., from parochial boards for 5,480 scholars; £15,076 10s. 10d. from *voluntary contributions*; and the rest from Government grants, endowments (£342 1s. 7d.), and other sources. The *expenditure* was £61,365 0s. 8d.; viz: salaries £40,762 2s. 8d.; books and apparatus £4,400 3s. 10d.; miscellaneous £16,012 14s. 2d. The income was £1 13s. 6½d. per scholar in average attendance, (calculated on complete annual returns), and the expenditure £1 12s. 11¼d.

The percentage of passes in reading, writing and arithmetic, in Standards III.-VI. was 88.06. The report adds one school not actually inspected, having one department, accommodation for 219, and average attendance of 110.

Institutions for higher education—colleges, &c., are not wanting. A satisfactory account of them would require a separate paper.



= The Owl. =

PUBLISHED BY

THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

TERMS: one dollar a year in advance. Single copies, 10 cts. Advertising rates on application.

THE OWL is the journal of the students of the University of Ottawa. Its object is to aid the students in their literary development, to chronicle their doings in and out of class, and to unite more closely the students of the past and present to their Alma Mater.

BOARD OF EDITORS.

M. F. FITZPATRICK, '91.
 C. C. DELANY, '91.
 F. L. FRENCH, '91.
 J. P. COLLINS, '92.
 C. J. GAUDET, '92.
 D. MURPHY, '92.
 J. P. SMITH, '93.
 L. J. KEHOE, '94.
 J. McDUGGALL, '94.
 Business Manager:
 T. A. WHITE, '93.

Address all letters to "THE OWL," OTTAWA UNIVERSITY, OTTAWA, ONT.

VOL. IV. NOVEMBER, 1890. No. 3

OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

The readers of THE OWL are, no doubt, looking forward to seeing it appear next month in holiday attire, such as befits the Christmas season. We shall endeavor not to disappoint them, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make our next number realize their expectations. Following a precedent already established by other college journals of a high class, we have solicited contributions from some of the most distinguished pens of Canada, and have already received favorable answers from many. The letter press, then, is certain to be excellent, and we hope to be able to accompany it with illustrations of a suitable character. Those of

our readers who wish to secure extra copies of this Christmas number will confer a favor by sending in their orders early, so that we may know the required size of the edition. The price of single copies will be twenty cents. All remittances should be addressed to The Owl Publishing Co.

OBLIGATORY OR OPTIONAL?

Time was when the circle of human knowledge was so small that to be learned was to have extended one's study in every direction to the circumference. As it gradually widened, the student, in his endeavor to cover too much ground, became superficial and conceited. The pretentious boasting of the Sophists, because two thousand years earlier, was infinitely less ridiculous than the presumptuous challenge of Pico della Mirandola to defend, against the world, any one of his nine hundred propositions *de omni re scibili* ("et de quibusdam aliis").

Common sense has long since decided that the principle of the division of labor must be applied to study as well as to other things. But a difference of opinion exists as to what should be obligatory for all who desire a liberal education, and what optional. Our Protestant friends go a good deal further in the direction of liberty than our own educators deem either necessary or wise. The curriculum of Catholic colleges generally includes about the same subjects as that of Protestant institutions of the same standing; but, as a rule, less freedom is allowed, and fewer facilities offered for the study of specialties. We are not so stupid as to deny that the system of optional courses possesses advantages neither few nor inconsiderable. In every department of science the accumulation of knowledge is now so vast, and the facilities for extending it so ample, that a life-time is too short to exhaust the treasures of the one, or to take the fullest advantage of the other. Nor has God en-

dowed us all with the same tastes and talents. Add to this the fact that the objects of some studies are so diverse, requiring habits of thought in a measure antagonistic, and we cannot fail to recognize that optional courses are based on grave and solid reasons. It may be urged that the young student is not in a position to judge the studies for which he is naturally adapted; but he will very early manifest to his teachers the natural bent of his tastes and aptitudes, and it is the teacher's duty to guide him in the selection of his course. It must not be forgotten, either, that an optional course is obligatory in a sense; little is left to individual judgment. The University groups together kindred subjects, and while requiring of the student greater proficiency in the group or groups of his choice, obliges him to obtain a certain standing in others.

On the other hand, the very fact of having to study that for which we have no decided taste or even a positive dislike, is not without its good features. Not the least of these is the energy acquired in bringing ourselves to disagreeable tasks as well as to those more in accordance with our inclination. He will but poorly learn the great lesson of life who is incapable of mastering the caprices of taste. Moreover, precisely those faculties which are admittedly the weakest are the least developed by special studies. The proper time for specialties, therefore, appears to be after the general development afforded by an obligatory course of studies. Even where options are allowed, only the genius will attain eminence. Now, we hold that genius will make its way after all the aids of the University are withdrawn. Witness the case of Mr. Charles Baillargé, of Quebec. The most ardent admirer of Quebec collegiate education will hardly maintain that any great facilities are there offered for the study of mathematics, yet Mr. Baillargé discovered the prismoidal formula a discovery of immense practical value

and one of the most important additions to mathematical science made in recent times.

It must be borne in mind, also, when comparing the results of Protestant and Catholic university work, in the English-speaking world, that it is either Irish or foreigners who control our higher educational institutions. The former are just recovering from the effects of the penal laws, and are still laboring under the greatest of all difficulties—lack of means and leisure for intellectual pursuits. In a fair field these difficulties soon disappear, so we may expect in the near future a great advancement of higher educational work in Canada and the United States. Then shall the question of the arrangement of our collegiate courses receive a greater measure of attention, and in the light of experience a judicious combination of the two systems will be made, to meet the exigencies of the times and circumstances in which we shall find ourselves.

FINIS CORONAT OPUS.

If we stand aside from the beaten track upon which the masses journey, and note the wide-spread tendency of the age, we will be forced into the admission that virtue is measured by the standard of utility; and, unfortunately, the mob it is that assumes the duty of judging virtue by this standard. Whatever does not, to its mind, conduce to man's pleasure, provide him with something that would fill to the brim the cup of sensual enjoyment, cannot receive its sanction or encouragement. Hence philosophy suffers from lack of patronage. For the educated mind, however, philosophy has charms of a deep and abiding nature; as well as a significance that is, in no way, lessened by the fact that the less cultured endeavor to frown down its importance and influence. With its importance, the student, who is

strenuously labouring to educate himself in order to be able to meet the responsibilities of the future, should be thoroughly acquainted ; because, in this way, he will be better prepared to hold out to his fellowman that assistance and advice, for which every human soul is craving. Man was not born to be selfish. He was created for others as well as for himself. Living in communion with those about us necessitates mutual aid, moral and intellectual ; and this aid can be given by him only who is conversant with the principles of true Christian philosophy. This may be doubted. It may be argued that the teachings of philosophers did not, do not, or will not, be productive of practical results. The contention is absurd. No great truth, which has been enunciated from the time when Plato taught in the groves of Athens, up to the present, but has reached the people, guiding or misleading them, impelling them to deeds of virtue or of vice. Stripped of its more scientific form, the crowd accept it as an established fact, dressed in the language of the commonplace. Objection may be taken to it on account of the admissions that it is sometimes misleading. Why so ? In every age and clime the gifts of God have been abused. Science has discovered the wonderful powers of steam and electricity—powers that have been made to subserve the wants of man—still, mishap and misfortune have followed the discovery. Why then single out philosophy as the object of our denunciation, when other sciences are as equally deserving of it ? It should hold first rank in our esteem ; it should be judged by its merits, and considered as the queen and crown of the other sciences. Though adverse, as well as favorable criticism, has been passed upon it, even by educated men, still we should cling to it as the noblest of all branches of learning ; because it does not concern itself with what is merely material or sensible.

It goes beyond this ; it reaches far into the past when creation was only a possibility, and points out to us whence it is that all the things we see about us have been called into existence ; it rests, for a time, in the present to instruct us upon the essence and relations of things that are ; and, making its way into futurity, it shows us the final aim and destiny of all created things. The physiologist takes the human body, and, studying the convolutions of the brain or the properties of the nervous system, strives to discover the principle of action, but he cannot. The philosopher comes to his assistance, and reveals to him the fact that life does not spring from material forces, but that its principle is a spiritual and immortal soul. If we view the relation of philosophy to the fine arts, we may, perhaps, better understand its value. Let us take painting as an example. We view a canvas upon which is traced a scene of nature, or to which have been transferred the conceptions of an artist ; we experience a pleasure in contemplating it, and are led to express our admiration. We know that these feelings are excited by our susceptibility of the emotion of beauty. But what is beauty ? What are its limits ? In what does it consist ? These are questions, the depths of which philosophy alone can reach. Some there are, no doubt, who contend that this knowledge is useless. But it is not so, for the reason that man possesses an inherent longing to know, as well as to do and feel. Truth has attractions which cannot be withstood ; and truth, in all its purity and simplicity, can be acquired only through the agency of philosophy. The student, therefore, who neglects this branch of a college course, deprives himself of that knowledge which, above all others, can properly prepare him to be the guide and teacher of his fellowmen, when time shall have conducted him into the bustle and turmoil of his future life.

PROFESSOR AND STUDENT.

We, in America, by the ardent fire of our unreasoning devotion to democratic ideals, have burned away many barriers erected and pronounced good by the collective wisdom of mankind. The natural equality of all men has been made the major of an argument, whose conclusions are only properly termed absurdities. A glimpse at the various sides of life affords sufficient proof of the truth of this assertion. Except among Catholics, laymen hold themselves not a whit inferior to their pastors, and think it more blessed to give instruction than to receive. The relations between rich and poor, learned and illiterate, employer and employed, are all awry owing to the false notions prevalent on personal liberty and equal rights.

These same ideas have invaded the educational world, and completely upset the admirable harmony existing therein. What professor and student were, and are yet, in the great universities of Europe, would not suit progressive America. So a change was made. The professor was given to understand that his salary marked the quality and quantity of the return required; he became a highly paid tradesman, a refiner of raw material at so much per cubic inch. He was thus forced to assume the essentially false position of employé of his students, who paid his salary and were his masters. Hence what should be, to insure success, a labor of love, became an oppressive, ill-requited, disagreeable task. The student also missed his true aim—an earnest, respectful, docile pursuit of knowledge, and a deep love for it wherever found. The professor had no enthusiasm for his subject; the student, no confidence in his professor. The former received no sympathy from his class, gradually grew dull and uninteresting; the latter regarded the professor's lectures as bores, deliberately calculated to kill time, and thus it went from bad to

worse. And if we are behind the old world in higher education, it is due not so much to our young country, our inexperience, and the like, as to our deliberate choice of and adherence to false principles and false methods. We, of this age and country, can approach nearer to perfection in a decade, than our remote ancestors could in a century; but we are capable, too, of a like swiftness in retrogression.

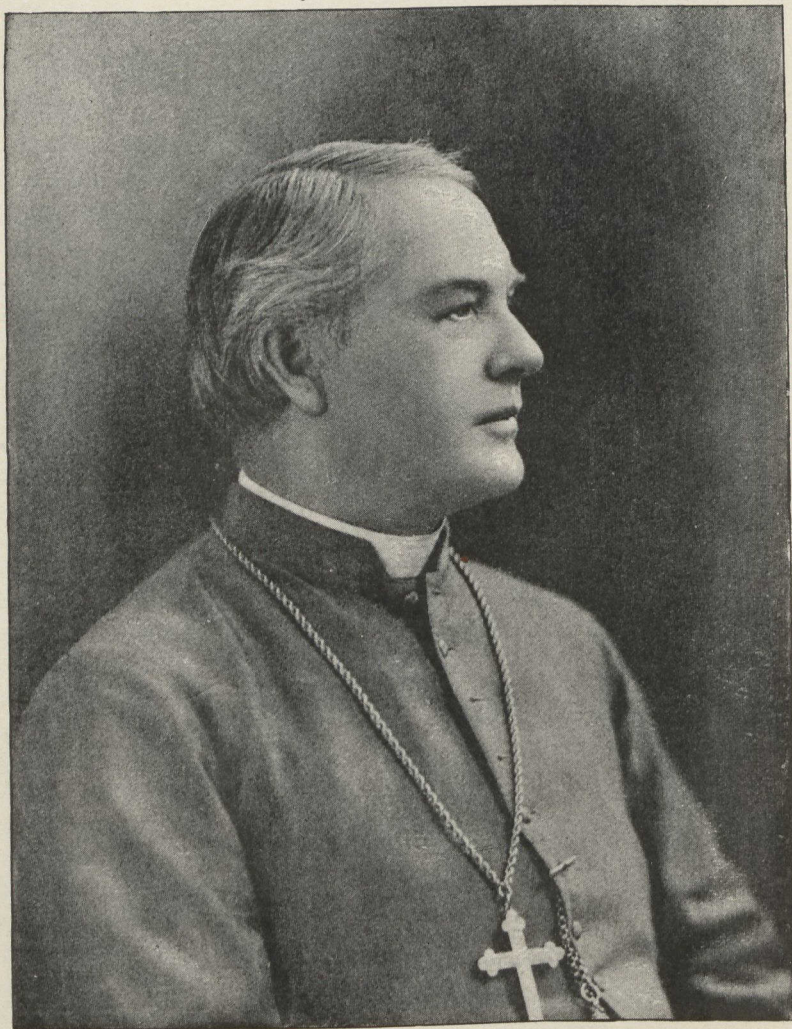
University professors are, or at least should be, chosen for their broad views and general culture, as well as for special excellence in the branch they are designed to teach. There must be no lack of scholarship, but above all the instruction must be imparted in a clear and methodical manner, so as to train the mind, create a thirst for knowledge, and encourage personal research. No amount of money can be an equivalent of such work; but the true professor will value highest the progress of his students, the enthusiastic spirit that animates them, their unflinching love and respect for him, not only while he is directly connected with them, but ever afterwards through life.

*A NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY
FOR CANADA.*

Messrs. A. McKim & Co., Advertising Agents of Montreal, are preparing what will be the first comprehensive newspaper directory of this country.

Canada is now quite large enough and its journalistic interests of sufficient importance to require its own annual Newspaper Directory and there are several new features of the proposed work which will make it a valuable hand-book for all seeking information concerning the Canadian press.

We bespeak for this enterprising firm the hearty support and co-operation of Canadian publishers generally.



RIGHT REV. ALEXANDER MACDONELL,
FIRST BISHOP OF ALEXANDRIA, ONT.

CONSECRATION OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP MACDONELL.

THE OWL, some weeks ago, announced the appointment of Rt. Rev. Alexander Macdonell, an alumnus of the University, to the office of first Bishop of the new See of Alexandria. In this issue, we offer our readers an account of the interesting ceremony of consecration, with a portrait of His Lordship.

The Church requires the consecration to be held on a Sunday or on the feast of an Apostle, and, accordingly, the feast of SS. Simon and Jude, October 28th, was set apart for this event. Appropriate ceremonies accompany the administration of the sacraments in the Catholic Church; ceremonies, which are not empty forms but are used to signify and explain the effects of the sacraments, and to inspire the faithful with reverence for them, the institutions of our divine Saviour. The bishops being the direct successors of the Apostles, and vested with the plenitude of their power, the Roman Ritual prescribes for their investiture ceremonies of majestic character. The grandeur of a bishop's consecration can be known only to those who have witnessed it, and who are members of the Church whose every rite is an appeal to the heart, to elevate and unite us with God, to whom all honour and reverence are referred.

The bishops and most of the clergy arrived in Alexandria the previous evening. At the depot they were received by a delegation of citizens, with carriages, and, headed by a brass band, moved in procession to the Bishop's Palace. The town was brilliantly illuminated, and a cordial reception given the visitors. The citizens of Alexandria extended genuine Highland hospitality to their Reverend guests, placing their residences at their disposal.

Long before the service, the people flocked to the Cathedral, packing it to the doors. Fully three thousand persons were present, while hundreds were unable to gain admission. Elaborate decorations had been prepared. Adorning the church were various national flags, while from the tower above floated joyfully the Papal colors. The interior of the sacred edifice was tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens and bunting, arrayed in pleasing designs on the walls and pillars.

At ten o'clock, a procession of bishops and priests entered the Cathedral from the Palace, and marched solemnly up the grand aisle, the band in the gallery playing a triumphal march. After a few minutes adoration before the Most Blessed Sacrament, the clergy retired to their respective places, and the bishops vested for the service, which lasted fully three hours. His Grace Archbishop Cleary was the consecrator, assisted by their Lordships Bishop O'Connor, of Peterboro', and Bishop Lorrain, of Pembroke. There were present His Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, their Lordships Bishop O'Farrell, Trenton, N.J., Bishop O'Connor, of London, and Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton; Rev. Canon Campeau, administrator of the arch-diocese of Ottawa, and Rev. Father Brutchesi, representing His Grace Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal; Very Rev. Vicars-General Laurent, Rooney, Browne; Rev. Monsignor Farrelly, of Belleville; Rev. Canons McCarthy and Foley; Rev. J. M. McGuckin, O.M.I., Rector of Ottawa University, and Rev. Father Joly, C.S.V., Pres. of Bourget College, Rigaud; Rev. Deans Gauthier and O'Connor, Rev. Dr. Dawson, Ottawa, Rev. Fathers Dowd and Callaghan, Montreal, Rev. Father Tortel, O.M.I., Lowell, Mass., and about eighty of the clergy of the neighboring dioceses.

It was, indeed, a magnificent spectacle to behold in the sanctuary the consecrating bishops vested in red and gold, the bishop-elect in white and cloth of gold, and the other bishops clothed in purple, behind them the altars gorgeously adorned, while, without the rail, were ranged the remaining clergy, in white and black, and the body of the church thronged to the doors with an attentive congregation.

The ceremony proceeded, too long here to detail, and the mass ended, the new bishop solemnly gave the Episcopal Benediction, and was conducted to the throne in his former parochial church, now St. Finnan's Cathedral, and there installed as Bishop, in presence of his faithful flock, from whose loving hearts rose fervent prayers to God for the happiness and prosperity of the first Bishop of Alexandria. The Te Deum was then intoned, and while the clergy chanted this beautiful hymn of praise and thanksgiving, the newly-made bishop with his assistants,

proceeded through the church and bestowed his blessing on the kneeling multitude.

Then followed the sermon, preached by Rev. Dr. Fillatre, O.M.I., of Ottawa University. It was preached upon the text: "Let priests who rule well, be esteemed worthy of double honor." He described the functions of the bishop, the honors attached to his office, and how he is the complete priest, the personator of his Divine Master. He referred to the eminent qualities of the new bishop, and showed from his labors that as a priest he had truly ruled well, and was therefore worthy of the double honor mentioned by St. Paul. The Rev. gentleman then pointed out the duties of the people to their bishop, and expressed his confidence, that as they had revered and faithfully obeyed him as a priest, they would so continue towards him as bishop, and by showing gratitude to God for His signal favors, merit abundant blessings for the new diocese of Alexandria.

After the sermon, the clergy of the new diocese gathered at the foot of the throne, and offered their congratulations to His Lordship in an address read by Rev. Father McCarthy. Assembling before His Grace Archbishop Cleary, they declared to him, through Rev. Father Corbett, their sorrow at parting from him with whom they had labored for the past ten years, and thanked him warmly for his repeated acts of kindness, and the fatherly affection at all times shown them. His Grace, in his reply, was sensibly moved, as he experienced emotions of sorrow and of joy, sorrow at separation from them whom he had learned to esteem as excellent priests in the ministry, his own co-laborers in God's holy work, and joy in the noble work accomplished and rewarded in the person of one who had been till then one of themselves. Rev. Dean Gauthier, on behalf of the clergy of the archdiocese of Kingston, then offered his congratulations to His Lordship Bishop Macdonell, testifying to his excellent qualities as a brother priest, declaring the honor reflected upon them in his appointment, and wishing him the choicest blessings of Heaven in the performance of his duties. The address from the congregation of St. Finnan's was a model of excellence, coupling with expressions of reverence, filial affection and gratitude, their best wishes and prayers

for their beloved pastor, and in reference to the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Bishop Macdonell, "the prelate who still dwells in the hearts of his countrymen," setting forth briefly a sketch of the foundation of Catholicity in Ontario. The address was read by Mr. David Fraser, supported by Messrs. Theodore Chisholm and Alex. McKinnon, the two oldest parishoners, and signed by representatives of the various clans.

Another address, highly appreciated and indicative of the Bishop's popularity, was presented by the Protestant citizens of Alexandria, and read by Mr. E. H. Tiffany, with whom were Messrs. R. R. MacLennan and B. Ostrom.

To each of these, his Lordship replied at length, sincerely thanking, next to the Holy Father, the Bishops of Ontario, from whom, without a dissenting voice, he had received his appointment, the clergy of the archdiocese for many acts of kindness shown him as a simple priest, and now as a bishop, and, lastly, the laity, especially his own parishoners, who were ever ready to do his will, and to whom he believed, was due in a great measure by their hearty co-operation, the good work that had been accomplished.

All was now over; the clergy reformed in procession to the palace, the band accompanying with a joyful march. Shortly after, Bishop Macdonell entertained the Rev. visitors with an elaborate banquet, at which he took occasion to express once more his profound thanks to bishops and priests, and hoped that as he had then the pleasure of their company, they would not be slow to visit Alexandria again, when he would be only too happy to give them a cordial welcome.

His Lordship was the recipient of many valuable presents. The following are a few of them: From the clergy of the new diocese, \$1,200; from his Grace Archbishop Cleary, magnificent crozier and traditional ring presented by George IV to the late Bishop Macdonell; from the archdiocese of Kingston, complete set of episcopal vestments, valued at \$1,500; from St. Finnan's congregation, Alexandria, \$1,000; from Mrs. Sparrow, consecration ring; from the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Alexandria, hand candlestick, ewer and basin (gold); from Sisters of Providence and Congregation, articles for the use of the sanctuary; from Mrs. McCarthy, handsome gold pen; from parish of St. Raph-

ael, gold monstrance set with precious stones; and from Mr. D. Kennedy, Alexandria, episcopal throne and prie-Dieu.

OCTOBER FESTIVITIES.

The month of October was truly a festive season among Catholics in Ontario, for it brought to them events of great joy and splendor, in the conferring of the Pallium upon a bishop recently elevated to the archiepiscopal dignity, and the consecration of two new bishops. A new ecclesiastical province has been erected, with the see of Kingston the metropolitan, and the counties of Glengarry and Stormont have been made a new diocese. These are evident marks of great progress in the Catholic church. She is progressing with the times, as she has always done; she prospers equally under every form of just government, and nowhere more than in our own free land. In Ontario there are now three ecclesiastical provinces, including in all eight dioceses.

CONFERRING OF THE PALLIUM.

The elevation of his Grace Archbishop Cleary to his new rank had been announced for some months past, and the ceremony of the investiture of the pallium took place in his cathedral church on Sunday, 26th October. His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau conferred the pallium in the presence of an immense concourse of people. There were also in attendance a large number of bishops and priests. The ceremony was one of the most magnificent ever witnessed in Canada. His Grace was the recipient of several congratulatory addresses, and was presented by the clergy of the archdiocese with a purse of \$11,800, which he intends to apply to the memorial chapel now in course of erection. Archbishop Cleary was appointed to the see of Kingston about ten years ago. He was, at that time, President of St. John's College, Waterford, Ireland. Mention need not here be made of the excellent work he has achieved for the church in Canada, as is clearly evidenced by the dignity recently awarded him. He is a man of profound erudition, a keen observer, as our public men well know, and especially watchful of Catholic interests. In him the opponents of Catholic education will ever find a powerful foe, and the Catholics, a ready and powerful

champion. Ottawa University congratulates His Grace on his new honor, and wishes him many long years in the service of the sacred ministry.

AN EDUCATOR MITRED.

To the city of London was given a share of the religious festivities. For some time past, the see of London was vacant through the translation of His Lordship Bishop Walsh to the Archbishopric of Toronto. Rev. Dr. Denis O'Connor, President of Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont., was chosen his successor. His Lordship is singularly deserving of the high honor, and eminently qualified to perform the onerous duties of bishop. His appointment was singularly agreeable to all in the diocese, as shown by the many addresses and presents offered him. As president of the college for twenty years, Dr. O'Connor has formed a thorough acquaintance of the London diocese, many of whose priests received their training under his guidance. The rising greatness of this college, due in great part to his prudent direction, is a token of London's future under its new prelate. THE OWL, on behalf of Ottawa University, extends hearty congratulations and good wishes to His Lordship, in whose elevation new strength is imparted to Catholic education.

OBITUARY.

With sentiments of the deepest regret, we learned of the early demise of Mr. S. Rattey, who left the University two years ago, after having completed the Commercial, and having spent one year in the Civil Engineering course. While at College, he was known as a devoted student and a pious young man.

We sincerely condole with his relations in their bereavement, while we have every reason to hope that the deceased now enjoys that eternal bliss to which his virtuous life entitled him. *Requiescat in pace.*

EXCHANGES.

Throughout the month of October, THE OWL, as he sat perched over the exchange table, has been kept busy blinking his recognition as his friends of "auld lang syne" have dropped in one by one. Amongst the latest arrivals is the *Acta Victoriana*. In matter it is up to; the

mark, but in tone it is not cheerful. The federation of Victoria with Toronto has been finally decided upon—a step which the *Acta* seems to regard as indicative of its own dissolution, “hence these tears.” The *Acta* has abolished its exchange department to make room for missionary matter, a determination, to our mind, regrettable, as we believe that much mutual benefit accrues to college journals from well-conducted exchange columns.

The *Georgetown College Journal* is once more before us with a table of contents that proves it to be as worthy of a hearty welcome as it has been in the past. The article on Cardinal Newman is well written and furnishes a good insight into the gentle, loving, but highly courageous character of the deceased prelate. The locals are numerous, but we think the editorial department might, with benefit, be made more extensive.

The *College Student* for October, comes to us in a new garb, being now clothed in the college colors—blue and white—a change which greatly enhances the appearance of the *Student*. The number is devoted chiefly to accounts of the installation of the new president, but space is found for some sensible remarks on the impropriety of shortening a college course to three years.

The *Dalhousie Gazette* will, in future, we are informed, consist of three independent papers rolled into one, under the respective control of Arts, Medicine and Law. The current issue contains a readable article on the respective merits of Goldsmith and Addison, in the Arts department. The Law space is chiefly taken up with matters relating to that profession.

The *Niagara Index* comes to us in all the glory of a new cover and seems much rejoiced thereat. The literary standard of the *Index* entitles it to a place amongst our best exchanges. In “Shakespeare’s treatment of Persons and Things Holy,” the reverence with which that master-mind handles all things pertaining to religion is pointed out in an interesting way and is illustrated by numerous apt quotations. The writer of “College Smokers,” is evidently a lover of the weed himself, else he would be unable to describe the process so accurately and to

distinguish so nicely between the manner of the tyro and the adept when indulging in “a mild cigar.”

The *Delphic*, in a well written editorial, complains that many college journals devote too much of their editorial space to topics of merely local interest, which it thinks should rather find a place amongst the locals. We endorse this idea to a certain extent, but believe that as the chief object of a college journal is to advance the interests of the institution from which it emanates, questions gravely affecting these interests may well serve as topics of editorial discussion. The *Delphic* is neatly gotten up, and the departments, with the exception of the exchange, are well cared for.

A most beautiful poetical gem, entitled “Autumnal,” appears in the *Round Table* for October, but unfortunately it is not original. We think that when pieces of such rare merit are clipped from exchanges, credit should be given by inserting the full name of the journal from which they were taken, and not by merely affixing “Ex.” to them. The exchange department of the *Round Table* would better fulfil its purpose did it contain fewer clippings and more criticisms—a remark which might with equal justice be applied to that of not a few of our exchanges.

The *Earlhamite* is a bright, neatly gotten up paper, hailing from Richmond, Indiana. “The Three Ages” in the current issue, contains much solid, common sense. Every student who thinks the time spent in college preparing for life’s battle is too long, should ponder over this passage. “What a cheering, hopeful picture is that which presents the young man upon the threshold of life, restraining the forward step, holding back the eager hand, waiting for the morning mists to clear away, waiting to get upon the bright vantage-ground, waiting to get a clear, long view; waiting, not idly, but watchfully for a complete and perfect equipment.”

The *Highlander*, from Denver, Col., is one of the brightest of our exchanges. Printed on good, heavy paper, in clear, legible type, and having its various departments well balanced, it compares favorably both in make-up and matter with most of our exchanges.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

We are pleased to see that our young friend, Master O'Keefe, who has been ill for some time, is once more able to resume his studies and unfinished anecdotes.

A debating society has been organized by the Juniors, with H. Gibbons as president. Judging from the oratorical abilities he usually displays in the yard and refectory, we have no doubt the choice was a good one.

On Saturday, October 25, a return match was played between the Iron Sides of the city and the O. C. Juniors, on the College grounds. The Iron Sides, weighing their prospects of victory (from previous matches with the same team) from the Juniors, decided to run no risks. So an amalgamation with the Gladstones was speedily effected. The combination thus formed proved to be the best team the Juniors have, so far, been called upon to play. P. Murphy is a whole team in himself, while F. Nolan is too big to play with juniors. The game was entirely one-sided, and although the Collegians played with their usual judgment and skill, still they were no match for their heavier and faster opponents.

Hugh Bert, the civil engineer, assisted by two first grade mathematicians, have already surveyed the yard, and defined definitely the limits of a prospective rink. The sewer is not to be included, as owing to it, the bottom fell out of the one of last year.

On Thursday, October 28th, one of the most interesting games of football that we have witnessed this season, was played between the Externs and Boarders. Nothing could surpass the excitement which prevailed among the supporters of both teams previous to their appearance on the field. It had been whispered around that the Externs had erected, and fully equipped, a gymnasium in some secluded part of the city, where, unobserved, they might devote hours to training. But, be that as it may, they certainly were in first class condition, and well might the staunchest supporters of the Boarders grow despondent, as, from a signal from Maloney, these stalwart youths, with determination to do or die, strode gallantly on the field, and took up their positions as follows:—

Boarders.

O. Allard,
H. Cameron,
Goulet,
Landry,
Murphy,
J. M. McCabe,
Connolly,
E. Valade,
Cunningham,
P. M. McCabe,
McKay,
Quesnel,
A. Allard,
F. Lamoureux,
M. Gibbons,

Backs,
½ backs,
¼ backs,
Wings,
Rush,

Externs.

R. Beaulieu,
W. Weir,
C. Kavanagh,
Deslauriers,
Copping,
Larose,
Malo,
Constantine,
Richard,
A. Beaulieu,
Christin,
Pinard,
Verrault,
Forget,
Compeau.

The boarders won the toss, and decided to play on the eastern goal.

From the kick off, Murphy secured the ball, and with a brilliant dash, passing half a dozen externs, carried the ball within a few feet of the opponents' goal. Here, a desperate scrimmage ensued, in which the weight of the boarders told terribly upon their lighter but more plucky opponents. After a few seconds, the ball emerges from the scrimmage, Connolly gets it and passes to Cameron, who drops a beautiful goal. The rubber is once more in motion, but Landry fails to return, being tackled by Malo, who forces him into touch. From the throw out, McKay gets the ball, passes to Goulet and again the ball is travelling towards the externs' goal. Weir fumbles the ball and, quick as lightning, Cunningham is upon him, and, by close dribbling, works it across the line, forcing Beaulieu to rouge. The externs, during the remainder of the game, played well, and, were it not for the brilliant play of O. Allard and Goulet, the boarders would certainly have been beaten. Although the ball during the last twenty minutes of the game was almost entirely within the boarders' territory, still the externs failed to score, and, when time was called, it was found that the boarders had succeeded in rolling up eleven points.

Boxing is all the rage. Football, baseball and lacrosse are indulged in merely as a training for the arena. The following is a list of the officers of the newly organized club:—

- Honorary President.—E. McCumber.
- President.—W. Slattery.
- 1st Vice-President.—Gregorio Flores.
- 2nd Vice-President.—Walter Caron.
- Secretary.—H. Koehler.
- Treasurer.—G. McKay.

Official Referee.—F. Rainboth.

General Manager.—Maloney.

Instructors.—Lucier and Carey.

Regular meetings of the club will be held three times a day in the junior refectory.

The following is a list of those who held first places in their classes for the month of October :—

1st Grade.—1, P. Baskerville ; 2, Jos. Chene ; 3, F. McGee.

2nd Grade.—1, R. Fortin ; 2, J. L'Etoile ; 3, C. Brophy.

3rd Grade, B.—1, J. McDougall ; 2, Jas. Quinn ; 3, A. Gosselin.

3rd Grade, A.—1, P. Mellon ; 2, J. Robert ; 3, H. Christin.

4th Grade.—1, W. Brophy ; 2, W. Fagan ; 3, A. J. Turcotte.

FOOT-BALL.

M'GILL VS. VARSITY.

The second time the McGill and Ottawa College ever met on the football field was on Saturday, October 18th. Invitations to play in Ottawa were sent to several teams and guarantees were offered, but McGill alone accepted and came up on the above mentioned date. On Thanksgiving Day, 1888, the McGill team defeated our second team by a score of 16 to 1. This year they played our first team. They did not defeat it, neither did they score 16 points, but they came so near doing both, that they opened our footballers' eyes. Ottawa College went on the field little expecting that they would be called upon to play a hard game, and, to make matters worse, they scored shortly after play was begun. But McGill pulled together and scored a majority in the first half, increased it in the second, and would have retained it till the end of the game, had not Ottawa College made one of those mighty dashes for which the team is famed. Owing to the fact that the McGill men had to return by the five o'clock train, the game was begun rather early. Mr. P. B. Taylor, of the Ottawa F. B. C., gave general satisfaction as referee.

At 2:30, in answer to the referee's whistle, the teams lined up as follows :—

McGill—Back, Smart ; half-backs, H. Hamilton, Goulet and Russell ; quarter-backs, Jacques ; wings, Walker, Bowie McDougal and Walsh ; forwards, Hamilton, Nates, King, Halliday, Whyte and McFarlane ; field captain, E. Mulligan, M.D.

Ottawa College—Back, Bélanger ; half-backs, Cormier, Troy ; quarter-backs, Gaudet, Guillet ;

wings, McDougal, Sparrow, Tétreau and Proderick ; forwards, Masson, Meagher, Charron, McDonald, Charron and Léveque ; field captain, J. P. Smith.

McGill won the toss and chose to defend the western goal with the wind and sun in their favor. Shortly after the ball was kicked, the visitors were called upon to rouge. After the kick-off from the 25 yard line, McGill braced up and rushed. Their forwards were exceptionally strong and fast, and their backs kicked splendidly. Play was soon in Ottawa territory and the McGills then played an open game. With the wind against them and the sun in their eyes, it was impossible for the Ottawa backs to return the long kicks of the Montreal collegians, and soon the latter had two rouges credited to them. Score, McGill 2, Ottawa College 1. After Guillet's kick-off, McGill forced the ball back to the centre of the field. Then, the scene of action was changed from one side of the 50 yard line to the other, until a scrimmage occurred in Ottawa College territory. From the scrimmage the ball was passed to the College backs, but H. Hamilton, who, at the time, was playing on the wing, ran through, intercepted the pass and sped down the field to within twenty yards of the goal, and "dropped" it and sent it over the cross bar, securing five points more for McGill ; score, McGill 7, Ottawa 1. After the kick-off, the champions worked harder and carried the play to McGill. The College backs kicked well and the back division of McGill returned. At last the ball crossed McGill's goal line, the College forwards were following closely and Smart rouged and Ottawa College score was increased to 2 points. McGill kicked off and Ottawa returned. Then occurred a scrimmage in McGill territory. After the scrimmage, the College forwards dribbled the ball over McGill goal line and Tétreau secured a touch down, but the kick for goal was missed and the score stood McGill 7, Ottawa College 6. The first half was almost over and the champions strove to increase their score before time, but failed to do so, as the referee blew his whistle shortly afterwards and half time was called.

During the interval of rest, the champions wondered what was amiss with their favorites. Everybody agreed with his neighbor that the wind was the cause of it all. Not that the wind was so very strong, but because it was the only way they could explain McGill's outscoring the champions. When the teams went on the field for the second half, it was thought that the visitors would be kept on the defensive throughout, but such surmising was soon proved to be wrong.

McGill kicked off and, shortly after, close play

was in order. For awhile, neither side gained any advantage worth speaking of, until a scrimmage took place in Varsity's 25 yard line. It was Ottawa's ball, and McDonald heeled out. McGill's forwards got through and the sphere was dribbled by the quarters. The halves were near and the ball, striking one of them, rebounded and, a McGill man catching it, crossed the goal line and touched it down. Hamilton took the try and kicked a goal, and McGill, then, had 13 points to their credit, while the champions had but 6.

Then it was that everyone realized that circumstances pointed towards a defeat for Varsity, unless a decided change was effected, and that very soon, as there remained no great length of time. The champions said nothing, but for the remainder of the game their play was decidedly more determined. Guillet kicked off and the College immediately carried the ball to McGill territory. By some fast play they forced Smart to rouse. Shortly after McGill's kick off, the ball was once more dribbled near the visitors goal line and McDougal secured a touch down. The try for goal was missed and the score was, McGill 13, Ottawa College 11. The ball was returned from McGill's kick off and a scrimmage took place in McGill territory. McDonald "heeled out" to Gaudet, who passed to Cormier, and the latter by a beautiful run, scored a touch-down. No goal was kicked and the score was McGill 13, Ottawa College 15. Two minutes remained, but in that short space of time, Ottawa College added two more points to their credit, by forcing McGill to rouse twice. Time was called and the score stood McGill 13, Ottawa College 17. After the customary cheers the visitors hastened to catch their train. The McGill men's visit was very short, which was much regretted, as they showed themselves to be perfect gentlemen, imbued with the rollicking, friendly spirit so characteristic of the college student. During their short stay here they made a favorable impression on our students and we hope to see them again next season. The following Saturday, they won the Quebec championship, and we extend to them our hearty congratulations on their victory.

COLLEGIATE VS. VARSITY SECONDS.

On Tuesday, Oct. 25th our second team met the Collegiate Institutes on Cartier Square. Two half hours were played at the end of which the score stood 14 to 0 in favor of our second team. The Collegiates played a strong game, but were kept on the defensive for the most part of the time. For the Collegiates, Cambie played a sure game at half back and Ketchum though a new player and as yet ignorant of the rules, did some very good work on the wing. For the College, the whole forward line played a splendid game. In

fact the game was won by the fast work of the forwards and the splendid play of Bedard behind the scrimmage. Mr. P. B. Taylor satisfactorily discharged the duties of referee.

OTTAWA CITY VS. VARSITY.

On October 30th, a return match between Ottawa City and Varsity was played on the Metropolitan grounds. The city men were somewhat behind time in arriving on the grounds, and there was hardly time enough for two half-hour's play. The forward division of the Ottawas was far superior to that which faced the Collegians earlier in the season. The scrimmage was heavier and the wings fleet. There was an inclination, however, to keep the ball in the scrimmage, and open play was not much indulged in. The score at the end of time was College 15 City 3. Mr. J. O'Connor, as referee, and Mr. C. W. Badgley, of the O.A.A. A., and Mr. F. L. French, of the College, as touch judges, gave the utmost satisfaction.

MONTREAL SECOND VS. COLLEGE SECOND.

Montreal's second fifteen were anxious to test their merits with ours, and they were duly accorded Thanksgiving Day morning. At 10.30 the teams took the following positions:

Second Montreal.—Back, Miller (capt.); half-backs, Fry, Montserrat and Hagar; quarter-back, Mitchell; forwards, Jamieson, W. Jamieson, Lyman, Fairbanks, Henderson, Caxton, Robertson, Lewis, James, Bedford and M. Jack, Captain.

Second College.—Back, Massue (replaced by Brunel); half-backs, Plunket and Kehoe; quarter backs, Bedard and Rigney; wings, Collins, Tetreau, McDougal and Morel; forwards, Vincent, Dunigan, Leveque, Meagher, Cahill and J. French Field captain, F. L. French.

When the teams faced each other, it was seen, at a glance, that the Montrealers were an older and heavier combination. After the kick off, there was scrimmaging and then some open play. Montreal's back kicked up the field, but it was soon returned. Play, then, was near the Montreal goal line, and soon the visitors roused. For the first half the Collegians were handicapped by having a strong wind in their face. The score, at the end of half time, stood College 7, Montreal 1.

After a short rest, play was resumed, and, then, our second team scored point after point. Rouge followed touch down and touch down followed rouge, until the score stood, College 28, Montreal 1. The Montreal forwards played a hard game, but were evidently overmatched by their more youthful opponents. For the College, the scrimmage men played with splendid system, and the wings covered well and followed up promptly. In fact the forwards did their work so well that every time Meagher "heeled out" the backs had splendid

chances, and they made good use of them all. But the star of the whole game was Bedard, who did yeoman work behind the scrimmage. The second team were justly proud of their great victory, and the visitors took their defeat in good part, and Capt. Miller expressed himself as hoping they would often meet again. Mr. F. C. Anderson, of the Ottawa Foot Ball Club, made an excellent referee, and not one of his decisions were questioned.

MONTREAL VS. VARSITY.

Brittania had played a draw with Montreal, and McGill had defeated Montreal and wrested the championship of Quebec from them. It was quite a change for Montreal to be thus beaten after having held the Provincial Championship for years, but the wearers of the red and black jerseys resolved to retrieve their lost laurels. They decided on coming to Ottawa and taking home the Dominion Championship. Thursday, Nov. 6th, Thanksgiving Day, was the time agreed upon for the match. Every Montrealer, every Ottawa College man, every friend or hater of either team and every admirer of football was anxious for the day to come, and, at last, it came. The weather was very inclement in the beginning but grew milder towards the middle of the week. Thursday morning there was but a slight breeze, but it increased to a strong east wind, and every one knew that the winning of the toss meant a good deal.

The Montreal team arrived by the C.P.R. noon train and put up at the Russell. The match was advertised to begin at 2 o'clock sharp, but it was after half past two when the Montrealers arrived on the grounds. Had the visitors been on hand at the advertised hour there would have been sufficient time before darkness to have decided the draw.

Mr. H. B. Yates, the centre rush of the McGill, had been chosen as referee, but when the noon train arrived it was learned that he had not come not having been notified in time. At half past one, there was no referee and the captains proceeded to the Grand Union to procure the services of Mr. P. D. Ross. That gentleman though he had, to use his own words, concluded not to appear again in any official capacity, in sports, nevertheless, when the circumstances were explained, kindly consented to act. Mr. G. A. Mothersill of Ottawa, and Mr. T. L. Paton of Montreal were selected as touch judges. When the teams appeared on the field for the preliminary practice it was seen that each team was strengthened since its matches with McGill. Montreal had on two of their old reliables, Bob Campbell and Louison. Other beneficial changes were also made in their team. Old Varsity players left their seats in the

grand stand to come down and point out some old Montrealer to the present wearers of the garnet and gray. Long before the referee thought of blowing his whistle every College man had been shown Louison, Jack and Bob Campbell, and every Montrealer had his eyes at times on big Dunc McDonald, at times on Guillet and again on Jimmy Murphy or Cormier.

Despite the chilly wind, the attendance was the largest ever seen at a football match on the College grounds, there being fully two thousand spectators. A posse of the guardians of the peace was on hand to keep the crowd back. At 2.55 Referee Ross blew his whistle, and the teams lined up in the following positions.—

<i>Montreal.</i>			<i>College.</i>
Miller,			Belanger,
H. Drummond,	} ½ Backs,		Murphy,
J. Campbell,			Troy,
J. Leitham,			Guillet,
Ward,	} ¼ Backs,		Gaudet,
Louison,			Cormier,
Buchanan,	} Wings,		Sparrow,
A. D. Fry,			F. McDougal,
A. G. Fry,			J. McDougal,
Drummond,			Trudeau,
Black,	} Forwards,		Charron,
Dunlop,			Newman,
Leitham,			McDonald,
Higginson,			McCarthy,
R. Campbell,			Masson,
Fred Cairns,			Field Capt.

Before play was begun the players' foot gear was submitted to the examination of the referee. Ottawa College had, as usual, lost the toss, and Montreal was defending the eastern goal, with a strong wind in its favor. Guillet kicked off but the Montrealers blocked the kick and rushed the ball to a College half back, who kicked a strong punt, but the wind carried the ball back and it landed in touch. After the throw out there ensued several scrimmages and the scene of play was transferred to the 50-yard line. Close scrimmaging then took place, and the College forwards began to show their mettle. Though lighter and smaller, they showed themselves to be stronger than their opponents. The ball was passed to a College half back and was punted, and the College forwards followed closely and interfered with Jack Campbell. The latter claimed foul and a free kick was allowed. Campbell drove the ball up the field and Murphy securing it ran and then punted, but, on account of the wind, could send it but a short distance. Montreal threw out and the forward lines broke up, and Guillet and Campbell exchanged compliments with the sphere. "Mod" then made a brilliant catch and sent the ball down the field. Some scrimmages followed, and from one of them McDonald "heeled out" to Gaudet, who passed to Murphy, and the latter made a beautiful run but was tackled by Drummond with-

in a yard of the touch line. Then there was a scrimmage, and it was the College ball. Dunc. heeled out to Gaudet who punted over the line; Miller rouged, and Ottawa College scored the first point. Campbell kicked off from the 25-yard line and sent the ball far up the field. Scrimmages and line-ups occurred in rapid succession until finally the sphere was held in College territory. Then Wand secured the ball and passed it to Campbell, who ran until directly in front of the goal, and by a beautiful drop sent it square over the middle of the uprights, scoring 5 points for Montreal.

This piece of play, however, cannot be allowed to pass without an explanation. There is a clause in the laws of foot ball that forbids touching the ball in the scrimmage with the hand, no matter what may be the circumstances. "Heeling out" is allowed, but to be able to heel out there must be no one back of the rushers, otherwise the ball will be blocked before reaching the quarter-backs. Montreal formed a triple scrimmage all through the game, that is, they formed as follows: Three rushers faced the College forwards, then two stood behind those three, and one behind those last two. They formed thus to play a push scrimmage. With such a scrimmage it is evident to any one that knows the least bit about foot ball that "heeling out" was impossible. Wand, however, thought that if he could get the ball out in any way at all, that he had a splendid chance to pass it to the half backs. So he stooped down, picked the ball out of the scrimmage, turned around and passed it back to Campbell who kicked. Frank McDougal on the wing attempted to get through to tackle Wand, but one of the Fry brothers held McDougal with his hand, thus committing another foul. The referee was standing behind the college forwards, as the Montreal men complained that they passed the ball out with their hands instead of "heeling it." Being in such a position it was impossible for him to see the foul committed by Wand, and consequently when the college claimed foul, the referee could not allow the claim and counted Campbell's goal, thus making the score 5—1. Nothing discomfited, however, the champions took their places near the 25 yard line, and Guillet kicked off, but the sphere was soon returned. "Jimmy" and Troy did some nice combination work, and gained some ground. The forwards then took the leather into custody and conducted it to the Montreal territory. From a scrimmage the ball was "heeled out" to Gaudet, who punted it beautifully over the line. The college forwards followed up well, but Montreal rouged, and a minute later the score board read College 2 Montreal 5. Campbell kicked off and drove the ball up to Murphy, who returned it into touch. Louson threw out and Campbell jumped to catch the ball,

but "Big Dunc" was there ahead of him, and gained a few feet. After a scrimmage Montreal dribbled the ball to within close proximity of the college goal, but Belanger received it, and though closely pursued sent it nicely into touch. Montreal threw out and the ball went to their backs, Sparrow, Cormier and the McDougals prevented them from doing much damage. It was then Montreals scrimmage, and after some close play, followed by some dribbling, the visitors worked the sphere into college territory. Huntley Drummond received the ball from a pass, and ran in and secured a touch down. Campbell took the kick and converted it into a goal, thus making the score Montreal 11, College 2. Guillet kicked off again from the 50 yard line, and the college forwards rushed matters for the rest of the half. The scrimmage showed its mettle, and the Montreal goal was in danger till the referee blew his whistle announcing half time.

After the usual rest the players changed sides, and at 3:55 Campbell kicked off, and the ball went into college territory and was not returned. McDonald heeled out from the scrimmage and the sphere was confided to Guillet, who carried it up the field, and into Montreal territory. A scrimmage occurred, and when the ball emerged therefrom it was kicked across the Montreal goal line. Miller returned it, and it was afterwards scrimmaged near the visitors goal line. Another "heel out" from "Dunc" and Gaudet received it and punted it too far, as the ball struck on the top of the fence and bounced over, the college thus losing a splendid chance of securing a touch down. A rouge was allowed, and the score was College 3, Montreal 11. And then, for awhile, Montreal was called upon to give an exhibition of defence play and "killing time." Campbell kicked off, but into touch, and of course had to kick over. Murphy received the ball and returned it into touch. Louson threw out and Campbell jumped into the air and butted the ball forward under the pretence of trying to catch it. Gaudet received it afterwards and passed to Troy, who kicked into touch. Montreal threw out and the ball went to their quarter, who "held" it. After a few scrimmages it was the college ball, and the play was near the Montreal goal line. McDonald heeled and Gaudet punted magnificently, but too far as he again sent the sphere over the fence. Another chance for a touch down was lost to the college, and only a rouge was allowed. Score, College 4, Montreal 11. Montreal kicked off and Murphy returned, and the ball went into touch off a Montreal man. Cormier threw out and Trudeau jumped, hugged the sphere and by bold dash secured a touch down. Guillet missed his kick and the score stood College 5, Montreal 11. Campbell kicked off and

the ball was returned to Montreal territory. From a scrimmage the ball was passed to Guillet who ran to Montreal's 25 yard line and then tried a drop for goal, but sent the ball rolling along the ground to Miller. The latter thought it would be safer to rouse, and the score-board registered College 9, Montreal 11. Montreal's kick-off was returned by Troy, a scrimmage occurred in Montreal territory. The visitors persistently lay on the ball in the scrimmage and killed time, but soon the champions were credited with another rouse; score, College 10, Montreal 11. After Campbell kicked off into touch, the ball was taken down the field and soon Troy was compelled to rouse. College 10, Montreal 12. There remained but a few minutes and both teams knew two points would win a match. Montreal nearly scored once more. They sent the ball very close to the College line and followed it up well, but Belanger, who showed remarkable coolness for such a young player, received the sphere and kicked splendidly into touch beyond the 25 yard line. The forwards then took things into their own hands and made up their minds to score. Montreal lay on the ball and tried hard to kill the few minutes that remained. But McDonald watched his opportunity and heeled out to Gaudet, who, by a long punt, sent it over Montreal's goal line. The wings, with Jack McDougall in the lead, followed up well. Miller fumbled the sphere and it rolled by him to the low fence that separates the cinder path from the sod. Miller turned to redeem himself, but Jack was too fleet for him, and secured a touch-down. The referee, however, held that as McDougall was offside when the ball was kicked and as the ball had not rolled five yards after Miller touched it, McDougall was still offside when he made the touch-down. A rouse only was allowed, and the score stood College 11, Montreal 12. Campbell kicked off and the champions gained considerable ground, but the Montrealers held the ball in the scrimmage. The rest of the match might have been played without any backs at all, as the visitors either lay on the ball themselves, or, when they got a College man down, they would not let him up. The referee blew his whistle shortly after the College scored their last point and then it was "time." The visitors thought that they were champions and began to cheer. Then the spectators surged on the field, every one elbowed his neighbor to get near the referee to hear that official's decision. The captains eagerly inquired the score, but the referee had not added it up. To do so he was obliged to leave the field. But the crowd left the field too, and Mr. Ross sought refuge in the space between the grand stands near the dressing room that had open-

ed its door to receive the victors of many hard fought games. After a few minutes counting, the score was announced, College 11 Montreal 12. Referee Ross ordered ten minutes extra play, the teams lined up and Guillet kicked off. The College settled down to work determined to score, but Montreal was bound to keep up the scrimmage. The champions scrimmaged Montreal within a yard of the latter's goal line. It was then very dark. The spectators could see nothing but a mass of struggling humanity, but knowing that there was a rugby football beneath it, they cheered themselves hoarse. After about two minutes scrimmaging near Montreal's goal line, the referee blew his whistle, the first five minutes were up and the players, changed sides to scrimmage five minutes longer and to score nothing. Time was called, and the match was over. The referee reserved his decision until he saw the latest amendments of the Ontario rules according to which a majority of two points is required to decide a match. The match was, therefore, declared a draw and the Dominion championship remains in Ottawa for its fourth consecutive year. The match was a good exhibition of football in all its phases. Every feature, both good and bad, was shown up. We are of opinion, however, that the result would have been different if Ottawa College had killed time in the first half when the wind was against them, as did the Montrealers in the second. Ottawa College has been advocating open play for years, and has played thus ever since the "heeling out" rule was introduced. The Montrealers, in the second half, had to resort to every means to kill time. After a rouse, the ball was always sent into touch, and accordingly the kick off would have to be taken over. On the line ups, when it was Montreal's ball, Louson would kill time systematically and to perfection. In that respect he played a faultless game. The College rushers surprised everyone. It was thought, all year, that the scrimmage was unusually weak, but it more than held its own with Montreal. The team is now, by no means, less confident of its ability, than it was before Thanksgiving Day. On the contrary, if anything, it is more so, and would have been happy to have met Montreal once more. The committee wired Montreal offering fifty dollars guarantee for November 15th, but that being refused, they offered to defray Montreal's expenses, if the latter team would return.

NOTES.

In a recent issue of *Varsity*, there is a note regretting the fact that previous fixtures of the Varsity F. B. C. prevented them accepting Ottawa College's invitation to play on October 18th or 25th, and remarking, at the same time, that Varsity and Ottawa College had not met since the memorable tie of

'87. Now, if we remember rightly, Varsity played Ottawa College on October 22nd, '87, and the score was Ottawa College 9, Varsity 0, and if 9 to 0 be a tie, it were indeed a "memorable" one, Varsity.

The last base ball match of the season took place on the college grounds on Oct. 28th, when the Billings' Bridge twirlers crossed bats with the Varsity nine. The weather was rather cold for base ball, and the game was consequently not characterized by very brilliant play, though the score was close throughout. At the end of nine innings, the score stood Varsity 9, Billings' Bridge 7. Messrs. Foley and Ryan as umpires gave general satisfaction.

Judging from an article in the *Montreal Gazette* of Oct. 11th, it seems that the sporting editor of that journal refuses to recognize our football team as the champions of Canada. Did the sporting editor of the *Gazette* recognize the Montrealers as champions during the season of 1887? We are inclined to think that he did, and if he did, he must also have recognized as champions the team that defeated Montreal for the Dominion championship, and that was the Ottawa University football team. If he recognized Ottawa University as champions at the end of the season of 1887, he must continue to do so until they are defeated for the championship. Such defeat, however, has not up to the time of writing, been administered to Ottawa University. But, since he seemingly refuses to do so, would the sporting editor of the *Gazette* bearing in mind the fact that a majority of two points is required to decide a match, kindly inform us who are the champions of Canada.

The *Montreal Gazette*, in its report of the Montreal-Ottawa University championship match, reflects rather discreditably upon Mr. P. D. Ross, as referee. We hope, however, that the liberal minded will not be biassed by any such report as that of the *Gazette*. Mr. Ross is an old player, and, since his retirement, has officiated as referee in many lacrosse and football matches. He has always been considered as a competent, strict and impartial referee, and this reputation is, we think, proof against any such insinuations as those of the *Gazette*.

LOCALS.

The Retreat conducted by Rev. M. J. Whelan in English and the Rev. Fr. Harnois, O. M. I., in French, began on the 19th and was concluded on the 23rd ult. From the good spirit manifested by the students during its progress, the attentive manner in which they listened to the instructions, and from the devotion exhibited in the performance of the various exercises, there is every reason to believe that the beneficial effects produced will be permanent and lasting.

Rev. Fr. Tortel, O. M. I., of Lowell, Mass., paid a short visit to the University, last month.

The Scotch students attended the consecration of the Right Rev. Alexander McDonell, Bishop of Alexandria, Ont. They were accompanied by Rev. Father Fillatre, O. M. I., who preached the sermon on that occasion.

Rev. Fr. Pascal, O. M. I., a venerable missionary who has spent fourteen years of his ministry in the region of Lake Athabasca, celebrated mass in the students' chapel on the morning of the 17th ult. He is on his way to France, called thither by important business in connection with his extensive mission in the North-West.

The Cecilian Society's first entertainment given in the Academic Hall on the evening of the 23rd ult., was a decided success. The band opened the *seance*, rendering in a very creditable manner several new pieces of music, among which "Le chant des Fleurs" deserves especial mention, inasmuch as it proved conclusively that our young musicians are making unprecedented progress in symphony.

Rev. Fr. McGuckin, O. M. I., rector of the University, assisted by Rev. Fr. Nilles, O. M. I., conducted the Retreat at the Rideau street convent, last month.

Rev. Fr. Langevin, O. M. I., director of the seminary, spent the feast of All Saints at St. André Avelin, where he was the guest of Rev. Canon Belanger. He preached the sermon at High Mass.

On the feast of All Saints, Rev. Father Nolin, O. M. I., preached the sermon at St. Bridget's Church, Ottawa.

The Retreat at Gloucester street convent took place the last week of October. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. Father McGuckin, Superior of the University, and Rev. Fr. Harnois, O. M. I., of Hull, Que.

Rev. Father Gendreau, O. M. I., represented the University at the funeral service of the late Father Vincent, V. G., of Toronto. By the demise of the very Rev. Father Vincent, O. S. B., Catholic Ontario at large, and the Basilian Society in particular, sustained a severe loss.

Circulars will soon be out announcing a public musical and dramatic entertainment, which will be given by the students on the 27th of this month, in honor of St. Cecilia, the patroness of musicians.

ULULATUS.

COLLEGE HUMOUR.

--:--
 "Music is all
 the rage."

Did you hear
 the ban'-joe?



Pass the ball!

Tackle him low!

Held! HELD!! HELD!!!

; wrote the coal-dealer to his son.
 ; the son answered.

A sure sign of the approach of cold weather—
 "The Spanish Migration."

Said the Prof:—"Estne difficultas circa haec."
 Understood the student:—"There is no difficulty;
 chuck ahead."

Why does the new "member from the Island"
 Stow away his boxing-gloves? Why not give us an
 exhibition in the Rec?

Our noted mathematician has shown "poor
 judgment" in introducing the old time football
dash into the Physical Room.

Why is our baseball nine like the Himalayas?
 Because it has an *Everest* at one of its bases.

A hopeful young student, examining his upper
 lip before a mirror, gloomily remarked:—"This
 is a case where distance does not lend enchant-
 ment to the view."

Canadian ponies are becoming very scarce.
 The entire breed seems doomed to destruction;
 whether this is owing to over-riding or too close
 confinement, is difficult to ascertain.

A question for the 4th Grade:

A perambulating reservoir 4 ft. high, and 10 ft.
 in girth, is filled with musical gas. If it takes one
 cubic inch of gas to produce one note of "Annie
 Rooney," how many cubic feet will it take to pro-
 duce the whole song? and, how much must be
 added to what remains in the reservoir to play
 "Home, Sweet Home."

Of all the words of lad or lass
 The sadest are those, "I did not pass."
 —*Colly Echo*.

In the sanctum.—"Yes, sir; I feel it in my
 bones that my name will be written 'on Fame's
 eternal head-roll' as one of the greatest humorists
 of the age."

"Well, you'll have to be-droller than you are
 now." James, pass me that waste basket.

—*Puck*.

The Assistant Editor.—I have some paragraphs
 on socks here. Where shall I put them?

The Chief.—Among the foot notes.

—*Ex*.

Marvellous Realism.—Artist: You didn't ac-
 cept that little drawing of mine—the drawing of
 a hen?

Editor.—No; it was not true to life.

Artist.—Not true to life? Why, when I put it
 on your desk it lay there!

—*The Epoch*.

Arnicus.—How did that batch of jokes you
 wrote in violet ink come out?

Spacer.—It came back as I sent it—inviolated.

—*Town Topics*.

Returned to the giver.

"By Jove, Bronson! excuse my saying so, but
 this is the rankest cigar I ever smoked; where did
 you get it?"

"You gave it to me last night. I was afraid of
 it myself."
 —*Epoch*.

What the envious world says of us:—

St. Peter.—"Halt!"

New Spirit.—"Can I come in?"

St. Peter.—"I'd rather you wouldn't. You are
 just out of college, and we don't want any advice
 about running the universe."

—*Ex*.

The editor who saw a lady making for the only
 empty seat in the car, found himself "crowded
 out to make room for more interesting matter."
 —*Ex*.

The Right Spirit.—"I see," he observed, walk-
 ing into the sanctum, "that you need the services
 of a leader writer on your editorial column?"

"That position has been filled," was the reply.

He sighed.

"I notice also," he went on, "that you adver-
 tise for a person to address envelopes. Is that
 position still open?"

"It is, sir."

"Then I'll take it."

Puck.—

"Non paratus," sighed the junior,
 With a sad and troubled look,
 "Omne rectum," said the professor,
 Nihil scripsit in his book.

—*Mt. Union Dynamo*.

If you see a gentle freshman,
 With his eyes all black and blue,
 And a plaster on his forehead
 Along with a bunch or two,
 Do not think the matter startling,
 Though with pain he seems to crawl,
 He has been upon the campus,
 And has only played foot ball.

—*University News*.